SYSTEM OF THE FORMING JURIDICAL INTELLECTION IN PROSPECTIVE PEDAGOGUES

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Abstract: Process of training of future teacher is connected with formation at it flexible pedagogical thinking that means development of abilities to carry out the activity in the changed and new conditions. In this article the problem of formation of legal intelligence of future teachers in the conditions of democratization of society and creation of the constitutional state is covered. In article the concept "intelligence" and "legal intelligence" reveals, characteristics of its components are provided: sense of justice, legal relations, legal activity, and legal culture. The author noted need of use of modern pedagogical technologies for teaching of legal disciplines, attraction to teaching and educational process of highly skilled and competitive teachers. The special attention is removed to formation at future teachers of legal ideology and legal spirituality without which it is impossible to carry out humane and object legal activity. In this aspect to performance of laws it is necessary approaches informally, consciously and responsibly. It is important to cultivate also at pupils of youth legal culture which unites in itself the main components of legal thinking, legal activity

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Important conditions of constructing democratic society and a state based on law are – fulfilling the law requirements without hesitation. Application of law and under law formal notes is related with civil and official people’s rights, civil organizations and government institutions, and the juridical cultural level of population. More the juridical cultural level of population is higher lesser the cases of breaking law and this strengthens the legitimacy. Strengthening the legitimacy increases the juridical intellect of population. Without raising juridical intellect of population at satisfaction level it is not possible to reach stable legitimacy. Because of this reason at all levels of the continuous education properly organizing juridical educational trainings play an important role in raising juridical intellect and understanding of students and developing such professional ability to suit such demands in prospective candidates. It is well known that, teachers of juridical classes at schools, professional and secondary specialized educational institutions get trained at pedagogical institutions. At present, a modern teaching method of jurisprudence has been developed and more attention is getting paid to prepare highly skilled and competitive pedagogues. But educational practice should not only seize juridical skills, knowledge and practices but should create foundation to grasp juridical processes, the appearance of juridical validity, the development volume, foreseeing the reasons and results, to give own conclusions based on juridical skills in prospective teachers. In other words, through forming juridical skills in prospective teachers it is required to sophisticate their professional compatibility.

Forming juridical intellect at pedagogues is a difficult and carries multiple-shaped formation which demands to analyze factors affecting to formation, stable aspects and integral parts of juridical intellect. In other words it is must to find answers to following questions alike:

- What is juridical intellect?
- What are its self-characteristics?
- What aspects are belonging to it?

First of all let’s define the word “intellect”. In “Philosophy: encyclopedic dictionary” the word “intellect” has the following description: “Intellect – Tafakkur (an Arabic word – thinking, knowing intellectually) – it is a rational level of knowing which reflects legal connections, necessary and mutual relations, and specification of necessity and generality between subject and events” (Nazarov, 2004, p. 390).
Professor E. Gaziyev, PhD in Psychology gives to mentioned term following description: “Intellect is the highest degree of human intellectual activity, intellectual mind and intellectual movement. Intellect is a tool to recognize environmental reality and a main condition to fulfill own activities reasonably” (Gaziyev, 1990, p. 3).

According to E. Z. Usmanova’s opinion, intellect is a process which develops in social life conditions and initially appears as a subjective (practical) activity then it takes shape of “intellectual” characterized activities (Mikhliev, 2011, pp.103-106).

Thus, intellect is a decision or an outcome which is accepted as a result of views, ideas, and means of grasping appearance and reasons of real processes of society and social environment which, is the highest form of human intellectual activities. The intellect is a process of knowing objectively, clear, precise understanding of current events with the help of feeling, grasping and picturing.

The intellect has the following characteristics (Nikitin, 1990, p. 109):

1) it displays the validity in an abstract and general form. In distinction form sensual knowledge, the intellect calls our attention to unattended, excluded from secondary level signs, repeated characteristics and relations of the main subject;

2) the intellect displays the existence indirectly (Here, new skills will not approach to obtained practical skills but obtained in relaying to new skills. At this place, thinking is based between the relationship of subjects and events);

3) the intellect is the result of human creative activity (Here knowing process gives us the opportunity to realize things which has not real analogy in the existence – creating highly ideal objects, learning their important characteristics, foreseeing the events and foretelling);

4) the intellect is in mutual relationship with language. (Opinion – is an ideological process. It only becomes real in language – which is material identity and becomes a medium in which people can exchange opinions, feel each other and accept each other indirectly. In other words, language is an indirect form of the appearance of opinion).

Basing on intellect and its self-characteristics, we take a look at juridical intellect and its integral parts as well as its important aspects.

Juridical intellect – is a higher reflection of personal juridical culture, which is dexterity in understanding juridical validity, free introduction to juridical relations, putting into practice the act of jurisdiction within its sphere.

Juridical intellect has compound structure, and it has following collection of integral parts: juridical consciousness, juridical relationship, juridical activity, juridical culture (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Scheme of juridical intellect

Juridical consciousness is a jurisdiction which is appeared in social ideas in the mind of a person. Juridical consciousness is a scheme of jurisdiction and a belief to relationship to jurisdiction, imaginations, estimations, feelings and other compounded parts. In other words, juridical consciousness is a scheme of beliefs and intelleccts, reason, imaginations of certain society’s material life scheme and as a social –
psychological case has a compound structure. It is well known that, juridical consciousness constitutes of two structural parts which are juridical ideology and juridical spirituality. Juridical ideology considers the essence, importance, ideas about demands and traditions of the jurisdiction while juridical spirituality considers widely about feelings, moods, testing and accepting the jurisdiction emotionally.

Juridical relation is a social relation which has brought into order with juridical norms. Because of this, juridical relation, first of all, is a result of following juridical practice and norms. Exactly on this ground, jurisdiction lives and survives. Juridical relations show how juridical chances of subjects and real panorama of practicing juridical necessities come into practice. Juridical positioning of the subjects and the initiative and activities in the field of jurisdiction, acts, knowing juridical forms in better level, altogether define the juridical culture of the juridical relations.

Juridical activity is a collection of activities involving juridical norms, intellectual approach to requirements of laws, obeying them without hesitation, respecting the laws, accepting them as a guarantee of human freedom and organizing active participation constructing juridical activities.

Juridical culture is a juridical level of people, their intellectual approach to jurisdiction, respecting the laws and obedience. Juridical culture is a compounded and multi-shaped event and at first it requires a certain level of juridical consciousness, which is understanding consciously and consciously practices the juridical validity; general cultural bases, the highest level of being cultured, national roots and sources, historical memoires, traditions and habits, related level of knowing legal skills of population, higher level of respecting laws, their authority; juridical activity, juridical creativity, defending the jurisdiction, management and effective methods of working of other structural organs and obedience to laws equally by state authorities and citizens.

A.F. Nikitin has a self-approach in understanding personal juridical cultural structure and estimates the personal juridical culture as a compounded psychological event. He confirms that, juridical culture consists of following integral parts: juridical knowledge and practical skills to practice them; personal behavior to law and personal activities where situation requires legal-juridical involvement.

It means, in the root of personal juridical culture following are reflected:

1) to have enough knowledge in legal and juridical sphere, to study foundation of juridical skills, to develop an interest and needs to learn them, forming practical skills from what has been learnt;
2) to show juridical cultural elements in establishing social-political, economic and cultural relations.

From what has been mentioned above, juridical intellect helps not only seize juridical skills, knowledge and practices but it creates foundation to grasp juridical processes, the appearance of juridical validity, the development volume, foreseeing the reasons and results, to give own conclusions based on juridical skills in prospective teachers.

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