

SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF DEVELOPING LEGAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS

Kudaybergenova Tajikal Kuchkarovna

Republic of Uzbekistan, Associate Professor of Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences

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Tileyov Erkinbay Muratbayevich

Senior Lecturer, Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz, Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences

ABSTRACT

This article deals with the scientific and methodological basis for the development of legal competence of students in the universities of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Developed, principles, government, industrial.

INTRODUCTION

In today's developed countries of the world, knowledge of individual freedoms, rights and responsibilities is provided on the basis of "civic education". In many cases, this concept is also expressed by the term "political socialization", which is an alternative to it, and is based on "Social studies" and "Social sciences" (music, art, literature). young people are mastering the theoretical and practical foundations of the organization of civil and public administration (formal Instruction in Civics and Government).

The pursuit of democratic, humane principles in the governance of the state and society is a priority of the strategic development of economically developed countries. Achieving the inviolability of the will and rights of the individual allows him to fully realize his inner potential. The result of feedback is that the individual contributes to the development of society. Therefore, at all stages of education, one of the most important tasks of the education system is to teach the individual to think freely, independently, critically, to organize social relations effectively, rationally. In the process of socialization, each person has the opportunity to thoroughly master the knowledge of their socio-political freedoms, rights, as well as obligations, and apply them directly in practice.

Our country is carrying out large-scale reforms to improve the building of a democratic state governed by the rule of law, civil society, the rule of law, protection of the rights and freedoms, legitimate interests of citizens, economic, social and other spheres. We can see this in the priorities of the Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is in the implementation of the fourth direction of the Action Strategy, called "Priorities for the development of the social sphere", that the development of education and science is envisaged. Our President Sh. As Mirziyoyev noted, "the most important feature of the new era is the formation and education of patriotic individuals who can think independently, think, act correctly, acceptably and appropriately." In modern conditions, the legal competence of the specialist is the main standard for the objective organization of social, economic and cultural relations in society, their impartial determination of compliance with legal norms. Consequently, the level of legal competence of the specialist ensures, firstly, the guarantee of the interests of society in the process of social relations, and secondly, the protection of the rights of citizens. No matter how

much the scale of global information expands, the human factor remains the main driving force behind the development of human society. The 21st century is not only a time of unprecedented economic growth, but also a time of urgency in the protection of human rights. Therefore, in the history of our people, "the history of our people, The task is to organize a nationwide movement in a systematic, consistent and effective way to "strengthen the sense of belonging and patriotism in the country through the formation of a sense of pride in the state symbols, as well as the organization of religion in harmony with the teaching of national values." PF-4947 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", PF-5264 of November 29, 2017 "On the establishment of the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and "Legal awareness in society and Decree No. PF-5618 of April 20, 2017 "On radical improvement of the system of raising legal culture", PQ-2909 of April 20, 2017 "On measures to further develop the system of higher education", July 27, 2017 "On improving the quality of higher education" Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 9, 2019 "On measures to radically improve the system of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society", as well as other regulations related to this activity, Resolution No. PP-3151 "On measures to further expand the participation of industries and sectors" to perform the tasks specified in the documents This dissertation work serves to a certain extent.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Theoretical interpretation and practical solutions to such issues as ways of organizing civic education, one of the components of legal education in Uzbekistan, the socio-legal status of citizens, the attitude of social actors to the law, the understanding of the socio-personal significance of legal students G.Yu. Ashurova, A.A. Kuzina, L.U.Zhdanova, I.V.Kojanov, A.B.Suslov, A.V.Fakhrudinova, O.Karimova, T.K.Kudaybergenova, U.Tadjikhanov, A.Saidov, M. In the works of H.Usmonbaeva, A.A.Khamraev the issues of organization of legal education, increase of quality and efficiency, preparation of requirements for professional legal relations, and also development of legal culture of the person are studied.

Scientists from the Commonwealth of Independent States A.G. Bermus, N.Yu.Gan, N.L.Goncharova, L.M.Eliseeva, I.A.Zimnyaya, A.V.Mazurenko, V.L.Marishchuk, V.G. In the works of Pervutinsky, AP Semitko, LI Shevchenko, EG Shikhanova, AV Khutorsky, the essence of the concepts of "competence", "competence", the system of basic competencies, the formation of professional competence in students as future professionals, educational Higher education institutions operating in different stages and areas of continuing education (social pedagogy, technology, medicine, physical culture, engineering, etc.) have studied the issues of legal competence and the formation of culture, its consistent development. D.Babaeva, N.R.Volkova, Ya.A.Dyakonova, S.I.Gluxix, N.Y.Jusupova, A.S.Kindyashova, N.L.Kopylova, A.V.Korotun, O.A. Lukash, A.A.Maksimenco, M.E.Polyakova, I.Yu.Seryaeva, M.A.Soboleva, E.G.Shikhanova, A.A.Chemisina, O.R.Chudinov, N.V.Yurasyuklar moment studied. In developed countries, James L. Gibson, David Nelken, Csaba Varga, Rodger Cottorell, Ralph Christian Michaels, Torben Spaak The description of the concepts of "legal culture", "legal competence", the qualities of legal culture recognized in European countries, foreign experience in the development of legal culture and competence in the individual.

The history of the development of human society confirms that the regulation of social relations on the basis of laws is a guarantee of development. Special attention has been paid to this issue in different places and times. Today, in the life of modern society, this issue is becoming more relevant. Independent Uzbekistan, along with the countries of the world community, is taking bold steps towards achieving civil governance in the country. Speaking about the main issues

facing the society in this direction, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev emphasizes: is to provide ”[2, 9].

Indeed, the achievement of the rule of law in society ensures that every social relationship is regulated on the basis of the principle of justice. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev said: “In this regard, the great master Amir Temur said:“ Let justice be our companion and program in everything! ” It should become a life-long belief for each of us ”[1, 10].

The great wealth of any society is its citizens. After all, only the presence, strength and efforts of citizens create the present and future of society. For this reason, the relationship between society and the citizen (individual) has been studied for centuries in various social structures. Ensuring the priority of democratic, humane ideas in public administration, along with the determination of the social status of the citizen as an individual, provided an opportunity to protect his rights, freedoms, honor and pride. Laws, decisions and a set of requirements have been adopted to protect the freedoms and rights of citizens. Nationwide, the issue of civil rights was first raised by the ancient Iranian king Cyrus the Great.

“In 539 BCE, he conquered Babylon. However, by freeing all slaves, all people declare that they have the right to choose their religious beliefs independently and that they are racially equal. These and other views of King Cyrus the Great are inscribed on a cylinder made of baked clay on the basis of cuneiform inscriptions. This ancient written source, known as the Dirt Cylinder, is the world's first human rights document. Today, the ideas of this document are recognized by the UN as the official language of the world, translated into 6 languages, and its main ideas are reflected in the first four articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Later, the Great Charter of Freedoms (1215), the Petition for Rights (1628), the US Constitution (1787), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789), and the U.S. Constitution on Human Rights. In documents such as the Bill (1791), ideas aimed at strengthening human rights were reflected. ”[5]

"The National Program for Raising Legal Culture in Society" adopted by the IX session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 29, 1997 [3] found its expression in. The ideas of the program became the theoretical basis for practical actions to be taken in the formation and development of the legal culture of society and the individual. The goal of the national program is to ensure the social development of all segments of the population, including the creation of a comprehensive system of legal culture to achieve legal literacy, a high level of legal awareness and the ability to apply legal knowledge in everyday life [3]. focused action on the priority of human rights and freedoms, the rule of law and the Constitution, democracy; social justice; scientificity, continuity, succession and generality in legal education, openness of legal information to all; such as the unity of legal education and upbringing and a differentiated approach to them [3].

The "Concept of raising the legal culture in society" identifies the need to address the following key tasks in the development of legal consciousness and culture of society and citizens:

formation of a system of consistent communication of the content and essence of the ongoing socio-economic reforms, adopted legislation and state programs to the population, "Decision of the spirit of respect for the law in society - the key to building a democratic state governed by the rule of law!" strengthening the vital idea;

In raising legal awareness and legal culture in society, first of all, pay special attention to the systematic and integrated education, inculcate legal consciousness and legal culture in all segments of the population, starting from preschool education, promote the idea of maintaining a balance between personal and public interests ;

to inculcate in the minds of the younger generation the concepts of law and duty, honesty and purity, as well as moral norms, to teach them important aspects of the Constitution from childhood;

organization of legal and educational activities for the formation of legal culture among the population in accordance with the history, religion, national values of our people, as well as strengthening the sense of belonging and patriotism in the country through the formation of pride in state symbols;

raising the legal awareness and legal culture of civil servants, forming in them an intolerant attitude to corruption and other offenses;

strengthening cooperation between public authorities and administration, including law enforcement agencies and civil society institutions in the implementation of targeted legal advocacy;

to establish on a systematic basis the broad and effective use of the principles of social partnership in the organization of activities to increase legal awareness and legal culture in society;

increase the role of the media in providing legal information, the widespread use of innovative methods of legal advocacy, including the expansion of the use of web technologies;

improvement of legal education, as well as the development of a system of training, retraining and advanced training of legal personnel;

in-depth study of the scientific basis of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society [4].

In the 60s of the last century in the leading foreign countries serious attention was paid to the study of the professional competence of the specialist. This is directly related to the mass media - the publication of newspapers and magazines under many names, the development of radio, television, computer technology, the publication in large numbers of certain printed educational literature. In the context of global information and building a legal society in Uzbekistan, the formation of professional competence, as well as the qualities of legal competence in students as a future specialist is becoming increasingly important.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

At the same time, it is necessary to understand the meaning of the concepts of "competence", "competence", "legal competence".

According to the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, when translated from Latin, the term "competence" has two lexical meanings. That is: 1) the scope of authority of a particular body or official, established by official documents; authority; 2) awareness of a person in any field, the level of knowledge of that field [61, 396]. It is clear from the given definition that, first of all, certain bodies or officials can act in the performance of their official duties only within the powers established by the normative legal acts. They may not organize actions that do not fall within their competence, use rights and obligations that fall within the competence of another body or official, act on their behalf, and such actions are prohibited under the laws of the Republic; secondly, the knowledge of the specialist on the basics of his professional activity, a thorough knowledge of the field is also manifested as competence. In the second case, the concept of "competence" means not only how much a specialist knows his

field, his knowledge of its basics, but also how effectively he can apply the acquired theoretical knowledge in practice.

The concept of "competence" was first studied in the field of psychology. Later, in the process of management and training of specialists in the pedagogical field, attention was paid to assessing his readiness for professional activity, his ability to organize it effectively, to determine the level of professional competence based on modern, social and qualification requirements. The professional training of a specialist began to be expressed through the concept of "professional competence". A number of studies have been conducted along the way to study this issue. E.M.Nikitin, V.V.Nesterov, A.S.Belkin, V.G.Vorontsova, G.D.Vorontsov, I.P.Podlasyy, M.H.Usmonbaeva, A.K.Markova, It is worth noting the research conducted by B. Nazarova, ME Polyakova.

In the process of building a civil society, in a situation where large-scale social reforms are taking place in society, the issue of legal competence of the individual, including students, acquires a special relevance. Therefore, it is necessary to create the necessary pedagogical conditions in higher education institutions for students to acquire the qualities of legal competence.

At the same time, it is necessary to clarify the concept of legal competence, the qualities that underlie it.

In modern conditions, everyone is required to have social competence. In determining the professional training of a specialist, it is important that he possesses the qualities of professional competence. Therefore, on the basis of competence, the specialist must be able to demonstrate not only a thorough mastery of professional theoretical and practical knowledge, but also the ability to apply them in professional activities without any difficulties. Therefore, in recent years, in the training of future professionals in higher education institutions, attention is paid to the quality of their professional competence. In the process of higher education, students are formed not only as future professionals, but also as citizens. Accordingly, they must have not only the qualities of professional competence, but also legal competence on the basis of it. Competence - the ability of the specialist to apply the existing knowledge to solve practical tasks in accordance with their powers, professional obligations, having the necessary information and practical experience [6, 91]. It should be noted that the application of knowledge in practice alone does not represent competence. After all, for the full manifestation of competence, a person will need to be able to effectively use the existing skills and abilities.

According to IA Zimnyaya, competence is an internal, potential, psychological phenomenon of a person (knowledge, imagination, algorithm of actions, value system) and is manifested in the form of personal activity [7]. E.F. Zeer analyzes competence as an ability that is a set of generalized modes of behavior that ensure the effective performance of professional tasks, and considers it to be reflected in professional experience [8].

The components of competence (I.A.Zimnyaya) are:

1. The cognitive component consists of a set of concepts, assumptions, views and ideas, which are clear normative-legal documents, knowledge of the basic concepts, principles of law, an important and necessary condition for the implementation of legal norms. At this stage, the internal motives for learning become the external motives.

2. The assessment component provides a reasonable, appropriate assessment of legal norms and events by students. The formation of personal and emotional attitudes of students to the legal values acquired in the educational process also plays an important role. It ensures

that knowledge becomes trust. At this stage, students develop the ability to make a legal assessment of various facts on the basis of existing knowledge, to understand whether certain events are in accordance with legal norms.

3. The voluntary component is the readiness of a person to perform legal actions, adherence to legal norms, professional legal skills and competencies that must be applied in professional and daily activities [7]. According to Torben Spaak [9], the term “competence”, which is a normative concept, means “competence” or “empowerment”. Therefore, when it comes to competence, the following two conditions are considered: 1) the person has the ability to make correct and reasonable decisions; 2) the person has the power to make independent decisions in one way or another, regardless of the circumstances. Students become aware of existing laws or regulations as future professionals, understand their essence, as well as change their social status through the effective organization of social and legal activities (ie professional growth, improvement to the level of existing competition) will succeed.

Social actors play a special role in ensuring the development of any society. As the main driving force of the development of society, at certain stages of historical development, social subjects are called by different names depending on the direction, content and nature of the social activity organized by them. From the earliest stages of human society to the present day, social subjects have been formed in the form of hunters, herdsmen, farmers, artisans, and various other occupations who are the main labor force. It was the emergence of property and property relations, the proliferation of industries that ensured the development of different professions. The product of labor was originally a means of subsistence, the satisfaction of vital needs, the means of subsistence.

According to AV Mazurenko, it is social relations, their diversity and complexity that necessitate the organization of practical actions, the acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities by the individual as a specialist in the formation of the qualities of competence. Therefore, competence serves to illuminate the content and nature of an individual's relationship: "The diversity and complexity of social relations requires a person to have a wide range of social knowledge and skills in relation to his being, society, and a narrow environment" [10, 86].

IA Zimnyaya puts forward a description that reflects the structural structure of professional competence: a) readiness to demonstrate competence (motivational aspect); b) awareness of knowledge with meaningful competence (cognitive aspect); c) experience in demonstrating competence in a variety of standard and non-standard situations (operational aspect); g) attitude to the content of competence and the object of its application (value-meaning); d) the result of the regulation of the process from the emotional and volitional point of view and the manifestation of competence [7]. Thus, competence (visual "competence" - ability, ability, to be worthy, to be worthy) - the effective use of theoretical knowledge in practice, the ability to demonstrate a high level of professionalism, skill and ability. According to its content, competence is based on the ability to apply professional knowledge, skills and abilities in practice without difficulty, at a high level. At the same time, competence is a task within the scope of its competence, the ability of a specialist to perform duties in a complete, high-quality, effective manner, the level of professional training.

According to ME Polyakova [11, 14], legal competence is a holistic knowledge that requires legal knowledge, as well as the application of professional knowledge, according to OA Chudinov, “one that regulates the activities of the state. - legal information that allows to make the necessary decisions on the general principles of the rights and obligations of the state and

the citizen, legal norms, the legal system, its implementation, the main law enforcement institutions, as well as the nature of practical action in case of violation of legal rights and interests have the skills to search and apply them”[12].

While trying to study the structural structure of legal competence, the researcher A.A. Cheremisina [13] emphasizes that it has the following appearance: cognitive competence (possession of legal knowledge); motivational competence (legal position); activity competence (sustainability of activity based on theoretical knowledge).

At this point, we believe it is necessary to change the approach of A.A. Cheremisina. Consequently, in our opinion, the legal position arises on the basis of the sustainability of the activities organized in this way. The author himself notes the same situation - cognitive competence is the basis for active competence. Furthermore, any position is formed only after a unit of theoretical knowledge and practical activity has been established. It is also incorrect to express the legal position in the form of motivational competence. After all, the concept of "legal position" in its essence means firmness. At the heart of the concept of "motivation" is a situation that has not yet been psychologically fixed - the creation of interest, motivation. It would therefore be appropriate to recognize motivational competence as the primary basis. It is expedient to give the legal position in the form of social and legal competence. Accordingly, A.A. Cheremisina [13]’s approach to the structural structure of legal competence can be supplemented as follows: 1. Cognitive competence (possession of theoretical legal knowledge). 2. Motivational competence (interest in learning legal knowledge, the presence of incentives). 3. Active competence (legal skills, availability of skills). 4. Socio-legal competence (legal position). The work on the development of legal competence of university students can be based on an internationally proven and effective model [14]. In 1954, D. Kirkpatrick, a professor at the University of Wisconsin (USA), developed a model suitable for evaluating the effectiveness of trainings as well as the teaching process in general. The author has substantiated a four-level model that allows assessment by ensuring the consistency of the learning process.

The model [14] is based on components that consist of four generally accepted stages and levels of assessment of learning outcomes. It is based on the constituent elements of legal competence by A.V. Korotun and S.I. Gluxix. The most important components are: 1. Motivation-value component. It is based on a system of socio-legal values that motivate the student to work in the legal field, to ensure that he adapts quickly to the situation, has a positive attitude to the law, understands the social significance of future professional activity. The presence of a motivational-valuable component: 1) systematic accumulation of legal knowledge; 2) on the basis of actions aimed at understanding the legal information. 2. Cognitive component. A system of knowledge about the basics of professional activity required to implement it. This component reflects the ability to apply legal knowledge in the course of professional activity. 3. Communicative component. Establishing this interpersonal relationship serves to express the ability and willingness to coordinate their actions with the actions of other legal entities. The communicative component: 1) development of the ability to cooperate; 2) establishment of interpersonal relations between the subjects of law. 4. Active-reflexive component. This component consists of the content of actions aimed at organizing the professional activity, periodically analyzing its results, enriching the achievements and overcoming the shortcomings. It has the ability, skills and willingness to solve various problems and situations in the field of law; planning and organization of social and legal activities, conscious control over the results of activities; possesses professionally significant qualities (legal activity,

responsibility, communication, tolerance) that allow a person to successfully perform his duties as a specialist [14, 33-34].

Preliminary study of the literature on legal competence and its development in the individual showed that the concept can be clarified as follows: legal competence - a set of legal knowledge, skills, competencies that serve to fully respond to any offenses in society, professional activity and civic duty ability to use effectively.

Based on the classification of professions put forward by EI Klimov, OR Chudinov [12] tries to highlight the qualities of legal competence. It is known that EI Klimov's "classification of professions" existing professions are divided into five major groups. That is: according to the classification on the basis of the scheme "Man-nature", "Man-technique", "Man-signs", "Man-image", "Man-man", regardless of the classification of OR Chudinov, the specialists have the following considers it necessary to demonstrate the qualities of professional competence: to be able to behave in the process of working with social actors; possession of communication needs; the ability to put oneself in the shoes of others; to quickly understand the goals, thoughts, moods of others; rapid analysis of the situation in human relations; keeping in mind the knowledge of personal qualities that are specific to many and different people, and b. [12].

According to the idea put forward by EI Klimov himself, the following features are characteristic of almost all specialists: management, training, education, the organization of useful actions to meet the various needs of others; listening to others and listening attentively to the end; have a broad outlook; ownership of speech culture; a project-based approach to one's activities based on the belief that the individual will always be the strongest specialist; possessing the ability to empathize; a deep belief in the correctness of his ideas and an optimistic spirit in serving those around him; have the ability to solve non-standard situations; high level of self-management [12].

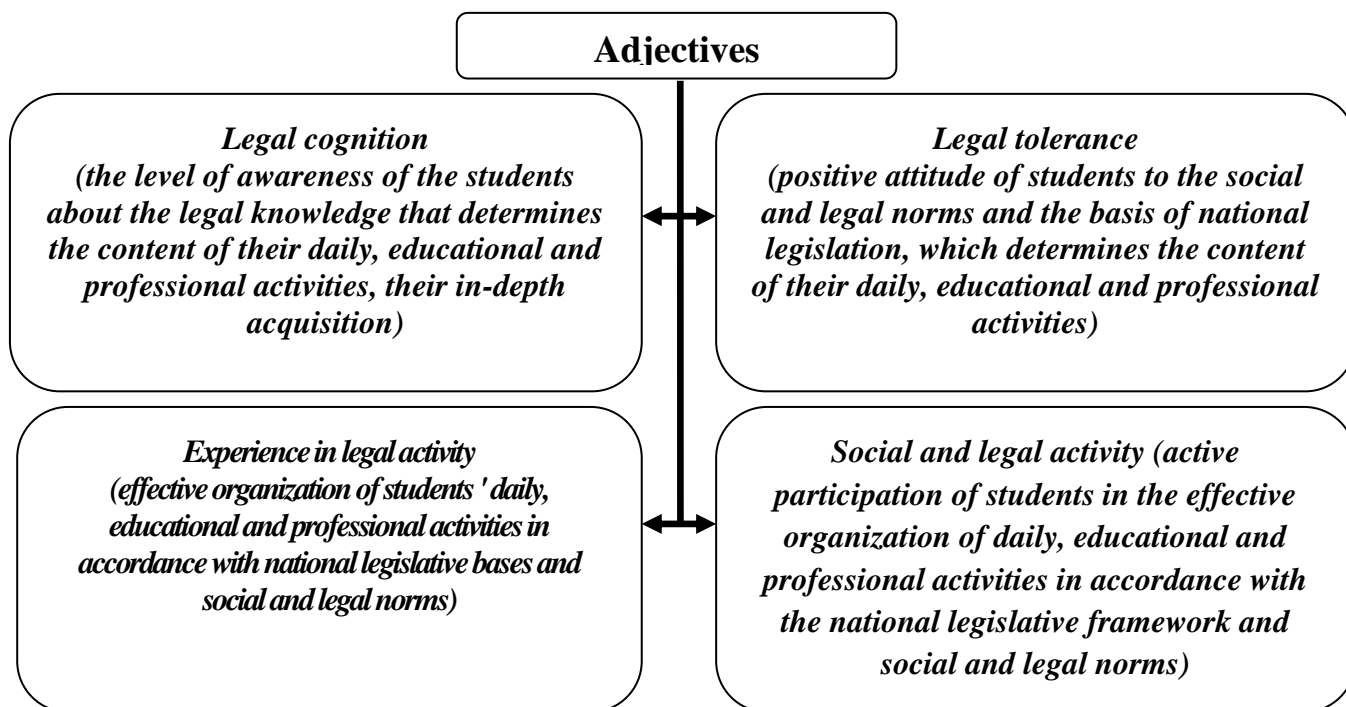
It is also clear from these views that almost all of the authors have tried to systematize the qualities of legal competence inherent in professionals working in various fields. It is known that professionals have common qualities in terms of professional activity, approach to its organization, attitude to the process of professional activity, as well as possessing specific qualities. The same can be said about students of pedagogical universities. Typically, students in this faculty will have skills such as logical thinking, in-depth analysis, comparative learning, and striving to find a logical unity between the cause and effect of historical events. Therefore, their personality reflects, firstly, the qualities of pedagogical professional competence as a future teacher, and secondly, the qualities of personal competence as the owner of direct social, philosophical, historical, legal knowledge. At the same time, their ability to master both pedagogical, historical, social and legal knowledge provides an opportunity to achieve the expected goal. In our opinion, the authors who tried to clarify the content of the concept of "competence" generally made a certain mistake in their approach to the systematization of the qualities of legal competence. That is, according to the characteristics of the language, the concept of "quality" expresses a thing, a thing, an object, an event, a personality, a characteristic, answers questions such as how, what, in many cases with the suffix "lik" (organization, initiative, dedication). The authors cite the notions of the nature of the verb as the qualities of legal competence. In particular, the international standard, knowledge of requirements, management decision-making, international standard for manufacturing products, knowledge of requirements, etc. From a linguistic point of view, they are recorded in the form of answers to questions such as what to do. Therefore, during the research, pedagogy was focused on the

systematization of the qualities of legal competence on the example of students of the Faculty of History of the University, the elimination of misconceptions in this regard.

Based on the theoretical analysis of the literature on legal competence, the study of the literature on its specificity, it was concluded that its specific qualities are: legal awareness (cognitive), legal need, motivation, ability, skill, position, culture, erudition and empathy; legal liability; legal liability; legal activity; have the ability to analyze the law. These qualities can be divided into four groups based on the content of students' activities: 1) legal knowledge; 2) legal activity; 3) legal relationship; 4) legal position.

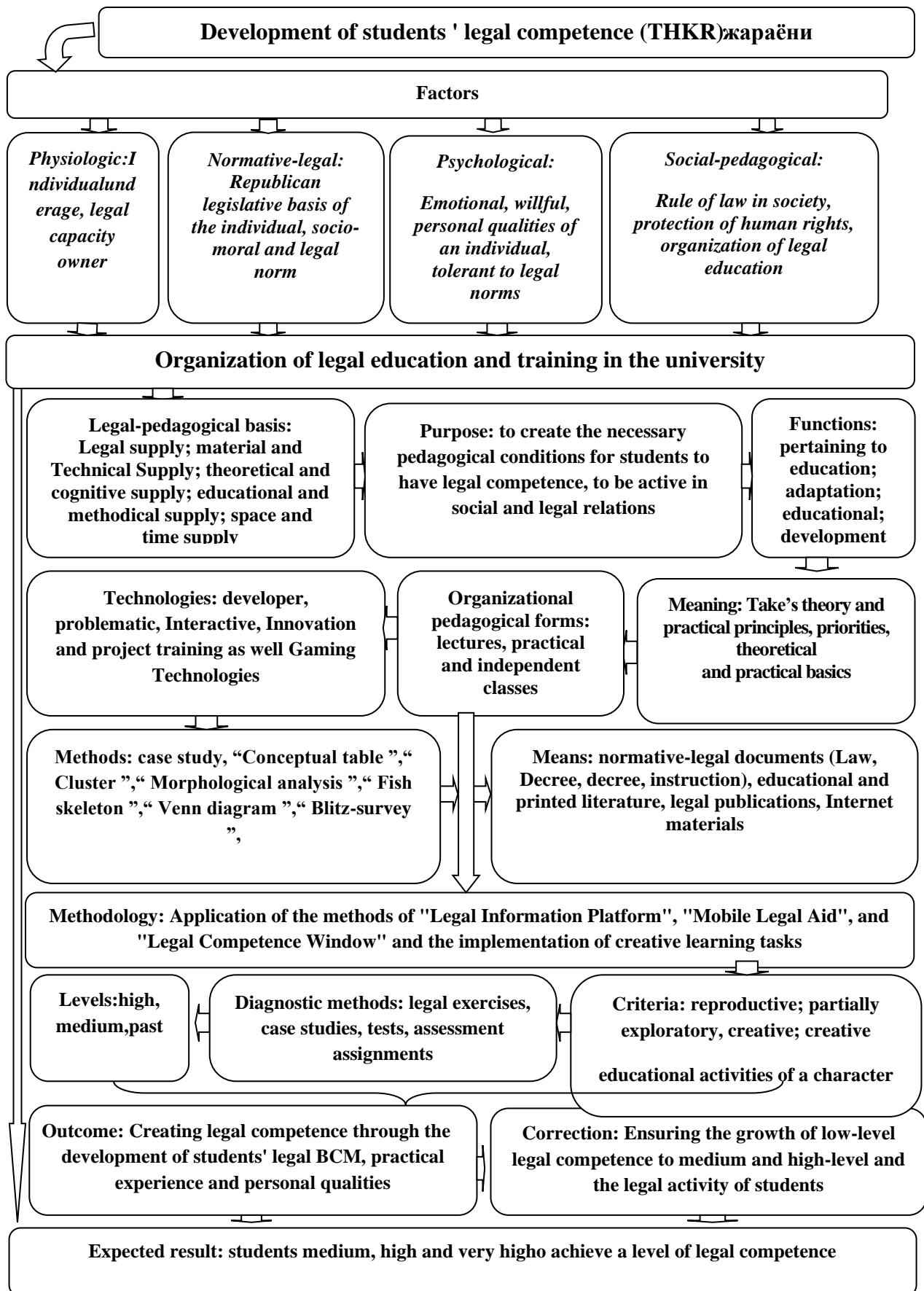
As a future specialist, students have common qualities in terms of professional activity, approach to its organization, attitude to the process of professional activity, as well as the possession of specific qualities. Therefore, during the research, attention was paid to the systematization of the qualities of legal competence on the example of students of the Faculty of History of Pedagogical University.

Based on the theoretical analysis of the literature on legal competence, the study of the literature on its specificity, it was concluded that its characteristics are: legal consciousness (cognition), need, motivation, ability, qualification, position, culture, erudition and empathy; legal liability; legal liability; legal activity; have the ability to analyze the law. These qualities can be divided into the following four groups based on the content of students' activities.



Based on the above points, a model was developed that reflects the essence of the process of developing students' legal competence.

Legal competence of students development model



In conclusion, the development of legal competence in students is a pressing issue in the context of building civil society.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of legal competence, the specialist acquires theoretical and practical legal knowledge, adheres to them, legal behavior, expresses his attitude to the relationship (assessment), defends his position in the process of legal relations. They are generally grouped as qualities of legal competence. Pedagogy has a great opportunity to develop the qualities of legal competence in students in the educational process organized in higher education.

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