



## Current Problems in the Theory of Legal Awareness and the Legal Culture of Young People

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### ABSTRACT

In this article the author analyses the issues of formation of legal consciousness and legal culture of young people, and consistently and contradictorily reveals different aspects of the formation of legal consciousness in the same category of the population, taking into account the specifics of this process.

### Keywords:

Legal culture, a legal culture of young people, young people, characteristics of legal culture, legal awareness, legal activity, legal literacy, legal education.

The process of defining the essence of ways to increase the level of legal culture of young people is inextricably linked with the concept of legal culture in general, in particular, the consideration of the issue of legal culture of young people.

The disadvantage of any research is that in the process of knowing something, we believe that it is necessary to start, first of all, by defining the essence of the object of research, that is, to determine the legal culture in the first place. Failure to comply with this requirement, in turn, is tantamount to abandoning the substance of the research.

The issues of studying the legal consciousness in the process of development of Uzbekistan, which is currently being renewed, are undoubtedly important, as the policy of our state is focused on this issue. The foundations of the general theory of legal consciousness and legal education have already been developed in modern science.

According to some scholars, "legal culture is a combination of moral values and

privileges associated with the application and enforcement of the law, that is, legal culture is not only a set of knowledge, skills, and experience in applying, complying, and applying laws but also a deep respect and understanding also include" [1. 187]. Other scholars, on the other hand, are taking a broader approach to legal culture, not only in legal terms but also in terms of spiritual values. In addition, L.E. Tursunov notes that "the legal consciousness of young people is closely linked with their civic culture" [2. 207]. According to V.M. Chkhikvadze, "legal culture is not only a system of specific legal ideas but also a set of ethical norms, as well as other spiritual values that shape legal consciousness and guide the behavior of social groups, communities and individuals by social norms and legitimacy" [3. 52].

V.I. Kaminskaya and A.R. Ratinov defined "legal culture through a set of components: legal relations, which are a system of social relations regulated by law; legal institutions - a system of state and public organizations ensuring legal

control, regulation and law enforcement; legal consciousness, reality as a system of spiritual reflection of legal awareness; legal and illegal legal activities (actions)". [4. 202].

The analysis of the presented definitions is a complex structured system of legal culture [5. 32], which allows us to understand it as, among other things: legal consciousness; legal activity; state bodies ensuring the application of law in practice; rights; legal relations.

Summing up the above positions and the proposed structure of legal culture, it becomes clear that legal culture as a socio-psychological phenomenon can only act as a legal regulator for ensuring the life of society, gaining dignity in a socially one-component dependent society. Legal culture has a specific meaning and distinguishes it from social phenomena such as law, and legal relations.

In essence, legal culture reflects the level of development of legal values of both society as a whole and the individual, their ability to qualitatively create and effectively apply legal tools to achieve their goals.

This understanding of legal culture logically leads to the definition of legal activity as a legal activity consisting in acting as a participant in various social relations and relations in the sphere in which an individual is regulated by law.

The content of the process of forming young people's legal activism includes the following stages:

- 1) information (know the law);
- 2) evaluating (attitude towards the law);
- 3) Regulatory (legal activity only);
- 4) Cognitive (conception of the necessity of a lawful way of life).

The following components of legal culture can therefore be distinguished: positive perception and understanding of new, progressive ideas and laws; ability to engage in legal practice; sub-appreciation of skills in using the law.

The need for young people to take into account their level of knowledge of legal phenomena should not be in doubt. Today, assessing the level of a person's legal development is an important factor in developing various measures to improve the

legal culture of the population as a whole and especially of young people. In analyzing the role and place of young people in the political system of society, the following features should be noted::

- Legal culture has special social functions determined by its position in society;
- Legal culture has its own interests and goals;
- It is characterized by the absence of real society and a change of direction in society;
- has such a social layer of society as a source of further development, the spiritual and economic potential of the new Uzbekistan [6. 86].

Traditionally, science distinguishes the following levels of human legal development: ordinary everyday (when encountering legal phenomena they are limited to the everyday circle of people's life); special (developed by people who encounter legal concepts in law, everyday life); scientific-theoretical (consisting of scientific knowledge about the nature, essence, and interaction of legal phenomena as a holistic mechanism

Determination of the level of legal culture is inextricably linked to its functions. Currently, in the theory of law, there is no consensus on the essence of functions of legal culture and their classification.

The study of the level of legal development of the individual recognizes him or her as the main subject of legal relations in a state governed by the rule of law. The individual's individual characteristics act as the most important element in the system of building the priority of the rule of law. Thus, there is no doubt that civil society and the rule of law are the priority tasks for the development of the level of legal culture of the individual in the process of state-building.

At the current stage of society's development, the problem of raising the level of legal culture among young people plays an important role. It is known that the formation of legal consciousness should begin at an early age, and experience gained in middle age should be accumulated over the years. At the same time, legal data should be more flexible, taking into account changes in age and social status.

Literature, religion, culture, art, and media have an important role in this process. The main role, of course, should be assigned to schools and also to specialized legal training institutions [7. 19].

Due attention should also be paid to the effectiveness and quality of legal education. It should be noted that legal education occupies a special place among the main forms of legal culture education. By this term we mean: general or thematic lectures on legal topics at various institutions, organizations, and businesses; general legal education for various categories of the population; meetings with staff of law enforcement bodies and various legal associations; and appearances in the media. Here there is an element of live communication, which implies the emergence of dialogue, the direct exchange of opinions, and the free expression of personal thoughts [8. 12-13]. The media, unfortunately, do not currently have a coherent system that takes into account the general level of education as well as the general cultural level of development of society. Many television programs lack a serious analysis, a generalization of them. The implementation is not comprehensive, but should rather be aimed at solving problems precisely.

In conclusion, today's young people need to be involved in law-making activities. In particular, we can see how successful the process of educating young people about the legal culture has been through participation in Internet forums and participation in elections and referendums of government bodies. Legal education must clearly coordinate all methods that are carried out at all stages of personal development and formation. It is also important to monitor the media, to purge them of factors that negatively influence the development of legal consciousness. At present, I believe that it is necessary to organize legal clinics (legal clinics) in higher educational institutions, which provide free legal advice to students.

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