

DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE LEGAL FIELD - AS A DIDACTIC AND METHODICAL RESOURCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' WRITING SKILLS

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Abstract. Law is a democratic pillar of any independent state. In this regard, the education of the legal field in our country is much developed and modern technologies are also involved in the field. In order to make this direction more perfect for students during the training process, legal documents are studied as examples, and we can see that their didactic and methodical value has had a great effect. This article describes in detail how documents related to the legal field can be used in practice as a didactic and methodical resource for the development of students' writing skills.

Keywords: legal documents, legal-normative literature, Presidential decisions, orders, methodical method, etc.

It is no coincidence that President Sh.Mirziyoyev signed the Decree "On additional measures to fundamentally improve legal education and science in the Republic of Uzbekistan" at the same time. This decree is aimed at increasing the effectiveness of national legal education in our country, training highly qualified legal experts, and eliminating a number of systemic problems and shortcomings that hinder the development of legal science. First of all, the fact that a number of practical works have been carried out in recent years regarding the effectiveness of national legal education indicates that the legal culture of our compatriots is growing. The purpose of this decree is to achieve the rule of law on the basis of legal education and the improvement of science, to establish a truly legal state - a new Uzbekistan. It is known to all of us that such a society is formed by persons with a legal culture whose actions are based on the law. In particular, in 2013, the Tashkent State Law Institute was reorganized into the Tashkent State Law University in order to further improve the system of training highly qualified legal personnel that meets the democratic and legal reforms being carried out in our country, the high requirements of civil society formation and modern international standards. After the legal institute was transformed into a university, several reforms aimed at improving the quality of legal education were implemented over the years. For example, the "module" system was introduced to the legal education system first, and the system is being improved every year.

It is known that lawyers who are provided with sufficient literature will have the opportunity to carry out basic research without difficulty. Of course, it will be agreed with the scientific supervisor that the research will be organized on the basis of currently available special methods, that is, within the scope of this discipline and methods of general education (for example, comparative analysis and deduction), and the obtained results will be analyzed. In addition, it is necessary to independently apply critical approaches to legal issues. In this, the final opinion and judgment is reached through the foundation and execution of the law, relying on legal concepts, legal principles and political values. It is also necessary to evaluate opinions, make quick decisions and develop critical thinking. Today, through more than 300 interactive methods, representatives of the field of legal sciences, as well as other branches of science, use these methods in their activities and achieve the necessary results. Therefore, the effective use of modern methods in teaching young people to make clear and correct decisions in a short time, which is considered the main requirement of today's era, is of particular importance. The Decree "On additional measures for the fundamental improvement of legal education and science in the Republic of Uzbekistan" established the introduction of many innovations in the development of legal education. In particular, law faculties were established in Samarkand, Namangan and Termiz state universities in a short period of time. It is important that the opening of law faculties in the decree not only creates healthy competition in the training of legal personnel, but also increases the opportunity for local youth to receive legal education in their regions. At the end of 2021, the Times Higher Education (THE) organization, which covers important issues related to the UK higher education sector and evaluates the performance of universities, has announced the results of its next THE Impact Ranking. Training through the development of clinical legal education ensuring a coherent connection between the process and the practice of applying the law was defined as one of the priority directions for the further development of legal education and science. For many years, not paying enough attention to this integrity has had a negative effect on the training of highly qualified personnel.

Legal documents are mainly normative legal documents, i.e., legal documents adopted by the authorized state body in a prescribed manner, aimed at regulating social relations, establishing, changing or canceling generally binding rules. The normative-legal document contains general rules of behavior and is distinguished from other types of social norms by its following three features: a) they are created by competent state bodies, establish and change general rules for everyone (improve) or cancel; b) they describe the content of the legal provision, that is, the rights and duties of the participants in the legal relationship; c) in case of non-fulfillment or violation

of the provisions established in normative legal documents, certain legal consequences will arise, as a rule, the coercive power of the state will be used. Regulatory legal documents are divided into the following categories according to the status of the state bodies and officials issuing them, and the legal force of the acts:

- 1) laws (Constitution, constitutional laws and current laws);
- 2) Presidential decrees, decisions and orders;
- 3) government decisions and orders;
- 4) regulatory documents of ministries, state committees and management bodies;
- 5) decisions and orders of local representation and executive bodies.

If we assume that social relations in a democratic state are actually formed on the basis of legal criteria, we can be sure of the importance of legal education and science in our society. The adoption of the last Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers' Decisions on the field, which fundamentally improved legal education and science in the Republic of Uzbekistan and gave it an innovative spirit, was an important step arising from the demands of today's times. Law is important for society because it serves as a norm of behavior for citizens. Methodology of law education has as its subject methodological methods, tools of law education, formation of skills and behavior in the legal field. This is a scientific discipline that selects legal material for the school's "Law" subject and develops methodological tools for the formation of legal culture in society based on a general didactic theory. The method of teaching law allows to improve the educational process. A professional teacher can use his achievements to prepare truly literate and educated personnel who will not make mistakes and take their rightful place in the life of society. Legal education serves society by providing general and cultural education to law students, making them law-abiding citizens. Such legal education instills in students the importance and relevance of democratic culture. Law, legal education and development have become interrelated concepts in modern developing societies that are striving to become a socially prosperous state and strive to improve the socio-economic condition of the people in a peaceful way. The same is true for our country. Cultivating socially minded lawyers in developing countries is an important task of legal education.

In the framework of the methodology of teaching law, the issues of organizing specific training sessions in law, diagnosing students' knowledge and skills, as well as scientific organization of teacher and student work are considered. The region should learn to create its own style of legal education (even if it does not have authorship and is formed on the basis of existing approaches to teaching law, with special differences, in relation to a specific audience of students). It is known that nothing unique can be repeated, so there is no point in blindly adopting someone's experience accumulated

over the years and summarized by science. In this regard, the teacher of law must learn to creatively perceive the proposed options of legal education. The methodology of teaching law studies the methods of activity in the field of legal education - these methods can be very different, but they all allow a modern student to understand how to teach law, how to develop his abilities, and how to form a general education. will give. skills and abilities. Experts determine the forms of law training: group, individual, etc. The methodology of teaching law includes the types of lessons (for example, introductory or repetitive-generalizing), teaching aids (workbooks, students, videos, etc.) - that is, things that help and provide the educational process. also created unique approaches to understanding.

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