


# Transformation of Legal Culture in The Context of Globalization

Kenjayev Burgutali Koviljon ugli

Teacher of the Namangan State Pedagogical Institute

Gmail: [burgutlikenjayev30@gmail.com](mailto:burgutlikenjayev30@gmail.com)

	<p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In this article, the influence of the globalization process on the legal culture of modern society is analyzed from a socio-philosophical point of view. The global information space, international norms and institutions, digital technologies, and transnational economic relations are profoundly changing the structure of legal consciousness, legal values, and legal behavior. The article substantially explains the concept of legal culture and highlights the transformational processes associated with its components - legal consciousness, legal activity, and the system of legal relations.</p>
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Globalization, legal culture, legal consciousness, legal literacy, international law, modernization, legal reforms, national values, information society, digital law.</p>	

## Introduction

The 21st century is characterized by global integration, a sharp acceleration of information flows, and increased interstate interdependence. One of the main concepts expressing this process is globalization. Globalization is not only an economic or technological phenomenon, it directly affects social consciousness, spiritual values, the political system, and, of course, legal culture. In this sense, the study of legal culture today is practically impossible without taking into account the global context.

Legal culture is a complex social phenomenon characterized by society's attitude towards law, the level of awareness of law, the system of legal values, the culture of legal behavior, and the quality of the activities of legal institutions. Globalization affects all links of this system - from lawmaking to the daily legal behavior of citizens.

Today, the norms of international law, universal human rights standards, recommendations of transnational organizations, international ratings and indices determine the directions of reforms for many countries, including Uzbekistan. At the same time, the global information space, social networks, and digital platforms contribute to the rapid dissemination of legal information, and sometimes to the intensification of various misinterpretations and legal nihilism.

## Literature review on the topic

Literature studying the relationship between globalization and legal culture can be conditionally divided into several areas. The first direction includes works that interpret globalization as a

process of economic and political integration. In these studies, it is noted that international organizations, transnational corporations, the expansion of the world market, and, in connection with this, the formation of unified standards of legal order are taking place [1]. Representatives of this approach emphasize certain general criteria of the global legal system, in particular, such principles as transparency, respect for human rights, and the improvement of the competitive environment.

The second direction includes authors who use a socio-philosophical approach, who assess globalization as intercultural communication, exchange of values, and at the same time, a certain "cultural pressure." In this literature, the transformation of legal culture is analyzed more at the level of values and mentality. Western legal values, universal approaches to human rights, as well as different perceptions of liberal-democratic principles in different regions are considered. As a result, a certain tension arises between global standards and local traditions and customs.

The third direction is devoted to the study of legal culture directly from the point of view of legal consciousness, legal behavior, and the level of legal literacy. These publications thoroughly analyze issues such as citizens' legal knowledge, trust in laws, their attitude towards the judicial-legal system, and the role of mass media in legal education. It is noted that globalization brings a new information environment, international experience, various legal models to these processes, and at the same time creates a kind of "information noise."

The fourth direction includes research on legal reforms, the construction of a legal state and civil society. In these works, global requirements and international standards are considered as an important factor in the conceptual justification of national reforms. Such principles as the protection of human rights, the independence of the judiciary, and the transparency of the activities of state bodies are analyzed as a factor of global experience [2]. At the same time, some studies also express concerns about the weakening of national legal traditions, the strengthening of legal nihilism and individualism in the context of globalization.

Analysis of this literature shows that the issue of the transformation of legal culture in the context of globalization is a complex, multifaceted topic that requires various methodological approaches. Therefore, this article attempts to synthesize existing theoretical approaches and generalize them from a socio-philosophical perspective.

## Research Methodology

A number of scientific approaches and methods were used as the methodological basis of the research. First of all, the dialectical approach made it possible to see the interaction between globalization and legal culture in the process of development, contradiction, and harmonization. This approach analyzed the balance between global influences and national legal traditions, the possibility of their mutual enrichment or conflict.

Using the comparative-analytical method, the experience of different countries, international legal standards, universal principles of human rights, and the process of their integration into national legal culture were studied. In particular, a comparative analysis of global and local interpretations of such concepts as the rule of law, civil society, judicial independence, and ombudsman institutions was conducted.

The systematic approach served to see legal culture as a single holistic system, to show the internal connections between its components - legal consciousness, legal behavior, legal institutions, and

legal norms. Since the influence of globalization is manifested through these links, system analysis made it possible to consider the changes taking place in each of them separately.

With the help of sociological and socio-philosophical analysis methods, theoretical generalization of views and attitudes related to the legal literacy of citizens, the level of legal awareness, the need for legal culture, and the entry of the global information space into everyday life was carried out. Although the article is based mainly on theoretical analysis, not on the results of empirical research, existing sociological observations and practical experience are summarized.

## Analysis and Results

First of all, it can be seen that the process of globalization affects legal culture in three main directions: at the normative level, at the institutional level, and at the conscious-moral level. At the normative level, globalization directly affects the national legal system through the norms of international law, conventions, agreements, and recommendations. Many countries are implementing international standards into national legislation in such areas as human rights, environmental protection, combating corruption, and labor relations. This allows for the modernization of legal culture and its harmonization with global requirements.

Globalization at the institutional level strengthens the requirements and recommendations for reforming and increasing the effectiveness of such institutions as the judicial system, the prosecutor's office, the bar, the ombudsman, and human rights commissions. International ratings, monitoring systems, and international expert assessments encourage states to improve their legal systems. As a result, it is becoming customary to assess the level of "trust in institutions," which is one of the elements of legal culture, based on global criteria.

At the conscious-moral level, globalization is significantly changing the legal literacy and legal consciousness of citizens. Through the Internet, social networks, international news, foreign films, and content, people gain insights into the legal order, human rights practices, and judicial processes in different countries [3]. This, on the one hand, serves to expand their views on legal justice, freedom, and equality, and to increase their motivation to demand their rights. On the other hand, not all the examples considered are ideal, sometimes due to misinterpretations, one-sided information, distrust in the legal system, radical attitudes may also increase.

One of the positive aspects of globalization is that it accelerates the formation of human rights and freedoms as universal values. Numerous international documents, declarations, and conventions recognize the inviolability of the dignity, honor, and rights of every person. As these values are integrated into national legal culture, the concept of the state's responsibility to citizens, not citizens' responsibility to the state, is strengthened. Such an approach is important for the practical establishment of the principles of the rule of law. However, the process of globalization also creates certain risks and problems for legal culture. One of them is a tendency towards legal relativism and legal nihilism. When legal norms, different interpretations, and in some cases the weakness of the legal order or subordination to political interests, which are different in different countries, are widely covered through the global information space, citizens may have the impression that "there is no justice anyway," "laws are only on paper" [4]. This weakens one of the most important factors of legal culture - the principles of trust in the law and voluntary obedience to it.

Another problem is the danger of the retreat of national legal values and traditional norms in the context of globalization. In some cases, under the slogans of "modernization" and "liberalization," local culture, moral norms, and traditions may be overlooked. However, legal culture is stable only when it is built on this national-spiritual foundation. The process of adopting global standards should proceed not by denying local values, but by harmonizing and adapting them. The development of digital technologies also plays a special role in the transformation of legal culture. Such institutions as e-government, online court hearings, digital contracts, and electronic signatures facilitate access to legal services for citizens. At the same time, new risks and threats have emerged, such as cybercrime, vulnerability of personal data, and online fraud. This creates the need to form a new concept of "digital legal literacy" in the structure of legal culture.

The results show that globalization is transforming legal culture not unilaterally, not only in a positive direction, but in a complex, contradictory way. On the one hand, opportunities are growing for expanding legal awareness, strengthening human rights, and adopting positive foreign experience. On the other hand, problems such as legal relativism, conflict of values, new types of offenses, and information manipulation are intensifying. Therefore, national legal policy should be pursued taking into account global factors, but while preserving its historical and cultural identity.

## Conclusions and Suggestions

The above analysis shows that the transformation of legal culture in the context of globalization is a complex and multifaceted process, which simultaneously creates both opportunities and problems. Adaptation of legal culture to global standards serves such positive results as ensuring human rights, strengthening the institutions of the rule of law and civil society, and expanding legal consciousness. However, if this process occurs uncontrollably, disconnected from basic spiritual principles and national values, it can lead to negative consequences such as legal nihilism, indifference, individualism, and moral vacuum. From this point of view, the following proposals and recommendations can be put forward. Firstly, it is necessary to organize legal education and upbringing taking into account the global context, but based on national values. In the system of school, lyceum, college, and higher education, along with international law, universal documents on human rights, and global experience, it is necessary to deeply integrate national legal heritage and historical experience into the content of legal disciplines. Secondly, it is necessary to strengthen the role of the mass media and social networks in the formation of legal culture. Programs, videos, and articles on legal topics, based on simple, understandable, and real-life examples, serve to increase the legal literacy of citizens. At the same time, it is important to form a culture of obtaining legal information from verified, reliable sources. Thirdly, it is necessary to develop special programs to improve digital legal literacy. Informing citizens about such issues as the use of e-government services, the conclusion of online contracts, the protection of personal data, and the culture of digital tracking form a new dimension of legal culture. Fourthly, when developing legal policy, it is necessary to adopt international standards and recommendations based on a creative and critical approach. Any global model should not be accepted unconditionally, but should be adapted in comparison with local conditions, cultural traditions, and historical experience. This, while preserving the independence of the national legal culture, contributes to its adaptation to modern global requirements. Fifthly, it is necessary to expand the

participation of civil society institutions - non-governmental non-profit organizations, trade unions, youth and women's organizations in the development of legal culture. Through their initiatives, trainings, seminars, and projects, it is possible to increase legal literacy among various segments of society, in particular, among young people, migrants, and vulnerable groups.

In conclusion, the transformation of legal culture in the context of globalization is an objective process, which cannot be ignored. The most important issue is the conscious management of this process, the rational use of global opportunities, and the mitigation of negative impacts through targeted legal policy, education, enlightenment, and broad public participation. Only then will it be possible to form a stable legal culture that is in tune with the global world, but remains faithful to its national values and legal traditions.

## References

1. Jo'rayev S.K. Global huquq tizimining integratsiyasi: muammolar va imkoniyatlar // Formation of psychology and pedagogy as interdisciplinary sciences, 2025. – №. 40. – C. 11-17.
2. Utayev G.G'., Jumaniyozova F. Globallashuv davrida shaxsiy hayot daxlsizligi muammosi // Ta'lim innovatsiyasi va integratsiyasi, 2025. – №. 2. – C. 90-95.
3. Boyqobilov Z. Huquqiy ongi va huquqiy madaniyati hodisalarini tahlil etishning ilmiy-pedagogik asoslari // The Conference Hub, 2025. – C. 50-54.
4. Mamaziyayev X. Jamiyatda aholining huquqiy ongi va madaniyatini yuksaltirish: muammo va yechimlar. Наука и инновация, 2025. – C. 39-43.
5. Xoldorova Z.F. Huquqiy tarbiya va huquqiy madaniyatning yoshlar tarbiyasidagi ahamiyati va uning dolzarbligi. Interdiscipline innovation and scientific research conference, 2024. – P. 30-34.
6. Ibragimova J. Xorijiy tajriba asosida huquqiy madaniyatni rivojlantirish // Yangi O'zbekiston, Yangi Tadqiqotlar jurnali, 2025. – №. 8. – B. 1011-1014.