

THE CONCEPT OF "RAISING LEGAL CULTURE IN SOCIETY" AS A SOCIO-POLITICAL BASIS FOR IMPROVING THE LEGAL COMPETENCE OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

In the current period, raising the legal culture of young people is one of the important conditions for building a civil society. Therefore, the fact that the state undertakes the main expenses necessary for legal and educational promotion shows that attention is being paid to the improvement of legal culture in our country at the level of state policy. In particular, the issue of raising the legal culture of young people and encouraging them to improve in all aspects is one of the issues under the special attention of our government.

The scope and effectiveness of the democratic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan depend on the legal culture of the population. For this purpose, the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017, initiated qualitatively new approaches to the strategic planning system of the country's state and society development perspective. In paragraph 4 of the second priority direction of the strategy of actions, it was determined as a special social order to increase the effectiveness of coordination of activities in the fight against crime and prevention of offenses and to raise the legal culture and consciousness of the population, in this regard, to organize mutually effective cooperation of state structures with institutions of civil society and mass media. .

In order to implement the tasks in the action strategy, on May 27, 2019, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's decree No. PF-5729 "On measures to further improve the system of combating corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan" and on January 9, 2019, No. PF-5618 "Increasing legal awareness and legal culture in society" "On the radical improvement of the promotion system" became a popular and vital document. This decree is fundamentally different from the normative legal documents adopted in this field. It also envisages the creation of distance learning opportunities for persons deprived of liberty in penal institutions. Such rules are a great example of humanitarianism. The concept of raising legal culture in society with the decree, as well as the approval of the "Road map" for its implementation, made its implementation much easier. Because the map has a well-thought-out, logical sequence. While the national program for raising legal culture in the society adopted earlier focused on legal culture, this time not only legal culture, but also raising legal awareness was taken into consideration.

It is known that legal awareness means knowledge of legal documents, level of legal literacy. And legal culture is to follow the rules based on this knowledge. In other words, legal culture cannot be achieved without legal consciousness. In this respect, the decree has an acceptable approach. That is, the task of ensuring the integrity of legal consciousness and legal culture was set. This, without a doubt, laid the foundation for the creation of a unique system in this direction. Now, a completely new system for raising legal awareness and legal culture in society operates on the basis of a new principle. In this process, six main subjects of social life are fully

covered. That is, raising legal consciousness and legal culture is organized in harmony according to the principle of "person - family - neighborhood - educational institution - organization - society".

On the basis of the decree, "The establishment of the spirit of respect for laws in society is the guarantee of building a democratic legal state!" the vital idea is being strengthened. For the first time, modern, innovative methods of raising legal awareness and culture are being introduced by the decree. In particular, the national legal internet portal, which includes the national database of legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the legal information transmission system, as well as the Advice.uz legal information system, which includes the portal for free advice to the population, the system of providing free voluntary legal assistance to the vulnerable stratum of social protection, "The project "Legal promotion by request", that is, the mechanism of implementation of promotion on legal topics of interest to residents based on their daily needs, "Legal information day" in order to increase the legal knowledge of citizens in the neighborhoods is one of these.

In 2019, when we got acquainted with the results of the sociological research aimed at studying "Public opinion on the fight against corruption" conducted by the Republican Public Opinion Research Center "Social Opinion", we asked "What are the causes of corruption in society?" to the question, the respondents gave several options of answers. Among them, 28.7% of citizens seek to solve their issues or problems by bypassing the law, 25.3% of civil society lacks control over the work of officials, 20.9% of citizens do not respect laws and their rights. lack of knowledge, lack of legal experience in combating corruption crimes, 26.6% lack of openness and transparency in the work of management structures, 26.0% lack of openness and transparency in the fight against corruption in the country, insufficient coverage of it in the media, 19.0% public life answered that officials have too much powers and opportunities in the process of making decisions on vitally important issues. "What measures are considered effective in the fight against corruption?" to the question, the respondents gave several answer options. 45.8% of the respondents are criminal liability measures, 43.2% increase the level of legal awareness of citizens, 37.8% control the income and expenses of officials, 34.8% conduct educational activities among young people, 29.8% fight corruption in the mass media. He answered that it will be illuminated.

The results of sociological research also showed how necessary it is to increase legal awareness and legal culture in society.

Education is an important, so to speak, primary factor in raising legal awareness and culture in society. In this regard, the decree defines raising the legal culture of young people as one of the main tasks of raising legal consciousness and legal culture in society. Special attention is paid to expanding the effective mechanisms of cooperation of educational institutions with law enforcement bodies in this direction and to increase their legal consciousness and legal culture through spiritual and educational activities for young people in educational institutions.

Based on the fact that the legal education of young people is a strategic issue in our country, it is necessary to review the methods of education in the continuous education system of our country today. We need to form the skills to make the right solutions and decisions in difficult situations in our children. Since legal education is the most important and indispensable component of national education, it is logical to analyze and interpret it in direct connection

with national education. The following opinions of professor M. Kuronov, an expert on national education, regarding the importance of national education are noteworthy: "If we rewind the history of the "tape" of the history of a broken family, a broken destiny, every turmoil, conflict, unfortunate event that has happened in the world can be traced back to education. . It turns out to follow the path of "money first, then spirituality". This mistake of theirs gave birth to the expression "lost generation". Entire families chased after material wealth. They left the upbringing of children in the hands of strangers. They saved 10 money from training (!). And today... they are living and spending 1000 money to re-educate their children. But the result is worth 10 shillings. Because time is lost. Here is the sad consequence of living "material life first, then spirituality". Pedagogical product of the problem of "rich given generation". Unfortunately, it is a bitter truth that such a situation occurs enough in our republic. Unfortunately, it is also true that some parents set an example for their children with their legal attitude.

Obedience to the law is the basis of legal culture, that is, a person with legal culture not only knows the laws, but also follows them in his daily work activities and even in family relationships. Our society prioritizes the issue of increasing the legal culture of the population, and is interested in the conscious fulfillment of the norms written by the laws of citizens, not blind obedience to the law. Therefore, it is of great importance for our citizens to understand the meaning and significance of any adopted legislation, presidential decrees and government decisions. But what is more important is that it should become their belief, because only then a citizen will voluntarily and consciously follow the norms of the law in his life activities, not out of fear of being punished mentally or physically, or of having to answer before the law enforcement agencies. Only then it will be possible to draw a conclusion about a real high legal culture, a decent level of legal consciousness.

It should be emphasized that as a result of the ongoing activities, issues such as citizens' attitude to laws, awareness of their rights, and demands are gradually showing positive results. However, citizens do not know their rights, lack of legal culture, disrespect for laws, and cases of legal illiteracy, which directly lead to an increase in crime.

The reasons for this situation, in our opinion, are as follows:

- the social reality that happened in recent years and changed the essence of many social institutions forced researchers to abandon the categories of general theoretical and practical legal education defined earlier;
- There are no complete statistics of crime among young people. This, in turn, does not allow to determine the dynamics, laws and correlative relationships of this phenomenon, to forecast crime based on them;
- developing a systematic approach to crime prevention, paying attention to combating them after committing a crime among young people;
- insufficient use of the opportunities of spiritual and educational work in the educational system in forming the legal culture of students and young people;
- the goal of legal research of any social negative event is to reduce its negative impact on society. Therefore, neglecting the forms and methods of activities of practical importance in the field of crime prevention remains one of the obstacles to achieving stable results in the negative dynamics of crime.

To take just one example, in 2014, the total number of crimes committed by minors was 758. Among them, there are 8 counts of intentional homicide and attempted murder, 21 counts of intentional grievous bodily harm, 4 counts of extortion, 7 counts of defamation and attempted defamation, 361 counts of theft, 120 counts of robbery and assault, 9 counts of fraud. 74 cases of hooliganism, 11 cases of drug-related crimes, 7 cases of crimes against the foundations of the economy, 7 cases against the order of management bodies, and 136 cases of other types of crimes.

In 2015, there were 1094 crimes committed by minors in our country. Among them, there are 10 cases of intentional murder and attempted murder, 55 cases of intentional grievous bodily harm, 3 cases of extortion, 36 cases of defamation and attempted defamation, 514 cases of theft, 62 cases of robbery and assault, 21 cases of fraud. 105 cases of hooliganism, 9 cases of drug-related crimes, 6 cases of crimes against economic fundamentals, economic activities, and 273 cases of other types of crimes.

In particular, in 2015, the total number of crimes committed by minors was 698. Among them, 7 counts of intentional homicide and attempted murder, 20 counts of intentional grievous bodily harm, 7 counts of extortion, 9 counts of defamation and attempted defamation, 339 counts of theft, 84 counts of robbery and assault, 10 counts of fraud, There were 71 cases of hooliganism, 16 cases of drug-related crimes, 7 cases of crimes against economic fundamentals, economic activities, and 128 cases of other types of crimes.

In 2016, the total number of crimes committed by minors in our republic was 1160. Among them, there are 9 cases of intentional homicide and attempted murder, 59 cases of intentional grievous bodily harm, 11 cases of extortion, 24 cases of defamation and attempted defamation, 547 cases of theft, 64 cases of robbery and assault, 25 cases of fraud. 85 cases of hooliganism, 16 cases of drug-related crimes, 11 cases of crimes against the foundations of the economy, 11 cases against the order of management bodies, and 309 cases of other types of crimes.

In 2016, the number of crimes committed by minors was 544. Among them, 5 counts of intentional homicide and attempted murder, 9 counts of intentional grievous bodily harm, 13 counts of extortion, 3 counts of defamation and attempted defamation, 283 counts of theft, 65 counts of robbery and assault, 9 counts of fraud, 44 cases of hooliganism, 4 cases of drug-related crimes, 16 cases against the fundamentals of the economy, 16 cases against the activity order of management bodies, and 93 cases of other types of crimes.

From the dynamics of these statistics, it can be seen that crimes committed by and with the participation of minors in our republic have decreased over the past years. The reason for this, in our opinion, is explained by the fact that appropriate measures have been established against the crimes committed by this category of youth in our country and certain practical works have been carried out to prevent them.

Analyzes show that the crime committed by minors with malicious intent is increasing compared to previous years, their share is 55-60 percent.

As a member of the "Marifat" society of propagandists under the Republican Center for Spirituality and Enlightenment of Uzbekistan, we participated in the study of the socio-spiritual environment among students and youth within the framework of the "Spiritual-Enlightenment Map of the Regions" during the promotion of legal enlightenment in

Samarkand, Jizzakh, and Namangan regions in 2017-2019. 1025 students took part in the study, 53% of them were boys and 47% were girls.

The analysis of the answers to the questions given to the students showed the following. For example, they were given the question "Is the contribution of the justice, internal affairs, defense, and prosecutor's offices higher in the increase of your legal culture, or is the influence of public organizations such as youth organizations, women's committees, neighborhood, spirituality and enlightenment more important?" to the question, 67 percent of young respondents said that the contribution of public organizations, 20 percent of law enforcement agencies is high, and 3 percent of young people answered that they could not say for sure. "How would you explain your answer to this question?" 78 percent of those who responded to the logical continuation of the sociological survey: "Based on the level of knowledge of each employee's field, dealing with young people, the content of the work carried out and the real positive impact on young people," and 22 percent answered "based on their subjective opinion."

The current situation means that a new approach to the issue of legal promotion among students and young people is necessary based on the requirements of today's times. In the conditions of the market economy, student youth are well aware of their social, economic, political and cultural rights. We were convinced of this when we studied the situation with students of higher education institutions of Namangan region on February 25-27, 2019. Most of the students are highly educated specialists, working in the state and production spheres, expressing their desire to raise their social, moral and material status to a higher level.

The legal culture of young people includes the following main elements: 1) the presence of certain knowledge about law; 2) having the ability to independently assess legal events and incidents; 3) the possibility of independent participation in legal activities; 4) the formation of the virtue of being able to control one's passions during political activity. After the abolition of the old legal system in our country, attention was paid to the above-mentioned elements of the legal culture of young people as a priority task of state policy in building a new society. It is important that the main focus in this direction starts with the implementation in the minds of young people.

Knowing the dynamic state of the results of the achievements in the rise of the legal culture of young people through research based on social surveys gives an opportunity to have a certain idea about the extent to which the youth policy is implemented in our country and the state of youth participation in it.

How do the participants of the research imagine their participation in the legal life of the country? Young citizens of Uzbekistan consider participation in the presidential and Oliy Majlis elections as participation in the legal life of the country. Then the respondents indicated that they want to participate in the elections of local authorities, establish their own party or social organization, and become a member of a party or social organization.

Today in our country, in the Strategy of Actions, coordination of activities in the fight against crime among young people and prevention of offenses, fight against extremism and terrorism, increasing the legal knowledge of students and young people on labor rights, in this regard, increasing attention to the purposeful and targeted organization of spiritual and educational work is on the agenda of legal education. is an urgent issue.

The main directions of the state policy regarding youth in our republic: 1. The direction of spiritual and educational activities. 2. Healthy lifestyle direction. 3. Direction on Prevention of Offenses. 4. Direction of social protection and employment. 5. Orientation to support talented young people and bring out their creative-intellectual potential. 6. It was defined as the direction of raising the legal and political consciousness of young people. In our opinion, this is the result of the demand of the time, the needs of the youth, the national mentality and the criteria of justice in state and society management. Because the essence of each direction is logically compatible with the goal of the new state and society.

The development of legal culture of students through participation in spiritual and educational activities implies the following tasks:

1) regularly holding certain socio-political events or ceremonies based on their age characteristics; 2) each socio-political event should have a specific goal and the expected result should be clearly defined; 3) after all the planned socio-political events, a comprehensive analysis of it should be conducted and positive and negative results should be discussed; 4) it is necessary to ensure the personal participation of experts in the socio-political events and the opportunity for students to understand the essence of the event; 5) it is important to achieve that each of the socio-political activities has a positive effect on the process of socialization of young people.

Although these tasks seem simple and simple at first glance, they are important because they are related to the improvement of the experience of legal culture of students. Social life cannot be bypassed in the pursuit of legal experience. From this point of view, it should not be forgotten that the essence of spiritual and educational events is high for students and young people. The interdependence of higher education and the educational process is shown here.

The formation of the legal culture of students and young people in higher education institutions is first taught in comprehensive schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges, and then in higher education institutions based on the curriculum "Person and society", "The main concepts and principles of the idea of national independence", "Study of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan" ", teaching social, legal and political educational courses such as "Jurisprudence", "Civil Society", "Human Rights" and promoting social, legal and political reforms through mass media, explaining and promoting social and political issues of state or public organizations activity in the field or a number of other organizational forms and means of legal education.

In the years of independence, a specific system of legal advocacy was created in Uzbekistan. These works are mainly carried out through radio, television, legal publications, as well as various meetings and roundtables. Based on them, special broadcasts and shows, columns are organized. Each broadcast and show is organized based on real life examples, which quickly attracts the masses.

The organization of face-to-face meetings and roundtable discussions with the population in the form of live dialogue, while receiving answers to many questions of the population, serves as a motivating factor to get closer to the employees of the law enforcement agency, to see them not only as a person who punishes, but also as a person who protects the interests of the people. .

The question arises as to how to increase the knowledge and skills of law among students and how to convey it. If we are talking about the educational system, legal education within higher

education institutions first of all prepares young people for the general social roles that they currently apply and will have to fulfill in the future (citizens, family members, students, workers, employees, housing, tenants or owners, civil-legal transactions: subjects of sales, lease agreements, etc.) should serve to prepare for execution.

In order to create a more detailed picture of raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of young people, it is necessary to distinguish the following tasks:

first, to form the necessary system of knowledge on state and legal issues, to inform young people about current and actual issues of legal reality;

secondly, formation of respect for principles such as justice, equality, legality among young people;

thirdly, instilling in young people the skills of behavior in accordance with the law;

fourthly, to form an active civil position in young people and to educate them to be intolerant towards crimes;

fifth, formation of the need and ability to actively protect the interests and rights of young people, the state, society and other individuals in accordance with the law, etc.

In our opinion, the mistakes and shortcomings made in the process of conducting spiritual and educational events in the higher education system can be seen in the following:

1) the fact that in some cases the events are being held for the sake of not being directed to a specific goal, without careful preparation;

2) that the professional qualifications of the organizers of the events are not up to the required level;

3) that the planned events are not organized on the basis of beneficial comprehensive cooperation;

4) events cannot cover a large audience of young students;

5) traditionality, homogeneity, light-heartedness are evident in the events;

6) objectivity to the purpose of the events, adherence to the principle of innovation, attitude to existing problems and psychological characteristics of young people are being ignored.

These shortcomings have a negative impact on some students and cause their participation in legal processes to decrease. It is natural for young people, who are in the process of legal socialization, to make negative conclusions about any minor shortcomings.

Summing up on the basis of the above, raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of young people is a new innovative idea, a systematic approach, the use of new pedagogical technologies in spiritual and educational work in educational institutions, scientific research and learning from the perspective of today's demands on the basis of creative educational technology, organizational and practical methods of raising them. It should be our priority to develop measures, as well as to further improve the mechanisms of applying research results to practice, and to create a perfect modern system of legal education based on personal example and example.