

Problems Of Improving The Legal Culture Of Youth During The Formation Of Civil Society

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Annotation: *This article critically examines the tasks related to increasing legal culture among young people in the context of civil society formation. It explores the complexities and obstacles faced in developing a solid legal understanding and moral consciousness among young people. The article explores the role of legal education, community influence, and institutional frameworks in increasing legal literacy and educating responsible citizens. It also discusses potential solutions and strategies to overcome barriers to building a strong legal culture among young people in order to build a cohesive civil society.*

Keywords: *legal culture, youth development, civil society, legal education, moral awareness, legal literacy, social impacts, institutional frameworks, responsible citizenship, challenges and solutions*

INTRODUCTION

Today, while we are building the New Uzbekistan, the place of youth and social activity are of course very important in the development of the society. In general, in order to ensure the legal activity of young people, it is necessary to form a legal culture among young people.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoev, emphasized the importance of legal culture in public life as follows: "... in ensuring the rule of law, raising legal culture and educating citizens in the spirit of respect for the law is particularly important.[1]"

Of course, it would not be wrong to say that the reforms implemented in the field of legal culture in New Uzbekistan have become the priority direction of the state policy. As we dwell on the concept of legal culture in more detail, we will look at the definitions given to this concept by several scientists: among them, U. Tadjikhanov and A. Saïdov "Legal culture is based on the age-old traditions, customs, language, religion, and spirit of our people - It served to inculcate in our consciousness the feelings of enlightenment and truth, such as honesty and faith, justice and legality, high respect and attention to people, and patience. "That is why it is vital to raise the legal culture of people's opinions and worldviews, directed to selfless work for independence." D.Q. Adilova, a scientist engaged in the philosophical analysis of legal culture, makes the following comments. "... Legal culture is the level of legal preparation of an object and the realization of its own political, economic and cultural rights and freedoms"[3].

METHODOLOGY

The criterion of the object's legal culture is not only its knowledge of legal and legal norms, but also its active participation in the social, political and economic life of the community. Researcher E.O. Kadrov "Legal culture is a description of the state of legal activity achieved by individuals and society in the field of legal activity and the rise of the subject's legal consciousness and level in relation to legal norms, as well as the provision of rights and freedoms of citizens by the state and civil society. It is a general term meaning that it is guaranteed. Legal culture is considered an important part of national culture and consists of such components as legal consciousness and legal activity of the society, as well as the level of development of legal norms and legal activity. The legal

culture of the society is directly related to the level of legal awareness of the population. This is the first element of legal culture." [2]

The development of a strong legal culture derived from national ethics is an urgent task of every person in our nation, focused on the development of society built on the principles of national independence and ideology. Educating our youth into knowledgeable, active citizens, increasing their socio-economic and political activity is important in determining the path of our future development. President Sh. Mirziyoyev rightly noted that "education of legal consciousness and legal culture in society finds its organic connection in education and environment."

For example, the impressive example of Canada, which witnessed 10 deaths in 10 months due to more than 1 million vehicle accidents in Calgary, Canada, emphasizes the need for a comprehensive approach to developing a culture of responsibility and safety in our society. Check for yourself: there are more than 2.5 million motor vehicles in our country. During this period, more than 1,600 people were victims of car accidents. Isn't this a heavy burden, a big loss?!

We have increased liability for traffic violations. But is it possible to completely solve the problem by itself? I don't think so!

ANALYZE

The reason for this is directly related to the lack of legal culture in society.

As long as we do not form a legal culture in our society at the necessary level, as long as we do not put an end to lawlessness, cases of law violations will continue.

Respect for laws is formed on the basis of legal consciousness and culture of our people. That is, some people obey the law out of fear of punishment, while others respect the law according to their childhood upbringing."

It is known that the fate and effectiveness of the desired reforms in our country, as well as instilling the ideas of national independence into the minds and hearts of the young generation, and turning them into a program of practical activity, depends on personal education. Increasing the role and deepening the study of the main features of modern development requires the realization of tasks such as preserving national values and even passing them on to future generations, because legal education is also practiced in civil society [4].

Personal education has been viewed as an important vital and social problem in humanity for centuries. During the independent development of the republic, it became clear that it is necessary to ensure the active participation of citizens in the administration of the state and the implementation of democratic reforms. After all, this is the basic requirement for the establishment of civil society, and it is the very source of building a just and legal state. Civil society, of course, was established step by step through democratic reforms. From this point of view, the State President Sh.S. from the leadership, important national tasks such as foreign policy, defense, ensuring the safety of our country and citizens, improving the financial and tax system, legislation and other directed issues were assigned. These tasks, which are of decisive importance in the development of the rule of law and civil society, should be entrusted to the citizens themselves by their governing bodies, thereby activating all public institutions in the country.

The evolution of legal culture reflects the path of independence. President Sh. Mirziyoyev rightly stated that "Independence gives us equal rights in society and gives us the opportunity to build a promising future with our efforts." Our achievements in the years of independence encourage us to realize our national identity and progress.

Embracing our achievements underpins our journey towards national renewal and development. This unique document opens up new opportunities and horizons for our people, who strive to achieve the high goals set in the Strategy of Actions.

Modernization and modernization of our country on the basis of scientific achievements and high technologies is becoming our most important task in the current complex era, when global competition is intensifying."

Independence is the basis of legal culture. Accordingly, the legal culture built on the foundation of independence is:

- the right to determine one's own destiny;
- the right to own national resources;
- the reality that gave our people the opportunity to live based on their national spirituality;
- equality among equals is a guarantee of democratic changes;

CONCLUSION

The policy of the government of Uzbekistan on the formation and development of youth legal culture envisages solving two important tasks.

The spiritual upliftment directed to the nationalization of our national identity through the revival and promotion of our rich historical traditions is the first priority. This implies a deep revision of the concept of "rights" in our historical context.

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