



The Role Of Legal Educational Technologies In The Lifelong Education System

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<i>Article History</i>	<i>Abstract</i>
<i>Received:</i> <i>Revised:</i> <i>Accepted</i>	This article talks about the introduction of legal education into the educational process through pedagogical technologies. In particular, the purpose of legal education is to influence the consciousness of a person with the help of certain tools, forms and methods, and also covers issues of obedience to laws established by the state, the implementation of state policy and the ability to choose one's actions in accordance with the requirements of the state.
CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	Key words: <i>Educational system, legal education, conceptual, teaching aids, method of legal education, technological approach, continuing legal education of a lawyer-teacher.</i>

From the first days of our independence, the issue of education was considered as the most important task that decides our present and future, and regulatory documents in the field of education were adopted. We all know that thanks to the great work being carried out and modern conditions created for the comprehensive development of our children, our youth are physically and spiritually reaching adulthood.

The presence of a legal specialty of a lawyer-teacher and professors teaching in the system of continuing education facilitates the solution of issues of increasing legal awareness and legal culture in the process of establishing a rule of law state. In particular, the formation of legal consciousness is associated with professional legal consciousness and the level of teachers who provide legal knowledge through legal education. Since the process of legal education forms certain legal feelings and ideas about legal issues, it forms the skills of legal activity for participation in legal relations. This, in turn, becomes factors such as the prevention of legal nihilism among young people and the fight against crime. It is for this reason that legal consciousness is a necessary mechanism for the practical application of law, a means of determining the compliance of human behavior with the norms of law.

It is necessary to find a clear goal of a technological approach to the pedagogical process, to achieve these goals, clearly adapted tools and clear rules for using these tools.

The essence of the technological approach lies in the conscious design of ways to optimally solve pedagogical problems in given or existing conditions.

A pedagogical direction that explores the most optimal ways to achieve educational goals and effective means and identifies patterns based on a technological approach to the process of teaching legal sciences is the technologization of education. That is, an ordered set of the most convenient methods and means of

communication, information, training and management, ensuring the guaranteed achievement of educational goals and expected results in existing conditions and at the appointed time.

The technology presents target, procedural, quantitative and planned content, and its features are repetition and a complete description of the intended educational result. In methodology, the set of educational methods and methods is more individualized. It depends on the temperament and qualifications of the teacher.

All stages of continuous legal education have their own organizational forms of legal education, which include the stages of topic formulation, research and consolidation.

Providing new knowledge in the legal education system is considered as a method and form of the educational process and serves to teach students the basics of science orally, organically and regularly. As a result, he understands the essence of science and makes them think freely. The development of students' legal thinking on the basis of the live speech of the teacher, under its influence, students develop different views, scientific beliefs, ideas and the foundations of legal ideology in relation to this subject and its future. To do this, the teacher must be able to enrich and select the content of each topic with scientific news. The teacher's activities in transmitting new knowledge produce effective results only when they are organized on the basis of positive cooperation. In this case, the effective implementation of both educational and educational tasks in the educational process consists of restoring friendly, active relationships between the teacher and students.

In addition, the effective result of the lesson depends on the extent to which the mental state of the student and students during the learning process is taken into account.

Therefore, for the effective organization of legal education and the correct use of its forms in the educational process, it is undoubtedly important that the teacher has pedagogical skills, pedagogical culture, deep knowledge of his subject, and the ability to find a common language. with students. .

The technological approach to teaching legal sciences depends on the technological culture of the teacher and the set of technological knowledge and skills. It is very important to be able to plan educational results in the form of goal setting, to be able to design the educational process, and to be able to evaluate the results of educational activities.

A goal is something that subjects of education must acquire at the end of the activity as a product of an important direction in the form of a model of the expected result.

Goal setting is considered the main factor in technological development and consists of the design of educational technology, the creation and organization of the educational process.

The main content of the technological approach in teaching legal sciences is the management of the pedagogical process, effective teaching methods: non-traditional methods, modern pedagogical technologies, the use of interactive methods, the development of innovative features of the teacher's activities, the use of modern information and communication educational technologies.

In this process, it is important to prepare a specific project, be systematic, conceptual, manageable, achieve an effective result and focus on the student's subject.

So, in a technological approach to teaching law:

The goals of legal education are clarified, that is, the goals of legal education are described in detail, clearly formulated and expressed in the form of expected learning outcomes and pedagogical objectives;

The most optimal ways and means of achieving the goals of legal education are selected, that is, such methods and educational means of communication, information and management are selected that, under given conditions and at a given time, guarantee the achievement of the educational goal. model, organizes;

The process of legal education is formalized as much as possible, that is, the process of legal education is brought into one system, the chain of pedagogical and educational actions is spelled out step by step;

The process of legal education is completely manageable, that is, sequential actions: planning, forecasting, assessment, analysis and adjustment ensure the achievement of an effective result in the simplest ways.

According to the content of the technological approach, legal education differs from traditional education in the following:

- Conceptual foundations - personality-oriented education and a system-active approach to education, the personality of the student - being the central master of the educational process, as well as humanity and freedom of relationships, refusal of forced learning, as well as differentiation and individualization, that is,

taking into account the level of mental development general students and their mastery of science, educational and mental development, the process of independent assimilation and, most importantly, the ability of students to apply the acquired knowledge. , identify problems and find their solutions, teach students a research, creative approach to a particular issue; At the same time, the relationship between student

- book - teacher is organized.
- the role and task of the student is to be an equal subject of the educational process, to conduct independent cognitive activity, to justify that knowledge is a means of solving personal problems, to explain why he made a mistake in his studies;
- the role and function of the teacher is to be the organizer of independent educational activities of students, to be their responsible adviser and assistant, to control not only the knowledge, skills and abilities of students, but also to correct the results obtained in a timely manner. , guide them on the right path;
- teaching and learning methods - Searching for problems, channeling knowledge into practice, creating problem situations, choosing active teaching methods based on creative research activities of active cognition;
- educational tools - in addition to traditional tools - the use of information technology, the use of educational materials for students to independently search for knowledge;
- forms of educational organization - goal-setting, focus on guaranteed achievement of goals, design and planning of pedagogical activities, simultaneously developing the content and structure of educational activities, the educational process of the teacher and student, creating a dialogue, developing the student's desire for independence, preparing him for independent learning, training him to demonstrate his knowledge, apply his knowledge, be able to present it, carry out educational, educational, developmental tasks, evaluate the overall result and analyze the work together with the student, analyze the achievement or partial achievement of the intended results.

Legal training can be carried out in a team or individually.

Meeting with government human rights officials, organizing question-and-answer evenings, or creating advocacy groups will yield positive results in attracting young people to legal knowledge and legal education. It is advisable for a person involved in individual legal education and legal education to recommend specialized literature, arouse interest in it, study the student's mental state, and conduct a conversation in such a way that he can accept and understand.

The method of legal education is a combination of several specific methods and methods on the basis of which the consciousness and worldview of people are influenced. As a result, students develop a sense of respect for the law and ensure non-violation of the law.

The simplest method is the method of persuasion. If a positive result is not achieved through persuasion, the method of coercion is used. It is also possible to use these two methods together in legal education.

Another scientific principle of legal education is the explanation of the reasons for the emergence of the law or decision being studied and the objective need for it. If a student understands the general principles of creating and adopting laws, decisions and regulations, especially if he knows the reason for the adoption of the legal norm currently being studied, he will consciously approach its implementation and will feel the need for a legal norm.

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The scientific approach to legal education consists of the following activities:

- thorough mastery of the theoretical and practical aspects of law and legal acts that need to be taught;
- study educational objects, determine the connection between them and legal norms;
- study and analyze the legal situation related to the legal norm in a given region (legal order, attitude to legislation);
- choose forms and methods of explaining the legal norm;
- preparation of legal educational tools;
- studying students' opinions and preparing for questions and answers;

It is also a scientific principle to conduct legal education on the basis of uniform forms and methods at the city, district, regional and republican levels. Strengthening law and order and the rule of law requires a deep scientific approach to legal education throughout the country. Now this important work is being carried out in cooperation with government agencies and public organizations.

An integrated approach to education. An integrated approach to education means identifying factors that contribute to the formation of the goal of education in the consciousness of the individual, relying on them in the forms and methods of teaching. The exchange of opinions of both sides, clarification of legal concepts, determination of one's life situation on the basis of unanimity will make a corresponding change in the legal consciousness of listeners and enrich it.

For example, a teacher wants to introduce the audience to changes made to labor legislation. The goal is to teach them to work in accordance with changes in labor relations legislation that reflect the content of a single law. To do this, the teacher must approach the issue broadly, use evidence to show the reasons for changing the law, prove the essence of the new law, teach the procedure for its implementation, and explain the intended purpose with the help of Examples.

To have a broad approach to legal education on a particular issue, the teacher should identify the factors associated with that issue, collect them into a single topic and harmonize them through examples. For example, a teacher-student must choose which laws to study as part of the student's duty towards citizens of Uzbekistan, find examples applicable to citizens, determine measures that should be taken by the state and society in case of violation of civic duty, collect legal evidence and then others. Broad learning topics then need to be developed and worked on that topic. But we should not forget that legal factors alone are not enough to form at least the direction of legal consciousness: for example, in order to re-educate an undisciplined person, it is necessary to change his legal consciousness and influence his worldview. attitude towards work and level of culture. If you are content to punish him according to the law, he will continue his old habits because he is morally corrupt.

Consequently, factors associated with legal education are divided into two groups: factors included in the educational documents of the teacher, and factors associated with the character of the students. Both groups of factors must be taken into account in the learning process.

Factors included in teacher briefing papers are to explain what the law is, legal cases on the interview topic, and find out what the main goal is. For example, training in the prevention of juvenile delinquency: criminal, material, disciplinary consists of collecting documents relating to the actions of minors in cases of crime.

Among the factors related to the characteristics of the students, the teacher chooses the teaching method, paying attention to the level of reception of the students, their age, skills and other characteristics.

The goal of educating a fully mature personality requires that all areas of general education be carried out in harmony with each other. This is not the responsibility of one person, but of the entire team. Legal education is also not for one person, because one teacher is not able to know all the factors in the comprehensive formation of a personality. A teacher can form in a person's mind only one or several areas of legal education.

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