

# Formation Of Economic And Legal Culture In Students - The Guarantee Of A Corruption-Free, Prosperous Life



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## ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the importance of students' economic and legal knowledge and the key to a prosperous life without corruption. This article explains the importance of developing fair relations, anti-corruption skills and a sense of social responsibility in students through the formation of an economic and legal culture. The main points presented in the article provide information on the role that students, having acquired an economic and legal culture, play in ensuring a prosperous life and maintaining social stability. This process will also be important in strengthening mutual trust and cooperation in society and solving complex social problems.

## Keywords:

corruption, anti-corruption reforms, economic and legal knowledge, negativity, idealism, social responsibility.

The formation of economic and legal culture in students is one of the important issues of modern society. The role of the education system in ensuring the well-being of the state and society, maintaining social stability and combating corruption is incomparable. Students, as the future generation, need to have economic knowledge and legal concepts, because this is an important factor in their personal development and active participation in society.

The main goal is to ensure a corruption-free and stable life by forming an economic and legal culture in students. This process is of particular importance not only at the individual level, but also in increasing justice and trust in society as a whole. Therefore, this article analyzes the importance of developing economic and legal culture in students and ways to implement it.

The formation of economic and legal culture in students is important for the

development of society. This culture plays a key role in ensuring a corruption-free and prosperous life. Economic and legal culture encourages students to know their rights and obligations, to self-govern themselves by protecting personal and public interests. It forms in them the skills to fight corruption and resilience through respect for ethics and laws. Through economic and legal knowledge, students establish fair economic relations, which leads to a prosperous life, and this culture also develops mutual trust and cooperation, which increases social responsibility and contributes to social stability. Economic and legal culture is necessary to ensure a stable and prosperous life not only at the personal, but also at the societal level.

Uzbekistan is implementing a number of important reforms in the field of combating corruption. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. O'RQ-419 dated 03.01.2017 "On Combating Corruption" was adopted. The

purpose of this law is to regulate relations in the field of combating corruption. This Law uses the following basic concepts:

**corruption** - the unlawful use of a person's position or office for the purpose of obtaining material or non-material benefit for personal gain or the benefit of other persons, as well as the unlawful presentation of such benefit;

**corruption offense** - an act that has the characteristics of corruption and for which the law provides for liability.

Article 18 of Chapter 3, entitled "Improving Legal Awareness and Legal Culture in the Field of Combating Corruption," is an article on legal education and training in the field of combating corruption in educational institutions, which states: Legal education and training in the field of combating corruption in educational institutions shall be carried out in accordance with the established state educational standards. State education management bodies and educational institutions shall develop measures aimed at legal education and training in educational institutions, improving the quality of professional training of specialists, and continuously improving educational programs, taking into account the main directions of state policy in the field of combating corruption[1].

It should be noted that the harm caused by corruption is considered equal for all countries, and this vice negatively affects various sectors of the state, in particular, reforms being implemented in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres, as well as the country's image in the international arena and its investment attractiveness.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, noted in his Address to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 24, 2020, "The scourge of corruption in our society, in its various manifestations, is hindering our development. If we do not prevent this evil scourge, we cannot create a real business and investment environment, and in general, no sector of society will develop." Also, during the speech, a proposal was made to establish an independent

anti-corruption body accountable to the Parliament and the President.

The primary legal framework for combating corruption is reflected in a number of international legal norms, including:

The UN Convention against Corruption, adopted on October 31, 2003;

The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted on November 15, 2000;

The Council of Europe Convention on Criminal Liability for Corruption, adopted on January 27, 1999;

The Convention on Civil Liability for Corruption, adopted on November 4, 1999, and others[2].

Uzbekistan ratified the above-mentioned international norms, including the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2008, as well as the Istanbul Action Plan against Corruption, adopted within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in 2010.

It is worth noting that in our country, comprehensive measures are being systematically implemented to combat corruption and prevent the commission of this type of crime. A number of regulatory and legal documents aimed at eliminating systemic problems that cause corruption factors in all spheres of state and social life have been adopted and are being implemented in practice.

At the above-mentioned proposal of the President, a separate body was established in Uzbekistan to combat corruption on June 29, 2020. The Anti-Corruption Agency is subordinate to the President and is accountable to the chambers of the Oliy Majlis[3].

**Lack of economic and legal knowledge** contributes to the spread of corruption in society. If citizens do not have sufficient information about their rights, obligations and economic processes, it becomes difficult to identify and combat corruption. Through education, citizens understand the harms of corruption and develop the skills to demand transparency and justice. In societies with a low level of knowledge, people are more likely to engage in illegal practices because they do not have the necessary knowledge to protect their

rights. Therefore, economic and legal education is important in contributing to the reduction of corruption and creating a just environment in society.

**If economic culture guarantees our prosperous life, then legal culture is the mechanism that regulates it![4]**

**Nihilism**-(derived from the Latin word nihil, meaning nothing, nothing). It means the rejection of any norms, principles and laws and expresses the negative attitude of the subject towards certain values, norms, views, ideals, certain aspects of human life, and sometimes even its fabric. This is one of the forms of perception of the world and social behavior. Nihilism is multifaceted. Depending on what values are rejected, what area of knowledge and social practice is being discussed - culture, law, morality, it can have moral, legal, political, ideological nihilism and other similar manifestations. In general, nihilism is traditionally and most generally considered as a destructive, socially harmful phenomenon. Nihilism often takes a destructive form. When nihilism reaches its peak, it merges with anarchism and extremism. This is manifested in hypertrophic skepticism towards certain values and principles. In such cases, the most unusual methods of its implementation are usually chosen, close to anti-social behavior, criminal acts, violation of moral and legal norms. Legal nihilism is characterized by active resistance to rights and values. Legal nihilism is an active rejection of law, its values, law in general and its individual institutions.

**Idealism** is an overestimation of the power of law. The root of both of these phenomena is the same and is manifested in legal ignorance, underdevelopment and distortion of legal consciousness, and the lack of political and legal culture. Although the above manifestations seem to have a mutually opposite direction, in the end they combine with each other and harm society. Legal idealism is an unreasonable and unjustified exaggeration of the possibilities of law, imposing on it tasks that society is not capable of providing.

Some believe that it is enough to abolish old laws and adopt new ones to solve problems. Law cannot be burdened with unrealistic

expectations, because the power of law is not unlimited. It is nothing more than arrogance to demand from law what it is known in advance that it cannot do. Law must be given a place and role that stems from the objective capabilities of a particular institution[5].

**Social responsibility** is the moral and ethical obligation of an individual or group to act in the interests of the community, taking into account the impact of their decisions and actions on other people and the environment.

**Social responsibility as a value**

**Social sustainability:** social responsibility contributes to the strength and stability of society.

**Trust and solidarity:** responsible activities increase trust and respect between people.

**Helping those in need:** Social responsibility helps those in need and improves their lives.

**Economic factors:** the social responsibility of an organization affects its economic development.

**Compliance with ethical standards:** Responsible activity ensures compliance with ethical standards.

**Recommendations for applying social responsibility in practice**

**Compliance with laws:** following state laws, maintaining social order.

**Adherence to ethical standards:** adhering to values such as humanity, respect, and truthfulness.

**Charity:** Donating, providing material and moral assistance to those in need.

**Volunteering:** Volunteering in community service[6].

Those with economic intuition have an advantage in quickly understanding market changes, consumer behavior, and competitor strategies. This, in turn, helps to increase competitiveness and make successful economic decisions.

A student must have a certain amount of economic and legal knowledge to avoid corruption in society and live a prosperous life.

- Understanding of economic systems, knowledge of cash flows, resource allocation and market mechanisms.

- Knowledge of public law, human rights, contracts and civil issues.
- Laws on corruption and its prevention, their impact and mechanisms in force.
- Basic knowledge of budgets, taxes and financial standards.
- Social and professional ethics and morals, integrity and sense of responsibility.

This knowledge will help students make the right decisions, as well as be active in the fight against corruption in society.

The formation of economic and legal culture in students has a positive impact on living a prosperous life without corruption. These processes include the following aspects:

1. Development of legal awareness - students' respect for the law and understanding of their civic duties.
2. Anti-corruption attitude - students understand that corruption is harmful and are active in combating it.
3. Financial and economic literacy - students' proper management of personal financial resources and protection from fraudsters.
4. Ethical standards - justice and integrity as a basis for solving ethical problems in social and professional life.
5. Service to society - students direct their knowledge to the development of society, creating fair and transparent systems.

Regardless of their specialty, a student graduating from higher education institutions will be able to actively participate in economic and legal processes in society, be protected from corruption, and be aware of relevant legislation related to labor activities, ensuring not only their professional but also personal development and a prosperous lifestyle. For this reason, it is important for every student to be able to exercise their economic and social rights as stipulated in our Constitution, to study reforms in the field of State Civil Service and the Fight against Corruption. In addition, it is necessary to understand the essence of the economic and legal terms that are often encountered in society and that they need to know. In addition, it is necessary to understand the essence of the economic and legal terms that

are often encountered in society and that one should know.

The formation of economic and legal culture in students is important as a guarantee of a corruption-free, prosperous life. Such a culture forms a society based on high legal awareness, financial literacy and ethical rules. Students should direct their knowledge and skills to social development, critically observe corruption and fight it. The economic and legal culture strengthened in the educational process also helps to create fair and transparent systems. As a result, such approaches not only increase the personal well-being of students, but also ensure sustainable development in society. Thus, the development of economic and legal culture of students is a strengthening of hopes for a bright and fair life for the future generation.

Also, Corruption-Free Education plays an important role in developing the economic and legal culture of students. Such an educational process helps to impart knowledge based on values based on justice, transparency and responsibility in society. Students acquire the skills to make correct and truthful decisions and understand their rights and obligations.

Corruption-free education also teaches students social responsibility and ethical values, through which they have the opportunity to fight for justice in society and confront the problems associated with corruption. As a result, corruption-free education serves to create a prosperous and economically stable society, increases the legal culture of students, and contributes to economic development.

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