



## VALIDITY OF THE ISSUE OF IMPROVING THE ACTIVITY OF THE CLASS HEAD TO DEVELOP THE LEGAL CULTURE OF STUDENTS

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### Abstract

This article talks about the actual issue of developing the legal culture of schoolchildren and the degree of sophistication of this issue.

**Key words:** Constitution, society, strategy, decree, law, culture, concept, law, education, etiquette, ethics, upbringing, school.

### Резюме

Ушбу мақолада мактаб ўқувчиларининг ҳуқуқий маданиятини ривожлантиришнинг долзарб масала эканлиги ва бу масаланинг урганганлик даражаси ҳақида сўз этилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** Конституция, жамият, стратегия, фармон, ҳуқуқ, маданият, концепция, қонун, таълим, одоб, ахлоқ, тарбия, мактаб.

### Аннотация:

В данной статье говорится об актуальном вопросе развития правовой культуры школьников и степени сложности данного вопроса.

**Ключевые слова:** Конституция, общество, стратегия, декрет, закон, культура, концепция, закон, воспитание, нравы, нравы, воспитание, школа.

Humanity understands the essence of any updates and lives on the basis of laws. After all, every human being who comes to this bright world strives for various changes and renewals. At the moment, there are periods of fundamental renewal in the history of nations, in which the genius of a particular nation, its desire to manifest its potential, and creative activity rise to the highest heights.

The complex changes taking place in the world today require the protection of human rights and the provision of legality. Accordingly, in developed countries and the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention is being paid to the development of theoretical and practical directions of legal education and training. Class leaders are



required to pay special attention to the development of students' legal knowledge and legal culture in the process of their social, economic, political, and spiritual-ethical development. In the developed countries of the world: Western Europe, the United States of America, East Asia, and the Republic of Uzbekistan, the field of human rights protection has become the highest priority in recent years.

Such universal achievements, which are the great result of the potential of one people, will become bright pages of human history and give a great impetus to the development of world civilization.

This is the reason why some peoples of the earth are debating such times of high rise and development as a kind of Renaissance [1;5].

In fact, the existence of its own idea, the principles of development, which unite and mobilize the people of this period towards a common goal, requires the development of its legal culture for any person.

It should be noted that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted 73 years ago, opened up opportunities for democracy and humane principles to be established in the world, and in this regard, human rights and freedoms were shown as the highest value of a democratic society. In this regard, great reforms are being implemented in the field of ensuring the natural rights and freedoms of our citizens, such as safe living, housing and land ownership, health care, and education.

It is commendable that President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev's address to the UN General Assembly intends to advance the issue of becoming a member of the Human Rights Council, and at the same time, work is being carried out on the project of the Convention on the Rights of Youth [2;4].

Therefore, it is necessary to recognize the work aimed at raising the legal culture of the population and improving the legal culture as one of the main directions of the state policy.

Unfortunately, today we all witness the existence of complex and conflicting tendencies that are hindering this positive process.

The reforms implemented in the socio-economic, political, legal, spiritual and cultural spheres in our republic require a radical renewal and development of the educational process and the system of personnel training. Therefore, by developing the education system at the level of modern requirements and on the basis of the gained experiences, raising the growing young generation to be fully mature and highly moral, perfect people who actively participate in the life of the society, and in this regard, the cultivation of legally cultured individuals is one of the priorities of our state's policy.

It is known that a person who participates in the establishment of a legal state cannot understand the fundamental meaning of democracy without knowing his rights and





freedoms. Because democracy is a constituent part of the legal state. Legal culture first begins in the family, in kindergarten and school. But legal culture is a process that continues continuously throughout human life. As we build a legal state, it is the duty of each of us to develop the knowledge of laws, obedience to the law, legal consciousness and legal culture of the citizens. In this regard, the services of legal science teachers, law enforcement agencies and the mass media will be great and they will be entrusted with responsible tasks.

It is known that high school students are the most intensive period in the comprehensive development of a person. Basically, the maximum effectiveness in realizing the great potential of a school-age child can be achieved only if the methods and forms used in education and upbringing are in accordance with the psychophysiological characteristics of this age. Based on this, the problem of increasing the role of class leaders in the development of the legal culture of students of general secondary schools is considered urgent.

Aristotle agrees with the opinions of Socrates and Plato, who noted the need for justice and legality to be compatible with each other in understanding the culture of law. Legal culture embodies political justice and serves as a standard of political relations between society. "The concept of justice", Aristotle said, "is related to the ideas about the state, because the law that serves as the criterion of justice is the norm that regulates political relations".

Although Heraclitus was born in the city of Ephesus, located on the west coast of Asia Minor, he made a great contribution to the progressive development of Greece. He argued against the various forms of development of all Greek cities and advocated the need for and compliance with a single legal direction. Heraclitus considers emotional knowledge to be an imperfect knowledge, giving priority to intellectual knowledge. This means that people with insufficiently formed legal literacy, consciousness and culture do not fully comply with laws, do not behave decently in society, allow rudeness in interpersonal relationships, act according to their feelings, disregarding existing laws.

In the philosophical views of Democritus, legal culture is recognized as a moral doctrine. His moral views are inextricably linked with his political views. "A well-governed state is a great fortress. The interests of the state should prevail over all other things. In order for the state to be well governed, it must take care of the people. The goals in life should be taken into account, and the concepts of age-related prosperity and oppression should be explained objectively and subjectively. That is, if one person likes one thing, another person likes another thing, and all other people like other things, and with this they live in prosperity".





Plato is a great scholar who has left an indelible mark in the history of world culture. The creativity and legacy of the philosopher, scientist, and writer who lived and worked in the ancient Greek state is relevant to all humanity. Among his works, "Laxes" is written about courage, "State" about justice. Especially in the work "The State" Plato stressed the need to inculcate the legal culture in the public mind. According to Plato, the highest idea and the idea of truth is not the idea of beauty, but the idea of well-being. "Well-being is not an essence, it surpasses the limits of essence with its glory and power," wrote Plato in his work "The State". Plato's doctrine of the idea of divinity is considered to be theological idealism rather than objective idealism. It is the idea of well-being that calls all ideas into a certain unity. This unity is the goal. The orders that rule the world are the orders that are appropriate. All of them will be aimed at the goal of well-being. Any temporal and relative existence has some objective purpose of existence. "At the same time as the goal, it is well-being", writes Plato. This being constitutes the essence of all bodies. All things strive for prosperity. Although it may not be achieved in sense bodies, the ultimate goal of all living communication is happiness. But happiness is only when there is prosperity, says the philosopher. In fact, the philosopher envisioned that in the matter of well-being, first of all, human action, education, and at the same time finding the right way to put a higher goal in front of him.

The philosopher's teaching about society and the state is far from Plato's teaching. He says that achieving the highest goal of life does not mean escaping from reality. But since human nature is not perfect, he needs a number of qualities in life. For example, in order for a perfect person to be a perfect citizen, the state must also be perfect. Wilamonwitz-Mellendorf, who studied Aristotle's work, wrote: "Whoever wants to create a perfect person must educate a perfect citizen, and whoever wants to educate a perfect citizen must create a perfect state".

In fact, it is very important for the members of the society to be aware of the laws, decrees and government decisions in time, to clearly understand the content and meaning of the legal documents, especially the documents related to the protection of human rights and freedoms. Every citizen should know their rights and duties well, and feel their place in their lives. Knowing and respecting the rights of oneself and others is an important condition for the formation of a high legal culture of an individual.

According to the teachings of Confucius, the foundation of Chinese political, legal and philosophical teachings, the management of society should be entrusted to more enlightened and capable people. In addition, he emphasizes the need to follow the principle of virtue in public administration.







The foundation of Confucianism is to ensure harmony among the members of the society based on legal norms.

Uzbek and Russian pedagogues, psychologists and lawyers, sociologists and philosophers have researched the issue of legal culture development of students of general secondary schools. For example, the scholars of the East in their scientific heritage studied the issue of forming the legal culture of their students. Amir Timur, Muhammad Musa al-Khorazmi, Naqishbani, Khuja Ahmad Yassavi, Abdullah Avloni, Kashkari, Zamakhshari, A. Navai, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Kaykovus and Berdaq, among the great scholars of the East. Our Ajiniyoz grandfathers determined the importance of children and their upbringing in society, the issue of developing the legal potential of their students through education and training.

O.V. Krichenko, E.A. Rossolova, N.M. Savchenko, M.G. Gasanov, M.Yu. Sanikova, S.V. Belikova, N.E. Jdanova, S.A. Khasanova from Russian pedagogical scientists such researchers expressed their opinions on the issues of developing the legal culture of their students.

Uzbek pedagogues N.U. Mahkamova, philosophers M.A. Atavullaev, B.U. Mamatyusupov, D.S. Sagdullaeva, M.Kh. Usmanboeva, lawyers Kh. T. Mamatov, E. O. Kadyrov, T. Ubaidulla, O. T. Nasiritdinova, A. A. Khamraev, R. E. Turdiboeva, sociologists N.N. Khasanov, G.B. Orazalieva, Karakalpakstanian philosopher and scientist J. Bazarbaev, pedagogic scientists O. Aleov, A. Pazylov, T. Utebaev, T. Kudaybergenova researches on the issues of developing legal culture of students are works carried out in our republic.

Based on the above analysis, the legal consciousness and culture of young students directly depends on the quality of the systematic presentation of legal knowledge in the educational process, the introduction of modern legal standards by the class leaders in the pedagogical process outside the classroom. Because in the future, the acquisition of legal culture by students as an active citizen of the society will increase the quality of life in the country, ensure the supremacy of the law, ensure the implementation of interpersonal relations within the framework of legal norms, and ensure the guarantee of human rights as the highest value.





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