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TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEGAL CULTURE OF FUTURE TEACHERS ON THE BASIS OF AN INNAVATION APPROACH AS A PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM

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Abstract

In this article, the concept of "literacy" expands its content at the modern stage of development of pedagogical science. In this article, the concept of "literacy" expands its content at the modern stage of development of pedagogical science. If for a long time in science, the concept of "elementary literacy" in the quality of an indivi.

Keywords: Legal consciousness; legal culture; citizenship; interdisciplinary approach; moral choice; ethics; cultural studies; axiology; value-normative regulation; psychological aspects of law; personal responsibility; legal worldview component.

Introduction



ИННАВАЦИОН ЁНДАШУВ АСОСИДА БЎЛАЖАК ЎҚИТУВЧИЛАРНИНГ ҲУҚУҚИЙ МАДАНИЯТИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИ ПЕДАГОГИК МУАММО СИФАТИДА

Мухамадиев Дилшод Аслитдинович

Жиззах вилояти Жиззах шаҳридаги

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Аннотация:

Ушбу мақлада педагогика фанининг замонавий ривожланиш босқичида «саводхонлик» тушунчаси ўзининг мазмунли доирасини кенгайтиради. Агар узоқ вақт давомида фанда шахсининг ўқиш, тушуниш, содда ва қисқа матнлар тузиш ва содда арифметик ҳаракатларни амалга ошириш қобилияти сифатидаги «элементар саводхонлик» тушунчаси кенг қўлланилган.

ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПРАВОВОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ БУДУЩИХ ПЕДАГОГОВ НА ОСНОВЕ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО ПОДХОДА КАК ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА

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Аннотация:

В данной статье понятие "грамотность" расширяет свое содержание на современном этапе развития педагогической науки. В данной статье понятие "грамотность" расширяет свое содержание на современном этапе развития педагогической науки. Если долгое время в науке существовало понятие "элементарная грамотность" в качестве отдельного понятия.

The analysis of scientific literature related to the understanding of the legal concept by scientists made it possible to distinguish several aspects of the right, which are not clearly or clearly specified in these definitions. These are moral, cultural, axiological and psychological aspects. The separation of cultural, moral, axiological, psychological aspects of law is the understanding that this concept is an interdisciplinary one that defines the field of its meanings in each Science. In law, a synthesis of knowledge about law is presented as a multidisciplinary concept. Knowledge about the law developed by various disciplines is used indirectly or directly in the subject of pedagogy, one of the tasks of which is to develop concepts, models, content and methods for the



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development of legal technologies of future teachers. The methodological (methodological) basis for emphasizing the moral aspects of the legal concept is moral choice as a science of ethics, which determines what the phenomenon of moral choice consists of. Ethics consists in the creation and justification of ethical systems that help to consciously make a choice and, most importantly, guide people to help recognize a situation in which a choice is inevitable. "These three concepts," writes Yu.A. Schreider argues that moral choice, moral system, and moral principles make it possible to define the subject of morality". T. on the topic of ethics. V. We will cite Mishatkina's thoughts on the legal concept. As the moral Emperor of his legal society, he advances the following view of Hegel: "be a person and respect others as individuals". The scientist noted that such an imperative approach does not require loving others, since it does not fulfill such requirements as liking someone, generosity, love, sympathy, but it implies a systematic and voluntary respect for another person, requires understanding of the actions of others, the use of freedom, a hierarchy of personal values, and on their basis activates moral selection, assumes personal responsibility. In addition, within the framework of the competition, it is determined not by the identity of the individual in a particular group, but by his broad legal worldview. Yu.A. Schreider believes that the state of moral choice is a duty for the subject to determine their preferences between alternative actions. Such benefits are determined on the basis of help and knowledge in the human mind. With the help of knowledge, a person performs an assessment, which is impossible for you to make a spiritual choice. Consciousness-consists of elements of knowledge of one form or another. V.N. According to Ivanov, in the content of moral consciousness, a citizen manifests himself as an assessment of the moral consciousness of a person in terms of quality, his attitude to the world in terms of compliance with the ideal of society. A.I. Titarenko writes that "for moral consciousness, the rapid search for the value-normative meaning of people's behavior and relationships is characterized by a sharp strengthening of this meaning and, on this basis-an assessment of social relations in society." In this sense, citizenship is a characteristic feature of the moral consciousness of an individual, allowing his behavior to be assessed by the state and its



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institutions from the point of view of the national ideal in relation to people living in this state. To highlight the cultural aspects of citizenship, the discipline of Cultural Studies is engaged, which consists of cultural studies as a methodological basis. Culturology studies not only human behavior, social relations, life, history, psychology, but also the value-semantic aspects of these realities, a measure of the value-semantic core of social reality, its relationship with the human worldview. In this sense, Cultural Studies B.F. Kurdyukov, Yu.N. Corresponds to the definition of citizenship proposed by the sinisins. Kurdyukov, Yu.N. Sinisin has argued that " citizenship is the unity of legal, political, and spiritual culture". These are legal, personal and professional qualities that correspond to the interests of the individual, the community, the development as a whole; human-moral, socio-economic and other concepts of value, without which the existence of an individual in modern legal society is impossible. Self-confidence, knowledge and professionalism, the ability to creatively think about any complex professional and legal problems, the ability to quickly and without effort to solve them in a simple way, collaborative skills, the ability to unite at the level of stable and lasting relationships. This is a holistic quality of the subject, which embodies the personal legal qualities, the professional point of view, the state of participation in state affairs, the direction of value and the sense of responsibility for the result of his actions. The cultural aspect of citizenship can be considered in accordance with Kalina's opinion, in terms of cultural forms. V.A. Kalina argued that they were intensive, imperative, axiological forms and form-principles of culture [61; 303-b]. Thus, the imperative forms of culture motivate a person to fulfill the requirements set before him, which awaits its implementation. In the content of this form of culture, yu.M. Reznik believed that " the level of moral culture of society, moral imperative. Assesses the degree to which society is close to ideals such as duty, responsibility, dignity, conscience, patriotism, humanity, that is, a person determines the citizenship of an individual by its measure-moral asceticism" [103, 108-118 - b]. Axiology the methodological basis for emphasizing the moral side of citizenship is the doctrine of values. As a branch of moral knowledge, Axiology is a doctrine of values that expresses the "fundamental

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needs and interests" of a person in his "heart line", "movement" in the axiological space. An analysis of scientific literature shows that M.S. Kogon "argued that the right is the attitude, the value according to man" [67, 205], as well as P.S. In Gurevich's view, "values are the personal divergence of the world". Thus, the content of citizenship in the axiological aspect can be interpreted from the position of values. Thus, g.N. Filonov sees law as a socio-pedagogical phenomenon that includes such important values as social interests, human rights, freedom of choice on the basis of recognized legal subordination, social justice, equality before the law, pluralism of positions and views, morality and emphasizes such qualities as honesty in business, family relations, patriotism and tolerance [136]. 38-44-b]. As you can see, the scientist fills the concept of "legal" with specific values. These values are inherently objective. We did it o.G. We confirm based on drobnisky's views. O.G. According to drobnisky, this value is the property of a natural subject. Now, the public object does not need to be approached to explain its importance. Each person is already included in this topic not as a separate person, but as a whole society with its entire history, production style and habits. The value of an object depends on the laws of social action and in this sense is considered objectively relevant to the object. Well-being of society, human rights, social justice is understood not as a distinction of a person by definition, but not as the results of the assessment of good, justice of society, but as actions that are assessed by society in accordance with the criterion of good, justice, which are considered norms of behavior. The above values become the property of the semantic sphere of a person, forcing him to act in accordance with it. In accordance with this logic, a person's citizenship is assessed based on how he carries out specific values in his life. Researchers V.V. Ryabov and E.I. The khavanovs did not directly say that citizenship is a value, but they argued that citizenship is separate from patriotism. Loyalty to the motherland – you cannot become a real citizen yourself without being a patriot. Also, according to scientists, citizenship is not only love for one's homeland, but also the harmonious, civilized and conscious fulfillment of one's legal duties and human duties, the realization of a political and legal culture, the skillful use of one's own rights and obligations [107.13 - 15-b]. The methodological basis of

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the psychological aspects of legal obligations is personality psychology. From the point of view of psychology, a person is a person who is taken into a system of psychological characteristics, socially defined, for whom the individual determines the moral behavior of the individual himself and the person who manifests himself in natural relationships of significant importance to others, as well as in stable interpersonal relationships.

Conclusion

The reviewed scientific perspectives indicate that the legal concept cannot be reduced to a purely normative interpretation, because its content is formed at the intersection of moral, cultural, axiological, and psychological dimensions. The moral dimension foregrounds the logic of moral choice, responsibility, and conscious respect for others as autonomous persons; the cultural dimension frames citizenship as an integrated unity of legal, political, and spiritual culture expressed in stable patterns of participation and social interaction; the axiological dimension reveals law and citizenship through the hierarchy of values that orient behaviour toward human rights, social justice, freedom, equality, and pluralism; and the psychological dimension explains how these meanings become internalised as personal dispositions that regulate conduct in real social relations. Therefore, the development of future teachers' legal technologies should rely on a multidisciplinary methodological foundation that connects ethical reflection, cultural meanings, value-based education, and psychological mechanisms of internalisation. Such an approach strengthens legal awareness and civic maturity, supports responsible professional decision-making, and creates pedagogical conditions for sustainable adherence to legal and moral norms in educational practice.

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