

## PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGY OF LEGAL CONSCIOUSNESS DEVELOPMENT IN PUPILS OF PRIMARY CLASSES

**Raupova Munira Murodovna**

Teacher of the Department of Pedagogy and Psychology  
Navai State Pedagogical Institute

### ABSTRACT

In the given article were identified the conditions for the development of legal consciousness in pupils of primary classes, the composition of the cognitive component, the behavioral component, the emotional-evaluative components. In addition, the essence of the content of the development of legal awareness of pupils of primary classes on the basis of pedagogical technology was described.

**Keywords:** Legal consciousness, legal education, legal literacy, legal culture, development of legal consciousness, pedagogical technology, form, method, training, role-playing games, dialogue, cognitive component, behavioral component, emotional-evaluative component legal instructions, attitude to law, legal knowledge, legal behavior.

### INTRODUCTION

In the reform of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of education, one of the urgent tasks is to develop the legal consciousness and legal culture of pupils of primary classes, teachers are responsible for developing and implementing the content, forms and methods of legal education in accordance with socio-pedagogical realities.

The role of primary education in raising the legal literacy of children, the development of a person with a legal culture in society is invaluable. Further improvement of the quality of primary education, which is the basis of continuing education, lessons of primary classes, given information plays the main role in the development of a fully developed human personality. Development of education of pupils of primary classes on the basis of the principles of legal culture will help to form a respect for human rights and freedoms in the upbringing of the younger generation, to overcome a number of problems and shortcomings that hinder the development of legal awareness and legal culture. In this regard, the Presidential Decree No. PD-5618 "On radical improvement of the system of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society" dated January 9, 2019, the task of ensuring the continuity of legal consciousness and legal culture, the organization on the principle of "organization - society" plays a practical role in improving the legal consciousness and legal culture of the public, especially the younger generation.

Indeed, the main aim of our state is to educate the younger generation of people who are legally educated, patriotic, have the best qualities, can serve their people, put the interests of the state and society above their own interests and have a high level of implementation. In the process of our research, the following necessary and important conditions for the development and self-expression of the legal consciousness of each pupil were identified:

a) preparation and use of different content, form and type of educational materials for the development of legal awareness of pupils of primary classes;

- b) when giving assignments to a pupil to develop the legal awareness of pupils of primary classes, allow him to choose the methods of completing the assignment;
- c) the use of non-traditional, individual and group forms of work in order to creatively motivate pupils to develop the legal consciousness of pupils of primary classes;
- d) creation of conditions for independent and mass creative activity on development of legal consciousness of pupils of primary classes;
- e) organization of work in small groups (training, role-playing games, dialogue) in the development of legal awareness of primary school students;
- f) development and use of individual programs for the development of legal awareness of primary school students;
- g) organization of the educational process using the design method for the development of legal awareness of primary school students;

### **Review**

The implementation of these conditions ensures the formation of the cognitive component of the development of legal consciousness of pupils of primary classes, the behavioral component (legal knowledge, legal behavior), the emotional-evaluative component (legal instructions, attitude to the law).

Enrichment of the cognitive component-thinking process with new details, loss of abstract concepts, revealing the inner features of the studied phenomenon, management of the student's cognitive activity in accordance with the curriculum, minimal assimilation of laws, concepts, theories, skills, methods of applying scientific knowledge and teacher's information serves as an organizational resource to enhance organizational and managerial skills. The behavioral component is the conscious, competent socially useful human behavior, the proper development of rights and freedoms, the perception of the fulfillment of the obligations imposed on citizens. The emotional-evaluative component covers the acquisition of legal knowledge based on ethical and legal guidelines, the most reasonable and lawful action in various spheres of life.

Criteria for the effectiveness of moral and legal education, the system of legal tasks, organizational forms of their implementation, the content of legal education standards, integration, methodology, classical and innovative approaches (in active, practical forms of learning, the importance of teaching) takes precedence. Developing the legal awareness of pupils of primary is a complex and time-consuming process, and the goal of legal education is to provide consistent, step-by-step systematic implementation and control. Therefore, the organization of the educational process of primary education on the basis of pedagogical technologies, consisting of a set of modern forms and tools, interactive methods, is a requirement of the times. Based on the general classification of pedagogical technology, it is expedient to put into practice the following three (knowledge, practical activity, value) three-level and four-level (comprehension, understanding, attitude, thinking) technologies of legal awareness of primary school students (see Figure 1).

Elements of the development of legal consciousness of pupils of primary classes	Degrees			
	comprehension	understanding	attitude	thinking
Knowledge	The pupil acquires knowledge of legal reality, learns and remembers them	Defines the importance of legal reality for man and society, understands its essence in terms of legality, acquires concepts of law and describes its specific features	Explains the place of norms reflected in legal norms in people's lives, can see the manifestation of the relationship between the state and law.	Able to perceive himself as a participant in the legal reality, form a valuable attitude to the legal reality.
Practical activity	Understands that legal reality is the result of human and social activity, that the results of legal activity are manifested on a material and spiritual basis	Learns the products of legal activity and their social significance.	The legal behavior of people can determine whether they have constructive or destructive power.	To be intolerant of crime, to strive for justice.
Value	"Can I see myself as an active participant in the legal reality?", "What do rights and duties mean to me?", "Can I learn more about legal processes?"	Analyzing the essence of legal reality - "Do I want to know this?", "Why do I have such a view?"	"Do I have an independent attitude to the legal reality or not?", "Why did this happen?"	"I regard legal norms as the highest form of human duty and freedom," "I base legal reality on this point of view, and I stand for legal justice!"

**Figure 1. The content of technology for the development of legal awareness of pupils of primary class**

The knowledge component of technology is manifested at the following levels:

- a) on comprehension: acquires knowledge of legal reality, learns and remembers them;
- b) in terms of understanding: determines the importance of legal reality for man and society, understands its essence in terms of legality, acquires concepts of law and describes its specific features;
- c) on the relationship: interprets the role of norms reflected in legal norms in people's lives, can see the manifestation of the relationship between the state and law;
- d) thinking: can perceive itself as a participant in the legal reality, has a valuable attitude to the legal reality.

**The activity component of technology is related to the four levels of development of historical thinking (understanding, comprehension, attitude, thinking) as follows:**

- a) comprehension: understands that legal reality is the result of human and social activity, the results of legal activity are manifested on a material and spiritual basis;
- b) to understand: know the products of legal activity and their social significance;

c) in relation to attitude: can determine whether the legal actions of people have a constructive or destructive power;

g) thinking: intolerance of offense, striving to be fair.

**The value component of technology has the following specific content:**

a) in relation to comprehension: "Can I see myself as an active participant in the legal reality?", "What are the rights and duties for me?", "Can I learn more about legal processes?";

b) in relation to understanding: analysis of the essence of legal reality - "Do I want to know this?", "Why do I have such a point of view?";

c) in relation to the reaction: "Do I have an independent attitude to the legal reality or not?", "Why did this happen?";

g) in relation to thinking: "I value legal norms as the highest priority of human duty and freedom", "I substantiate legal reality from this point of view and I am a supporter of legal justice!".

**Results**

As a result of the study, it was concluded that the implementation of technology for the development of legal awareness of pupils of primary classes should be based on the pedagogical conditions based on the following classification:

- According to the level of application: integrated local-modular technology-legal education and upbringing;

- on a philosophical basis

- persuasion and belief;

- on the main developmental factor: sociogenic, i.e. the main focus is on the development of a full-fledged human being who is an active member of society, as well as biogenic factors, i.e. the comprehensive development of the primary school student;

- according to the concept of mastery: as an associative-reflector, suggestion (based on a pattern, example, example, illustration);

- on the basis of qualities: informative, that is, focused on the formation and strengthening of knowledge, skills, abilities to master the rules of society, norms of behavior;

- on the content features: to give a central place to didactics in the organization and conduct of legal educational process in accordance with the requirements of scientific, anthropological, legal, ESS:

- by type of management: traditional textbook teaching, innovative (technical means of education are included);

- at approach to the child: didactic-oriented;

- mostly used methods: explanatory-visual, game method;

- by categories of students: group, team.

**Conclusion**

In short, the aims and objectives of the development of legal awareness of pupils of primary classes, the content of teaching, the design and planning of pupils' learning opportunities in accordance with the expected outcome guarantee the methodological effectiveness of this process.

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