

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INTRODUCTION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAMS, TECHNIQUES AND TECHNOLOGIES IN THE TEACHING OF LEGAL SCIENCES

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In ensuring the rule of law, it is important to raise the legal culture,
and educate citizens in the spirit of respect for laws...

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ANNOTATION

In this article, the content of the importance of the formation of legal consciousness and legal culture of the growing younger generation, the implementation of international assessment programs, methods and technologies in the system of teaching legal Sciences, the evaluation of opportunities for preparation and conduct of education in international studies are discussed.

Keywords: International Studies, International Assessment, research, skills, critical thinking, creativity, Pisa, skills of the XXI century.

INTRODUCTION

In raising legal consciousness and legal culture in society, first of all, special attention is paid to the systematic and inalienable conduct of education, starting from the pre-school education system, begins with a deep immersion of legal consciousness and legal culture into all strata of the population.

The period, which is rapidly developing in the conditions of globalisation, puts modern demands on the state and society with increasing urgency and Coverage Day by day. The role of highly educated, experienced and modern-thinking personnel and specialists in the country to achieve world-wide strategic goals, to achieve new goals, to be ranked among the developed countries cannot be overemphasized. In the context of satisfying the need for such competitive personnel, there are such glorious tasks as human capital, in simple terms, the discovery of Man and his potential, as well as the mobilization of him to achieve great goals. The organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which started its work in 1961, has been conducting research on finding solutions to various problems in the financial sector over the past period. Especially on the threshold of the new century, on the basis of this organization, an international program for assessing the literacy of students was developed – PISA (the program for International Student Assessment), with the aim of developing a general Secondary Education, which is the main link of World Education. The appeal of the economic organization to the field of education is that for any field, personnel grow up in schools, ordinary classrooms. In this sense, a huge structure like the OECD was also forced to draw up a rating of how much money the states spend on the education system and how much they benefit. Later, the interest of other states in this study also increased and began to participate in it.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

In accordance with the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on approval of the concept of development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”, the priority directions of the systematic reform of general secondary and extracurricular education are determined, raising the moral and moral development of the growing younger generation to a qualitatively new level, , In the rating of the PISA international program of the Republic of Uzbekistan by 2030, the tasks of creating a national system of assessing the quality of education aimed at assessing the level of literacy of students in the disciplines of reading, mathematics and natural direction are defined on the basis of achieving the entry into the ranks of the first 30 Within the framework of the concept, it is envisaged to take into account the special emphasis on the development of critical thinking of students, independent izlash of information, analysis of competences and qualifications, the introduction of general education programs and new state educational standards that meet the requirements of modern innovative economy, constant participation in international PISA, TIMSS, PIRLS and other programs to assess – The international program for assessing students 'literacy (the program for International Student Assessment –PISA); – the International Program for assessing Primary School students' level of reading comprehension (Progress in International Reading and Literacy Study – PIRLS); – the program for assessing students ' level of mastering mathematics and Natural Sciences (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study–TIMSS)); Also, in accordance with the government decree” on approval of the concept of development of the national education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 " in order to organize international research in the field of assessing the quality of education in this system, establish international relations, support and encourage all– round scientific and innovative activities of schoolchildren, first of all, creative ideas 2 decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 997 of December 8, 2018 “on measures for the organization of international research in the field of assessing the quality of education in the system of Public Education”. TIMSS

In recent time, not only the study of scientific and philosophical legacy of the Eastern Renaissance thinkers, but also the study of the fundamental works of the thinkers of the Antiquity and the Western thinkers is important in the development of philophysical education today.

Nowadays, the essence of reforms in the field of education based on the "National model" is not to ensure the priority of national values, but also to build an education system that builds on the development of the new era on the basis of great achievements in the world science and education system and national self-promotion.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

The organization of international assessment programs (the Teaching and Learning International Survey – TALIS) for the study of the teaching and learning environment and working conditions of teachers and pedagogical personnel in general secondary educational institutions was initiated. For this purpose, the National Center for the assessment of the quality of Education under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter

referred to as the National Center) was established under the state administration for the control of the quality of Education under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A number of tasks were assigned to the National Center on the basis of government decree, such as the formation of the national base of questions on the directions of international research evaluation programs, the creation of additional methodical manuals and literature on international research, the involvement of iqtidor pedagogical personnel in scientific research on international evaluation programs.

PISA is an international assessment program aimed at assessing students' level of literacy in reading (text comprehension), mathematics and Natural Sciences, and is intended to determine to what extent students' level of knowledge and skills gained during their school years can be used in real-life situations. The PISA program also evaluates skills such as problem solving in addition to collecting valuable information about the attitude and motivation of students towards learning. For example, in solving issues of global importance, the reader-evaluates the views of young people and the proposals and solutions they give.

Based on the results of the PISA program in the countries of the world, within the framework of the requirements contained in the curricula, an assessment is made on the ability of students to apply knowledge and skills in practice, think and communicate.

The main task of PISA is to provide countries with information on the state policy in the field of education and from their support in decision-making.

PISA does not define or promote any curriculum vitae, nor does it impose any general recognition. Experts and economists of the participating countries recognize that the formation and strengthening of knowledge, skills in the Natural Sciences in students is the first important step to the future success of states.

The PISA study is carried out by the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)– Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development). The study was first conducted in 2000 and is carried out every three years as a marotaba.

The PISA study has the following specific characteristics:

- It is considered one of the largest, large-scale international monitoring studies in the field of Education;
- The study will involve 15-year-old students studying in general secondary schools;
- The level of “readiness” of students to life, that is, to what extent they will be able to use their knowledge and skills acquired in school, in solving problems that can be encountered in life activities, is assessed;
- Functional literacy of students in mathematics, reading (understanding of the text), Natural Sciences and solving global problems is assessed;
- Contextual information is collected that will allow the study to obtain information on the specificity of the educational system of the participating countries. Participation of Uzbekistan in the PISA study makes it possible to:
 - To determine the extent to which graduates of secondary schools are ready to continue their education;
 - To identify the areas of improving general secondary education in the country;
 - To obtain comparative information about the achievements of students in the field of education, as well as educational systems of different countries.

The main task of Pisa is to provide countries with information on educational policies and support them in making decisions. While the study is conducted every three years, it provides countries with the opportunity to provide timely information including information and analysis to take into account the impact of political decisions and related programmes. If the periodicity of carrying out the research is carried out in the short term, there will be a problem of insufficient time for changes and updates and inability to collect the necessary information.

The main reason why the study will be conducted within the framework of 15-year-olds is the final stage of this age compulsory education in most member states of the organization for Economic Cooperation and development (OECD). Specificity of the PISA program. The PISA international assessment program is of particular importance as a program that is widely covered and regularly conducted all over the world. Currently, more than 80 countries are participating in the PISA international assessment program. The fact that the study is conducted every three years makes it possible for states to identify the main objectives for future achievement in their educational system. PISA is the only international assessment program for assessing the knowledge and skills of 15-year-old students.

Also, the following issues will be discussed in the program:

- Public policy issues " " are schools able to adequately prepare students for their transition to senior life?", "Are some types of training programs more effective than others?", "Will schools help improve the future of migrants or students in severe social situations? it consists in finding answers to some questions such as;
- Literacy: Pisa considers the ability of students to apply their knowledge and skills in basic subjects, analyze, interpret problems and effectively solve, think and communicate instead of learning the superiority of certain school curricula;
- The niche of the role in life: students are not able to fully master everything they need to learn in school. To become an effective learner, it is necessary not only to have knowledge and skills, but also to be aware of how and why they are learned. PISA asks students to read (understand the text), evaluate literacy in mathematics and Natural Sciences, as well as their interest in learning, information about themselves and their views on educational strategies.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

International experts and economists recognize that reading, mathematics, the formation and strengthening of the level of knowledge and skills acquired from natural sciences are considered an important first step to the future success of the state.

Reading the opinions of international experts and economists without any possibility, the formation and strengthening of the level of knowledge and skills acquired in the field of jurisprudence, such as mathematics, natural sciences, can be recognized as an important first step to the future success of the state.

The inadequacy of the legal knowledge of the population, as well as the fact that state bodies practically do not use the opportunity to appeal to the court over illegal decisions, can lead to the occurrence of cases of discrimination of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens by officials. In addition, it is desirable to make sufficient use of innovative methods of raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, advanced and effective means of

propaganda, positive experiences of foreign countries in this regard during the current period of globalisation, scientific and technical development.

In accordance with the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on radical improvement of the system of raising legal consciousness and legal culture in society”, the following are defined as the main tasks of raising legal consciousness and legal culture in society:

Formation of a system of consistent delivery to the population of socio-economic reforms carried out in our country, the content and essence of the adopted legislation and state programs, the decision – making spirit of respect for laws in society “in the minds of citizens is a pledge of building a democratic legal state! strengthen the vital idea that;

In raising legal consciousness and legal culture in society, first of all, paying special attention to the systematic and inalienable conduct of education and training, starting from the system of preschool education, deep integration of legal consciousness and legal culture into all segments of the population, wide promotion of the ideas of maintaining a balance between personal interests and the interests of society;

To deeply integrate into the minds of the younger generation the concepts of right and duty, honesty and purity, as well as the norms of morality, to teach them important aspects of the Constitution from childhood;

To organize legal and educational activities on formation of legal culture among the population in harmony with the teaching of history, religion, national values of our people, as well as to create a sense of patriotism, sense of patriotism in the country through the formation of feelings of pride in state symbols in each citizen;

To raise the legal consciousness and legal culture of civil servants, to form an uncompromising attitude towards corruption and other violations in them;

strengthening mutual cooperation of state authorities and management bodies, including law enforcement bodies and civil society institutions in the implementation of targeted legal promotion;

Establish on a systematic basis the broad and productive use of the principles of social partnership in the organization of events related to the development of legal consciousness and legal culture in society;

Increasing the role of the mass media in the provision of legal information, the wide use of innovative methods of legal promotion, including the expansion of the use of web technologies; improvement of legal education, as well as development of the system of training, retraining and professional development of legal personnel;

In-depth study of the scientific foundations of raising legal consciousness and legal culture in society.

As already mentioned above, it is necessary to raise legal consciousness and legal consciousness in society, first of all, to pay special attention to the systematic and inalienable conduct of education and training, to deeply integrate legal consciousness and legal culture into all strata of the population, from the pre-school education system, to teach them the most important aspects of the Constitution.

Every legal educator should set a clear goal for himself. The main goal of legal knowledge is the formation of a legal concept in a person, in a group of persons and the achievement of legal education on its basis.

To acquire legal knowledge it is necessary for students to know the laws, to use them, to apply them to life, to learn the obligations of complying with the law, knowing perfectly their rights, freedoms.

In the legal upbringing associated with legal knowledge, individuals must achieve such an education that they do not commit an offense, act within the framework of the law, respect themselves and other persons, do not violate the established procedures in the state, society and the family. The first place in the implementation of this goal is occupied by a person providing legal knowledge. The same is the task of Science and the teacher.

The scan of legal knowledge is issued in special educational institutions, where specialists - lawyers are trained. In other education, general legal knowledge is given. For example, a schoolboy does not need to teach the basics of criminal conduct. But it is necessary to have knowledge, taking into account relevant legal information from the spheres of labor law, Family Law and other law.

What is the Constitution document in the study of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, what is stated in it, what are the state sovereignty, human rights, freedoms and duties, What are the rights of the person, how are they guaranteed? the listener must acquire knowledge at the level of mastering the answer to the questions " What is the difference?"

A person who has received legal knowledge should be able to use and apply his knowledge in life.

For example, the fact that a person and a Citizen can use what he learned in the course of the lesson on rights, freedoms, duties in life, the person can protect himself on the basis of the law, the fulfillment of his duties arises from his actions.

Three types of topshi rigs are used in assessing literacy competences in legal Sciences:

- Assignments in which one correct answer is selected:
- Choose one of four answer options;
- Assignments in which several correct answers are selected:

The following is an example of the situation about the Python-stranglehold snake.

Couple M. who teaches animals in the circus after retirement, they exchanged their private homes for an apartment in a 9-storey apartment. Due to the fact that their apartment is located on the 1 - th floor, in the courtyard surrounded by a balant fence, they organized a hut of animal lovers. There, the children were engaged in free of charge with the care and training of animals. Couple M. from the circus they brought a strangled snake, a monkey and a few puppies that could not be seen without a watch. Soon a complaint fell on the court from the residents of a multi-storey house. In the complaint of the resident, the couple M. there was no information that the animals involved were scaring the children gathered in the yard, polluting the environment, making noise during the training of animals and interfering with the population. In this situation, it is necessary to identify violations of the legislative framework or moral norms.

In order to correctly assess the situation, it is necessary, first of all, that the reader distinguishes the norms of law and moral norms from each other.

A system of rules that regulate the behavior of a person in society is morality. Morality is the sum of the education and rules of behavior of a person in society.

The law consists of the sum of norms or rules of conduct. But these norms or foods are manifested in the case of a holistic, orderly system. Such a system must be established and authorized by the state.

The law is the sum of the rules of conduct established by the state and binding on all to which it is protected from tomny.

The main difference between morality and law is the following:

- 1) The law will be established by the state, and morality will be formed on its own without the help of the state;
- 2) The law reflects the state will, and morality reflects the opinion of members of society, the human qualities and concepts of the world view.
- 3) The norms of law, if necessary, the power of the state majburlov organ, the norms of morality are decided through public opinion.
- 4) Moral norms regulate a wider circle of social relations. And the law regulates certain social relations.
- 5) Act or omission in the law is regarded as good evil while in the “legal or illegal” morality.
- 6) The law is considered to have a clear view in the documents.

If we examine the above situation and think about it by the reader it is possible to see a violation of the law norm in the actions of the spouses. After all, in Article 20 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan it is defined as “the condition that citizens do not violate the rights and freedoms of other persons, the legitimate interests of the state and society in the exercise of their rights and freedoms”.

One of the methods of assessing students in law education is prompt question and answer. For example:

- 1) What is Governoryat?
- 2) What is a single-source of state power of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
- 3) How is it called a person who has not proved his belonging to a particular state?
- 4) What is called the second section of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
- 5) list the personal rights and freedoms established in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- 6) list the political rights established in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- 7) list the social and Cultural Rights established in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- 8) What is the so-called stable relationship of an individual with a concrete State?
- 9) what rights will a person without citizenship be deprived of?
- 10) What is discounting? Questions such as: students respond quickly and are evaluated. The answer to the question can be transferred in the system of groups.

Another way to evaluate is these test assignments. For example:

1. Which body has the right to comment on the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
 - a) Oily Court b) conscription court d) Ministry of Internal Affairs e) prosecutor's office.
2. Distribution of state power in the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out as follows
 - a) Among the deputies of the Oliy majlis.

- b) Between the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the regions
 c) Between the legislative, executive, judicial authority
 d) Between legislative palatasi and Senate of the Oily Assembly.
3. Who in the Republic of Uzbekistan shall ensure the coordination and cooperation of the bodies of state power?
 a) The president b) The Prime Minister c) the Chief Judge d) The Supreme Assembly.
4. What kind of State is the Republic of Uzbekistan according to the form of Public Administration.
 A) The presidential republic. b) parliamentary republic
 c) Republic in mixed form d) monarchic form
5. Who is the guarantor of the observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens, constancy and laws?
 a) High council b) state c) president d) prosecutor
- in the process of this test, students choose and evaluate one straight from four answers.

CONCLUSION

In the place of the conclusion, it can be said that in assessing students in legal subjects, developing test findings on the subject in the control of their activities, or solving a known situation to them from the legal point of view, knowing the level of development of their legal consciousness, depending on the fact that they quickly answer questions on the topics, the most important and urgent task of teaching the subject of law should be the preparation for the application of legal knowledge and skills in truth.

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