
FORMATION OF LEGAL KNOWLEDGE BASE AND ROLE OF LEGAL SYSTEM IN MILITARY EDUCATION

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Annotation: Society and the state are interested in educating socially active and law-abiding citizens. The state pays special attention to the legal culture, which is an integral part of the cultural life of society. is to give the opportunity. Educational and training work should be aimed at raising the level of legal awareness of the individual to the understanding of the most general legal principles and norms that meet the interests of man, society and the state. Legal military education should be continuous and provided from an early age. Children should be aware of the rules of conduct in preschool education, gain a basic understanding of morality and some legal norms, and in the future to expand and deepen this knowledge during education, to acquire a clearly defined legal character necessary.

Keywords: military education, society, active youth, legal norms, legal culture.

Different sources offer different views on the factors and criteria that shape the concept of "legal education", which today is becoming an integral part of our social life, consciousness, and daily activities. All of them emphasize an important basis in this regard, the unique role and influence of the family in the formation of legal culture.

It is not in vain, of course. It is well known that in the formation and development of a person's worldview, it is very important to understand the concept of legal culture, as well as all other concepts and views. Through knowing the world, a person's worldview and consciousness are formed and developed. Of course, the family environment plays a vital role. Because hierarchical relations, which have a special place in the system of legal relations, that is, each member of the family has its own rights and obligations, depending on their position in this structure, and each of them is strictly enforced, the natural development of such skills from childhood is of great importance in the subsequent development of a person's legal upbringing and culture.

Researchers and experts in the field say that a person who grows up in an exemplary family will never commit a crime intentionally. On the contrary, in any difficult situation, he seeks to solve the problem in a legal way. It shows that he was brought up, that he saw this way of life as a matter of conscience, the meaning of his life. The more this category of people live by the law and achieve their dreams, the happier they will be. On the contrary, a person who grows up in an unhealthy family violates the law at every step, disregards the interests of others, including his closest relatives, treats them violently, and treats them inhumanely, considers it normal to be. Those in this category become a major threat to society. Therefore, their misconduct will be promptly remedied in accordance with the law.

The general task of legal education of young people is to develop a new person, including future servicemen, and to provide legal education. However, the interests of increasing the effectiveness of legal educational activities require the identification of a number of specific tasks that provide a more detailed picture of the direction and content of such activities. They are:

first, to form the necessary system of knowledge on issues of state and law, to inform on current and topical issues of law.

secondly, the formation of respect for the principles of state and law, the rule of law.

and third, the acquisition of legal behavioral skills.

and fourth, to cultivate an active civil position and an intolerant attitude towards various offenses.

fifth, the formation of the need and ability to actively protect their interests, the rights and interests of the state, society and others in the manner prescribed by law.

sixth, the ability to resist misconceptions about the state and law, to inculcate the ability to actively and convincingly expose them.

When it comes to knowledge, the question is, first of all, how much knowledge should be passed on to young people, to the future military. In our view, legal education within a general education school primarily serves to prepare minors to perform the general social roles they currently play and will play in the future as "citizens of the state, family members, students" need.

One of the important principles of the principle of the strong connection of rights and obligations is the sovereignty of one category of people, which is always interrelated with the obligations of another category of people, if the rights of one person, which are more fully embodied in the laws of a democratic state, do not correspond to the obligations of another, then such a right is unrealistic and "hangs in the air." For example, if the right of a citizen to rest does not correspond to the obligation of the administration to provide leave, then such a right would be a dry statement. It is important that people know their responsibilities and at the same time have a clear idea of their rights and be able to protect them. The number of such unsolved and unpunished offenses is significantly reduced. Therefore, it is important to draw the attention of young people not only to the obligations, but also to the full extent of the law: both rights and obligations. The formation of high social and legal activity of citizens is a very important way to realize that they have a strong interaction with other members of society. Legal education can be effective only if it is carried out taking into account the existing level of legal awareness of young people themselves, as well as their neighbors, small groups. At the same time, it is impossible to ignore the state of public opinion on legal issues. Legal education has a long history and is able to influence the strict implementation of laws, and all countries, regardless of their political structure, are interested in it.

It is known that in ancient Greece and Rome, citizens were taught the law from childhood. In the Roman state, children under the age of 14 memorized 12 tables of laws. The Oath of the Citizen of Kherson, which existed at the beginning of the 3rd century BC and has come down to us, states: "I do not imagine any injustice against any of the citizens... and I will not allow such work, I will not hide it but I will bring it to the court, and I will vote in court in accordance with the law ". He spoke not only about the observance of the law, but also about the involvement of young people and others in exposing violations of the law.

Legal education In countries such as France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States, legal education has always been in the spotlight, and many of its problems have been addressed. It has always been understood and even emphasized that legal education has both political and spiritual impact on the younger generation. For example, the teaching of morality and law in schools, introduced in France in 1879, explained the meaning of such words as "citizen", "country", "soldier", "law", "society", "justice" and a number of others. started by giving. At the age of 9-11, children had a basic understanding of state building, as well as military service, taxes, etc., and later - more detailed information about the state and law.

Military law and order contribute to the unity of the military community, the strengthening of the moral and spiritual condition of the personnel. Any serviceman, he or his colleagues engaged in other activities, must make sure that each of them is in his place, working with him in a strictly prescribed manner. Ways and means of achieving strict military laws and regulations are enshrined in federal laws, disciplinary regulations of the Armed Forces, and orders and directives of the Secretary of Defense. Military servicemen, regardless of their military rank and position, are equal before the law and are responsible for the legal status of citizens of Uzbekistan. Military servicemen shall be held administratively liable on general grounds in accordance with the legislation on administrative offenses. However, an administrative penalty in the form of administrative detention may not be imposed on them and military servicemen in the form of an administrative fine. Military servicemen shall be held civilly liable for failure to perform or improper performance of obligations under civil law, damage to the state, legal entities, citizens, and in other cases provided by law.

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