

## THE ROLE OF MORAL AND LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE FORMATION OF CIVIC QUALITIES OF A PERSON

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### Abstract:

The article examines the role of moral and legal education and upbringing in the formation of civic qualities of the younger generation. The need to create an integrated system of moral and legal education for young people at all levels of the educational process is emphasized.

**Keywords:** Moral education; legal education; upbringing; law; legal culture; civic culture.

### Introduction

There is a well-known point of view of specialists in various scientific fields regarding the role of moral and legal education in shaping the civic culture of society and the moral qualities of a person. It is in the process of moral and legal education that the individual is organically integrated into the dynamic process of social relations, the act of developing the civic qualities of a personality, and the growth of its legal awareness.

Moral and legal education, being a part of the process of personal socialization, remains relevant in all social formations, among various nations and peoples. Because of this, moral and legal education, which consists in the social reproduction of the population, are the most important means among others due to their greatest social significance. Legal education, as a universal means of shaping the ideals of justice, equality, and freedom, is approaching moral education, since these two aspects of a single educational and educational process have a common value basis that gives absolute importance to the human personality, promote social regulation and social interaction of individuals, social groups, and communities.

At the same time, moral and legal education are based on different substantive assessments of the phenomena under consideration. Legal education focuses on the system of formal equality, justice, and freedom in relation to the legal system of society and a specific legal situation, while moral education focuses on the categories of good and evil, freedom and necessity, honor and dignity as alternatives to an individual's moral choice. Moral education is comprehensive and covers all aspects of social interaction. It orients the subject to an ideal model of behavior, teaches not only to comply with legal norms, but also to translate them into personal beliefs.

Legal education is an important prerequisite for the creation of an effective system for the prevention of offenses and the formation of a culture of respect for human rights. Its essence is the affirmation of human dignity and the value of the human person, learning how to protect their rights and legitimate interests, and improving the professionalism of all those who work with human problems.

Legal education, that is, the process of spreading legal knowledge, serves to increase the general legal culture and education of the population, reduces youth extremism. The main goal of legal education as a method of legal propaganda is to foster respect for law and legality as a value attitude of the general population of country. All categories of citizens are the objects of legal



education, but first of all, young people who are most acutely aware of the negative consequences of the economic crisis. Thus, making young people aware of the inevitability of punishment for crimes and other offenses is one of the important tasks of legal education.

The mechanism of legal education is the impact on people's legal consciousness. Informing the public about legal knowledge is an aspect of legal education, which also includes the formation of attitudes and ideas about legal behavior, the formation of a sustainable need for the application and use of legal knowledge. in order to effectively socialize, prevent offenses. The means of forming a legal culture are the development of legal knowledge among citizens, the improvement of the systematization of legal acts, the promotion of law, and the presence of a strong legal science.

The improvement of the legal culture of the population occurs by preventing illegal behavior, stimulating lawful behavior, creating a respectful attitude towards the law among the population, and combating the deformation of legal consciousness (legal nihilism, anti-legalism). The process of communicating legal values to the mind and feelings of each person is carried out by government agencies, officials, educational institutions, and society.

The practical result of moral and legal education should be the active involvement of young people in discussing and participating in solving current youth problems, increasing their socio-political role in society, and realizing that their personal position influences decision-making and decision-making, which forms an appropriate attitude to law. It is important to pay special attention in the process of moral and legal education to the interrelationship of objective and subjective law, the influence of moral and moral relations in society, moral consciousness on the formation of legal norms and the problems of moral and legal choice of a person's line of behavior. Effective mechanisms of moral and legal education include the functioning of various kinds of educational platforms to neutralize social dysfunctions and antagonisms among young people. Acting as an arena for the formation of general cultural competencies, a system of civic values, and the acquisition of project culture skills. The activities of such educational forums are designed to popularize legal knowledge and promote the formation of future generations of young professionals. Participants in legal education programs should be given the opportunity to discuss with lawyers at the federal level, which will make it possible to effectively build research cooperation. The activities of youth educational forums at various levels and directions are an effective mechanism for improving the general literacy of young people, legal awareness and culture of legal behavior.

Today, in conditions of a high level of legal nihilism and distrust of the legal system of our state, legal education and upbringing of the younger generation are of great importance. Properly organized dissemination of legal knowledge, timely legal education of citizens will make it possible to avoid the occurrence of offenses and crimes to a large extent and thus will make it possible to save considerable funds that are spent on combating negative manifestations - the consequences of the lack of education of legal culture. In the difficult task of instilling respect for the law among citizens and especially young people, and overcoming legal nihilism, it is necessary to maximize the use of available means of legal education and enlightenment of the population, scientific methods, and integrated approaches that include modern achievements of psychologists, sociologists, educators, and legal scholars. It is necessary to strive to ensure that everyone knows and respects the law, the mechanisms for exercising their rights, and is able to



defend their rights in specific life situations. The knowledge gained in the course of legal education should turn into a personal conviction, into a firm commitment to strictly follow legal regulations, and then into an inner need and habit to comply with the rule of law, to be legally and politically active.

The legal culture consists of three components. The cognitive component is knowledge that provides mutual interpretation and understanding of all subjects of legal relations, including knowledge about legal norms, legal institutions and law enforcement practice. The emotional and value component is the emotional and value relations of a person that ensure mutual interpretation and understanding of all subjects of legal relations, including a positive emotional attitude to the basic values of the rule of law, to legal norms, to the activities of its legal institutions. The activity component is the habitually conducted behavior in accordance with the norms of law in daily activities.

Legal education and citizen education is a multifaceted and complex management process that requires day-to-day government attention. Increasing efficiency in the field of legal education can be achieved only by optimizing the implementation of state policy in the field of developing legal literacy and legal awareness of citizens, developing a unified strategy for targeted and offensive counteraction to deformations of legal awareness of the population, as well as creating conditions at the federal and regional levels to ensure the effectiveness of planned measures with subsequent evaluation of the results. Legal education is designed to help a teenager become viable, master social culture, master a specific legal conceptual framework through which he can decide on a model of behavior in a particular situation by selecting and processing information from outside, including legal information, and gain experience in law-abiding behavior.

Accordingly, we believe that the legal culture of the younger generation will influence the quality of life of society and individuals. Legal education of adolescents can be considered as an integrative area of social and pedagogical activity, including educational potential. not only educational (including elective and optional) subjects (modules/topics), which solve the tasks of raising the level of legal awareness and legal culture of participants in educational relations, but also conducting special events to raise the level of legal awareness and legal culture of participants in educational relations with the involvement of social specialists.

The creation of new institutions for solving adolescent problems (mediation services, the introduction of juvenile justice specialists, commissioners for children's rights in educational organizations, etc.). In the process of legal education of minors, it is important to develop such qualities as respect for the law, a sense of legal duty, intransigence to offenses, and the habit of acting lawfully in any situation. In other words, the ultimate goal of legal education is to ensure that respect for the law becomes a personal conviction of a teenager. This is a vector of the organization of social education in a state governed by the rule of law.

Thus, in the course of the study, the concept of legal culture of a teenager was defined as one of the types of social culture of a personality, the result of purposeful social education of a teenager, the content of which are values, knowledge, lawful behavior, willingness to be guided by law in various types of socially useful activities in practice. The main components of a teenager's legal culture are the value component (moral and legal values, respect for the law, solving problems in the legal field), the cognitive component (knowledge of normative legal acts that allow functioning and development in modern society), the activity component (compliance with the



law, involvement in legal relations, socially useful activities). Understanding the results of legal education of adolescents in the form of structural components of legal culture will make it possible to qualitatively organize an important area of social education of adolescents in modern conditions, ensuring the development of the rule of law. By implementing an effective national program of moral and legal education for young people, the State and society could strengthen their positions. Socially active, spiritual, moral, law-abiding youth are the basis of socio-political stability and prosperity of the state and society.

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