

The Role of Legal Culture in Uzbekistan in Forming Youth Thinking and Worldview

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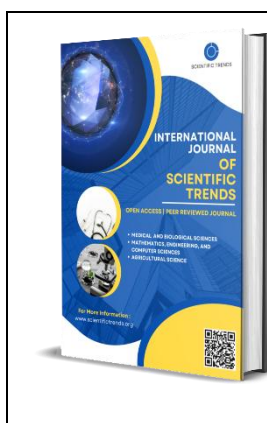
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Abstract

This article analyzes the current aspects of the process of improving legal culture in Uzbekistan, forming the legal thinking and worldview of young people. It also highlights the interrelationship of legal education, education and the social environment, and the role of legal consciousness in the development of the younger generation.

Keywords: Legal culture, legal consciousness, youth, legal education, worldview, legal thinking.

Introduction

In today's globalization environment, the sustainable development of each state depends, first of all, on the level of legal culture and civic responsibility of its citizens. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the process of building a legal state and civil society is carried out, first of all, by raising legal awareness among the younger generation. Therefore, the development of legal culture is of particular importance in the formation of the thinking and worldview of young people. Young people are an active stratum that determines social dynamics in any social system, and the level of their conscious involvement in legal reality is one of the criteria for the stability of society. The reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan to build a legal state and civil society have brought the issues of raising the legal awareness and worldview of the younger generation to the center of state policy. In this case, legal reality is not only a set of legal norms, but also a socio-philosophical construct in a broad sense. It exists at the intersection of forms of consciousness in society, moral values and social institutions, and encodes such categories as freedom, responsibility, legality, justice, legal equality in the consciousness of the individual.

Legal consciousness is an epistemological approach to the understanding of legal reality by a person, which at the same time has an axiological and practical function. This consciousness is formed on the basis of the dialectical unity of individuality and sociality. It is the legal consciousness of young people that serves as the foundation for the growth of their status, role,

responsibility and civic subjectivity in society. Legal reality, in turn, is manifested as a social field that forms this consciousness. Understanding legal reality for young people means not just memorizing laws, but accepting them as part of their personal moral position.

In modern legal philosophy, law is considered not as a means of governing society, but as a mechanism for morally harmonizing it. Law is not just a system of external norms, but an essence that guides internal moral choices. It is in this respect that legal consciousness is an important indicator of spiritual maturity, a key factor in the formation of a worldview. When approached from this point of view, legal reality becomes a factor that strengthens the principle of balance between freedom and responsibility in the thinking of young people. This balance is the basis for stability and development not only on a personal, but also on a societal scale. In socio-philosophical analysis, legal consciousness is formed on the principle of historicity. The ability of the younger generation to express a critical and constructive attitude towards their national legal history is based on their historical consciousness. Understanding the law is an understanding of history, recognition of the state and society, and a sense of personal and collective involvement. Historical consciousness, in particular, is associated with social memory formed through historical pain, national identity, pride and responsibility, and creates a stable “I” in legal consciousness.

Uzbekistan, as a legal state, sees youth as the main factor in the formation and development of civil society institutions. In this regard, the social activity of young people is being encouraged through state-developed initiatives such as the “Youth Notebook”, “Temurbeklar Maktabi”, “Youth Parliament”, and “Youth Academy”. These institutions, by consciously instilling socio-legal norms in the minds of young people and integrating them into socio-institutional networks, form the criteria of citizenship, legality, and morality in them. However, there are also some contradictory situations between legal reality and the legal consciousness in the minds of young people. Among them are legal indifference, legal infantilism, legal nihilism, formalism, and a mood of distrust, which are manifested in the interpretation of law only as a punitive mechanism. To eliminate this situation, philosophical and methodological approaches are required in the education of young people, developing critical thinking, ideological immunity, historical responsibility, moral consciousness, personal initiative and a sense of social involvement. Also, the harmony between moral values and legal knowledge, which are expressed in legal consciousness, is formed through the education system. Education is not only a process of imparting knowledge, but also a process of instilling social responsibility and high legal consciousness in a person. It is for this reason that the philosophy of legal education in modern Uzbekistan is becoming an integral part of each curriculum. Legal reality is a strategic basis for shaping the consciousness and worldview of the youth of Uzbekistan. It instills social activity, legality, justice, involvement and morality, which are the basis of civil society, into the consciousness and thinking of young people. Legal awareness is not just a citizen's knowledge of his rights, but also a conscious understanding of his place, duties and responsibilities in society. Armed with such legal awareness, young people can become the support of a democratic society, the subject and spiritual leader of a legal state. Therefore, a deep understanding of legal reality in a philosophical and social context is not only a theoretical issue, but also a necessary condition for stability, development and social harmony in Uzbekistan.

The role and importance of legal reality in raising the worldview and consciousness of young people in Uzbekistan is very important. Recognition of the essence and development of law is

important not only as a state institution, but also as a social element necessary for the preservation and development of human civilization. "It is known from the historical development of any state that the well-being of the people, the achievement of certain achievements, and the rapid development of the country are closely related to the level of attention paid to the education and future of youth in that state. In this sense, the issue of youth in Uzbekistan is one of the most priority areas of state policy."

Legal reality allows young people to correctly understand their rights and obligations. This is important in educating them as law-abiding citizens. By mastering legal knowledge, young people will be able to protect their interests. This will protect them from various negative influences in society. Legal reality strengthens the belief in the rule of law in the minds of young people. This encourages them to actively participate in building a just society. A culture of law-abiding behavior contributes to the formation of healthy social relations among young people. Legal knowledge is an important tool in broadening the worldview of the population, especially young people. This develops their ability to think critically in solving complex socio-economic or other problems. By understanding legal issues, young people are prepared to be competitive in the international arena. Legal reality in Uzbekistan allows young people to understand the processes of change and development of national legislation. Young people develop the ability to adapt to global processes through knowledge of international legal standards. Young people with legal knowledge play a major role in ensuring social justice by increasing their social activity in society. They are active participants in civil society and contribute to the development of relations between the state and society.

A number of programs and laws have been adopted in Uzbekistan to increase the legal literacy of young people. For example, the Law "On Youth Policy" and the "State Programs on Youth Issues" are of great importance in this direction. Instilling legal reality into the minds and worldview of young people, educating them as legally literate and active citizens is one of the main conditions for the sustainable development and future of the new Uzbekistan. In this process, effective cooperation between educational institutions, the media and civil society institutions plays an important role.

Legal reality reflects the objective state of law in the human mind and in social relations. Legal reality in Uzbekistan is of particular importance as the main means of improving legal culture, especially among young people. In the process of improving the legal culture of young people in Uzbekistan, an objective understanding of legal reality is important. Here, law should be interpreted as an integral part of life and social relations. The existential essence of law aims to increase the personal responsibility of young people and to make them understand that law is important not only in state institutions, but also in personal life.

To ensure the rule of law in Uzbekistan, it is very important to strengthen legal values and principles in the minds of young people.

Analyzing legal reality in a phenomenological direction develops the personal thinking potential of young people. This philosophical approach in the formation of the legal consciousness of young people increases the ability to think independently, helps to see legal reality "realistically", introduces personal responsibility for social issues.

Dynamism in the formation of legal culture in Uzbekistan.

The concept of dynamic law interprets law not as static, but as an integral part of social life. The law is present everywhere and affects all stages of human life and activity. It, along with morality, acts as the main social regulator that ensures social order. The spirituality of society, achievements in the field of science and technology are associated with a deep understanding of law.

- analyzing legal reality within the framework of existentialism and phenomenology is of great importance in the formation of the legal consciousness of young people.

In this process, it is necessary to explain the law in relation to human life and social relations.

The practical application of these philosophical approaches is of particular importance in the process of improving legal culture in Uzbekistan. Mahmudkhoj Beh-budi's idea "Rights can be taken, not given" embodies the essence of self-determination and the pursuit of justice. His advocacy of modern education played an important role in restoring the rights and autonomy of the population.

In modern conditions, efforts to educate a spiritually mature generation are in the first place. Current reforms in the field of education are aimed at providing quality education and forming an enlightened society that can meet modern requirements. The main focus is on educating patriotic, goal-oriented, and independent-thinking individuals. These individuals must have strong resilience against ideological threats and demonstrate excellent teamwork and communication skills. The historical legacy of scholars and intellectuals such as the Bukhari, the Khorezmians, and others serves as a source of inspiration. Current initiatives are aimed at continuing this legacy and creating a favorable environment for raising future generations with great minds. Spirituality, characterized by mutual trust, respect, and noble aspirations, is gaining vital importance. It embodies the qualities necessary to build a hopeful and exemplary future, to build a society that leads to great dreams and goals. The movement to restore the great honor of the homeland is deeply rooted in the efforts of thinkers of the past and present who recognized the transformative power of education and spirituality. By raising a generation that values knowledge, independence, and mutual respect, the nation can strive to realize its high potential and honor its bright heritage. Over the past eight years, significant legislative and institutional measures have been implemented to support youth policy. Legal and philosophical paradigms reflect fundamental changes in society. They require a redevelopment of approaches in areas such as universalization and localization of legal systems, human rights, information technologies, and sustainable development. among them. The above plays an important role in supporting and implementing youth initiatives.

In Uzbekistan, state youth policy pays special attention to creating the necessary conditions for young people to receive education, improve their skills, and realize their potential at the level of modern requirements. This policy is also aimed at developing independent thinking, respect for national and universal values, and resistance to harmful influences contrary to the national mentality.

International experts evaluate the effectiveness of youth policy based on three main criteria: youth health, youth education, and youth well-being. One of the notable reforms in this regard is the introduction of the "Youth Registry" system. This innovative approach meets the employment needs of unemployed young people aged 18-30 who need social, economic and psychological support. The "Youth Registry" system, supported by regional "Youth Funds", is helping thousands

of young people, solving their problems and improving their prospects. By focusing on these areas, Uzbekistan aims to increase the potential of its youth, ensure their preparation for a worthy contribution to the country's progress and development, and thus place the country among the advanced societies in the world.

The impact of legal reality on the consciousness and worldview of young people is of fundamental importance for the stability of society, the formation of a fair legal system and the development of civil society. The reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan to promote legal culture play an important role not only in forming the legal consciousness of the younger generation, but also in increasing their social responsibility. "It is an urgent issue today to deeply instill in the minds of the younger generation the concepts of right and duty, honesty and purity, as well as moral norms, and to teach them important aspects of the Constitution from childhood."

The main goal of legal culture is to form in society members not only the level of knowledge of legal concepts, but also the ability to apply them in their way of life. In this process, such ideological foundations as the dignity of human rights, duty, justice are manifested as a philosophical basis. Legal culture is considered a spiritual pillar of a democratic state, because it establishes a spirit of respect for the law in society.

The strategies of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at improving legal culture include comprehensive measures aimed at increasing the legal knowledge of young people. Our Honorable President noted that national legal systems based on different cultures and values of the world closely cooperate with global legal orders. This is defined as creating the phenomenon of legal pluralism and strengthening the interaction between global and local law.

Non-governmental non-profit organizations, in particular civil society institutions, play a major role in increasing legal literacy and preventing lawlessness. The legal culture of society develops not only through the state and the education system, but also through the active participation of members of civil society.

Mass media, including Internet resources, are an important platform for raising legal awareness. They are an effective tool for teaching young people legal literacy, informing them about legislative innovations, and analyzing social problems from a legal perspective.

Philosophical paradigms are inextricably linked with the development trends of society, globalization processes, information technologies, and changing attitudes towards human rights. Modern philosophy recognizes the diversity of legal systems. The Uzbekistan-2030 strategy sets an important goal to improve legal culture by improving the education system.

When legal education is combined with moral education, a sense of justice, honesty, and duty is strengthened in young people. The use of fiction, historical examples, and national values in this process increases efficiency.

If every citizen understands and accepts the fulfillment of his legal duty as part of his life, the level of lawlessness in society will decrease. This is a key factor in strengthening civil society.

Improving legal culture in Uzbekistan is a process that is being implemented not only through improving legislation, but also through comprehensive reforms aimed at forming the legal consciousness and worldview of the younger generation. Legal education, educational institutions, the media and the active participation of civil society play an important role in this process.

The declaration of 2024 as the “Year of Support for Youth and Entrepreneurship” is a logical continuation of efforts in this regard and further strengthens the commitment to youth and entrepreneurship.

Healthy, educated, cultured youth are seen as the driving force behind the development and future of our country. State youth policy is an important domestic policy and is aimed at coordinating relations between youth and the state. However, it is recognized that youth policy is never a complete system, but rather a process of continuous improvement, adapting to the needs of the times and existing conditions.

Legal reality plays a decisive role in shaping the consciousness and worldview of young people in Uzbekistan. The constitution or international legal treaties are the main elements of this paradigm. Various philosophical methods are used to study legal reality: positivism, hermeneutics, phenomenology. For example, positivism emphasizes the explanation of legal phenomena through facts, while hermeneutics considers it important to describe the content of legal texts. The new paradigm requires the integration of these methods to understand real legal relations in society and their practical solution;

2. Development of civic responsibility: by understanding legal structures and processes, young people can become more responsible citizens. They learn the importance of participating in legal and civic activities, such as voting, respecting the law, and participating in public affairs;

3. Moral and legal reality is the expression of legal relations in society in reality. This paradigm is based mainly on normative and legal standards. These standards ensure social order through objective norms of law.

4. Empowerment through education: Knowledge of legal reality allows young people to protect their rights and the rights of others. These competencies are essential in combating problems such as discrimination, corruption and abuse of power;

5. Promoting social integration: Legal reality helps young people to integrate socially by providing them with the tools to navigate the complexities of social norms and rules. This integration is essential for building a cohesive and harmonious society;

6. Promoting critical thinking: Engaging with legal concepts and issues encourages critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Young people learn to analyze situations, make informed decisions and consider the legal consequences of their actions;

7. Preparation for professional life: Understanding legal reality is also very important for young people in preparing for their professional life. After the theoretical transplantation and localization process of American lawyers, the effective grafting of Anglo-American law has been completed.;

8. Contribution to social stability: Educated young people contribute to the stability and development of society. Young people serve to build a stable and progressive state by adhering to legal norms, promoting justice.

Given the socio-political reforms in Uzbekistan, the increasing attention paid to the rule of law, raising the awareness of legal reality among young people is of particular importance. Realist jurisprudence is inspired by classical positivist analytical jurisprudence and absorbs the theoretical essence of British legal philosophy. The perspective of classical positivist analysis of jurisprudence is one of the sources of its theory. Strategies for increasing awareness of legal reality:

-educational programs: integrating legal education into school curricula can ensure that students acquire basic legal knowledge from a young age.

-awareness campaigns: State and non-state organizations can conduct campaigns to raise awareness of legal rights and obligations.

-seminars: organizing seminars and workshops on various legal topics can engage young people and provide practical knowledge.

-Involvement of youth in legal processes: Encouraging youth to participate in mock trials, debates, and legal aid initiatives can provide them with practical experience with the legal system.

Use of media and technology: Using social media, apps, and online platforms to disseminate legal information reaches a wider audience and makes learning more accessible and engaging.

By implementing these strategies, Uzbekistan can ensure that young people are well-versed in legal realities, thereby raising a generation that is conscious, responsible, and active in contributing to the legal and social foundations of the country.

Legal culture and legal literacy are of particular importance in shaping the minds and worldviews of young people. This includes not only understanding laws and regulations, but also developing a legal culture and awareness that influences behavior and participation in society. Within legal positivism, there is an important debate about the separable nature of law and morality. Legally educated youth contribute to building a just society. According to forecasts, the population of Uzbekistan will reach 50 million by 2040, of which at least 50% will be young people. This demographic shift emphasizes the importance of ensuring the future, rights and interests of young people, making it the main agenda of the country. The most important and significant aspects of our Constitution are the norms aimed at young people, including those related to their education and employment. The state is obliged to create and support conditions for ensuring and implementing the rights of young people. Our Constitution pays special attention to the education and employment of young people, to creating equal opportunities for boys and girls. The state is responsible for creating favorable conditions for young people to receive education, learn a profession, ensure employment, and prepare them for tomorrow.

The Constitution clearly defines the responsibilities of parents, who are responsible for the upbringing and education of their children. Parents are expected to actively participate in the education of their children, including family education outside of school. This responsibility is specifically assigned to mothers, emphasizing the important role of women's education in the development of society. Our Constitution "establishes a number of privileges for the education and empowerment of young people." Recent reforms have been aimed at expanding the educational opportunities of women, reflecting the state's commitment to ensuring gender equality.

The demographic forecast for Uzbekistan shows the crucial role of young people in the future of the country. Our Constitution reflects a comprehensive approach to raising a well-rounded, educated and responsible generation in the norms of ensuring the education and employment of young people, and the responsibilities of parents. The attention paid to women's education, the reforms being implemented in the field of higher education and vocational training further emphasize that our state seeks to increase the potential of young people and ensure their active participation in the development of the country.

Creating conditions for young people to acquire knowledge, find a place for learning, and be encouraged is of great importance in achieving positive results. At the same time, the great attention paid to scholars and scientists in Uzbekistan is playing an important role in inspiring and educating young people. By creating conditions for young people to choose their own profession, engage in science, and contribute to its prosperity, our country is laying the foundation for its future development. Increased attention to young scientists is seriously encouraging them to pursue the path of science. This support creates a favorable environment for scientific innovations and academic achievements, promising long-term benefits for the development of the country.

Ensuring quality education is an important task. The special attention paid in our Constitution to the status of teachers emphasizes the importance of educators in this process. The reputation and effectiveness of teachers directly affect the quality of education, starting from primary school. The Constitution, recognizing the crucial role of teachers in education, establishes specific standards and guarantees for improving their status.

The Constitution prohibits teachers from engaging in work outside their primary duties and guarantees that they focus on improving their professional skills and pedagogical competence. This legal framework aims to restore and enhance the reputation and potential of teachers in society, which has been reduced due to forced labor practices.

Reforms in the education system emphasize the importance of a solid foundation of knowledge. A child's school education must be solid to facilitate higher education. Increasing the capacity and authority of teachers is a step towards achieving better results in education. The Constitution places special emphasis on studying the heritage left by ancestors and educating the future generation accordingly. Such attention to cultural heritage ensures that young people not only acquire knowledge in modern science and technology, but also build on their cultural and historical roots.

The reforms and support systems being implemented in Uzbekistan are aimed at creating a favorable environment for young people to learn and develop. By supporting young scientists and focusing on cultural heritage, our country aims to provide comprehensive and high-quality education. These measures are expected to bear fruit in the future and raise an educated, cultured generation that will contribute to the prosperity of the country. Central Asian scientists such as Al-Khwarizmi and Beruni have made a great contribution to world science. These historical figures are a source of inspiration for current and future generations, demonstrating the potential of our youth. A strong educational foundation is necessary to educate future scientists. Our country strives to support science education, schools, scientists, and researchers. New scientific research areas, institutes, centers, laboratories, and departments have been established. A multidisciplinary scientific and organizational infrastructure has been created to support creative activity and discoveries. Scientific education is a sensitive issue that requires a long-term perspective. The ongoing efforts to develop science and education are seen as the foundation of the Third Renaissance, a great revival of intellectual and cultural achievements. This commitment reflects a vision for the future, in which a new generation of scholars will emerge to continue the legacy of their ancestors.

The historical achievements of Central Asian scholars inspire pride and responsibility. Our country aims to raise a young generation worthy of its great ancestors by creating a solid educational foundation and supporting scientific research. These efforts are part of the vision of

the Third Renaissance, ensuring that the legacy of figures such as al-Khwarizmi and al-Biruni continues to inspire and shape the future of science and education.

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