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The role of legal culture in the development of modern society

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ABSTRACT

Legal culture plays an important role in any aspect of society. Especially in today's modern world, the set of rights and freedoms for everyone is one of the forms of primary education. In this article, the author describes in detail the importance of legal culture and legal consciousness in modern society and its priorities.

Keywords:

legal culture, legal consciousness, society, youth psychology, family, rights and freedoms, etc.

A high level of legal culture is the most important sign of the rule of law. The level of public activity of citizens, their direct participation in state activities, control over its activities, high civic responsibility for events in the state, the formation of civil society institutions depends on the level of legal culture. The culture of law optimizes the system of legal protection and protection of individual rights, expecting the distrust of different segments of the population, nations and peoples. The higher the level of legal culture, the better and more effective the legislative and law enforcement activities, the more perfect the institutional structure of the state, the functioning of its bodies.

First, legal culture is a specific form of harmonious human development through which general social development is achieved. This development is associated with the correct creation of legal values (methods and tools for resolving social disputes, human rights institutions, etc.), the enrichment of the individual, the creation of the necessary legal

conditions for a peaceful and orderly society. Second, legal culture is a "monument" of legal values accumulated by humanity. He is their guardian, breeder, generator, and repeater in other areas of public relations. Legal culture is a living organism, all its elements - norms, legal documents, institutions, processes, regimes, statuses - are the product of the human spirit, hard work, historical choice, affirmation of life. Therefore, a careful approach to the legal culture is a condition of social development, a guarantee of the effectiveness of efforts to improve the human personality. The products of legal culture - legal norms, legal monuments, methods of dispute resolution, experimental legal activity, folk legal folklore - need no less protection and protection than traditional cultural values. The destruction of the legal cultural layer leads to irreparable losses in the state-political self-consciousness of the nation and can lead to chaos and arbitrariness in social relations.

Third, legal culture is in practice the only legal form through which the values and

specificity of national legal phenomena - statehood, law and order and the legal system are repeated. Culture includes the "genetic code" of domestic legal phenomena, as a means of enriching them in the process of global legal and cultural exchange, as well as a special basic function from foreign cultural influences, which destroys the preconditions of national legal identification. taidy. The international and at the same time national character of legal culture allows the integration and self-regulation of local and foreign sources of legal development. The unknown features of legal culture explain the complexity of this phenomenon to know, its vague epistemological status, which theoretically becomes the subject of many views, opinions, teachings of legal culture. These concepts, ideas, positions, which differ in their specific interpretations of the concept, content, structure of legal culture, are usually combined in understanding the main tasks, which are primarily the preservation, transmission of moral values in the legal field. legal experience to future generations, the preservation of mechanisms for the reproduction of people's legal consciousness and the vital areas of relations (state, politics, economics, international relations, etc.).

The culture of law describes the axiological side of law, its value: the level of development of legislation, the progressiveness of legal practice, the culture of legal communication between government and the population, the level of legitimacy, the state of guaranteed rights and freedoms. citizens, the prestige of the legal profession, the role of legal science, and so on. Legal culture encompasses legal consciousness in its content, but only in positive (advanced) forms of its expression. Legal culture thus includes all the values created as a result of people's activities in the field of law; it includes law, legal consciousness, legal relations, the rule of law, the emerging legal order, the legal mentality of the nation, and the population of selected groups. The phenomenon of legal culture is as objective as the legal life of society. It is reflected in the monuments of law and in the current legislation, in the way of activities and thinking of the participants of the legal dialogue. Legal culture is the result and indicator of the

maturity of the legal system. Legal culture depends on morality, the level of economic development of society, the material well-being of people. It is therefore a special value of society. If a society has a certain level of legal culture, then we can talk about the formation of the rule of law. If there is no such legal culture, then the formation of the rule of law is extremely difficult and it is only related to the growth of the legal culture. The rule of law and legal culture are organically linked, the existence of a democratic civil society is a necessary condition for the formation of a legal culture and the rule of law. The concept of legal culture is much broader than legal consciousness, but legal culture is often understood as legal consciousness. Legal consciousness is just one of the necessary elements of legal culture. Legal consciousness is a specific type of social and individual consciousness of people. The higher level of legal consciousness includes both the knowledge of law and the understanding of the meaning of law in the life of society.

Legal culture includes all the real achievements in the field of legal life of society (legislation, its level, technique, level of civilization of its content), except for the high level. We had no civilized law. The quality of the laws and how they are enforced is still low. The next element of legal culture is the real state of law and order in the country. Criminal status is a characteristic feature of the rule of law, but nevertheless, the main thing is the state of offense. When a crime is committed and the offender is punished, the rule of law prevails and the rule of law is restored. But if someone is punished unjustly, legitimacy is lost. The guilty should be punished, the innocent should not be punished. A system is needed to ensure this. The Western model of legal culture is characterized here by the fact that the core value is recognized as the basic rights and freedoms of man and citizen. It has been shaped since ancient times. A distinctive feature of this model is, first of all, the knowledge of the social value of law as a measure of freedom and equality, and the rule of law in all spheres of public life. Second, to know the value of an individual's personal rights. The theory of

natural human rights and freedoms, the theory of the separation of powers of T. Gobbs, J. Locke, G.

Legal culture is an integral element of the rule of law, without the latter, any form of government can become an anti-democratic form, which can have disastrous consequences for society and the state, including the rule of law as a whole. Arbitrariness and lack of rights lead to mass violations of human rights and freedoms, denial of the necessity and value of the law. In the modern integrated world, the legal culture of a society is often not defined by the territorial boundaries of a state. There is a process of internationalization and mutual enrichment of different cultural values. This convergence of national cultures is the process of forming a single culture in terms of universal values. In addition, the world community has already realized the need to develop universal principles and principles of activity, enshrined in the most important normative documents in interstate relations. legal documents are of an international nature. These and other indicators of legal culture allow us to determine how much society values the law as a regulatory social system based on the principle of justice, the recognition of law in relation to the state, its power structures. which in turn characterizes the level of a society's culture, the level of its civilization. The legal culture of a society depends on how deeply it has mastered legal phenomena such as human rights and freedoms, the importance of legal procedure in resolving disputes, the legal awareness of the population, the emotional attitude of the population. law, court, law enforcement, what is the attitude of citizens to the implementation (non-compliance) of legal regulations, etc. The social value of legal culture is expressed as follows:

- With the help of legal culture, a universal and stable order in social relations, both in the field of production, exchange, distribution of material goods and in spiritual life, will be ensured;
- Due to the legal culture, socially useful forms of people's legal activity can be distinguished from the lack of arbitrariness and freedom;

- Legal culture ensures the normal functioning of each individual, prevents illegal interference of society and the state in this area, confidentiality;
- legal culture provides an acceptable combination of freedom and justice, taking into account the different interests of individuals, communities, organizations, nations;
- Legal culture contributes to the formation of civil society: a market economy, a political system, a multi-party system, freedom of the media and, finally, a legal social-democratic state.

The level of quality of legal culture, its perfection contributes to the normal functioning of the legal system, legal regulation contributes to the effectiveness of public relations, the achievement of goals and objectives. The quality level of legal culture is one of the hallmarks of the rule of law. Legal culture, like any other culture, is valued. Therefore, it seems possible to talk about high legal culture, low legal culture and middle culture. Of course, these expectations are relative. For a society, at a certain stage of development, a definition is used for certain legal phenomena, while for another society or other time, the value of the same institution or institution or action will be different. Different people, different communities, political parties, those in power, and the opposition may evaluate cultural achievements in the field of state and law differently. In other words, there are serious obstacles to achieving unity in the interpretation of legal events as a cultural achievement, both subjectively and objectively. Nevertheless, these obstacles can be overcome. These include:

- forming a sense of law and legitimacy;
- mastering the achievements of logical and legal thinking;
- improvement of legislation;
- raising the level of legislative work;
- improvement in the volume and quality of law-abiding behavior;
- improving jurisdiction or other law enforcement activities;
- separation of powers of legislative, executive and judicial institutions;

- study of legal monuments and law enforcement practices as a basis for legal education.

Legal culture is closely related to and constantly in touch with society, expressing the values and ideas that exist in society and expressing criticism that shapes certain hopes and aspirations for the legal field. Legal culture is based on legal consciousness as well as legal consciousness - legal culture. In the legal culture, as in the legal consciousness, it is possible to distinguish subtypes by considering its carriers. The most common phenomenon is the legal culture of a society. The legal culture of people with certain character traits and characteristics reflects the specific characteristics of the national legal consciousness, as well as the legal culture of social groups defined by the population of the country, for example, elderly citizens, urban, rural population, education, professional characteristics. Enabled individual legal culture Communication with lindens who have been convicted of a crime in places of incarceration, including the information the person has received, professional affiliation, attitude to religion, living in a young woman or village, living environment. Thus, mass and group, individual legal cultures are a reality of modern society. The conscious socio-legal activity of an individual, that is, his use of legal knowledge in order to strengthen the rule of law and the rule of law, is the highest expression of legal culture, which has a positive impact on the culture of popular culture. The breadth and true guarantee of an individual's natural and other rights and freedoms is one of the first and most important hallmarks of a legal culture.

Legal education is a targeted and systematic influence on the consciousness and behavioral culture of members of society, aimed at developing in them a sense of respect for the law and the habit of obeying the law on the basis of personal trust. In this case, the most effective result is achieved through the conscious assimilation of the basic rules of law by the individual. Legal education tools include: legal training; legal advocacy; legal practice; self-education. Legal education This is the ability to transfer, collect and assimilate rights,

knowledge and principles, norms, as well as to form a proper attitude to the practice of law and its application, to exercise their rights, to comply with prohibitions and to fulfill obligations. Of course, this form of upbringing is not acceptable for everyone. Trying to make a lawyer out of every citizen would be utopian, but overcoming legal illiteracy and legal nihilism is one of the conditions for developing a legal culture. For this, the constant efforts of the public-state are necessary propaganda, the level of education. Forms of such work include: lectures on the population, propaganda and education in the media, lectures on legal knowledge; special lectures on the basics of jurisprudence in general education institutions, colleges and non-law universities; courses in the system of advanced training. They are all aimed at disseminating certain legal ideas and values, calling for visual adherence to legal norms, and explaining the content of laws.

To make a long story short, legal culture is a type of spiritual culture that qualitatively describes the legal status of both the individual and society as a whole, a specific social phenomenon, in its content, all the values created as a result of people's activities in the field of law. Legal culture is also understood as a qualitative state of the legal life of a society, which is determined by the whole social, spiritual, political and economic system, which is reflected in the level of legal activity, legal documents, legal consciousness and development in general. at the level of legal development of the subject (individual, different groups, the whole population), as well as at the level of guarantee of freedom and human rights by the state and civil society. It is obvious that legal culture is one of the elements of universal culture, and just as national spiritual culture gives integrity and integration to the whole society, legal culture also determines the principles of legal behavior of the individual, the system of legal values. The formation of a true state legal consciousness is associated with the overcoming of narrow administrative, national and religious interests. At the heart of the problem must be a citizen who is spiritually free, a creative person who needs help and protection from the state.

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