

USE OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES WHEN TEACHING THE TOPIC "CONTENT OF PROPERTY RIGHTS, ORIGIN AND GROUNDS FOR THE ABOLITION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS"

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ANNOTATION

The article analyzes the use of modern pedagogical technologies in teaching the topic "Content, origin and grounds for the abolition of property rights." Various interactive methods and modern pedagogical technologies for conducting seminars in higher education teach students to think independently and play an important role in making the learning process interesting.

Keywords: interactive methods, modern pedagogical technologies, property, law, Civil Code, professional skills, educational process.

INTRODUCTION

Pedagogical technology is inherently subjective, that is, each educator must creatively organize the process of education and upbringing based on their abilities, professional skills [4, p.25]. Regardless of the form, method and means of organization, pedagogical technologies:

- increasing the efficiency of pedagogical activity;
- decide on the interaction between the teacher and students;
- to ensure a thorough knowledge of subjects by students;
- develop students' skills of independent, free and creative thinking;
- create the necessary conditions for students to realize their potential;
- ensure the priority of democratic and humanistic ideas in the pedagogical process [5, p.23].

Pedagogical technologies cannot be enforced. On the contrary, it is advisable to develop them creatively, along with the purposeful use of advanced technologies based or used by experienced teachers [6, p.78].

In this article, we will get acquainted with the process of teaching the topic "Content, origin and grounds for the termination of ownership" in seminars in higher education. The main goal is to increase students' knowledge on this topic, develop legal literacy and conduct lessons using various methods in the educational process.

Course Description: The course attempts to use a variety of interactive methods. First of all, before passing this lesson, students do their homework and get acquainted with the topic.

Groups are divided into five groups, lecture notes prepared by the teacher are distributed, and students are given 15 minutes to master this material.

Materials of the 2nd group:

Content of ownership.

The right of ownership is the right of ownership, which gives its owner the right to own, use and dispose of property belonging to him.

The content of the property right is set out in Article 164 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan [6]. The same article states that ownership is perpetual. According to this article, property rights are divided into three components:

1. Ownership.
2. Use in practice.
3. The right to dispose of property.

The right of ownership is, in practice, the ability to own an object, to directly influence it. In addition, the right of ownership does not require the owner to have direct contact with his property. For example, when leaving on vacation, the owner remains the owner of the property left by him, an abandoned apartment. Ownership of property may be legal or illegal [2, p. 56]. The legal right of ownership is property that arises in accordance with the current legislation or by agreement of the parties. A check, a warranty card, a written contract of sale and other documents issued for an item may be the basis for confirming the legitimacy of the acquisition of the item.

Possession of property without sufficient legal grounds is illegal possession.

A bona fide owner of property is a person who does not know and cannot know that the property has been illegally transferred to him.

A person who knew or should have known that the property was transferred to him illegally is the owner of the property in bad faith.

The right to use is the right to satisfy certain needs by means of means, to receive from a thing its useful properties and income. Like the right of possession, the right of use can be transferred to a non-owner, for example, under a lease agreement (Article 535 of the Civil Code) [8].

Materials of the 2nd group:

The emergence of property rights.

Property rights may belong to two or more persons, not to one property. In such cases, the right of common ownership arises in relation to the property. According to Article 216 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "property can be common property if the share of each owner in the ownership right is defined or such shares are not defined" [6].

Common property is formed on different grounds. For example, this can happen to people who are married. As a result of joint acquisition, common property also arises on hereditary and other grounds.

Common shared ownership is determined either by law or by agreement of the parties.

In accordance with Article 218 of the Civil Code, each shareholder has the right to voluntarily sell, donate, bequeath, pledge or otherwise dispose of his share in accordance with the rules provided for in Article 224 of this Code.

In Article 224, when one of the owners sells his share to another person, the remaining owners have the right of first refusal to purchase the share being sold at the price at which it is sold, and on other conditions, except for the case of sale at an auction. [6].

Participants in joint ownership own and use jointly without determining the shares of owners. The couple's property and the farmer's property are such properties. Participants in joint property jointly own, use and dispose of it by mutual agreement.

However, since the agreement on the disposal of common property concluded by one of the participants in joint ownership does not have the necessary powers of the party concluding it, the other party to the agreement may be declared invalid at the request of the other participants. only if it can be proven that he knew or should have known the material) [6].

The initial ways of forming the right of ownership do not depend on the rights of the previous owner. The right of ownership arises either for the first time, or without the will of the previous owner of the thing. The legislation of Uzbekistan provides for the following ways of acquiring property rights:

1. Creation and reproduction of property (Article 183 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation) [6].
2. Acquisition of movable and immovable property as a result of transparent long-term and continuous ownership of property (Article 187 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation) [6].
3. Transfer of property that can be recovered by everyone (Article 189 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation) [6].
4. Acquiring ownership of ownerless objects, finds, homeless animals and the treasury (Articles 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation) [6].

Derivative methods of formation of property rights differ in that the right of the new owner is based on the right of the previous owner, that is, it arises at his will. In such cases, the right of ownership usually arises on the basis of the contract and the order of inheritance of property.

Materials of the 3rd group:

Termination of ownership. All the primary ways in which the right of property arises stem from the fact that property passes from one person to another. This means that in order for a right of ownership to arise from one person, it must be revoked from another person. For the same reason, the above methods of acquiring property rights serve as the basis for the voluntary or forced termination of one's property at the same time by another person. Article 197 of the Civil Code provides: will be largely invalid.”[6]

Materials of the 4th group:

Protection of property rights.

The civil law protects the owner from any illegal actions of other persons. Such actions can find expression in a situation where someone leaves the will of the owner against his will. For example, theft, robbery, extortion. In this case, the violated right of the owner is restored in court by way of vindication (protection).

A vindication claim is the right of the owner to demand in court the return of his property from the illegal possession of any other person (Article 228 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation) [6].

According to Article 231 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the owner has the right to demand compensation for damages for any violation of his rights, even if the violation is not related to deprivation of the right to possess (negator's claim) [6].

A vindication claim is that the owner, who has been deprived of his property, is obliged to return the original property to the non-owner who illegally owns the property.

Negator's demand is based on the content of Article 231, the requirement to remove obstacles to the use of property by the owner to whom it belongs, and the exercise by him of illegal rights to dispose of it [6].

The owner at the claim of the negator is a person who is the current and legal owner of the property, but deprived of the opportunity to use it, as well as deprived of the opportunity to exercise their legal rights.

Responsibility for a claim is borne by a person who, by his unlawful actions, does not allow the owner to fully exercise his right to use on legal grounds.

Materials of the 5th group

The right of duty.

The content of the law of obligations are civil legal relations connected with the transfer of property rights from one person to another. In other words, substantive law represents property relations in a state of stagnation, and the law of obligations represents an active state of these property relations" [1, p.115].

The law of obligations is based on the concept of obligation. Obligation - a civil legal relationship in which a person is obliged to perform a certain action in favor of another person, such as: transfer of property, performance of work, provision of a service, payment of money, etc. a certain action, and the creditor will have the right to demand.

Obligations arise from the contract, as a result of causing losses and on other grounds specified in the UK.

Thus, two parties are involved - the debtor and the creditor.

Legal facts linking the right to the emergence of subjective rights and obligations are the basis for the emergence of obligations.

Civil law obligations:

- from contracts;
- as a result of damage;
- on the basis of a court decision;
- civil law may arise as a result of excessive actions and events associated with the onset of civil law consequences.

Forms of non-contractual liability are also more common. For example, an obligation arises as a result of intentional or involuntary actions of citizens or organizations that caused damage.

One of the important parts of the law of obligations is the requirement to fulfill obligations, which may consist of a requirement for proper and strict performance [3, p. 75].

The term for the fulfillment of the obligation must be stipulated in the contract. If the deadline for the performance of the obligation is not specified, the creditor has the right to demand performance at any time, if it is established, the debtor has the right to perform performance at any time.

The place of performance of an obligation is usually expressed in the obligation itself. If the place of performance of an obligation is not determined by legislation or an agreement and is not determined by the essence of the obligation or by customs or other requirements, performance must be carried out in the following places:

1. For obligations to transfer real estate, at the location of which it is located.
2. Under an obligation to transfer goods or other property intended for transportation at the place of delivery of goods to the first carrier for delivery to the creditor.
3. For other obligations of the debtor to transfer goods or other property - at the place of preparation and storage of property, if this place was known to the creditor at the time the obligation arose.
4. For a monetary obligation - at the place of residence of the creditor at the time the obligation arises, if the creditor is a legal entity, at the place of its location at the time the obligation arises.

5. for all other obligations - at the place of residence of the debtor, if the debtor is a legal entity - at its location (Article 246 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation) [7].

After all groups have been familiarized with the materials, the materials are distributed among the groups. After the introduction, the teacher can determine the skill of the students through questions and answers. Students will be asked the following questions:

1. What is the right of ownership?
2. In what cases is the right of ownership exercised?
3. What do you mean by ownership?
4. What are the initial methods of formation of property rights?
5. What are the methods of derivatives in the formation of property rights?
6. How are property rights protected?
7. When can property be liquidated?
8. What is the main duty of the plaintiff?
9. What are the obligations of the defendant?
10. What is the content of the law of obligations and other similar questions addressed to students?

The teacher may hire a secretary as an assistant. The main task of the secretary is to assign points based on the answers of students. At the end of the lesson, students are encouraged. To consolidate the lesson, you can also take a short test.

CONCLUSION

we can say that this lesson can be taught in a different way. To do this, all groups are asked questions. The teacher may receive written answers to these questions, and the group leader may present his or her own answers when presenting these answers. At the end of the lesson, all groups will be evaluated and rewarded.

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