

PROBLEMS OF RAISING THE LEGAL CULTURE OF YOUNG PEOPLE DURING THE FORMATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY

Abdullayev A'zam Abdievich
Tashkent Financial Institute, Teacher

Abstract

The article theoretically and practically analyzes that the increase in social activity of young people is a factor of development in the development of civil society, the modern socio-philosophical aspects of the concept of civil society from a methodological point of view, as well as the laws of increasing social activity of young people in the development of civil society, to show the place of innovative ideas in this process and tried to give practical instructions.

Keywords: civil society, democratic society, law, legal state, legal consciousness, legal culture, social consciousness, personality education.

Introduction

The reforms implemented in the field of formation of legal culture in new Uzbekistan have become a priority of state policy. Legal culture is an urgent task of every citizen living in our country from the point of view of improving the youth as a person, increasing their socio-economic and political activity, and defining the perspective of development. It is known that the fate and effectiveness of promising reforms in our country, as well as instilling the ideas of national independence into the minds and hearts of the young generation, turning them into a practical activity program, depends on personal education. Deeper study is required to carry out tasks such as preserving national values and even passing them on to future generations, because legal education is also practiced in civil society. Personal education has been viewed as an important vital and social problem in human society for centuries. During the independent development of our republic, it became clear that it is necessary to ensure the active participation of citizens in the administration of the state and the implementation of democratic reforms. After all, this is the main requirement of building a civil society, the only source of building a just and legal state. Civil society will be established step by step through democratic reforms. In this case, the state performs national tasks such as foreign policy, defense, ensuring the security of the country and citizens, improving the financial and tax system, passing laws, and other issues, as President Sh. should be entrusted to the authorities, because the construction of a legal state civil society is also carried out through the activation of all social institutions in the country.



The process of forming a legal culture is closely related to independence. Independence is the basis of legal culture. Accordingly, the legal culture built on the foundation of independence is:

- The right to self-determination;
- The right to own national resources;
- The reality that allowed our people to live based on their national spirituality;
- Equality among equals is a guarantee of democratic changes;

The policy of the government of Uzbekistan on the formation and development of the legal culture of young people envisages solving two important tasks;

In the first years of independence, important efforts are being made in all spheres of social life, especially in the deepening of democratic reforms. During the transition to the market economy, improving activities related to the formation of the legal culture of citizens and creating their organizational, legal and financial foundations has become one of the main tasks facing the society, including the address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. The relevance of the topic is determined by:

Firstly, the fact that this subject has not been adequately researched based on today's conditions, taking into account the reforms being implemented in all aspects of society's life;

Secondly, there is a lack of complex studies on the theoretical and legal issues of the activity of the social-educational system, which is the formation of the legal culture of young people in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Thirdly, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which aims to establish a civil society, further improvement of various social structures, non-governmental organizations and activities, which are the basis of such a society, has become a vital necessity;

Fourthly, the need to study and analyze the problems of public organizations embodying the social activity of young people and to develop scientifically based measures to solve these problems based on them;

Fifth, after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there was a need to find a solution to the problems arising in the legal regulation of the activities of public organizations that create social activity of the youth based on the national traditions and historical values of the Uzbek people, etc. was the focus of jurists, philosophers, political scientists, economists, and historians.

The analysis of the available scientific literature showed that large-scale activities on the formation of legal culture of citizens in the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the most urgent problems that require in-depth study. It should be noted that in this regard, special research work has not been carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan, taking into account the current conditions, socio-political situation and new laws and documents created. But there are several categories of scientific works that are close to this issue can be divided into.

The first category includes the literature, which was created by scientists during the former Soviet regime, known as socialist and communist construction, and some aspects of the issue related to the legal culture of citizens, depending on the policy of the former autocratic regime,



are covered on the basis of communist ideology. It is appropriate to approach the views of these scientists from a critical point of view.

The second category includes scientific works created in the early 90s, when new independent states were being formed. They describe the processes related to the achievement of independence, change and renewal of the socio-political situation in the society.

The authors who conducted research on these problems can be divided into three groups. Scientists of the Commonwealth of Independent States; scientists of distant foreign countries; Scientists of the Republic of Uzbekistan; From the scientists of the Commonwealth of Independent States S.A. Avakyan, G.V. Barabashev, V.I. Vasilev, E.N. Kozlov, M.A. Krasnov, O.E. Kutafin, I.I. Ovchinnikov, V.I. Scientists such as Postovoy, D.D.Raguln, V.V.Tabolin, N.V.Fadeev, K.F.Sheremet conducted special scientific researches on the legal culture of citizens.

Many scientists who researched problems related to this topic in the Republic of Uzbekistan and are still working, in particular, O. Buriev, M. Boydadaev, A. Vakhobov, Sh. Jalilov, R. Jumaev, Z. Islamov, K. Komilov, O. Khusanov, R. Nabiev, R. Kayumov, M. Kyrgyzboev, M. Mallitsky, Sh. Mamadaliev, Sh. Makhmudbekov, H. Odilkoriev, A. Saidov, R. Siddikov, A. Tulaganov, M. Fayziev, T. Citizens like Fayzullaev, E. Khalilov, U. Choriyorov, K. Kodirov have analyzed the theoretical and practical aspects of legal self-awareness problems from a scientific point of view. In particular, O.T.Khusanov, A.T.Tulaganov and R.Qayumov discussed the organizational and legal aspects of the interaction between local state bodies and the activities carried out by the task of forming legal knowledge of citizens, E.Khalilov, L.M. Boyko, K. Komilov, M.M. Fayziev, Z.M. Islamov - general methodological aspects of the topic, Sh. Makhmudbekov, O. Buryev, M. G. Millitsky and T. Fayzullaev - historical aspects of the problem, M. Kirg'izboev and B. Ochilov studied the international social aspects of legal culture, while R. Nabiev studied them on scientific and empirical grounds.

It should be noted that the scientific works of these authors greatly helped in the theoretical observation of the researched problem.

At the same time, it is necessary to note that the great activities carried out during the years of independence were expressed in the above-mentioned scientific works. Especially in the period of independence, many problems related to the evolution of changes in the consciousness of young people, the formation of legal culture have been solved. Therefore, from the point of view of the current period, when positive changes are rapidly taking place, efforts are being made to study this current social problem at a more comprehensive level of research.

Based on the scientific analysis of the historical and theoretical foundations of the formation of the legal culture of young people in the period of independence and the accumulated experiences in this field, it consists in the scientific study of the system of self-awareness of citizens and especially young people in Uzbekistan, the generalization of existing experiences, and the development of measures based on giving a positive direction to the trend of social processes.

Achieving this goal requires the following tasks will:



- Researching the essence, specific aspects of the legal culture system of citizens, which is gradually improving in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and its role in the construction of civil society, as well as the directions of development;
- To study the composition, structure, and systemic features of the phenomenon of legal culture:
- Analysis of principles and functions of legal culture:
- Study and comparative analysis of international legal documents, international organizations and experience of foreign countries on legal culture;
- Identifying the theoretical and practical problems that have arisen in the process of forming the legal culture of young people and developing appropriate recommendations for their improvement;
- Forming scientific and practical conclusions aimed at improving this system.

In conclusion, the development of the potential of legal culture and the legal consciousness of citizens and young people is an objective and logical process. National interests demand not only today, but also the goals and tasks of strategic importance for the state and society. Law enforcement bodies are important as the optimal organizational and coordinating institutions for the establishment and improvement of legal advocacy aimed at the safety and development of the individual. Important aspects of their activities, exemplary educational results are regularly covered in mass media, law enforcement to establish regular interviews of employees and leaders of public authorities, to put into practice "direct communication" methods (by phone and in person for citizens to address hokims and mass media) and mass media in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan and it is expedient to organize regular "Open Doors" days for citizens.

In this regard, the following comments of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, are noteworthy: "Of course, a lot can be said about this, but turning these quantitative indicators into quality indicators, and achieving the emergence of mass media as a real fourth power on this basis, are the opinions and views of our national media. We all understand well that ensuring the diversity remains an urgent task today. At this point, it should be assumed that the role of the information and communication system in the life of the society is gaining more and more pressure"

In fact, in any country, people should be legally provided, i.e., guaranteed, in order to live freely, have a prosperous lifestyle, fulfill their wishes, and fulfill their noble intentions. The guarantee must be aimed at ensuring the development of the country, the independence of the state and the unity of people. First of all, this guarantee must be reflected in the constitution. Because the future of every citizen living in our country is reflected in every article of this constitution. The most important aspects of the constitution are reflected and expressed through other laws depending on the directions of these important aspects. So, there can be dozens of laws, not just one. This is where the culture of learning them becomes a necessity. In the civil society, freedom, self-determination of one's own way of life, functioning on the basis of justice, staying away from the act of discriminating people, and respecting faith should be prioritized.



It is necessary for young or old people living in society to work within the framework of the law. Therefore, legal knowledge is on the agenda. Therefore, in order to achieve the goal set before us, today's new Uzbekistan needs citizens who are free and independent, who think fluently, who are constantly and actively participating in the life of Uzbekistan, who are able to speak independently, and who understand their duties and responsibilities correctly, in order to form a civil society. Educating these citizens is a necessity of time and development. Tasks will be solved only when the builders of civil, legal state have legal culture. Therefore, it is necessary for every person living in our republic to be able to distinguish the laws and to know perfectly what is necessary for his life. First of all, anyone who does not seriously study the constitution and related laws does not know his rights. The life of a person who does not understand the law can ultimately be tragic. Since human rights are under the protection of the constitution adopted after public debates, where do the various negative consequences that endanger the generations and future people, tarnish the honor of the people, appear? Such negative consequences or actions are caused by the fact that some people do not know the law, even when they know it, they disregard it, do not respect it, and lack legal culture. Therefore, the question of what is the legal culture of young people is always cross.

The legal culture of young people is first of all to know and understand the laws, to apply them to the positive aspects of life, to ensure their implementation, to actively participate in the life of every person or citizen, and at the same time to inculcate this activity in others and to demand the fulfillment of their rights.

Basically, the legal culture is determined by the inner feelings of each person, the culture of the inner world, universal customs, traditions, and relations to legal knowledge and sciences. The inner feeling of every young man manifests his outer manners. Every young society with a legal culture does not engage in work contrary to the requirements of the community. The law respects the rules. In his work, he turns his knowledge of legal skills in a positive direction, works in accordance with laws and regulations.

It's no secret, in most cases, people remember concepts such as law, law, duty, justice, and legal activity only when they accidentally disobey the law and find themselves liable to the law. Unfortunately, it will be too late. Law breakers usually expect to be saved from some process when they ask why did they do this, saying that they did not know that this would happen.

So every person, ignorance of the laws will never mitigate the crime committed. If we look at laws from under the "belt", if we do not know them perfectly, if we do not respect them, we will disturb the peace of our life. After all, knowing the laws, looking at them with respect is the main factor in staying away from crimes, in general. Respect for the law is a strong place in the daily life of a person we think it is necessary. Only then will it be easier for each young person to manage himself and the team and society. There will be a prosperous life, justice will be decided. Achieving these goals also requires legal literacy. It is necessary to raise the educational process in this field to a scientific level. Therefore, from the point of view of raising legal literacy to a high level, a free person who knows his rights, works and lives based on his strength and power, reacts independently to the events or incidents happening around him, and



at the same time harmonizes his interest with the interest of the people, country, and state. It is the demand of the times to create all conditions and necessary processes for delivery. It can be said that without developing the legal culture and literacy of the youth as a citizen of the society, it will be difficult to prevent law breakers, thieves and extortionists, extortionists, extortionists, unethical positive morals, and negative consequences in general. As long as there are lawbreakers, there will be no peace in human and community activities.

Therefore, it should become natural for the state to come to the aid of every citizen in this activity. Of course, in our research, we focused more on the activities of young people, but all citizens are equal before the law, whether they are young or old, regardless of nationality, race, religion. In the concept of formation and development of civil society, the political culture is also analyzed in the analysis of these activities and their foundations. The essence of the concept of "youth political culture" and views on the legal culture of youth are described. It should be noted that there are more than 200 definitions of the concept of "culture", the most common definition of which is "the achievements of humanity in the material and spiritual sphere". After all, this concept of culture is determined by the fact that it includes all aspects of social and political life. Also, based on the hundreds of definitions of the concept of "culture" given by experts, it is possible to note its general characteristics as follows. Firstly, the most important thing is that the multifaceted labor activity of a person is reflected in culture; secondly, culture reflects the results of human activity in society; thirdly, characteristics of culture that are essentially humanistic, creative and unifying universal values are important because they are unique to each person. In fact, knowing the main directions and aspects of culture can be the basis for political culture. However, both concepts describe human perfection by its formation and maturation. In political culture, more emphasis is expressed through components such as the political knowledge, consciousness, thinking, political views and experiences of a person, an individual. In particular, views on the legal and political culture of young people, and the foundations and factors of the formation of this concept, in such works as "Nightmare", "The City of Virtuous People" by Abu Nasr Farabi, "Politics or Siyar ul-mulk" by Nizamulmulk, "Tuzuklari Temur" by Sohirqiron Amir Temur. clarified. "Nightmare" contains instructive instructions on the content of youth education, which directly creates a foundation for young people to become politically mature and well-rounded people. "O child, if you reach a high level in wisdom and become a judge, be gentle and interpretive, aware of the customs and ways of each group, be aware of the sect of each people. I want you to know the tricks of the judge. If an oppressed person comes forward at one time, and he has no sin and his rights are nullified due to oppression, listen to the cry of the oppressed and give the right to the mustahiq in front of the event" (p. 101). Also, the views of Western scholars on the concept of political culture (G.Almond. Megpash, etc.) and definitions of this topic in our country (Q. Nazarov, H.T. Odilkoriev, Sh.G'. Goyibnazarov, A. Kadirov, R. Jumaev, I .Ergashev, N.Umarova) approach the political culture of youth by analyzing the nature and political maturity and socialization of youth. In particular, researchers pay attention to the important factors in the formation of youth political culture: "1) Opportunity created in the political system. 2) The activity of the state, political parties, non-governmental organizations,

social movements in this regard. 3) National ideology. 4) the main role of the family in this process. 5) Participation of educational institutions. 6) National culture. 7) National ethnic characteristics. 8) Religious views. 9) Practical activities of social institutions. 10) Participation of public organizations"

It is possible to profitably use the works of Eastern and Western scholars on politics, state, political management, Plato's "Politics" and "The State" written in dialogue style on the political culture of young people. For example, according to Plato, politics is directly related to moral behavior. And the moral quality of the members of the society is in the field of political management believes that it depends on the moral aspects of the working political leaders. It has been noted that if the person implementing the political administration is immoral, it will cause the decline of the state and the immorality of the society. Also, in the work "The State", Plato approves that justice is formed in a person from childhood. The thinker emphasizes that it will be effective to educate children under the age of ten separately based on the criteria of justice by means of special laws. And in such a case, children manage to acquire new acceptable moral characteristics, in contrast to the moral aspects of their parents. As a result, the principle of justice becomes a practical activity in the field of state building. The people will benefit greatly from such governance. And the state will be peaceful and prosperous.

With the manifestation of political culture in the participation of young people in socio-political events, the main attention should be given to the events, their content, the procedure and the results expected from them. Especially in this regard, it shows that the youthful nature of young people and the selection of measures based on each age period have a positive effect on their political consciousness and political upbringing. In particular, it is based on the fact that it is necessary to take into account that the process of social activity, worldview and faith, self-determination of one's own life, free thinking, and understanding of interests and professions of senior school-aged children is a passing period.

It should be noted that the formation of legal culture through participation in social and cultural events should include the implementation of the following tasks: 1) regularly conducting certain social and cultural events or rituals based on one's age characteristics; 2) each socio-cultural event should have a specific goal and the expected result should be clearly defined; 3) after all the planned socio-cultural events, a comprehensive analysis of it should be conducted, the achieved and positive and negative results should be discussed; 4) it is necessary to ensure the personal participation of specialists in social and cultural events and the opportunity for students to understand the essence of the event; 5) it is important to ensure that each of the socio-cultural events has a positive impact on the process of comprehensive socialization of young people. It should be said that the mistakes and shortcomings made in the process of conducting socio-cultural events in the system of secondary special vocational education are seen in the following: socio-cultural events are in some cases not directed to a specific goal and are held only in name without thorough preparation; that the professional qualifications of the organizers of social and cultural events are not up to the required level; that planned socio-cultural events are not organized on the basis of beneficial comprehensive cooperation; that socio-cultural events cannot cover a large audience of young students; the priority of the



principles of traditionalism, uniformity, light-heartedness in the socio-political events; It is manifested in objectivity, adherence to the principle of innovation, attitude to existing problems and psychological characteristics of young people for the purpose of holding socio-cultural events. It is known that today there are many academic lyceums in our country where thousands of young people study. The number of vocational colleges is sufficient in our country, and thousands of young students study there. It should be noted that the purpose of our inclusion of statistical data on this secondary vocational education system in the scientific theoretical analysis is that the education of about 2 million students as legal and culturally mature individuals is beneficial in all respects for the formation of the future civil society of an independent state. Naturally, the socio-cultural events held for students of academic lyceums and vocational colleges during classes or outside of classes have the following beneficial features in the formation of the legal culture of young people: first, direct participation in events with the knowledge and imagination of young people acquired through socio-cultural sciences during the educational process. with the help of a manager with certain qualifications and experts, during the participation in socio-cultural lectures, conversations, quizzes, they gain new information, and their legal consciousness is formed: secondly, the student integrates the materials he has collected in the process of preparing for the socio-cultural event with the knowledge he has acquired in the educational process and will have the opportunity to approach them creatively and present them to the participants in an appropriate manner; thirdly, during the preparation for the event, young people will be aware of our spiritual assets, such as historical identity, national-cultural heritage, experience of national statehood, and acquire the skills to use them with the help of experts; fourth, students-youth from the essence of universal and national values in the socio-cultural front becomes aware, perceives it, learns to analyze its content, and the skill of promoting the importance of universal and national values is formed in them; fifthly, in the course of the socio-cultural event, young people think and argue about today's political system, the concepts of independence and secular statehood, and through question-and-answer, they acquire a number of information and concepts in the economic, cultural, and legal direction. This, of course, creates a foundation for the formation of the legal culture of young people.

It is known that the legal institution is a source of achieving harmony of interests through social relations. It consists in organizing legal activities and political relations based on established norms or procedures. Consequently, political institutions include 1) generally accepted and recognized legal norms and values; 2) general model of legal behavior; 3) form of organization of legal relations; 4) it is possible to emphasize such things as control of observance of the established rights and norms. In this respect, relevant institutions are considered an important factor in the formation of the legal culture of young people, and they are of great importance in shaping them into mature individuals. Also, it is necessary to study the state, which is considered important in the activity of society and the legal system as the main institution, from a legal point of view, and therefore, it is necessary to take into account the aspects of the influence of relevant organizations on the formation of the legal culture of young people through their functions. In the formation of the legal consciousness of young people, it is

considered appropriate to carry out the universal principles of democracy together with the national-spiritual principles.

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