

The Role of Moral and Legal Education in Students' Socialization and its Methodological Foundations

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Abstract. *This article analyzes the role and significance of moral and legal education in the social development of students. The methodological foundations, principles, methods, and tools of moral and legal education are examined. The pedagogical conditions for shaping moral values, legal awareness, and culture among students are identified. The article aims to enhance the social activity of students, ensure their adaptation to society, and prevent offenses.*

Key words: *social development, moral education, legal education, moral and legal education, values, legal awareness, legal culture, methodology, principles, methods, students, youth.*

Introduction: In today's era of globalization, the social development of the younger generation and increasing their moral and legal literacy are of paramount importance. Students are the future of society, and they must actively participate in the socio-economic, political, and cultural life of the country. Therefore, their moral-ethical and legal education is a crucial factor in ensuring the sustainable development of society. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the state policy on youth, particularly their moral and legal education, is designated as a priority task. As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has emphasized, "We must educate our youth not only as knowledgeable individuals but also as those with high moral standards." From this perspective, identifying the role of moral and legal education in the social development of students and developing its methodological foundations is of significant importance.

Theoretical Foundations of Students' Social Development. Social development is the process by which an individual acquires the knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes necessary for full participation in society. Through this process, an individual learns social norms, rules, and values, learns to perform social roles, and adapts to society. Students' social development has unique characteristics. Student life is a crucial stage in youth, during which a person's worldview is shaped, social activity increases, and preparation for independent living takes place. Students gain social experience through their academic activities, social involvement, and personal relationships.

Factors Influencing Students' Social Development. Educational Institution: The educational environment, the personal qualities of teachers, curricula, and activities significantly impact students' social development. Family Environment: Parents' upbringing, family values, and relationships influence students' personal qualities and social interactions. Friends and Peers: Relationships with friends and peers enrich students' social experiences, help them learn social roles, and influence their

understanding of social norms. Mass Media. Television, radio, newspapers, and the internet shape students' worldview, provide information about social events, and promote social values.

Literature Review and Methodology. The Essence, Goals, and Objectives of Moral and Legal Education. Moral Education. Moral education is an educational process aimed at shaping high ethical qualities, humanity, patriotism, diligence, and other positive traits in an individual. Moral education enriches a person's spiritual world, helps them adhere to ethical norms, and prepares them to be a valuable member of society. Legal Education: Legal education is an educational process focused on developing legal awareness, a legal culture, and legal behavior in an individual. It helps individuals understand their rights and obligations, respect the law, and combat offenses. Moral and Legal Education: Moral and legal education is an integrated form of moral and legal upbringing aimed at shaping high moral qualities, legal awareness, a legal culture, and respect for laws in individuals. It enhances their social activity, ensures their adaptation to society, and prevents offenses. The goal of moral and legal education is to cultivate individuals among students who possess high moral and ethical qualities, a developed legal awareness and culture, respect for the law, and are prepared to be valuable members of society.

Objectives of Moral and Legal Education. To cultivate moral values, ethical norms, and humanitarian sentiments in students. To develop legal awareness, a legal culture, and respect for the law among students. To foster an immunity against offenses in students. To instill social activism, responsibility, and a sense of civic duty in students.

Discussion: Methodological Foundations of Moral and Legal Education. The methodological foundations of moral and legal education encompass the theoretical and practical principles for organizing and implementing the educational process. These foundations help define the aim of education, set objectives, justify principles, select methods, and apply tools.

Principles of Moral and Legal Education. Scientific Basis: The educational process should be scientifically grounded, based on insights from pedagogy, psychology, jurisprudence, and other relevant disciplines. Systematic Approach: The educational process should be systematic, continuous, and comprehensive. Personality-Oriented Approach. The educational process should consider each student's individual characteristics, interests, and needs. Democratic Principles.

The educational process should respect students' opinions, initiatives, and independence. Collaboration. Cooperation among teachers, students, parents, and other members of society should be ensured during the educational process. Morality. The educational process should promote high moral values. Methods of Moral and Legal Education. Lectures delivering lectures on moral and legal topics to provide students with theoretical knowledge. Seminars conducting seminars on moral and legal topics to ensure active student participation. Discussions. Discussing moral and legal issues to gauge students' opinions and teach them critical thinking. Examples. Sharing stories of individuals who have shown high moral qualities to provide students with role models. Exercises. Simulating legal situations to teach students how to apply their legal knowledge in practice. Games. Conducting legal games to reinforce students' legal knowledge and educate them in an engaging manner. Promotion. Organizing promotional activities on moral and legal topics to raise student awareness.

Tools of Moral and Legal Education.

Educational Literature. Textbooks, study guides, and other resources on moral and legal subjects. Mass Media. Television, radio, newspapers, and the internet. Fiction. Literary works that explore moral and legal themes. Cinema. Films addressing moral and legal themes. Theater. Plays that tackle moral and legal subjects. Music. Songs with moral and legal messages. Visual Arts: Paintings, sculptures, and other art forms depicting moral and legal issues. Pedagogical Conditions for Shaping Moral and Legal Education in Students. To effectively shape moral and legal education in students, it is necessary to create the following pedagogical conditions. Develop and implement targeted programs for moral and legal education. Integrate material with moral and legal content into the curriculum. Enhance teachers' moral and legal literacy. Create a moral-ethical and legal environment

within educational institutions. Organize activities aimed at increasing students' social engagement. Establish cooperation with parents. Strengthen ties with the community.

Conclusion: Moral and legal education plays a significant role in students' social development. It shapes high ethical qualities, legal awareness, a legal culture, and respect for the law among students. This, in turn, enhances students' social activity, ensures their adaptation to society, and prevents offenses. To improve the effectiveness of moral and legal education, it is crucial to refine its methodological foundations, create conducive pedagogical conditions, and ensure collaboration among all stakeholders.

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