

MODERN TOPICAL ISSUES OF THE FORMATION OF THE LEGAL CULTURE OF YOUTH

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Annotation

There are different approaches to the analysis of the issue of legal culture and legal consciousness of young people. This article systematically analyzed the legal culture of young people, the level of development of their general legal consciousness and its elements: the understanding of legal ideology and legal psychology.

Keywords: legal culture, legal consciousness, legal ideology, legal psychology, legal will, legal knowledge, legal regulation.

Legal consciousness and legal culture are objects of numerous scientific research. This topic has also been studied in depth by scientists in our country. They have been studied very deeply by local researchers. The analysis of existing scientific materials on this issue makes it possible to identify a number of controversial judgments and give critical feedback on them. The first issue of analysis is that the legal culture of age, as many say, is wider than the sense of Justice. The legal culture of age, according to many researchers, differs from its sense of justice in that it includes legal behavior, in addition to legal ideology and legal psychology.

Legal consciousness is an integral part of legal culture, which is characterized by awareness of respect and implementation of the requirements of the law in the process of a person's life. Legal consciousness is just one of the necessary elements of legal culture. Legal culture involves the behavior of the subjects of legal relations of legal significance. This does not fall on him, as well as on the ideological, theoretical and psychological elements of legal consciousness. The author's position is narrower, firstly, he excludes legal ideology and legal psychology from legal culture. As a result, the connection with the sense of Justice disappears, and, accordingly, the legal culture turns out to be smaller in size than the sense of Justice. Secondly, the sign of behavior that has legal significance means offenses, that is, the opposite side of legal culture.

Legal consciousness is a narrower concept than the concept of legal culture, which covers all aspects of legal consciousness and is a more extensive and "qualitatively saturated" phenomenon in the unity of legal knowledge, assessments, legal behavior. In both views, a definition is given based on a specific approach to legal culture. The fact that the implementation of legal norms by people is carried out consciously, thanks to internal trust testifies to the regulatory role of legal consciousness, control over its behavior. Legal consciousness is a deep "internal work", "harmonizing" behavior with the goal and will

expressed in the law, creating the basis of the legal state. The deformation of legal consciousness, and especially the degradation of professional legal consciousness, causes offenses, reduces the level of law enforcement, consciousness is not a right, it does not have the level of normativeness that is in the right, but it accompanies, or rather covers, the entire process of validity of the right, the process of Legal Regulation. Legal consciousness is not an external, but an internal regulator of a person's activity. Also, the conclusion that legal consciousness is the level and nature of the progressive legal development of a person, determined by the legal culture of society, ensuring its legal activity, raises doubts. Everything is the opposite: legal culture is conditioned by legal consciousness. It is an indicator of the level and character of the progressive legal development of a person, indicates, determines the level of his legal consciousness. The judgment on the nature of the interaction of legal consciousness and legal culture is controversial.

In the practical implementation of legal consciousness, legal culture cannot be an environment, since it expresses the level, state of the elements of legal consciousness, legal ideology and legal psychology. The environment is a social relationship, social life in which a person exists, learns, works, creates, realizes, evaluates and perceives. The environment makes it possible to determine the level of development of legal consciousness, describe its level, identify deficiencies in legal relations and assessment.

What are the functions of legal ideology and legal psychology if it is left out of this process? When describing legal culture, one should proceed from the fact that culture is a historically established level of development of society and personality, expressed in the types and forms of organization of life and activities of people, as well as in material and spiritual values. create". Accordingly, the legal culture of age (person, person) is one of the aspects of legal consciousness that reflects the degree of development of its legal consciousness, the "qualitative saturation" of its elements, the readiness to perceive legal ideas and rules of law, the ability and skills to use law.

When determining the legal culture of young people, it is necessary to talk about a positive, positive sense of justice, to oppose it to a distorted sense of Justice. Legal culture has a positive charge and cannot have a negative character. He opposes legal nihilism, other destructive changes in legal consciousness. Legal consciousness is a complex structure in which a different number of elements are distinguished: two or more. Each of them has a level of development that reflects its potential and, accordingly, a specific legal culture. Let's take three elements as a basis: cognitive element (knowledge), evaluative and volitional (regulatory).

The cognitive element of legal consciousness is expressed in the sum of legal knowledge about the role and role of law in the life of society and each individual. It presupposes the presence in the mind of a certain amount of information on law and legal practice. Without knowledge about the law, without information, there can be nothing to do with it. Legal information accumulates a certain amount of legal knowledge, which is the result of intellectual (mental)

activity and is expressed in the concept of "legal education". The degree of readiness is the legal culture of the individual's knowledge.

Information is the basis of legal knowledge. It can be complete and comprehensive (for example, working with a text, getting acquainted with the process of its adoption, after reading reviews under this law) or superficial from someone else's words. Therefore, it is necessary to distinguish the legal culture of knowledge: scientific, professional and everyday.

Scientific knowledge based on rationality is distinguished by objectivity and universality and claims to be universal. Its function is to describe, explain and predict the processes and phenomena of legal reality. Simple knowledge is unsystematic, unproven. It serves as the basis of a person's orientation towards the world around him, his daily behavior and foresight, but usually includes mistakes and contradictions. The legal culture of everyday knowledge is not at the doctrinal and professional level.

Hence, legal culture and legal consciousness play an important role in human life. This is manifested in its activity and manifests itself in specific aspects. And the legal culture of age serves as the main criterion for assessing its activities in legal processes.

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