

## **REFORMING THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM**

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### **Abstract:**

The article analyzes the development of legal education in Uzbekistan after independence, paying special attention to the reform of the system of training lawyers during the formation of the rule of law. The paper follows the main stages of the evolution of legal education, starting from the period of 1991, when Uzbekistan began to create its own legal system and introduce new educational standards. Special attention is paid to changes in academic programs, the introduction of international standards, as well as the role of law schools and specialists in training qualified specialists for justice and human rights structures. The article also deals with the presidential guidelines and state statements on reforming the educational system, including improving the skills of teachers, developing practical training of students, and communication between educational institutions and law enforcement agencies.

**Keywords:** education, law, lyceum, technical school, reform, law, order, relevance

### **Introduction:**

After gaining independence in 1991, the Republic of Uzbekistan began large-scale reforms in various areas, including education and the legal system. One of the crucial tasks was to create an effective and modern educational platform for training qualified personnel in the field of law. Legal education, which plays a key role in the formation of the rule of law, has become a prerequisite for public policy in the transition to democracy.

Under the conditions of independence, Uzbekistan began to actively develop the legal sphere, including updating educational programs, introducing international standards and practices, as well as improving the quality of teaching. The reform of legal education in Uzbekistan includes a wide range of changes, ranging from updating the curriculum and improving the skills of teachers, to providing practical training for students, and ending with linking educational institutions with providing legal and human rights structures. Presidential decrees and resolutions have become

the basis for stimulating these changes, which create the basis for the formation of a new generation of lawyers who are ready to work in a modern legal state.

This article is an analysis of the key stages of the reform of legal education in Uzbekistan, considering its development from the moment of independence to the present, as well as aimed at innovation.

Legal education is one of the most sought-after areas in professional education, as it opens up many career opportunities in the field of law and jurisprudence. Law colleges and lyceums play a major role in training qualified specialists to work in the relevant bodies, system, state and historical institutions. The article discusses the features of training in these scientific institutions.

A law school is an educational institution of secondary professional education that provides students with the opportunity to obtain the qualifications necessary to start a career in the field of law. In contrast to higher education institutions, technical schools provide more practical training.

In the curriculum of technical schools, as a rule, special attention is paid to disciplines related to the basics of rights, civil and criminal law, administrative procedure, labor law and other key areas of jurisprudence. Training in technical schools, including law schools, in Russia and the CIS countries had a long history, and its beginning was associated with the development of the professional education system, which sought to train qualified specialists for various industries. Secondary law education is a post-college legal qualification. A graduate can start a career in the legal profession, the judiciary, or law enforcement.

The system of vocational and technical educational institutions, which today includes technical schools, was formed in the XIX century, when schools for training workers and specialists of secondary qualification began to appear. One of the first stages of this process was the creation of technical educational institutions.

Thus, training in higher education institutions began in the late XIX-early XX century and was associated with the needs of society in the training of middle-level specialists for various state and international institutions. It is important to note that the system of education in technical schools and the standards associated with them

have changed depending on the historical period and social situation, which is reflected in the qualified personnel for the justice systems and civil servants.

In addition, legal technology institutions help shape critical and analytical thinking in the future. They teach subsequent specialists to solve legal issues, work in accordance with the requirements, and also act in a state governed by the rule of law, which, in turn, contributes to policy changes.

Law colleges and lyceums offer many career opportunities for their graduates. Specialists who have been trained in these institutions can work in various categories, such as the civil service, law and notary offices, the banking system, as well as in global companies where you need it.

For those who decide to continue their studies at universities, technical schools and lyceums, it can be an excellent base for admission to the Faculty of Law. Many academic institutions provide law and college students with benefits and preferential programs for accelerated graduation. In Uzbekistan, the system of education in technical schools and lyceums has its own characteristics, which have evolved depending on the changing context, politics and changes in the economy. Training in legal technical schools and lyceums in Uzbekistan is connected with the general system of secondary vocational education, which has undergone various changes since the formation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and even in the Soviet Union.

**Legal technical schools:** In Uzbekistan, legal technical schools are secondary professional education institutions that train specialists to work in various legal structures. The curriculum of technical subjects includes such subjects as civil law, criminal law, labor law, administrative law, theory of State and law, fundamentals of judicial practice and ethics. Such scientific institutions can train specialists to work in the courts, prosecutor's office, bar, relevant bodies and other state institutions.

**Modernization of educational programs:** Educational programs in law schools and technical schools have been adapted to modern challenges. Including new disciplinary measures such as legal business, human rights protection, private international law, etc., has made educational programs more flexible and relevant to the modern legal market. The article " Social responsibility and Legal education in India: a study with a special focus on national law universities "(authors-Anita Kumari and Pratikarpa

Sharma) is devoted to the problem of implementing the principle of social responsibility in the legal education system in India on the example of students' participation in socially significant activities and various social assistance programs. The authors note that the concept of social responsibility is deeply rooted in Indian culture. In order to develop world – class legal education in India, National Law Universities (hereinafter referred to as NHUS) were established. As part of the implementation of social responsibility, NYU has introduced a mandatory requirement for participation in pro-bono services for students. Problems and trends of legal education in the East: China, India, Hong Kong proper educational activities. These universities make a great contribution to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, including through the creation of Centers of Excellence for Research and Development, which are also engaged in socially significant activities. These centers инклюзивностиinclude the NYU Bangalore Center for Social Exclusion and Inclusion Studies and the NYU Jodhpur Center for Social Assistance and Empowerment etc. Most of the initiatives implemented by such training centers are free of charge. Thanks to the activities of these centers, as well as their research and recommendations for improving the regulatory framework in various areas, the concept of social responsibility has become an integral part of higher education in India [1]. For students, participating in NYU's training centers provides an opportunity to directly learn about current issues facing Indian society, participate in research, environmental initiatives, work in legal clinics, etc. Different training centers specialize in different social issues, such as women's rights and empowerment in modern society, child development issues, environmental protection and sustainable development, social exclusion and inclusion policies, social well-being, human rights and humanitarian law, etc.

**The system of regulatory acts of Uzbekistan.** Education in Uzbekistan, including training in technical schools and lyceums, is regulated by a number of legislative acts. The main documents related to education in Uzbekistan are:

- **The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan** , which establishes the right to education.

- **The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education"** (1997), which regulates all levels of education, including secondary vocational education.
- **The Law "On Secondary Vocational Education"** (2017), which regulates the system of vocational education, including law colleges and colleges.
- **Resolutions and orders of higher and secondary special education of the Republic of Uzbekistan**, that relate to standards and training programs in technical schools and lyceums.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has been actively implementing reforms in the field of education aimed at improving the quality of education, improving educational institutions and practical orientation of curricula. This also applies to the training of specialists in the field of law. In Uzbekistan, the legal system and the educational sphere are actively developing, and much attention is paid to improving the training of personnel in the field of law. Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of legal education play an important role in the consideration and priorities of this work. In recent years, a number of decrees have been adopted aimed at reforming legal education. The main difference between a lyceum and a school is the level of specialization and depth of subjects studied. Lyceums usually offer more in-depth study programs and have the opportunity to specialize in certain areas, such as art, science, sports, or languages. Also, in the lyceum — in-depth study of subjects that stimulate the development of intelligence and critical thinking in children. In addition, the lyceum creates a unique socio-cultural space, maintaining close relations between students, fostering mutual assistance and team spirit. As we know, In order to improve the mechanisms for forming a state order for admission to higher education organizations and allocating state grants, improve the existing conditions for young people to receive high-quality education, and target training for developing industries and sectors of the economy: to establish the procedure for forming and placing a state order for training personnel in higher educational institutions. starting from the admission of the 2024/2025 academic year: the practice of allocating state order parameters in the context of state higher institutions is canceled, and the

procedure for their approval in the areas of bachelor's and master's degrees in full-time education is introduced, with the exception of higher military and paramilitary educational institutions, which confirms the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated 24.05.2024 G. "On improving the system of admission to study in higher educational organizations and placing a state order" UP-81 number.

The school – lyceum – technical school – university system will be introduced in schools to train legal personnel through the creation of " Law Classes " and in-depth study of legal disciplines. The main tasks of such classes will be an in-depth study of the subject "Fundamentals of State and Law", effective organization of extracurricular activities with the involvement of law practice staff, and more.

A system of continuous improvement of professional knowledge and skills of teachers of the subject "Law" in schools and their methodological support through a special electronic platform of the Ministry of Justice will be established. There will also be an Olympiad "Expert in Law" among students, and a competition "Best Law Teacher" among teachers of the subject "Law". Visual tutorials, videos, computer games, and mobile apps will be used to help students learn their legal knowledge on their own. Students of the 8th grade who are interested in the subject "Fundamentals of the State and Rights" will be selected for the "Law Class" and transferred by order of the principal on the basis of the recommendation of the school's pedagogical council.

Graduates of academic lyceums who have successfully completed their studies in the continuing education system "school-lyceum-technical school-university" (with final grades "excellent" and "good" for each academic year of the two-year study period), from the academic year 2024-2025, will be admitted to legal technical schools directly (on a fee-based contract basis) without tests.

Currently, secondary vocational education can be obtained in technical schools and colleges (Secondary specialized educational institutions). They, in turn, can be either separate educational institutions or be an integral part of higher education institutions.

Here are some of the key pointers of the President of Uzbekistan

## **1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the prospects of improving the education system in the field of law" (2017)**

This directive is a necessary step in the reform of legal education in Uzbekistan. It is aimed at creating an effective system of training qualified personnel for the justice, judicial and judicial authorities, as well as for other legal entities.

### **The main points of the index:**

- Creation and implementation of new educational programs in the field of law, taking into account world experience and modernity.
- Cultural development and literacy improvement.

The reform of legal education in Uzbekistan, which began after independence, has become an important stage in the development of the country's system. The instructions, regulations and laws adopted during this period played a key role in the modern educational base for training specialists in the field of law. From the renewal of educational programs to the implementation of practical training for students, all these measures contribute to the creation of an education system focused on modern law.

An important aspect of the reform was the active introduction of international standards and best international practices, which make legal education in Uzbekistan more flexible and relevant to modern challenges. Creation and development of law schools, technical schools and colleges, as well as close links between educational institutions and practical guarantees (courts, prosecutor's offices, lawyers) with notaries, etc.

However, challenges to continue with obtaining a law degree in Uzbekistan continue and continue. This includes the need for further updating of educational programs in response to rapid changes in international practice, as well as the application of additional judicial procedures in the student learning process.

### **Offers:**

1. **Continue updating the standard:** It is necessary to regularly update the curriculum for educational institutions, make changes to management standards, legal norms and practices. It is important to integrate new

disciplines such as legal regulation, digital technologies, environmental rights and human rights protection.

2. **Development of international cooperation:** Strengthening links with leading companies
3. **Strengthen students ' practical training:** Continue
4. **Квалификация Teacher qualifications:** Important continuation of the work on improving the quality of
5. **Cultural development and limited literacy among the population:** To increase the price

Thus, continuing the reform in the field of legal education and improving the training of lawyers is a necessary step towards strengthening it.

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