



THE ROLE OF LEGAL EDUCATION IN FORMING THE MORALITY OF YOUTH

Qosimov Xamidullo Abduqaxxor o'g'li

Bulturov Jamshidbek Soxibjon o'g'li

Namangan Davlat Universiteti Yuridik fakulteti Milliy g'oya, manaviyat
asoslari va huquq ta'limi yo'nalishi MIG'-AU-21 guruh talabalari.

ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
In this article, the role of spirituality and legal sciences in the educational system, modern knowledge skills and modern professional skills, education of young people who have their own independent opinion, awareness of their rights and in the spirit of national and universal values, Law sciences in increasing the legal potential of today's youth and strengthening knowledge, information about them is given.	Spirituality, law, education, students, legal relations, legal sciences, patriotism, society and nation, curriculum.

"If the body of society is economy, then its soul and spirit is spirituality. As we decide to build a new Uzbekistan, we rely on two strong pillars. The first is a strong economy based on market principles. The second is a strong spirituality based on the rich heritage of our ancestors and national values".

Sh.M.Mirziyoyev

INTRODUCTION

It is important that today's young people grow up to be spiritually mature people. Including, it is necessary for all students who are studying to know their rights and duties. Legal education can increase young people's understanding of fairness and justice. Through exposure to law and the legal system, students can gain a deeper understanding of social justice issues such as human rights, equality, and access to justice. In general, although there are different opinions among scientists about the exact role of legal education in the formation of the spirituality of young people, there is no doubt that it positively contributes to their moral maturity and understanding of justice. Legal education is the process of acquiring knowledge and skills in the field of law. It includes formal training in law schools as well as hands-on training through internships and apprenticeships. Legal education aims to prepare students for a variety of roles such as lawyers, judges, legal scholars, legislators and politicians.

Legal education typically covers a wide range of topics, including legal theory, substantive law, procedural law, ethics, and professional liability. Law schools may also offer specialized courses in areas such as corporate law, tax law, intellectual property law, environmental law, and international

law. “In short, our distant and recent history shows that our nation has always lived with a sense of spiritual courage, and this great feeling is growing stronger and higher as years and centuries pass in its life. Because the spirituality of the people is such a great ocean that every generation takes strength, enthusiasm and inspiration from it and shows how great things it is capable of”. [1]

If we approach legal sciences, we will make a comprehensive statement about the role of education in the system. For today's students, knowing their rights is important for them throughout their lives. Instead, let's define the concept of right. Law is a system of generally binding social norms established or approved by the state. It includes legal relations and basic rights of the citizen, which are strengthened, guaranteed and protected by the state. Law has its own general and special features. Sociality of law, consisting of normative instructions, expressing the ideas of justice and freedom, general mandatory and voluntary features, legal certainty, officially defined, systematic and dynamic, protection by the state are among these. Thanks to independence, efforts and efforts, research and research in this regard have increased somewhat in Uzbekistan. Uzbek jurisprudence was born. Representatives of this science are trying to combine national values, scientific heritage with modern universal human values in studying the history of national statehood, general theoretical issues of law and the state. They look at this area as part of the work of strengthening national independence. “Improving the legal culture of young people, first of all, serves as a practical solution to a number of problems, such as forming respect for the law, fully understanding and observing their rights and duties, preventing indifference, and preventing crime. The quality of legal literacy has a significant impact on the relationship between the individual, society and the state, and allows for a fair and impartial solution to problems that arise in work or other areas of life”. [2]

This approach to the issue is based on a new understanding of the concepts of state and law. “In the recent past, we took the Marxian idea of the state as a tool of class rule as a slogan and turned this theory into a dogma, and the state and law into a means of class struggle and defeating class opponents. In the conditions of democracy, the state becomes a means of eliminating social contradictions not by force and suppression, but by social agreement, or, as the people say, compromise. And the law itself is approached as a means of achieving social order based on social harmony and agreement, creating freedom, justice and equality”. [3] Legal sciences occupy a leading place in the system of modern legal personnel training. By revealing the most general laws related to the origin, development, operation and perspective of law, this science allows to understand the nature of state and legal phenomena, to determine their place and role in the development of society. This textbook of legal sciences is also prepared in accordance with the modular curriculum of the subject, and its purpose is to help a wide range of students and readers to master legal phenomena in depth. Based on this, it can be said that people should have a thorough knowledge of the law, the rights and obligations of the individual, increase the reputation of the law as an immutable social value, respect for it, resolutely overcome legal nihilism and cynicism, and create a stable direction of legal behavior among citizens, forming attitudes and habits of obeying the law, creating an atmosphere of intolerance towards all cases of its violation, the inevitability of responsibility. In civil law countries such as France and Germany, legal education usually includes undergraduate studies in law and postgraduate studies leading to a master's degree in law. In general, a legal education is essential for anyone seeking a career in the legal profession. It provides a foundation of knowledge and skills to enable individuals to navigate complex legal systems and make informed decisions on behalf of their clients or organisations. It is necessary

and necessary to always strengthen the legal education of young people who are the owners of our future.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati

1. I.A.Karimov “Yuksak ma’naviyat-yengilmas kuch” Toshkent 2008-yil (121-bet)
2. Amirov Z. “Huquqiy xabardorlikni oshirish huquqiy ong va madaniyatni yuksaltirish vositasi sifatida” // Jamiyat va boshqaruv –2015. №3
3. I.A.Karimov “Vatan sajdagoh kabi muqaddasdir” 3-tom Toshkent “O‘zbekiston” 1996-yil (14-bet)
4. O.Karimova “Huquqshunoslik” Qayta ishlangan, to‘ldirilgan to‘rtinchi nashr “Sharq” Nashriyot-Matbaa Aksiyadorlik Kompaniyasi Bosh Tahririyati Toshkent — 2010
5. Akbarali O‘g‘li, Satvoldiyev Fakhridin. “PROSPECTS FOR IMPROVING THE TECHNOLOGIES OF DEVELOPING LEGAL THINKING FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE PROVINCE OF NAMANGAN).” CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS 4.01 (2023): 94-97.
6. Muhammadjon Imomnazarov “Milliy ma’naviyat bosqichlari” Toshkent 2010
7. Akbarali O‘g‘li, Satvoldiyev Fakhridin. “Maktab o‘quvchilarining huquqiy tafakkurini shakllantirish huquqiy madaniyatni yuksaltirishning yetakchi bo‘g‘ini sifatida.” Ta’lim fidoyilari 13 (2022): 225-228.
8. Sh.A.Saydullayev “Davlat va huquq nazariyasi” Toshkent 2018
9. Javodbek Yoqubov Ergash Hayitboyev “Huquqshunoslik” Toshkent “Yangi asr avlodi” 2006
10. <https://uz.wikipedia.org>