
Legal and Ethical, Organizational Relationship of Culture in Young People

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Abstract: This article focuses on raising the legal awareness and legal culture of young people, ensuring the rule of law and strengthening the rule of law.

Keywords: Youth, law, public policy, ethics, society, legal education, culture, "Risk group", anthropology, law.

Raising the legal awareness and legal culture in the society is one of the most important conditions for ensuring the rule of law and strengthening the rule of law. In recent years, significant work has been done to radically reform the national legal system, to form a legal culture in society and to train qualified legal personnel.

At the same time, a number of problems and shortcomings remain that hinder the formation of respect for human rights and freedoms, raising the legal awareness and legal culture of the population, and raising the level of legal literacy in society. In particular, in raising the legal culture, first of all, the work on legal education and upbringing is not carried out systematically. For many years, the issue has been viewed as a matter for law enforcement and some government agencies, with insufficient involvement of the family, community and other civil society institutions.

The formation of legal immunity against factors that negatively affect the legal education of young people, the laws and in each individual respect for the rules of etiquette, loyalty to national values, intolerance of crime were not taken in a comprehensive way. The fact that the tasks of raising the legal awareness of the population are generally defined and there is no clear mechanism for their implementation shows that the work on raising the legal culture in the society is ineffective.

Insufficient efforts to inculcate the idea of maintaining a balance between personal interests and the interests of society in raising legal awareness and legal culture also have a serious negative impact on the rule of law. Insufficient legal knowledge of the population, as well as almost no use of the opportunity to appeal against illegal decisions of public authorities, lead to cases of discrimination by citizens against the rights and legitimate interests of citizens. Legal culture is a broad, meaningful concept. His analysis may require a specific research topic and is natural.¹ The study of the legal culture of young people, the identification of its specific aspects, is becoming one of the most pressing issues in terms of the need to study the social strata of society separately.

The concept of youth legal culture is characterized by its complexity as a legal category. This is because any definition of the legal culture of young people does not fully reveal its historical content. A certain-historical understanding of the legal culture of young people, in

¹ Ismoilov Z. Power and power culture. Life and law. 1998 №7-78-b

which this concept repeats the subjective content of the subject in terms of system and origin, not to mention the fact that the legal culture of young people is one of the forms of social consciousness.² In distorting the concept of youth legal culture, it is in this area lawyers and scholars who have conducted research have differed. In solving this problem, first of all, the study of the concepts of law and culture plays an important role, says R. Mahmudov in his pamphlet "Law and Culture".³

The term "culture" is used to describe concepts that vary in size and content. For example, this set of material and spiritual values created by man includes the ideological state of society, its quality, creative activity and its products, types of human activity and its complex, the spiritual life of society and so on. There are more than 500 definitions of the term "culture" in the philosophical literature, and this number is constantly growing.

The most common approach to the category of "culture" is to consider it as a set of material and spiritual values acquired during the development of mankind.⁴ Another approach we will consider is the study of the concept of culture in relation to the level of spiritual development of the subject. In the study of legal culture, this idea also has a special place, because the level of legal culture of the subject is the main direction in the study of legal culture.⁵

At the global level, cultural approaches can be divided into three groups: anthropological, sociological, and philosophical. In the anthropological approach, culture is understood as the sum of man-made blessings, as opposed to what nature has achieved. The sociological approach interprets culture as spiritual values. Here, culture participates as an integral part of social life. In the philosophical approach, cultural events are distinguished in a purely analytical way, independent of social development. From the above, the question arises: since the concept of culture has a national meaning, that is, it is used in a number of disciplines, is it possible and necessary to define it in general? the question arises. Therefore, we try to develop a specific definition of the relationship between culture and law, the problem of its unity, not by the distortion of a particular culture, but by the concept of this or that "culture".

One of the most widespread cultural teachings in the former Soviet Union is the value of the subject, which is based on enlightenment based on a set of material and spiritual values or a system of values.⁶ From his particular level of knowledge lies the study that the concept of culture emerges as the final set of processes that reflect the course of the social-historical practice of human activity. Its content is determined by pointing out the various elements of the return of those engaged in material production, noting their moral, political, legal, domestic and other aspects.

When it comes to the legal culture of young people, it is important to know that they know and understand their rights, freedoms and responsibilities, and to use them in practice. The basis and specifics of the legal culture of young people are reflected in the following views: The first is the legal literacy of young people, that is, the acquisition of legal knowledge and the acquisition of legal knowledge.

As U. Tadjikhanov rightly points out, legal literacy requires knowledge of the alphabet of legal knowledge, the simplest norms, not to get lost in the complex labyrinth of legal instructions, and the need to seek professional help in all necessary cases. This literacy allows him to rely on standards that meet legal requirements in determining his behavior in any

² Tadjikhanov U, Saidov N Theory of legal culture T2. -T Own. R IIV Acad. 1998.

³ Makhmudov R. Law and culture. T. Uzbekistan, 1994, p.4

⁴ Malaya Sovetskaya encyclopedia. -T5-M, 1959-S.238

⁵ Kovalzon M.Ya, "Culture" in the category system of old materialism 1976-S122.

⁶ Kushkina E.I. Cognition, language culture.. M.G.U. 1984.p.40.

situation.

Legal literacy means not only knowledge of certain legal norms and branches of law, but also awareness of various legal forms and the development of the legal framework of state and public life. Thus, legal literacy, the acquisition of legal knowledge, forms the basis of legal culture and has a specific impact on people's behavior in society. The second is to instill in young people a deep respect for the law.

Respect for the law, and the practice of respecting it, is the highest expression of legal culture. Respect for the law is one of the important features of an individual's legal culture. It is the recognition of the social value of law, the necessity and usefulness of its observance, the sense of satisfaction with the law, the fairness of its requirements, and the active and creative attitude in the exercise of law and duty.

Respect for the law combines the spiritual and ideological stages, says the well-known jurist U. Tajikhanov.⁷ At the level of psychology, respect for the law is expressed in a sense of satisfaction with the law and the fairness of its requirements.⁸ Respect for the law is an expression of the legal culture of a well-rounded young generation.

Young people with a high respect for the law will resist any violation of legal rules and requirements; will be intolerant of any offense.⁹ In addition, young people should have a high sense of legal responsibility and discipline. It is necessary to understand that for every work done, one must be responsible, the responsibility must become stronger and stronger, and one must become the most useful and necessary person. In particular, a person's sense of social responsibility and duty to the family is invaluable. Because these feelings are formed first of all in the family where they are brought up, and in the future they will become the basis for young people to develop a sense of responsibility to society and the state.

Third is the issue of obedience to the law. Obedience to the law is a phenomenon that is formed in the process of development of social relations and legal culture of society. As with other aspects of the law of obedience to the will of the individual, almost nothing was written during the years of the former Soviet Union. Therefore, to date, obedience to the law has not been adequately researched as a scientific, ethical, and legal concept.

Young people's obedience to the law is reflected in their high legal awareness, deep understanding of the interests of society and the state, and a sense of social duty and responsibility to the state and society.

In order to instill in young people obedience to the law, it is necessary to instill in them a sense of confidence. If officials themselves do not obey the law, it can lead to distrust of the law among young people.

The legal culture of young people is not only the study of legal knowledge, but also their ability to use it in practical activities aimed at strengthening the promotion of law and the rule of law. If this knowledge and belief is not reflected in the practical activities of young people, it is dead and lifeless. Fifth, the issue of high levels of legal activism among young people.

Legal activity is one of the factors that motivate a person to take an active life position. Active vital position and conscious attitude to civic duty of legal activism consists of two elements that are inseparable and appear together.

⁷ Tajikhanov U. Legal and moral problems of independent statehood in Uzbekistan. T. Academy of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1996 35-36-B

⁸ Tadjixonov U. If the law works. Legal democratic reforms. 1997 y. 57 b.

⁹ Zorchenko E.N. Education of the legal culture of youth. Belarus.1986. 26b

Legal activism is reflected in the initiative and creativity of the parties. We can say that young people have a high level of legal culture, as long as their legal consciousness is able to perform active tasks in life. Legal activity is based on young people's legal literacy, rights and respect for the law. One of the important factors in increasing the social and legal activity of young people is their active participation in public and public administration at the national, regional, city, district, village, institution, and university levels. Youth participation in governance includes the discussion and adoption of laws of national and local importance, and participation in meetings of housing, neighborhoods, and educational institutions. There are different views in the scientific literature on the consideration of legal activity as an element of an individual's legal culture.

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