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Philosophical And Pedagogical Documents of Legal Culture Development at Young People

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role and socio-pedagogical features of the decree "On radical improvement of the system of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society" in raising the legal culture of.

Keywords:

legal culture, students,

The rapid development of society on the path to democracy largely depends on the level of legal awareness and legal culture of young people. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-5618 dated January 9, 2019 "On radical improvement of the system of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society" has become an important document defining the important tasks ahead in this direction. The decree highlights the shortcomings in this area, including the lack of a comprehensive approach to the formation of legal immunity against factors that negatively affect the legal education of young people, respect for the law and morality, loyalty to national values, intolerance of crime. The lack of a clear mechanism for the task of improving legal knowledge has been criticized as ineffective in raising the legal culture in society. It is important to analyze the methodological aspects of improving the legal culture in society, the analysis of effective methods, forms and factors, as well as the

effectiveness of modern technologies to improve the legal culture of students, the formation of their legal consciousness and effective mechanisms to increase legal awareness. owns. This, in turn, creates a need for scientific analysis of the development of spiritual and educational work in parallel with the achievements of science and technology, based on advanced foreign experience, especially in improving the technology of preparation for the organization of spiritual and educational work.¹

Understanding legal culture as a pedagogical value encourages an axiological approach to it. Axiology (Greek "action" - the doctrine of values, values, values) according to which the inconvenience manifested in a particular event

¹ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-5618-January 9, 2019 "On radical improvement of the system of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society." National Legislative Database, 10.01.2019, 06/19/5618/2452page)

is assessed as "cultural" or "uncultured". It is well known that law and culture are interdependent categories. Thus, culture emerges as a measure of the level of social development of the individual, ensuring the free and all-round development of the individual. Until recently, the general theory of legal culture has not been fully explored. were caught. Based on the above considerations, the legal culture of youth will be described in terms of its structural components: the legal culture of youth, their level of legal literacy, respect for the law, the ability to enforce the law, the lawlessness, the lawfulness, the degree of legal activity and initiative.

The high legal culture of the youth ensures the development of our society. Indeed, a high legal culture is the foundation of democratic security and the maturity of the legal system. It is an active influence on various life processes in society, contributes to the integration of citizens, all social groups, ensures and strengthens the integrity and order of society. Respect for the law is one of the basic requirements of a legal society to function effectively in the judiciary and the legal system. The attitude of young people to rights and responsibilities is crucial in assessing all aspects of their legal life. Through legal rights and obligations, it reveals their spiritual attitude to the requirements of the law as a cultural value. Cubic-psychological attitude to legal rights and obligations, the implementation of which through legal activities provides students with an assessment of the value of legal practices in society, provides aspects related to cultural activities, behavior. Approaching the culture of law through rights, freedoms and obligations shows that legal culture is one of the important pillars of the activities of young people in the legal field. When it comes to the legal culture of young people, firstly, it is necessary to think about their rights, freedoms and obligations, and secondly, to use them in practice. The aspects of the legal culture of young people are reflected in the following aspects:

The first is the legal literacy of young people, that is, the acquisition of legal knowledge, the acquisition of legal knowledge. "Legal literacy

requires knowledge of the alphabet of legal knowledge, the simplest norms, not to get lost in the complex labyrinth of legal instructions, the need to seek the help of a specialist in all necessary cases." Because this literacy allows him to rely on standards that meet the legal requirements in determining his actions in any case.²

Legal literacy means not only knowledge of certain legal norms, branches of law, but also awareness of the development of various legal manifestations, legal aspects of the life of the state and society. Thus, "legal literacy, the acquisition of legal knowledge, forms the basis of legal culture" and has a profound effect on the behavior of inconveniences in society. Legal literacy, as mentioned above, is not only the knowledge of the law, but also the correct understanding, the fulfillment of socio-economic, cultural tasks that serve as a means of enforcing the law.³

The second is to instill in young people a deep respect for the law. Respect for the law, the practice of respect for it, is the highest manifestation of legal culture. Respect for the law is one of the most important rights of an individual's legal culture. It is the recognition of the social value of law, the necessity and usefulness of the fulfillment of its instructions, the sense of satisfaction with the law, the fairness of its requirements, an active and creative attitude in the implementation of laws and duties. Respect for the law embodies the spiritual and ideological barriers, says Professor U. Tojixonov.

The legal culture of young people includes the following key elements: 1) the presence of certain knowledge about the law; 2) the ability to independently assess the legal situation and the situation; 3) the possibility of independent participation in legal activities; 4) the formation of the ability to control their passions in the course of social activity. After

² Tadjikhanov U, Caidov A. Theorist of legal culture. Volume 1 Own. Rec. IIV Acad.– T.: 1998.

³ Guznov A.G, Pravo kak yavlenie kultury: Dic. ... cand. jurid. nauk. MGU im. M.V. Lomonocova. - M., 1994

the abolition of the old legal system in our country, in the construction of a new society began to pay attention to the above-mentioned elements of the legal culture of youth as an important task of public policy. It is important to note that attention in this direction began with the coding in the minds of young people.

Knowing the dynamics of the success of the legal culture of young people through research in the field of social media allows us to get a clear idea of the extent of youth crime in our country and the state of youth participation in it.

Development of legal culture through the participation of students in spiritual and educational activities involves the implementation of the following tasks:

- 1) regular holding of certain socio-social events and ceremonies based on their age;
- 2) each socio-economic event should have a clear purpose and the expected result should be guaranteed to achieve the goals set in the project;
- 3) after all the planned socio-economic measures, a comprehensive analysis should be conducted to discuss the positive and negative results achieved;
- 4) the active participation of experts in the socio-economic activities and the opportunity for students to understand the essence of the event;
- 5) It is important to ensure that each of the socio-economic activities has a positive impact on the process of socialization of young people.

At first glance, these tasks are quite complex and seemingly trivial, which is important because it is related to increasing the experience of the legal culture of students. Social life cannot be bypassed in gaining legal experience. In this regard, it should be borne in mind that the essence of spiritual and educational activities is high for students. The interdependence of the process of higher education and upbringing is manifested here.

The participation of students in higher education institutions in legal advocacy meetings and roundtables, as well as answers to many of their questions, encourages them to approach law enforcement officers, not only as

a punitive person, but also as a person who protects the interests of the people. serves as.

Of course, the question arises: "To what extent should students increase their knowledge and skills about law and how to convey it?" Legal education in higher education institutions primarily focuses on the general social roles that citizens currently practice and should play in the future (citizens, family members, students, workers, employees, housing, tenants or landlords, civil law agreements: oldi- sotdi, lease agreements, etc.) should serve to prepare for execution.

Professors-teachers of higher education institutions, group coaches, trade unions, youth unions and women's organizations play an important role in raising the legal awareness and legal culture of students. Their task is to make more effective use of various forms of legal education and legal training, to add a great hiccup to the strengthening of social and legal activity. The enlightening role of higher education institutions in the implementation of the principle of universality of legal education and openness of legal information to all in the process of formation of civil society is invaluable. For this reason, the implementation of systemic measures to improve the legal culture of young people in higher education institutions, where our young people are studying, will give the expected pedagogical result.

To this end, it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of the promotion of decrees, resolutions and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at improving the higher education system. In addition, the normative legal acts of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education, the wide range of explanatory work in the field of higher education muaccacaci within the framework of the rights and obligations of students, conducting lectures, lectures will help to increase the legal literacy of young people.

As group educators plan activities, roundtables, and meetings with legal scholars to help shape students 'rights and responsibilities in developing an annual spiritual and educational

work plan, students' awareness of their rights and responsibilities will increase. The importance and role of advocacy is great, as is the systematic explanation of the "Code of Ethics" in force on the territory of the institute and the rules and regulations of the dormitories by volunteer students at the institute, university websites, newspapers, radio stations.

In this regard, a study of a number of higher education institutions Camarkand State University, Andijan State Medical Institute, Namangan State University, Camarkand Institute of Architecture and Construction revealed positive experience and problems in this area. In particular, there is a need to enrich and develop the content of legal education in the existing electronic sources, to improve legal advocacy based on the needs of young people.

Based on the above, we can conclude that the results of the analysis led to the development of the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. In order to improve the legal culture of students, it is necessary to strengthen the control over the implementation of legal and regulatory documents established in higher education institutions, the cooperation of youth unions, trade unions, state and public organizations in enterprises in the organization of spiritual, educational and legal education.

2. Introduce additional forms of raising the legal culture of students in higher education institutions, including "Do you know your rights?" In each higher education institution. and roundtables, debates, and competitions under the heading "Political Rights Scholar."

3. For now, the media remains the main source of legal information for students. It is necessary to strengthen the ability of students to obtain legal information from sources such as information recurc centers, direct legal literature. In particular, it is recommended to take strict measures for the popularization of the newspaper "Incon and the Law", the magazine "Life and Law" and the newspapers "Youth Voice", "Molodej Uzbekistana".

4. In order to teach students to effectively use the opportunities created by the law, it is

necessary to include "Me and the law" training in spiritual and educational programs, to improve the skills of using the law in practice.

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