



The Role of Legal Values in the Political Culture of Society and a Philosophical Analysis of the Development of Youth Legal Culture

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Abstract: This article covers the role of legal consciousness and culture in the development of society, the main tasks of the educational and educational system in the development of Student Legal culture. At the same time, practical proposals and recommendations on the development of the legal culture of students are given.

Keywords: legal consciousness, legal culture, civil society, Higher Education, Legal Education, Legal propaganda, philosophy of law.

Legal education is a complex process aimed at giving a person knowledge, skills and qualifications of a certain scope and to a certain extent, as well as the development of legal conscious activities. As we have already noted, legal education, like all education, is of a dual nature. That is, it is carried out as a result of the collaborative activities of a teacher (educator) and a student-student (educator). The success of legal education largely depends, firstly, on the active passage of activities in the educational cooperation with the educator, and secondly, on what is taught, by whom it is organized, what methods it is carried out and what is taught.

As you know, the development and future image of any state depends on the cognitive and intellectual potential of young people, physical and spiritual perfection. In raising the legal culture in our society, first of all, the work on legal education and training should be carried out systematically and inextricably. It is important to ensure the effective participation of other institutions of the family, neighborhood and civil society, to introduce modern methods of enhancing the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, advanced and influential means of promotion, positive experiences of foreign countries in this regard, to increase the legal knowledge of citizens in harmony with socio-political changes, as well as to In the systematic implementation of these works, not only law enforcement agencies, employees of judicial bodies, educational institutions in particular higher education institutions should organize systematic work. In this regard, it is advisable to carry out systematic and continuous work on the principle of “person – family – neighborhood – Educational Institution – Organization – Society”, provided for by the decree. The development of legal literacy and legal culture of young people is one of the top priorities in the face of such great goals as the development of a democratic legal state, a free civil society, and the achievement of a new Uzbekistan as a worthy place among the developed countries. Since high legal culture is the basis of the development of society, it means that legal education is also of particular importance in the modernization of education and organization at the level of World templates.

Legal education sets itself the goal of identifying the most fundamental objective, that is, the legal connections in the object of research through science, and showing the use of these laws in satisfying a certain human need. It follows that in the process of legal education:

first, all legal knowledge is summed up and compared to the requirements on the principle of their training;

secondly, on the basis of compliance with the principles of teaching, it is determined whether it coincides with the local conditions.

Raising the legal culture of young people serves primarily as a practical solution to a number of problems in them, such as the formation of respect for laws, full awareness and observance of their rights and duties, non-indifference, prevention of crime. The virtue of legal literacy has an important influence on personality – society –state relations, allows you to fairly and impartially solve problems that arise in labor activity or in another sphere in life. At the present stage of development of Uzbekistan, the head of our state, who touched on the scale of reforms in the country, says: “as a result of our large-scale measures for political, social and economic modernization of society, a new Uzbekistan is being formed. Today, democratic changes in our country have become irreversible.” Whichever country its people do not support it with the sole purpose of fully understanding the policy of the government, it is clear to everyone that the result of the tasks set out from this reform. Therefore, at the same time, the staffing system in all areas of our country is being revised. In particular, also in the legal education system. High legal culture is the foundation of a democratic society and an expression of the maturity of the legal system. It is a factor that actively influences various life processes in society, promotes the chiplaying of citizens, all social groups, ensures and strengthens the integrity and batartibity of society. Respect for the law is one of the main requirements for the effective functioning of a legal society, political and legal systems. What is the process of teaching the legal Sciences of today in our system of Secondary, Secondary special, professional, Higher Education?

In social life, citizenship is the creation of the necessary conditions for the formation of culture: in full accordance with the interests of society and the individual (citizen). Therefore, in the conditions of independence of the Republic, the need arose to radically update the content of the organization of civil education. The organization of civil education in a large – scale (complex) way-remains the call and demand of today. The establishment of a legal state-assumes a developed legal system in society, a high level of legal culture of the people. In turn, teaching citizens to take care of law enforcement, respect for law has become an urgent task of the period.

The reforms carried out in our country in the fields of State Construction, politics, economy, spirituality are aimed at realizing this task. In achieving this goal, it is important that the people are legally educated, that society is politically active, that democratic principles are instilled in the minds of people. In order for the laws, decrees, government decisions being made to reach people, for our people to understand the essence of reforms, it is first required to establish a deep legal knowledge of the population, through which to achieve the rise of legal culture, in other words, to form a literal legal consciousness. This is necessary for the development of society from a straight, Democratic path.

Since many factors rely on legal knowledge in the formation of legal consciousness and the elevation of legal culture, today it remains the main task to put legal education into one system, study its scientific, theoretical and practical foundations, and prove the impact of legal education on the legal consciousness of students on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies. Only those who are well aware of their rights, freedoms and duties on the basis of legal education will consciously work in all spheres of social life of society, and their creative activity will be high. Legal education is determined by the fact that it is the foundation of a democratic legal state, as well as by the scientific and practical problems of the legal education of students.

Legal education, as our country President noted, serves to elevate legal culture and form legal consciousness. On the basis of legal education, students are associated with the needs for the development of legal consciousness and the practical provision of human and citizen rights, freedoms, duties. In the context of democratizing, liberalizing socio-national consciousness, the formation and elevation of an independent new legal thinking of the population, especially young people, has risen to the level of Public Policy. These include the assembly's" national program for the promotion of legal culture in society". Based on the purpose of this program, it remains important to instill independent and free thinking in the legal mind, soul of young people, to dramatically change their legal

worldview. The teaching technology in legal education in our country is primarily based on humanitarian principles. In philosophy, pedagogy and psychology, a specific aspect of this direction is the special attention to the individuality of students of general secondary education schools, that is, the future specialist in the field of law, his students, taking into account his age characteristics, and a clear orientation towards independent learning activities. From this, the following conceptual approaches can be shown in the design of technologies for teaching law subjects in secondary schools:

1. provides for the full-fledged development of all participants in the general educational process in student-oriented teaching. This is understood to take into account the professional and psychological characteristics and abilities of students who are studying in addition to individualizing and differentiating the process of teaching law subjects.
2. in a systematic approach, the logic of the process of legal education technology, all its parts will have such system symbols as interdependence and completeness.
3. in an active approach, the teaching of law subjects is directed to the formation of procedural qualities of students, the activation and acceleration of the activities of the learner, the disclosure of all its features, capabilities and initiatives in the educational process.
4. the dialogical approach defines the psychological unity and interaction of subjects who are participants in the educational process, thanks to which the creative process of showing students their abilities is enhanced.
5. when organizing training in cooperation, it is envisaged that it is necessary to carry out the principles of equality, cooperation, democracy in the relationship of the teacher and the educator, to develop the content and goals of joint activities, to pay special attention to the assessment of the achieved results.
6. on the basis of the presentation of the educational process on problems of legal content in problem teaching, it actively communicates with students, providing independent creative-learning activities, the formation and development of dialectical thinking, their creative application in practical activities to identify and resolve objective conflicts in science.
7. the application of new methods and means of providing information – the introduction of new computer and information technologies into the educational process.

Monitoring and evaluation: to monitor the results of training throughout the course according to a plan, as in the process of training (assessment of the performance of training tasks and tests, assessment of the activities of the learner in each training session in the rating aossi) (assessment of the current, intermediate and final results of each learner based on rating assessments). There are distinctive features of the use of interactive methods in the teaching of law subjects. When interactive methods are used, both the listener and the teacher-trainer are subjects of the teaching (educational) process.

The listener is more of an educational subject, enters into communication with the teacher-trainer, performs creative, problematic activities. Here, the information that students of general secondary education schools have previously received from the teacher or literature, transmits information in a partial, one-sided manner. But a two-way connection also arises: the student asks questions to the teacher, and the teacher also asks questions to students of general secondary schools aimed at developing creative thinking. Students from general secondary schools have an individual interaction with the teacher, but the other members of the group are left out of the dialogue. There is also a peculiarity of the juxtaposition of creative (problematic) issues in the teaching of law subjects. Interactive methods are not new in the field of education, most students and teachers of general secondary education schools have an idea of them to one degree or another, but they are especially rarely used in the training of lawyers. Sometimes these methods are viewed as something that is somehow superfluous, not necessary. They are often used only in practical training, test (experiment) programs, new (innovative) programs, and courses. In fact, there is no obstacle to the use of interactive

methods in the traditional educational process - in lectures and seminar classes, including teaching theoretical subjects.

When teaching practical skills, these methods are now recognized as a priority. There will never be an end to professional skills training. With the end of any training, course, program, the process of formation of skills does not end, since there is no limit to improvement. When using interactive methods based on learning through action, situations, interactions, tasks characteristic of the daily work of a lawyer are created. It should be said that these methods (problem solving techniques, working in small groups, conceiving situations) can be used in the work of legal consultations, departments, divisions of law enforcement agencies. The group of teaching methods used in legal education includes: traditional methods are the first philosophical and pedagogical systems that form the genesis of these methods.

In the current period, five of them are taken into account: oral, practical, visual, source work, methods of using a video – technical tool. Methods by purpose-these include methods for acquiring knowledge, the formation of skills and abilities, the application of knowledge, creative activity, strengthening, verification of knowledge, qualifications and skills. Methods according to the nature of cognitive-cognitive activity – these include methods of explanatory-illustrative (informotrexepive), reproductive, problematic statement, partially creative (heuristic), research, mastering knowledge for the first time, strengthening and improving acquired knowledge.

With the increasing availability of information, the process of increasing accessibility, the indicators of the legal culture of today's younger generation are growing in reverse proportion. We can first say that this factor is a consequence of the fact that a large part of the population is indifferent to the ongoing reforms – a lack of adequate lessons from the legal Sciences. 1997- in the year, the “national program for the promotion of legal culture in society” was adopted, on January 4, 2001, the Presidential Decree “on the organization of the study of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was announced, on January 9, 2019, the Presidential Decree “on the radical improvement of the system for the promotion of legal consciousness and legal culture in society”, on April 20,, provardida is the legal basis for the goal of ensuring active participation of everyone in the framework of their rights and duties to large-scale reforms in the country. On the basis of the Presidential Decree of 2001, courses on the study of the Constitution were introduced in all educational institutions. The above-named regulation states: "the main goal of monitoring and evaluating activities for the promotion of legal culture in society is to increase the effectiveness of legal propaganda measures to raise the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, in this regard, it is important to develop and implement proposals to strengthen the responsibility of state bodies and organizations and introduce new innovative methods for organizing legal propaganda activities” to form a legal culture in society in the process of violent reforms, to achieve that every person, whether he is a leader or an ordinary person, respects the Constitution and laws, rights and freedoms, honor and dignity of Only when the laws work will they work well. Laws, however, work only if they are required to be complied with. Not everyone needs to be a lawyer for this.

Today in our society, the idea is being put forward that every citizen, first of all, should comply with the laws in his field, completely exclude from his mind the idea that he is bypassing the law. Because the period is when every citizen is not only afraid of responsibility, but also understands that it is bad to follow the prohibited path, realizing that he does not follow the same path, that the rules work in their favor and respecting them. Respect for laws is a legal culture. Rather, disregard for the legal norm adopted in society, a condition that encourages them not to act – indicates the formation of legal nihilistic behavior in a person. It is citizens of legal culture who are obliged not to be a simple observer of reforms, but a direct realtor, executor, initiator, if necessary. There is and cannot be a different way in this regard. When every citizen realizes that the laws are beneficial to his future, society begins to rise from the Blades of cultural development.

This is also one of the reasons why much attention is now paid to raising the legal consciousness and culture of citizens in our country. Legal education in pedagogical educational institutions was left only

for students of the legal education direction of Higher Education. This led to a weakening of the interest of other specialist personnel in regulatory documents, which were in force in society and were newly adopted. In this situation, educators of all spheres should be required to study the creative approach to the issue in relation to their subject, as well as the legal basis of all objects of the subject being studied. The demand for highly qualified lawyers has also increased in the economic life of our country. With this in mind, and with the aim of providing the various boogins of economic life with the staff of lawyers with secondary and higher education, existing law colleges were transformed into technical ones, with a more special emphasis on the process of legal education. The provision of legally educated personnel in all sectoral systems will serve to ensure that today's reforms of our country will soon pay off, the level of comfortable living of our people will increase at the same time as the approvals of the population strata. " Only a person who is happy to fulfill his duty lives freely, " Cicero said. With duty, law is intertwined, it is difficult to imagine them separately. Because a person who knows his right well can also fulfill his duty. Through this, he finds his place in life, serves for society. The development of legal culture is the main criterion for the solution of any problem. This is also the main reason that special attention is paid to the promotion of legal consciousness in society, aimed at elevating legal culture and strengthening legality.

The formation of legal immunity in students in relation to factors that negatively affect their legal education, respect for laws and etiquette in each person, loyalty to national values, instilling a sense of intolerance towards offenses are of particular relevance today. We should all feel that our reforms have paid off in Zamiri that employees and specialists in charge of educational institutions, legal education and propaganda work carry out their tasks in a complete and creative way. The main content of legal education in terms of philosophical analysis, as mentioned above, enriches the theoretical-scientific, legal worldview of young people, forms the skills of legally logical thinking of events and phenomena in society, being able to express their relationship to them and carrying out the rights, freedoms, duties established by law. The main idea of legal education is to enrich the legal worldview of young people as individuals and citizens on the path of the development of the Motherland, the peace of the land, the well – being of the people, to educate a healthy generation of legal minds and legal cultures who understand their dignity and responsibility, feel their obligations, and give them deep legal

At the same time, it is advisable to establish a mechanism of effective social cooperation of civil society institutions, law enforcement agencies and media with educational institutions in raising the legal culture of students.

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