



LEGAL FUNDAMENTALS OF DEVELOPING IDEOLOGICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS

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"Fundamentals of Spirituality and Legal Education"

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 18 th January 2022 Accepted: 18 th February 2022 Published: 30 th March 2022	The article describes the development of ideological and ideological competence in students, an important factor of legal culture, legal consciousness, development of legal culture, approaches to educating future teachers in the spirit of high moral qualities, citizenship, and patriotism
Keywords: Development of professional competence in students, ideological maturity, legal consciousness, legal culture, civic, and active civic position, education in the spirit of respect for national and universal values	

Today, the education of young people in our country has risen to the level of state policy, on the basis of which one of our main tasks is to protect young people who are the creators of our future from various alien ideas and aggression in an age of ideological struggle. Indeed, as noted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "Education of the younger generation has always been important and relevant. But in the 21st century we live in, this issue is really becoming a matter of life and death" [1. B. B. 504–505].

The task of modern education today is to develop the competence of students in professional, legal, national, spiritual and educational, ideological and cultural terms. Ensuring compliance with international educational standards requires the inclusion of ideological, ideological, and spiritual aspects of the content of education. Because the next stages of socio-economic development require the delivery to society of mature people who can think globally, find their way in different political, social, and economic situations, armed with progressive ideas and ideology. The higher education system plays a leading and decisive role in the training of such individuals.

Pedagogical higher education institutions play an important role in the formation of professional competence of future teachers, cultivating in them high moral qualities, ideological maturity, citizenship, and patriotism. Thus, one of the main tasks of pedagogical higher education institutions is to develop legal culture in students, the development of ideological and ideological competence as an important factor.

The main legal basis for the development of science and state support in our country is determined by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Article 42 of Chapter IX of the Constitution, entitled "Economic and Social Rights" guarantees the freedom of scientific and technical creativity, the right to enjoy cultural

achievements. The state shall take care of the cultural, scientific, and technical development of society. "[2]

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 9, 2019 No PF-5618 "On radical improvement of the system of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society" identifies the following as the main tasks of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society:

- formation of a system of consistent communication of the content and essence of the ongoing socio-economic reforms, adopted legislation and state programs in the country, "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 idea of life;
- In raising legal awareness and legal culture in society, first of all, pay special attention to the systematic and integrated implementation of education, deepening the legal consciousness and legal culture in all segments of the population, starting from preschool education, maintaining a balance between personal and public interests. Advocacy tasks are assigned [3].

Raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of citizens in society and their constitutional rights and duties, the essence of moral norms, political and legal, spiritual and educational activities dedicated to the development of legal consciousness and culture, religious and national values, customs and traditions in youth, It is expedient to bring up in accordance with the principles of involvement in the events taking place in our society, patriotism, and a democratic state governed by the rule of law and a free civil society.

In the president's speech at the solemn event dedicated to the 27th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: if the consciousness and culture are not sufficient, it will be difficult to achieve the expected results. The wise



words of jurists centuries ago, "Understanding the law develops a sense of responsibility," will never lose their relevance. In other words, respect for the Constitution and laws, legal consciousness and culture must become a way of life and activity of every citizen, every official. "[4] Emphasizes the invaluable role of the Constitution and our laws in the development of legal consciousness and culture of citizens, the fulfillment of duties and responsibilities to the Fatherland.

The Concept of Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 No. PF-5847 "On approval of the Concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" is directly related to The following tasks are defined:

- students do not have the skills of critical thinking, independent search, and analysis of information;
- Strengthening the spiritual and moral content of higher education, educating young people in the spirit of respect for national values, humanism, and patriotism on the basis of high spiritual ideas, further development of the work to strengthen their immunity against foreign ideas and ideologies [5].

In today's so-called age of globalization, education, and upbringing play an important role in protecting young people from aggressive ideas. After all, education, which has always been carried out in the pursuit of noble goals, has always shown its positive results.

Improving the system of spiritual and educational work in our country has always been a priority. In particular, in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 26, "On measures to radically improve the system of spiritual and educational work" according to 2021 No PP-5040 "Implement comprehensive measures aimed at eliminating such evils as indifference to the fate of the country, globalism, tribalism, corruption, disregard for family values and irresponsibility in the upbringing of young people; raising the culture of the population's use of the World Wide Web, strengthening the ideological immunity of the population against ideological and information attacks; to achieve the priority of culture, literature, cinema, theater, music, and art of all kinds, publishing and printing products, spiritual and moral criteria in the media, national and universal values; Regular study of geopolitical and ideological processes, effective ideological fight against terrorism, extremism, bigotry, human trafficking, drug trafficking, and other dangerous threats, as well as the development of

international cooperation in this area." [6] were identified as priorities for radical improvement of the system of spiritual and educational work.

From the 2020-2021 academic year, "Education" has been taught in the country as a subject. This allows for the effective implementation of continuous spiritual education. This opinion is fully confirmed by the following words of the head of our state: B. B. 505]. As the President noted, the more perfect the education and upbringing of young people, the more important is the formation of their sense of involvement in the development of society, the fulfillment of their duties and responsibilities to the Fatherland.

The development of ideological and ideological competence of future teachers as an important factor of legal culture in future professionals is closely linked, first of all, to educate them in the spirit of respect for the national idea.

As stated in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Parliament on December 28, 2018, "We must develop a national idea that will be a source of strength for us in the implementation of the great tasks set before us" [7]. In the process of addressing the Parliament, these views were not emphasized in vain, of course. Because at a time when ideological threats and ideological attacks are intensifying in world civilization, it is necessary to develop the national idea to protect the youth of our country from various dangers, to form ideological immunity of young people against evil ideas.

As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov noted, "There is no space in this world, neither in nature nor in society. If there is a gap somewhere, no doubt someone will try to fill it [8. B. B. 10].

In order to develop an ideological and ideological competence in students, it is necessary to carry out ideological preventive work. Ideological prevention is a set of ideological, educational, spiritual, ideological work in various forms carried out by social institutions, an important process that includes today's system of ideological education.

The use of a variety of methods and tools is important in the implementation of ideological prevention. It is necessary to carry out preventive work at different speeds and in stages to protect young people from ideological attacks. If preventive work is carried out in pedagogical higher education institutions on a regular basis and in a consistent manner, future teachers will achieve the harmonious development of both ideological and ideological competence, as well as



the skills of the propagandist of spiritual and educational work.

Noting that the improvement of the socio-spiritual environment in our country is one of the main tasks facing the society to protect young people from ideological aggression and ideological attacks, President Sh. Mirziyoyev also noted the following views: The call "asra" should not only be a dry work but should penetrate deep into the hearts and minds of every parent, every citizen, and has become a practical action " [1. B. B. 531–532].

At the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev proposed to develop an international code of voluntary obligations of states during a pandemic. The President stressed that the UN General Assembly session is being held in a completely new format for the first time in history - online communication due to the coronavirus pandemic. "In this regard, we all understand the need to unite the efforts of governments, parliaments, and civil society, to strengthen the principles of common responsibility, to develop international partnerships, to increase the status and capacity of the World Health Organization, to expand its powers." Our goal is to work together to create a just global system that guarantees the fundamental rights and freedoms, health, and well-being of all. "[9]

Based on the tasks set out in the above-mentioned normative legal acts, it was agreed that the development of ideological and ideological competence in students is an important factor of legal culture. In order to substantiate this opinion, it is expedient, first of all, to dwell on the concepts of legal consciousness and legal culture.

Legal consciousness plays an important role in the acquisition of legal culture and as one of the forms of social consciousness it embodies a set of views and ideas that represent the relationship of people to the law. Legal consciousness is characterized by the socio-economic, cultural, legal, and political conditions of society.

From a pedagogical point of view, legal consciousness is interpreted as an integral feature of the individual, which reflects the existence in the form of legal knowledge, emotions, attitudes to law and its application in practice, legal views, values, and legal institutions.

From the point of view of systemic and structural-functional approaches, legal consciousness reflects multi-layeredness. Among the elements of legal consciousness, legal knowledge, attitude to law and

legal establishment are of special importance. The legal consciousness includes elements (description, feature) of its various forms (legal ideology and psychology, secular and scientific, constitutional, ecological). The elements and types of legal consciousness are integral, and they also cannot exist without moral, political, and other types of consciousness.

Based on the analysis of different approaches to the analysis of legal consciousness [10], we have come to the conclusion that scholars do not distinguish its main function - humanism or human creativity, but at the same time legal consciousness is an important tool for shaping the characteristics of the socio-legal type. It is also possible to distinguish cognitive, evaluative, and guiding functions as the main functions of legal consciousness.

The development of legal consciousness reflects the unique, directional, and natural aspects that express quantitative, qualitative, and structural changes. The conditions for the development of legal consciousness are the sum of all the circumstances related to the occurrence, existence, and implementation of this reality. Psychological and pedagogical conditions for the development of legal consciousness of students of pedagogical higher education institution is a set of measures taken in the educational process to ensure the formation of the necessary level of legal consciousness in future teachers.

Legal consciousness is realized along with the development of the student's personality (his knowledge, culture, worldview). A person's culture is defined by the ability to control one's behavior, to be conscious of one's personal needs and desires, and not to be a direct executor of external demands.

The main mechanism for the development of legal consciousness is a motivational mechanism based on the interaction of motives and incentives. However, a number of other psychological mechanisms also influence this process: cognition; emotional based on emotions; volitional efforts, perseverance, self-control, reflecting the mobilization of human strength and capabilities; socio-psychological (communication, social perception, group pressure, conformism, harm, submission, facilitation, etc.). Psychological mechanisms ensure the level of development of legal consciousness.

Legal culture is a term that refers to the level of legal knowledge of people, a conscious attitude to the law, respect for and observance of the law [11. B. B. 755]. The national program for raising the legal culture in society states, "The current state of development of



society and the state requires a comprehensive increase in the legal culture and legal literacy of all participants in legal relations. As a set of legal culture, legal knowledge, legal beliefs, and consistent practical activities, it ensures the successful solution of the tasks facing society and the state "[12]. In order to raise the legal culture in society, first of all, the current state of state development with members of society requires a comprehensive increase in the legal culture, legal literacy of all participants in legal relations. Legal culture as a set of legal knowledge, legal beliefs and consistent practical activities ensures the successful solution of the tasks facing society and the state.

Legal scholars U.Tadjikhanov and A.Saidov defined the concept of "legal culture" as follows: to be intolerant of those who do not, we understand the degree of obedience to the law. The ideas and opinions, theories and ideologies formed in society on these issues form the concept of the theory of legal culture [13. B. B. 11].

Based on the views of the above legal scholars, we give the following definition of legal culture: "Legal culture is the attitude of members of society to the legal system, students' conscious understanding of the legal field, fulfillment of duties and responsibilities set by law, ignorance of the law is not exempt from liability, deep knowledge and compliance with the laws adopted in our country."

Hence, legal culture is a complex phenomenon that directly affects the general culture and affects all aspects and areas of social life. During the analysis of the various definitions of the concept of "legal culture", it was concluded that its main components are: legal knowledge, attitudes to the law and legal behavior.

The legal culture of the teacher reflects an integral part of the general, including pedagogical culture of the individual. It is an effective system of activities aimed at the formation of knowledge, skills, abilities and competencies, the necessary legal attitudes, imagination and feelings from a professional point of view, serving to ensure the implementation of legal behavior and legal education of students.

Based on this idea, we defined the structure of the legal culture of the teacher as follows: 1) knowledge (as the basis of legal culture); 2) attitude to the law (respect for the law, legal belief); 3) socially active legal actions; 4) readiness for legal education of students.

The dialectical unity of all components of the legal culture of the teacher serves as a basis for the formation of a stable interest in the legal aspects of pedagogical activity, the main directions of legal training

of future teachers, levels of legal competencies, ways to develop them and improve special skills.

Through the analysis of the specialized literature, it was concluded that legal knowledge is reflected as the main tool in the acquisition of legal culture by students. Because the importance of knowledge of legal norms is that a person with a certain knowledge should be able to understand that in any case it is an objective necessity to follow legal norms and treat them with respect. The scope of special legal knowledge of the future teacher includes: the essence, goals and objectives of legal education; laws and peculiarities of the development of legal imagination, understanding and legal culture, taking into account the age, individual-psychological characteristics and socio-legal status of students; the possibilities of the existing curriculum, textbooks and manuals in solving the problems of legal education; the content, form, methods and means of legal education in the classroom and extracurricular activities; effective forms and methods of cooperation with parents, social institutions, law enforcement agencies in the legal education of students; the capabilities of various media in carrying out the above tasks.

The analysis of the literature allowed to determine the need for the following professional skills for the implementation of legal education of students: analytical (analytical), diagnostic (diagnostic), forecasting (prognostic), information processing (informational), organizational. The following conclusions were made in the study of the conditions that ensure the effective implementation of the process of development of legal culture in future teachers:

1. It is necessary to introduce new approaches to the study of legal sciences in pedagogical higher education institutions. These approaches should fully allow for the training of future teachers in the legal education of students.
2. It is expedient to use them in the development of legal culture of future teachers through the development of practical assignments with a special legal character.
3. It is necessary to expand the opportunities of social-humanitarian, pedagogical-psychological disciplines in the curriculum of higher education for the development of legal culture in future teachers.
4. Given that the educational process itself does not fully allow future teachers to develop a legal culture, it is necessary to improve innovative mechanisms for the organization of educational activities in extracurricular activities.



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