

## THE ROLE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL CULTURE IN STUDENTS

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role and responsibilities of the education system in the development of legal culture among students. Students were also given suggestions and recommendations for the development of legal culture.

**Keywords:** Legal consciousness, legal culture, education system, legal education, legal education.

### INTRODUCTION

On the basis of large-scale reforms in the education system of our country, the education of the youth of Uzbekistan as a person with a high legal culture is put forward as a topical issue. Touching upon the issue of educating comprehensively mature and harmoniously developed youth, the head of our state said in his Address to the Oliy Majlis on December 29, 2020 [1]: "That is why we rely on our mature, modern, knowledgeable and professional, courageous and enterprising young people to further increase the scale and effectiveness of our reforms" the drop of perfection is important [1].

**Materials.** In the analysis of the problem of development of legal culture, the study of the concept of legal culture in relation to a number of general concepts, first of all, the concepts of law and culture, plays an important role. It should also be noted that the concept of "legal culture" is associated with a much narrower concept, such as the culture of legislation, the culture of application of legal norms, as well as the concept of legal propaganda. Because legal advocacy to some extent shapes legal consciousness as an element of youth legal culture.

The social development of any state depends on the legal culture of its citizens. Because a highly developed legal consciousness and legal culture is an integral part of the rule of law and civil society. A high level of legal awareness and legal culture is a product of legal education. Legal education and upbringing play a key role in the development of legal awareness and legal culture of students. The enlightened thinker Abdullah Avloni did not say in vain that "Education is for us a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster". Because similar categories in this logical sequence, such as "legal consciousness, legal education and legal culture", which are inextricably linked with each other, indicate the state of the legal system of society.

Achieving a high legal culture, legal awareness and legal education depends on the acquisition of legal knowledge. Abu Nasr al-Farabi was the first scholar to describe education and upbringing. According to Farabi, education is the teaching of theoretical knowledge to a person on the basis of explanation; education is the teaching of theoretical qualities, norms of behavior and practical skills necessary to master a particular profession. Together, they show that maturity depends on the degree to which one has acquired knowledge and practical skills[2].

The components of the legal culture of students are legal knowledge, understanding and habituation to it, respect for the law, confidence in the correctness and fairness of the law, as well as an active position in the legal field.

Every young person should know the current legislation. Undoubtedly, knowing all the laws to the fullest is a raw fantasy. Even law enforcement officers with higher legal education and many years of experience in the system are not fully aware of all of them. We believe that every student should have the necessary level of general knowledge in the field of law, while realizing that not all students strive to know all the normative materials, but in practice is also unreasonable[3].

In our opinion, for example, each the knowledge that a student needs to acquire means that he or she is aware of legal issues and is familiar with legal concepts and terms. This knowledge allows them to consciously organize their behavior, to exercise legal control over their behavior. First of all, it is necessary to know the basics of state law, finance, citizenship, family, labor, crime and other areas of law.

Knowledge of legal norms helps students to exercise their rights and obligations correctly and in all respects. Knowledge of the law does not mean that one is aware of the existence of a particular content or legal norms. It requires an understanding of the law, an understanding of its content, and an emphasis on its importance for practice[4].

The most important feature of the legal culture of young people is not only knowledge of the law, but also a correct understanding of the political, economic and cultural tasks that serve as a means of enforcing the law. Expanding and increasing the level of knowledge leads to the emergence of students in the ability to correctly assess the lawful and illegal, expedient and inappropriate behavior, that is, to understand the law.

Of course, nowadays everyone understands the state-legal activity to a certain extent. However, knowing and understanding the rules of the law is not enough to bring them to light. Knowing the law itself does not prevent it from being violated if it is not respected. In this regard, respect for the rule of law is emphasized in the legal culture.

When assessing the legal culture of young people, it is also important to make sure that the student follows the rules of law. For example, it would be wrong to say that students have a legal culture if they do not violate the law for fear of punishment. There fore, it is not enough to know and understand the law.

The legal literature has tried to define the concept of obedience to the law and respect for it.

Respect for the law is an attitude that is based on the recognition of their superior social qualities and is characterized by the conformity of the citizen's views with the law, that is, the desire to conform their actions to the patterns proposed by the norms.

Professors V.P.Kazimirchuk and S.V.Bobotov give the following definition: "... respect for the law ... means the recognition of the social value of the law, which includes adequate awareness of the requirements of legal norms. "In doing so, they focus not only on "respecting the rule of law, but also on socially motivated efforts to strengthen the rule of law and order"[5].

**Methods.** It is necessary to improve the legal education of students in the higher education system, to create unused mechanisms of education and upbringing for the development of legal

culture in them, to strengthen the material and technical basis for the introduction of new forms and means of education. The main measures to improve the legal education and training of students are:

- the state, as the main organizer of legal education and upbringing, constantly improves the methods and means of education and upbringing, the structure of institutions directly involved in this activity, promotes the formation of new systems of legal education and legal upbringing;
- ensuring broad cooperation between educational institutions, government agencies and public associations in the development of legal culture among students, coordination of these activities;
- legal education and training is carried out not only by educational institutions, but also with the participation of law enforcement agencies, government agencies and enterprises (institutions, organizations), as well as legal services of local authorities;
- strengthening government support for the preparation and publication of legal manuals and literature[6].

On the basis of legal education, we need to form in students the following[4]:

first, to know the system of basic legal instructions, to correctly understand their content and essence;

second, a deep respect for law, legality and law and order;

thirdly, to be able to apply legal knowledge independently in practice, to combine personal attitude to a certain being and daily behavior, as well as her practical activity with the accumulated and acquired legal knowledge;

fourth, a clear adaptation of one's habits to the legal knowledge acquired;

fifth, to create and develop a strong and stable moral legal capacity against any violations of legal norms[4].

**Results.** Legal education and development of legal culture of students is a complex and multifaceted process, which is based on legal education, teaching the basics of law, assimilation of legal knowledge about legal activity and the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities in legal self-education. To do this, educators must be equipped with the necessary amount of legal knowledge and master the methods of forming legal awareness in students, the development of their legal culture.

In the development of legal culture, the following five elements should be taken into account: knowledge of law; perception of law; attitude to the current law; legal requirements; attitude to the execution of legal instructions. They are all closely intertwined with each other. This, of course, must be taken into account in the process of legal education.

In the implementation of legal education, it is important not only to acquaint students with the law and to form the right attitude to it, but also to instill in them the confidence that the legal instructions must be followed unconditionally. It is necessary to instill in the minds of students a deep respect for the principles of democratic law. "All the best opportunities of the younger generation will be reflected in the educational process, professionalism and skills will be constantly improved, the wise experience of the older generation will be realized and passed on to the younger generation. Young people begin to understand education and spirituality because of their talent and thirst for knowledge"[5].

Legal education, on the other hand, includes education, training, behavior, and the formation of beliefs, habits, and skills of social and legal activism. Legal education should not be considered as legal education or just teaching law. It should be noted that legal education should

cover all aspects of educational work, starting from the first grade, in the process of teaching law and other subjects in schools, extracurricular activities through lectures, meetings with lawyers, oral journals, clubs of young lawyers.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the process of legal education has the task of educating the individual in the spirit of respect for the Constitution and laws, national values, patriotism, humanism, diligence, honesty, purity and justice.

Summarizing the above ideas, legal education The components of ng can be defined as follows[4]:

- 1) the purpose of legal education (taking into account the educational, pedagogical and developmental functions of legal education);
- 2) the content of legal education (taking into account the results of the study of law - the achievement of the level of formation of legal consciousness through legal knowledge, skills, abilities);
- 3) methodology of legal education (methods and techniques of teaching law are taken into account);
- 4) principles of legal education (taking into account the basic rules governing the activities of educators and the nature of the activities of students);
- 5) the effectiveness of legal education (taking into account the activation of educational activities of young people).

The purpose of legal education is to provide everyone with the opportunity to acquire legal knowledge that is necessary in practice in an amount not less than the established state standards [4].

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