

**PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL LITERACY OF STUDENTS AND
WAYS TO SOLVE THEM**

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Abstract: The present article provides an abstract analysis of the level of legal literacy among students. In addition, it examines the existing problems in this area and puts forward proposed solutions. The role of legal culture and legal education in the education system will also be considered.

Keywords: The following areas are to be considered in this study: legal literacy, students, legal culture, legal education, the education system, civic consciousness, legal awareness, legal reforms, education and law, and youth policy.

In the contemporary era, the legal literacy of each individual within society, most particularly that of the younger generation, has been identified as the most significant factor in the development of the nation and the establishment of civil society. It is imperative that students, as future specialists and active citizens of the state, possess a fundamental understanding of the legal system and a cultural awareness of the legal implications of their actions.

In contemporary society, legal knowledge and literacy are considered fundamental requirements for all citizens, particularly those in the student demographic. The legal literacy of students is of significant importance in the protection of their personal rights and the promotion of active societal participation. Consequently, the cultivation and fortification of legal culture among students constitutes a pivotal undertaking.

Existing problems in the development of legal literacy include the following. Firstly, the issue of students lacking sufficient legal knowledge is of equal concern to all of us. Secondly, there is a paucity of awareness regarding current legislation. Thirdly, there is an absence of systematic programmes designed to cultivate legal thinking and legal consciousness. The fourth is related to the limited training, which is based on practical exercises and real-life examples.

The resolution of these issues will facilitate the provision of pragmatic recommendations for the enhancement of legal literacy among students.

1. The enhancement of legal education is a subject that merits consideration. The organisation of special courses and classes: The organisation of distinct courses for students in areas of practical relevance, including constitutional rights, labour law and contract law, is a key objective. The following paper will introduce interactive teaching methods. It is vital to engage students actively by means of interesting methods such as tests, debates and role-playing.

2. The development of practical skills is an essential component of the learning process. Conducting moot court simulations: The programme is designed to provide students with the opportunity to engage with court proceedings, thereby facilitating the acquisition of practical experience in this field. Participation in legal counselling centres: During the course of the internship, students will have the opportunity to engage with authentic legal problems and develop the capacity to formulate solutions to these issues.

3. The utilisation of information and communication technologies is imperative. The acquisition of skills pertaining to the utilisation of electronic legal databases is a prerequisite for this programme. It is imperative to ensure that students are adequately familiarised with the latest

legal news. To this end, online seminars and webinars have been implemented as a means of disseminating information.

4. The formation of legal culture is a subject that has been extensively researched and written about. The organisation of activities for the promotion of legal literacy is to be undertaken, with legal literacy days to be held in higher education institutions. Familiarisation with legal literature: The promotion of the analysis and comprehension of legal literature, including but not limited to works, articles and documents, is of paramount importance.

5. The following section will address social projects and initiatives. Creation of legal volunteer clubs: It is evident that students engage proactively in initiatives that are designed to enhance the legal culture within society. The organisation of open dialogues and master classes is an essential component of the programme. The event will include a number of distinguished legal scholars, in addition to prominent lawyers and judges, who will be invited to share their experiential knowledge.

It is evident that there are certain issues that pertain to the development of legal literacy within the educational sector. The following elements are to be considered.

Firstly, the maturity of educational programmes is inadequate. In particular, within numerous educational institutions, the dissemination of legal knowledge is predominantly delivered from a theoretical standpoint. The text does not adequately address practical aspects, real-life examples, and actual legal scenarios. This hinders the capacity of students and pupils to apply their theoretical knowledge in real-life settings.

Secondly, there is insufficient attention to legal education. It is evident that certain educational institutions do not prioritise legal education as a fundamental component of their curriculum, according to the findings of the research. Consequently, knowledge related to legal literacy is often acquired in a superficial and inadequate manner.

Thirdly, there is a shortage of qualified personnel. The qualification level of legal education teachers is also important for the quality of legal education. However, there is often a shortage of teachers who have received adequate training in both law and pedagogy.

Fourthly, the application of pedagogical methods that are no longer aligned with contemporary best practice. Conventional teaching methods, which are predominantly lecturing-based, have been criticised for their failure to encourage active student participation, as well as the development of independent thinking and analysis skills (Smith, 2019). The application of contemporary interactive methodologies, analytical techniques, role-playing games and case-study technologies remains underdeveloped.

The fifth issue pertains to the absence of access to information and communication technologies. Despite the existence of ample opportunities to utilise digital resources and online educational platforms in order to enhance legal knowledge, many educational institutions do not capitalise on these opportunities to their fullest potential. This hinders contemporary students' swift and efficient access to legal information.

Sixthly, the family and social foundations of legal education are weak. It is submitted that legal education should be formed not only within the school or university environment, but also in the family and society at large. Nevertheless, in a multitude of instances, legal education is not adequately endorsed by parents and the general public.

The programme has been criticised for its failure to promote active participation on the part of students and pupils, and for its inability to encourage the development of independent thinking and analysis skills. The application of contemporary interactive methodologies, analytical techniques, role-playing games and case-study technologies remains underdeveloped.

The dissemination of legal knowledge to the general public is facilitated by the Internet, online courses and webinars. The advent of online learning has rendered physical location irrelevant in

the pursuit of legal education, thus enabling students, even those residing in remote areas, to develop their legal knowledge. These forms are frequently made available through interactive videos, tests, practice exercises, and forums. For instance, specialised online courses and platforms for legal professionals (e.g. Coursera, edX, Udemy) have become increasingly prevalent. The present study will examine the level of legal literacy among students.

In the contemporary context, it has been observed that a proportion of students lack a comprehensive awareness of their rights and obligations, as well as the prevailing norms of the nation's legislation. The following may be cited as reasons:

1. A cursory examination of the legal sciences.

The issue may be attributed to an absence of adequate legal education.

The programme is deficient in the provision of practical exercises and simulation classes (trial, conversation).

The paucity of coverage of legal topics in the media is a matter of concern.

2. The following challenges must be addressed:

The existence of lacunae within the education system is a matter of concern. In certain higher education institutions, the study of legal sciences is confined to theoretical pursuits, thereby denying students the opportunity to apply their theoretical knowledge in a practical context.

Information deficit

Students encounter difficulties in accessing timely and accurate information regarding legal developments and legislative changes.

The level of direct participation is minimal. It is evident that the organisation of forums, debates and quizzes related to legal literacy among students is an infrequent occurrence.

3. The following solutions are proposed:

The delivery of legal sciences is to be facilitated through the utilisation of interactive methodologies. The utilisation of simulations in the context of court proceedings, in conjunction with the execution of role plays, is a methodology employed for the resolution of legal disputes.

The creation of information platforms is a key objective. The creation of opportunities for students to study law through online legal resources, including applications, websites and Telegram bots, is a key objective of this project.

The organisation of joint projects is a multifaceted endeavour that entails the coordination of practical classes with various legal bodies, including courts and the prosecutor's office.

The organisation of events to promote the legal profession, including the establishment of Legal Culture Week and Legal Education Days at universities.

The utilisation of interactive methodologies in the pedagogy of legal sciences.

Innovative forms of organising legal education have been shown to improve the quality of education, whilst also enabling legal knowledge to be disseminated to a wider audience. The integration of contemporary technologies, digital platforms and interactive teaching methodologies has resulted in a significant enhancement in the efficacy and distinctiveness of legal education. Concurrently, these forms serve to further personalise and modernise the educational experience in legal studies. The development of legal education through innovative approaches has been demonstrated to have a significant impact on the legal culture of society, with a consequent effect on the improvement of legal literacy among citizens.

The issue of legal literacy is of paramount importance in the contemporary era. It is therefore necessary to define the main criteria. Therefore, the following fundamental criteria are taken into account in order to ascertain legal literacy:

Firstly, the level of legal knowledge. It is imperative to be cognizant of the Constitution, the fundamental legal statutes and the regulatory documentation that underpin the legal framework. It

is imperative to demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of personal, civil, labour and administrative rights.

Secondly, consideration must be given to legal thinking and legal awareness. It is imperative to comprehend and conscientiously acknowledge the rights and obligations that are incumbent upon oneself. The capacity to analyse legal issues and comprehend their fundamental nature is paramount.

Thirdly, the possession of legal skills is imperative. The preparation of legal documentation is to be undertaken in accordance with prevailing legislation. It is imperative to be aware of and familiarise oneself with the methods of seeking legal assistance.

Fourthly, practical experience is a key component in this field. The individual possesses expertise in the legal resolution of disputes, adhering to the principles of legality and procedural integrity throughout the process. The candidate should have experience of working with law enforcement agencies, including the court system, the bar, and the prosecutor's office. Concurrently, the methods of determining legal literacy are of equal significance. Consequently, the study of methods of determining legal literacy is also important.

The legal literacy of students has been demonstrated to contribute to the protection of their personal rights, as well as to their formation as active and responsible citizens. The resolution of issues is best achieved through meticulous analysis and a systematic approach. It is imperative that educational institutions, state bodies and civil society institutions collaborate in order to advance this agenda.

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