

## Historical And Pedagogical Foundations of Improving the Professional and Legal Competencies of Youth of Eastern Thinkers

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### Abstract

This article focuses on the idea that education and education of young people, as well as the idea of vocational training, are central to the teaching of Eastern thinkers.

**Keywords:** Eastern thinkers, youth, professional legal competence, improvement, historical and pedagogical foundations, professional training, education, upbringing.

### Introduction

President Of Uzbekistan Republic Sh.M.Mirziyoyev said in his speeches that it is necessary to take an example from history, to extract not only names of ancestors, but also from the great spiritual heritage left by them for today, to change thinking, and the decisive role of a new thought in society, culture in each was previously put forward. From this comes the conclusion that the national, cultural basis's in legal municipalities must have a defining significance. From the same reason, we relied on a theoretical approach in our study that it is true that the history of the national legal culture, that is, of the legal entities that are cared for by our people and given an educational perspective, is the source of the development of the legal culture of society.

In the history of Uzbek statehood, legal culture has been one of the chief issues of fiqh. This makes it clear that the ECA national legal culture educator has its rich scientific resources.

Since the majority of the people of Uzbekistan are Muslims by faith, it is of particular importance to understand legal culture from the point of view of jurisprudence. The legal culture of a Muslim is based on the Holy Qur'an, the Sunnah - a collection of hadiths, ijma, qiyas, i.e., the application of the rules specified in the holy books and established on the basis of ijma in specific cases. The legal relations of people are based on halal and haram, mustahab and makruh, and a valuable approach to holy books. Customary law is respected.

### Literature Review

Issues of studying and analyzing the content of the concepts of "competence" and "competence" of young people from scientists of the Republic X.A.Mamatqulov, Yu.M.Asadov, U.Sh.Begimqulov, O.Musurmanova, R.X.Djuraev, A.X.Makhmudov, N.A.Muslimov, B.B.Maazarov, M.Mirsolieva, R.Safarova, M.Usmanboeva, B.X.Khodzhaev has been the subject of scientific research by others.



Pedagogical scientists Yusupova, Sh.Kokanboeva, A.Jouraev, F.Umarov, N.Asilbekov on scientific research work certain aspects of the development of professional competencies of student youth and the development of legal consciousness and legal culture, competencies of young people. X.Mamatov, O.Nasriddinova, H.Odilgoriev, Ya.Sadikova, N.Saidalikhodjaeva, R.Turdiboeva, A.Khamraev, Pirnazarov G. studied by such legal and pedagogical scientists on the spiritual and moral education of student youth, the formation of spiritual culture, ideological immunity of the IOC in them to a perfect person, the improvement of the effectiveness of educational processes in higher educational institutions. Ibragimova, Z.Khojageldieva, Z.Ismailova, M.Quranov, N.Egamberdieva, Sh.Gurbanov, M.Mahmutova, H.Ibragimov, Sh.Abdullaeva, Sh.Akramova, Q.Shonazarov were scientifically studied.

This problem was solved by the lawyer of Uzbekistan X.T.Mamatov [2] as problems of formation of a civil society in legal culture and Uzbekistan, candidate of Legal Sciences O.T. Nasiriddinova [3] studied legal culture from a legal point of view as an important sign of civil society.

F.Muhitdinova [4] conducted scientific research on the role of Eastern thinkers in the formation of the legal culture of students of legal educational institutions.

Pedagogical scientist Sh.Kokonboeva [5] worked by development of professional competencies of sectional teachers on the basis of Independent Education and pedagogical practice, A.Zhuraev [6] improved the methodology for the formation of programmed educational means of professional competencies of young people, N.Asilbekov [7] on the self-spiritual and professional education of the student's personality, G.Pirnazarov [8] carried out scientific research in the system of spiritual and educational affairs of higher educational institutions from the point of view of the development of the legal culture of students and young people through modern technologies. G.K. Masharipova, Karimberdieva Zh. conducted scientific research on the methodology of teaching jurisprudence of the jurisprudence course in academic lyceums and professional colleges. [9].

The analysis of scientific works and literature on the problem shows that in these works, improving the methodology of developing professional and legal competences of students and young people, methodical design of classes aimed at effective organization of work, application of modern technologies and development of professional and legal competences of students and young people are social - lack of pedagogical and methodological research determines the need to conduct scientific research in this direction.

The scientific novelty of the article is that insufficient study of the socio-pedagogical features of Eastern thinkers on the development of professional and legal competencies of students and young people.

The purpose of the study is to determine the model of factors in the development of vocational-legal competencies of students and young students in the educational direction of the technology of preliminary work of natural fibers (cotton) and to improve the methodology of developing professional-legal competencies of student youth.

Technology of preliminary processing of natural fibers (cotton) as an object of research educational direction socio-pedagogical features of the process of improving the methodology for the development of professional and legal competencies of student youth.



The study includes theoretical (analytical-statistical, comparative-comparison, analogy, modeling), diagnostic (surveys, Interview, Survey, observation, projected methodologies), prognostic (expert assessment, generalization of independent assessments).

### **Research Methodology**

The study used logical, principles of historicity, induction and deduction, systemic and comparative approaches.

### **Main Part**

In the 10th-15th centuries, in the process of the weakening of the political importance of the Arab caliphate in the Near and Middle East, Central Asia, and Iran, independent and powerful states of the Buwayhis, Samanis, Ghaznavis, Seljuks, and later, the Timurids emerged one after the other. As a result, the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Herat, Isfahan, Shiraz, along with Baghdad, Cairo and Damascus, became centers of jurisprudence and culture.

During this period, people's interest in the legal history of their statehoods and their desire to restore statehood traditions increased. Poets and thinkers such as Yusuf Khos Hajib, Mahmud Kashgari, Ahmad Yugnaki, Ahmad Yassavi, and Yusuf Khorazmi from Bolasogun created works in the Turkish language and made an invaluable contribution to restoring the traditions of national statehood, jurisprudence, moral and spiritual heritage.

In the teachings of Eastern thinkers, the idea of educating and educating young people, as well as teaching them to the profession, also occupies an important place. In particular, works written by Abu Nasr Farabiy, Abu Rayhan Beruniy, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Yusuf Khos Khojib, Ahmad Donish, Dawani and others interpreted the problem in detail

In this period, in search of the best systems of the state, the best forms of state building, instead of the general statements about the divine will of the king in the Middle Ages, the ideal of a perfect state system based on equality and justice inspired thinkers. This concept of legal orthodoxy expressed the most important legal, socio-economic, political and spiritual problems of the time [10]. According to Farabi, as for human virtue in profession and art, this virtue is not innate, otherwise there would be absolutely no power and greatness in the virtue of his thought. If the virtue of profession was innate, the kings would not work and act on their own, but the kingship would be only naturally available to them, required by nature and obligatory. In this regard, attention to spiritual and moral enlightenment has increased. Based on the same needs, eastern thinkers began to translate and interpret the works of Plato and Aristotle, such as «The State», «Laws» for legal enlightenment. The works of Ibn al-Muqaffa, Yahya ibn Adi, Nasriddin Tusi, Husayn Vaiz Koshifi, Zayniddin Wasifi and their followers, who were directly engaged in moral and legal enlightenment, gained great fame.

In the book «Kitab al-ahl al-madinat al-fazila» (Treatise about the views of the people of the virtuous city), Farabi's socio-political ideas, state structure and views on the perfect human being are described in detail. In his opinion, the purpose of a person's arrival and living in this world is to achieve happiness.

Yusuf Khoj Hajib's works of Kutadgu Bilig gained importance. This work was written in the Turkish language of that time and is not only a philosophical, but also a unique legal and pedagogical written source. In the content of the work, special attention was paid to the issues



of what should be the means of building a legally conscious community, and how the attitude of office holders to the interests of society (state) should be. «Kutadgu Bilig» discusses legal education, enlightenment, culture of legal relations between different social classes and people. Most of the students of higher educational institutions are future civil servants. In this regard, Ali Tusi - Nizamulmulk's thoughts on approaches to educating a civil servant with a high legal culture in his work «Policy, or Siyar ul-mulk» have not lost their practical significance even today [11].

The work “Kabusnoma” by Unsurulmaoli Kaikovus also serves as an important source in the national legal education of young people. This work, written on the basis of instruction, reflects the principles of justice, honesty, equality, kindness and hard work.

The historical roots of Uzbek legal culture go back to the traditions of statehood formed in the Central Asian region, in particular, to the time of Sahibqiron Amir Temur. As he mentioned in his «Tuzuk», he strengthened the state on the basis of Islam, Torah and Tuzuk. Sahibqiran himself strictly followed the laws and encouraged the Muslims to refrain from sinful deeds and to do good and meritorious deeds. He regularly sends scholars of fiqh and mudarris to the cities to teach Muslims about interpretation, hadith, and fiqh [12].

Owner Amir Temur's views on the legal culture of the population and youth are of particular importance to us. Because in the essence of Amir Temur's views, practical solutions to the issues of law, justice, compromise, benefit, restraint, education, legislation, faith, loyalty, spirituality, education and training are reflected [13]. Amir Timur in his «Tuzuk» emphasized that he taught the people about the interpretation of the Holy Qur'an, hadith and fiqh, and mentioned that he appointed scholars and mudarris to each region, and the acknowledgments that this source is an important source in the formation of the legal culture of young people shows [14].

In this regard, the world-loving Amir Temur writes: «... I maintained the career of my kingdom on the basis of laws and regulations in such a way that no one could afford to interfere in the affairs of my kingdom and cause damage” [15].

These laws and regulations have been combined, perfected and summarized in laws. In any country, if everyone follows the laws adopted, the kingdom will be strong and the welfare of the people will increase.

If the law is not implemented in practice, it will not have any prestige in the eyes of the people. If the law is equal for all, it will have educational power. That is why a reasonable legal solution to the interaction between «citizen-society-state» is being sought. This solution is evident in the equality of law and rights for all. We can clearly see confirmation of this in the works of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. «Critical analysis, strict order,» says President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, «discipline and personal responsibility of every leader - be it the Prime Minister or his deputies, a member of the government or a regional governor, they should remain a daily rule of activity [1].

## Conclusions



The conducted theoretical-scientific analyzes showed the scarcity and unsystematization of the works devoted to the theoretical research of the problems within the subject, in particular, the methodological bases of increasing the legal culture of students and youth, and at the same time, their relevance.

At the moment, the theoretical analysis of the research conducted by Eastern scholars, abroad and in our country, on this problem, that is, on the methodological bases of improving the legal culture of students, made it possible to draw the following conclusions:

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When researching the views of many advanced pedagogues and lawyers in the world on the development of legal culture in young people, this process takes into account the age and individual characteristics of a person, legal awareness, legal education, behavioral characteristics, etc., for the healthy socialization and development of a person. It was again emphasized that it is an important area of research to be explored.

At the moment, the theoretical analysis of the research conducted by Eastern scholars, abroad and in our country, on this problem, that is, on the methodological bases of improving the legal culture of students, made it possible to draw the following conclusions:

1. In general, in history and today, there are various controversial opinions regarding the improvement of professional legal competences of students and young people, which have been reflected in the work of Eastern and Western thinkers, in the scientific works of advanced pedagogues and representatives of the legal field for centuries. However, although the problem of raising professional-legal culture among young people has a certain theoretical and methodological basis of pedagogy or jurisprudence, the scope of research related to this problem does not yet have its perfect solutions.

2. The research of theoretical and scientific sources aimed at studying the modern technologies of improving the legal culture of students and youth as a pedagogical problem allows determining the components of the concept of legal culture and making more detailed observations on improving the legal culture of students and youth.

3. It is necessary to research the indicators of proportionality between the components of the pedagogical system aimed at increasing the legal culture of students and the educational process aimed at increasing the legal culture. At the same time, every indicator that is researched and published in the scientific press serves to reveal the perspectives of the science of pedagogy.

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