

THE ROLE OF CONCEPTS OF LEGAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND LEGAL CULTURE IN LEGAL EDUCATION

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Annotation: This article discusses the role of legal consciousness, concepts of legal culture, legal consciousness and legal culture in the field of legal education, as well as the role of legal consciousness and legal culture in the formation of ecological culture skills in the minds of young people.

Key words: law, legal consciousness, legal culture, social consciousness, ecological culture, society

It is known that every developed country today aims to reform its education system, thereby producing personnel who meet world standards. A lot of practical work is being done in this regard. Including, the legal field is not an exception. In order to achieve the intended goal in legal education, first of all, in addition to knowledge, skills, qualifications, legal consciousness and legal culture should be sufficiently formed.

The main direction of modernization of higher professional education, increasing attractiveness and competitiveness in global scale is the effective use of human potential in the process of improving the quality of education. At the university level this potential consists of teachers and students. That's why the level of the educational process to the greatest extent depends on the degree of professionalism of the teaching activities of some and striving for knowledge and accumulation of the maximum amount of knowledge others.

From this it becomes clear not only the scientific significance, but also the practical importance of developing clear ideas about how qualities should be endowed with modern lawyers and how they really have.

Ensuring the normal functioning and progressive development of a democratic legal social state objectively involves the active participation in this process of lawyers as social professional group. Efficiency of legal regulation lawmaking, law enforcement and law enforcement activities largely depends on the state of this socio-professional group, on the qualities possessed by its lawyers. It dictates the need for constant research into the ways of formation, real the state and trends in the development of general and special qualities of lawyers, which will make it possible to make timely adjustments to the practice of legal education, a system of advanced training corresponding to educational work.

It is quite clear that various aspects of the motivation of behavior and professional legal activities of lawyers - item constant attention of legal scholars. It should be noted that before recent research in this area has been associated with the psychology of representatives of specialized professional groups: judges, investigators, lawyers, notaries, etc.

Motivation has an incentive for professional behavior, guiding and organizing value. In the closest way motives related to needs, interests, problem situations and life plans. In relation to professional legal awareness it is especially important to emphasize that the initial motives of behavior professional lawyers can serve the interests and needs of not only their own, but social groups, departments, society as a whole.

Meanwhile, a serious theoretical study of professional behavior and activities of lawyers is of fundamental importance and is of great methodological value. [1;2]. For example, theoretical questions of legal consciousness, including professional. Traditionally, when analyzing its structure, it allocate individual, group, public legal consciousness. In addition, there are ordinary, practical and theoretical levels, ideological and psychological spheres of legal consciousness.

At the same time, no matter how strangely, not enough attention is paid to motivation, although it is precisely the latter acts as a direct driving force of behavior in general. Therefore, the descriptive approach, acting as a methodological fundamentals of the study of legal consciousness, it is advisable to supplement with constructive, which assumes the allocation in it as a structural element areas of motivation. The relationship between the concepts of "descriptive" and "constructive" approaches to research correspond to the relation between the concepts of "structure" and "function" in a systematic study objects and phenomena.

To properly explain changes in motivation professional legal activity in the Soviet and post-Soviet time it is necessary to distinguish between both social and functional aspects of the content of the work of lawyers. The functional aspect of the work of lawyers does not depend on the specific historical forms of its organization and functioning, its social character. It also contains general, which is inherent in the work of lawyers in terms of its content, no matter in which society (Soviet or post-Soviet) it carried out.

With that said, not only functional but also social aspect of labor should attract more attention from scientists lawyers. The latter manifests itself for the purposes for which it ultimately oriented, in introducing lawyers to certain classes protected by their interests, the place they occupy in the system of public production, social and political life. That's why motives like professional feeling responsibility, professional interest in the work, the need helping citizens, a habit formed during work, still retain their leading role. From the standpoint of social aspect of the work of lawyers (i.e. its nature, socio-economic directions) there were significant changes.

Typically, the assessment of the qualities of specialists is carried out using traditional methods characteristic of sociological science. However, in this case, it was necessary not only to assess the degree of significance for behavior and activities of lawyers of certain motives, but also to show their interconnectedness, structuring in the collective unconscious, significance level, positive and negative possibilities [2;2].

The content of the law is created, including changeable economic and social conditions, it directly depends on the state system. Let us turn to the 19th century, whence, they say, many historians, the roots of our lack of rights come, because it is in this century that the development of law in Western Europe and the United States. Peasants released from serfdom, in 1861, were still the most disenfranchised section of the population. For example, in France and Germany by the end of the 18th century, the philosophy of law was established, the entire population enjoyed freedom. Hence the low level of legal awareness of the Russian people, which will remain so, if you do not educate the population, do not acquaint him with his rights, not to show him how much easier and a person lives more comfortably in a society in which laws are observed.

The basis of civil law education is the following end-to-end content lines of courses: society, its main stages development, evolution of the main spheres of public life; power in her historical context, political regimes; the state, its institutions, forms of the state; democracy, its historical forms, formation modern liberal democracy; history of origin and development parliamentarism; formation of the concept and institutions of civil society, the rule of law and constitutionalism; examples of high citizenship in the activities of prominent historical figures and others. A special place is occupied by the historical aspects of the problem of human rights, the history of the struggle for human rights, the formation of mechanisms for the protection of rights and human freedoms.

In the course of studying social disciplines, students come to the conclusion that the following factors influence the observance of human rights; historical traditions that have developed over the centuries in a particular society; level of culture and education of the population; type of political system existing in the state; general economic situation in the country; international control over observance of human rights. One of the main goals of teaching social disciplines should be considered instilling in students respect for human rights, self-esteem dignity, justice.

Of great importance is the actualization of knowledge, i. transition to analysis modern state acts, for example, the Constitution. young people need to be seriously taught to recognize their social, political and civic interests, to develop one's life position in commensurate with their actual capabilities. Public disciplines promote electoral activity. Russian culture traditionally paid much more attention to collective, community and state interests. **The** study of these subjects contributes the formation of

a legal culture, a culture of human rights, universal human values. Therefore, classes must be structured in such a way that to encourage students to discuss issues related to human rights, to help them realize the importance of personal responsibility for their behavior in society [2;3].

The first group includes the following general qualities of a lawyer: 1) civic maturity and high social activity; 2) professional ethics; 3) professional culture; 4) deep respect for the law and respect for social values the rule of law, the honor and dignity of citizens; 5) high moral consciousness; 6) humanity; 7) firmness of moral convictions; 8) sense of duty; 9) responsibility for the fate of people; 10) responsibility for assigned work; 11) adherence to principles and independence in ensuring the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the individual, his protection and social protection; 12) the necessary will and perseverance in the implementation of the accepted decisions; 13) a sense of intransigence towards any violation of the law in own professional activity; 14) clear view essence, nature and interaction of legal phenomena; 15) knowledge the main problems of the disciplines that define a specific area professional activities, vision of their relationship in a holistic system of knowledge and meaning for the realization of law. The second group of qualities of a lawyer includes professional skills: 1) the rule to interpret and apply laws and other regulatory acts; 2) ensure compliance with the law in activities government bodies, physical bodies, physical and legal persons; 3) legally correctly qualify the facts and circumstances; 4) develop legal documents; 5) exercise legal examination of normative acts; 6) give qualified legal conclusions and consultations; 7) make legal decisions and commit other legal actions in strict accordance with the law; 8) open and establish the facts of offenses; 9) define measures accountability and punishment of those responsible; 10) take the necessary measures to restore violated rights; 11) systematically increase your professional qualifications; 12) systematically study legislation and practice of its application; 13) navigate in special literature.[3;1]

In conclusion, based on the above, it can be said that today in the education system, one of the most urgent issues is the formation of the ability of students to know the laws, their rights and obligations, to apply the laws in their place and at the right time. remains. In order to solve this issue, it is necessary to regularly implement measures aimed at forming legal culture in the educational system. This is the demand of today.

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