

FORMATION OF LEGAL CONSCIOUSNESS AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS AS A PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida huquqiy ong, huquqiy madaniyatni tarbiyalash jarayoning nazariy asoslari, pedagogik va psixologik jihatlari, o'zbekistonda huquqiy madaniyatni rivojlantirishdagi muammo va kamchiliklar hamda ularni bartaraf etish bo'yicha vazifalar to'grisida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: huquqiy ong, huquqiy madaniyat, huquqiy savodxonlik, axloqiy tarbiya, ijtimoiylashuv, demokratik qadriyat, fuqarolik jamiyati, davlat organlar, jamoat tashkilotlari, konsepsiya, konstitutsiya, ijtimoiy me'yorlar

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются теоретические основы, педагогические и психологические аспекты процесса повышения правосознания и правовой культуры у учащихся начальных классов, проблемы и недостатки развития правовой культуры в Узбекистане, задачи по их устранению.

Ключевые слова: правосознание, правовая культура, правовая грамотность, нравственное воспитание, социализация, демократические ценности, гражданское общество, государственные органы, общественные организации, концепция, конституция, социальные нормы.

Abstract: This article discusses the theoretical foundations, pedagogical and psychological aspects of the process of legal consciousness and legal culture education in elementary school students, problems and shortcomings in the development of legal culture in Uzbekistan, and tasks for their elimination.

Key words: legal consciousness, legal culture, legal literacy, moral education, socialization, democratic value, civil society, state bodies, public organizations, concept, constitution, social norms

Humanity has come into being and has been developing by uniting in society on the basis of certain needs and entering into mutual relations by means of social norms. The most important of social norms are legal norms, in the process of following them, the legal consciousness of society members is formed, and the individual develops not only moral culture, but also legal culture. Nowadays in the international community democratic values are becoming more and more appreciated, and our country is gaining its own place, and it is the demand of the times to develop a clear mechanism for the implementation of the specified reforms for the construction of a fair democratic legal state. One of the main conditions of a democratic legal state is the formation of legal culture at a sufficient level of legal consciousness among members of society. At this point, the formation of legal consciousness among elementary school students is distinguished by its relevance.

Since we gained independence despite the fact that a number of activities have been carried out in our country in order to ensure the rule of law, to raise legal awareness and legal culture in our society, there are a number of problems and shortcomings that prevent the increase of the level of legal literacy of citizens, and in this area, the

most first of all, legal education and training is not carried out systematically and continuously, instilling in each young generation a sense of respect for laws and moral rules, loyalty to national values, intolerance to violations, against factors that have a negative impact on their legal education, formation of lasting immunity, lack of a comprehensive approach to the process of developing legal culture, lack of systematic implementation of measures in this area, the order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 9, 2019 «On fundamental improvement of the system of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society» criticized by Decree No. PF-5618[1]. In addition, there are a number of problems and shortcomings that prevent the improvement of the legal consciousness and legal culture of students, and the level of legal literacy, in particular:

- the work of raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of students in the educational system is not systematically and continuously organized;

- lack of formation of an effective mechanism of delivery of legal information in educational institutions;

- lack of pedagogical and psychological resources to adequately inculcate the ideas of balancing between personal benefits and the benefits of society into the minds of students;

- the fact that educational processes in the continuous education system are not carried out in harmony with legal education, in particular, the history, religion, customs, and national values of the Uzbek people are not relied upon in the formation of the legal culture of young people;

- that an effective system of cooperation with non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society was not created in the organization of activities to improve legal culture, and that work was not organized on the basis of the principle of social partnership;

- the fact that specific targeted measures for the formation of legal immunity against factors that have a negative impact on the legal education of young people have not been established;

- that legal activities are still carried out in traditional ways, by holding simple meetings, and in this regard, innovative methods of promotion, including web technologies, are not used, and there are not enough legal websites;

- that there are no legal mechanisms to encourage projects aimed at increasing legal literacy, and that events are being organized irresponsibly;

- It was noted in the «Concept of Improving Legal Culture in Society» that the work of publishing and distributing legal literature, conducting scientific researches to improve the legal knowledge of students is carried out inefficiently[1]. The above points show that in order to achieve a high level of legal awareness and legal culture in the society, the most important thing is the need to pay special attention to the systematic and continuous conduct of education, using innovative modern web technologies, a child's perspective for the development of society. causes the need to form legal consciousness in his eyes, feelings and actions.

It is important to note that the Concept has defined not only problems and shortcomings, but also fixed tasks as the main aspects of raising legal awareness and legal culture among students:

- formation of a system for consistently conveying to the population the content and essence of social and economic reforms, adopted laws and state programs;
- strengthening the vital idea in the minds of citizens that «Establishing the spirit of respect for laws in society is the guarantee of building a democratic legal state!»;
- to raise legal awareness and legal culture in society, first of all, to pay special attention to systematic and continuous education;
- starting with the pre-school education system, instilling legal awareness and legal culture in all layers of the population, widely promoting the ideas of maintaining a balance between personal benefits and the benefits of society;
- to inculcate in the minds of the young generation the concepts of rights and duties, honesty and purity, as well as norms of etiquette;
- Teach them the important aspects of the Constitution from childhood;
- organization of legal-educational activities on the formation of legal culture among the population in harmony with the teaching of the history, religion, and national values of our people;
- to strengthen the sense of belonging to the country and patriotism by forming feelings of pride in state symbols in every citizen;
- in-depth study of the scientific basis of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society.

In fact, paying special attention to the legal and regulatory bases of the implementation of these tasks in the following years, The Development strategy of New Uzbekistan for the years 2022-2026, dated January 28, 2022, PF-60 was announced. The second priority direction of The Development strategy is aimed at turning the principles of justice and the rule of law into the most basic and necessary conditions for development in our country, and its 20th goal is to develop an active civil society and to form a sense of respect and obedience to the law among citizens, first of all raising legal culture and consciousness, in this regard, it implies the establishment of effective cooperation of state bodies with institutions of civil society, mass media and educational organizations[2]. It can be seen from this that in the work of raising the legal consciousness of the young generation, it will be necessary to work in cooperation with educational organizations, civil society institutions, and the mass media, to form the legal literacy of students and bring it to a high level of legal culture. In fact, the issue of forming legal consciousness among students has always been an urgent pedagogical problem.

The foundations of the theoretical understanding of the nature of law and legal consciousness were created by ancient Greek philosophers. Even then, the effectiveness of the law was related to the natural (psychological) laws of human behavior. Rationalist ideas about the nature of human behavior were expressed by Socrates (469-399 BC). His ideas about the necessity of a just, legitimate and justified chance were developed by Plato and Aristotle. The concept of natural inclination appeared. Laws, according to Plato, are the main means of human improvement, and they should correspond to the human soul, its needs and capabilities.[3] In addition, legal consciousness is a system of beliefs, perceptions, evaluations, feelings and other components of spirituality in relation to law and legality.[4] Therefore, the formation of legal consciousness among students begins directly with the formation of the moral outlook and beliefs of the young generation. According to Blonsky, moral education plays an important role

in the formation of a well-rounded personality. Arousing humane feelings in people, arousing feelings of love for the Motherland are the main tasks of moral education. [5] The same values are specifically expressed in our new draft Constitution. That is, Chapter XIV of the Constitution of New Uzbekistan is called «Family, Children and Youth», and it is not for nothing that the following norm is strictly defined in Article 78: “Regardless of the parentage and civil status of children, are equal before the law. It is the duty of the state to ensure and protect the rights, freedoms and legal interests of the child, to create the best conditions for his full physical, mental and cultural development. Motherhood, fatherhood and childhood are protected by the state. The state and society take care of forming in children and young people loyalty to national and universal values, pride in the country and the rich cultural heritage of the people, feelings of patriotism and love for the Motherland.” It follows from this that the state creates all the conditions for the formation of each child as a morally and spiritually highly cultured person. Moral culture is the foundation of legal culture. The more mature and diligently «built» this foundation is, the stronger the quality of legal knowledge and its rational use, attitude to the law (respect for it), readiness to comply with legal norms, and active participation in achieving the rule of law. But the formation of high legal awareness in individuals is not a situation that happens by chance or quickly, but is inextricably linked with the issue of general education of the individual. The specified reforms show that high legal awareness should only be the result of influencing the individual’s worldview through a comprehensive approach and specific goals. Legal consciousness is a complex socio-psychological phenomenon, which includes philosophical, legal, socio-political and moral aspects. However, it should be noted that legal consciousness is also a subjective, social and psychological phenomenon.[6] Only psychologically, a person has the need and opportunity to understand morality, taste and its development and good will in himself, in others, in the growing generations, and to understand this process from a theoretical point of view. Thus, a person (and only a person) needs education and has the ability to educate (I. Kant), and therefore education is a vital component of the human image. He is very strongly - intensively engaged in self-improvement. This includes the influence of a person’s lifestyle, that is, role models and prohibitions, sanctions and incentives, his own and others’ life experiences.[7]

The formation of legal consciousness in a person occurs through his socialization, that is, in the process of understanding his social role and place in society. A number of studies show that the complexity of legal socialization of students is related to a whole set of factors. and may ultimately lead to the deformation of legal consciousness, including the manifestation of extremism [8]. That is why, in order to form and raise legal consciousness to a high level, the cooperative actions of families, preschool institutions, schools, higher education institutions, state bodies and public institutions are an important necessity. Legal education should be carried out continuously and everywhere. The analysis of the practice of legal education shows that such education is almost not implemented in pre-school institutions. After all, according to the information of many psychologists and sociologists, it is at the preschool age that the simplest ideas about the necessary, prohibited and permitted actions are formed. School education also has many opportunities to effectively influence the legal consciousness of a person. But the school is often limited to conducting a small amount of training

on the basics of the state and law.

According to Russian pedagogue P.P. Blonsky, thinking in children of primary school age develops from emotional-figurative to abstract-logical. «The child thinks in forms, colors, sounds, in general sensations,» - K. D. Ushinsky reminded teachers of this and called to rely on these features of children's thinking at the beginning of school work.[9] Based on this psychological aspect of the child's thinking, I believe that it is necessary to make effective use of new modern technologies in the formation of legal consciousness. In this case, primary school students should not only provide legal education using various modern advanced technologies, multimedia, online software, web platforms in the course of education, but also use their spare time productively. to organize, unify into civil clubs, use of innovative technologies with a creative approach in the implementation of spiritual and educational measures dedicated to important legal processes can give effective results in forming a high level of legal consciousness in them.

It is important to attach great importance to the gradual formation of the components of the individual's legal consciousness in the process of using certain innovative technologies for the formation of legal consciousness in elementary school students. Here, the components of the legal mind of a person are as follows:

cognitive (legal thinking, legal views and beliefs, amount of legal knowledge and skills);

emotional value (legal feelings, legal values, legal value orientations);

active-practical (encouraging legal behavior, legal relations, habits and skills of legal behavior (legal behavior)

The conclusion and recommendations are that, as proven by the researches of pedagogic scientists, if work on legal education starts with the family and continues in all educational institutions, if the position of active citizenship is strengthened in each community, it will definitely bear fruit. In our people, the knowledge acquired in youth is compared to a pattern carved in stone. This is a fact of life. Any seed of goodness planted in the innocent hearts of childhood will undoubtedly bear fruit when it grows up. Today, in our country, which is taking a bold step from a strong legal state to a strong civil society, there are countless things being done for the future of the young generation. This makes one happy, because young people who have their own independent opinion, a firm, active civic position, intellectual potential and legal culture are our perspective and high confidence.

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