



THE ROLE OF LEGAL CULTURE IN SOCIETY'S CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Norkulov Dustmurad Toshpulatovich

Doctor of philosophy, Professor of the Department of Social Sciences of the Tashkent Medical Academy

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Abstract:

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Due to the creative activities of people, culture, that is, cultural existence and socio-material, spiritual, political and legal cultures arise. Culture, that is, the results of the creative activity of cultural existence, should be consumed and used as the main part of cultural existence. Otherwise, the entire cultural entity will remain inactive. As social activity is a way of life of a whole cultural entity, legal activity is also a way of life of legal culture

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The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoev, in his work "The Strategy of New Uzbekistan" said, "One urgent issue that always worries me is the manners, behavior, cultural level, in a word, education of our youth" [1] states that it is an issue.

Due to the creative activities of people, culture, that is, cultural existence and socio-material, spiritual, political and legal cultures arise. Culture, that is, the results of the creative activity of cultural existence, should be consumed and used as the main part of cultural existence. Otherwise, the entire cultural entity will remain inactive. As social activity is a way of life of a whole cultural entity, legal activity is also a way of life of legal culture. It is important to know and study the nature of laws and statutory documents, including the new revised Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted on May 1, 2023, in the spiritual renewal of society and the growth of the legal consciousness and culture of the population.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted, "more than 20 laws and more than 700 legal documents were adopted in 2017" [2]. The newly revised Constitution of New Uzbekistan entered into force on May 1, 2023. In Article 155 of the Constitution, it is written that the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "comprehensive measures should be developed and implemented to convey and explain the essence and importance of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan as amended by this Constitutional Law to the general public, especially to young people" [3]. Because knowledge of these laws and the newly revised Constitution is of great importance in studying the influence of legal consciousness on the spiritual and cultural development of society, and the level of legal consciousness of the subject serves as the main direction in the classification of legal culture. Different views on the relationship between legal consciousness and culture with the spiritual life of society can be

implemented using different approaches and its elements in the application of social philosophy. Nevertheless, approaches to culture on a global scale can be divided into three groups: anthropological, sociological and philosophical approaches.

In the anthropological approach, culture is understood as a collection of human-made gifts, as opposed to those created by nature. The sociological approach interprets culture as spiritual values. Here, culture participates as a component of social life. In the philosophical approach, cultural phenomena are distinguished purely analytically, independent of social development [4].

Due to the research of the general theory of culture, until recently the following elements were mainly distinguished in determining the legal culture of a person in society: 1) knowledge of the person's rights, 2) determination of content and form orientation of laws and other normative documents, 3) formation of respect for them, 4) legality and finds its expression in the sense of justice. In our opinion, these elements that are distinguished in the legal culture of a person correctly represent the legal consciousness and culture of a person as a subjective mental criterion.

In connection with the research of the spiritual issues of the society in connection with the philosophical, social, spiritual, and legal consciousness, it becomes possible to see the legal consciousness and culture of a person more broadly, to highlight its practical aspects, to show more elements in the legal consciousness and culture of a person.

Based on the above points, if we define legal consciousness and culture on the basis of its structural elements, legal consciousness and culture mean people's legal knowledge, level of legal literacy, their respect for laws, the level of ability to implement and apply legal norms to life, intolerance to law violations. the level of obedience, activity and initiative can be understood.



High legal consciousness and culture ensure the moral development of society. In fact, as shown in the "National Program for Improving Legal Culture in Society", a high legal culture is the foundation of a democratic society and an expression of the maturity of the legal system. It is a factor that contributes to the cohesion of all social groups of citizens actively influencing various life processes in society, ensures and strengthens the integrity and order of society. Respect for the law is one of the main requirements of legal activity.

One of the main elements of the content of the legal consciousness and culture of society is the subjective mental attitude to legal rights and cultures, their implementation during legal activity. The attitude of the population to their rights and obligations is of decisive importance in the evaluation of all events of legal life. Through legal rights and obligations, it reveals the mental attitude towards the law as a cultural value and its requirements. The relationship to legality, legal order and legal spheres of the spiritual life of the society is determined. The subjective mental attitude to legal rights and obligations, its implementation through legal activity, not only reveals the value assessment of a person in relation to legal events in society, but also determines aspects of culture related to activity and behavior. Approaching legal consciousness and culture through rights, freedom, obligations shows that legal culture is one of the important methods of the population's activity in the field of law.

Rights and obligations are the means and opportunities for the population to enter the economic, political and spiritual life of society. When it comes to the legal consciousness and culture of the population, firstly, it is permissible to talk about their knowledge, understanding and correct identification and evaluation of their rights, freedoms and obligations, and secondly, their use in their practical activities.

In the spiritual life of society, the basis and specific aspects of the high legal consciousness and culture of the population are reflected in the following forms:

First, the legal literacy of the population, that is, acquiring legal knowledge, having legal information. Legal literacy includes the formation of the alphabet of legal knowledge, the knowledge of the simplest norms, the need to turn to a specialist for help in all necessary cases in the complex labyrinth of legal instructions. Because this literacy allows him to rely on standards that comply with legal requirements in determining his behavior in any case [5].

Without knowing the general rules of legality and the essence of normative acts, if they do not have

an understanding of the functions and systems of state community bodies and management, if they do not receive practical information on the application of legal norms in life, then it is impossible to think about the legal consciousness and culture of young people. Literacy in legal consciousness means not only having knowledge about certain legal norms, branches of law, but also awareness about various legal manifestations, development of legal foundations of state and community life. At the stage of the modern development of democracy, it is not enough for the population to have the necessary legal knowledge. In general, it is important to understand the purpose and tasks of the legal system.

Thus, having a high legal awareness and literacy is the basis of legal culture and has a specific effect on people's behavior in society. High legal literacy is formed by studying current laws, applying them to life, and other types of activities in the field of law and order.

Secondly, to increase respect for the law in the population. Approaching the law with respect, showing this respect in practice, is a manifestation of legal culture at the highest level. As we all know, the totalitarian regime of the former Soviet Union did not sufficiently objectively form a sense of respect for the law in the population. Because the low level of legal culture and consciousness created favorable conditions for the domination of the ideology of the communist party. Respect for law is one of the important features of legal culture of a person. This consists in recognizing the social value of the law, the necessity and usefulness of fulfilling its instructions, the feeling of satisfaction with the law, the fairness of its demands, an active and creative attitude in the implementation of legal rights and duties.

Third, the question of obedience to the law. Obedience to the law is a phenomenon formed during the development of social relations and legal consciousness of society. Obedience to the law, like other aspects of law that are integrally related to individual will, was not written in the years of former Soviet rule. Therefore, obedience to the law as a scientific-philosophical, moral and legal concept has not been sufficiently studied [6]. However, obedience to the law is a process that requires a lot of attention in society. Today, based on this, research is being conducted in the field of jurisprudence to study this problem.

Obedience to the law is reflected in the scientific legal literature [6]. This concept can also be considered within the legal consciousness of the individual. Obedience to the law means not only knowing and learning these laws, but also fully



obeying them. Developing legal awareness is not just about complying with the law, but also about ensuring socially active behavior.

The population's obedience to the law is manifested in its high legal awareness, deep understanding of the interests of society and the state, feelings of social duty, responsibility to the state and society. Obedience to every law, compliance with legal norms of an individual is well understood that it serves not only the interests of the people or society, but also his own interests. At the same time, it is necessary not to blindly obey the law, but to understand its essence and consciously fulfill its requirements. It is often observed that people do not understand the essence of the laws and obey them, but fear the responsibility before the law. However, they do not realize that law is a force that ensures the well-being of society and expresses the will of the people. Therefore, citizens should follow the law voluntarily, not out of fear of punishment.

Fourthly, the population must be able to apply the acquired legal knowledge. This allows citizens to adapt their daily behavior to the requirements of the law, to behave correctly in various life situations.

The legal culture of citizens is not just learning the knowledge of the law, but being able to use it in practical activities aimed at strengthening the legal order and legality at a conscious pace. There is no real reason to make legal knowledge, trust and the like, to make the legal consciousness of the society consist only of legal knowledge, because they are lifeless if they do not appear in the practical activities of the population.

Fifth, the issue of high level of legal activity of citizens. This is reflected in the initiative and creative activity of the population. In legal education, the main focus should be on how the knowledge they receive is applied in life. It can be said that the population has a high level of legal culture only if their legal consciousness is able to perform active tasks in legal life. A person's legal consciousness is inseparable if it is settled and formed in his social activity. Therefore, the active participation of the population in the legal order and life is the result of the development of their legal consciousness.

In the spiritual life of the society, great attention is paid to the social activity of the individual. In general, social activity can be understood as the sum total of a person's activity in production, labor, socio-political, cultural, and ideological spheres. Also, the concepts of activity and initiative are inextricably linked. Because it does not occur without activity, which is the basis of initiative. Here, in a certain sense,

initiative can be understood as an advanced form of activity.

In conclusion, it can be noted that, firstly, the spheres of cultural life of the society are manifested through different forms of consciousness and are directly related to its level of development; secondly, having high legal awareness and literacy legal knowledge is the basis of legal culture; thirdly, the spiritual renewal of the society is inextricably linked with the changes in legal consciousness and legal culture, and ensures the harmony of national cultural heritage and universal values. This creates the necessary conditions for the spiritual and cultural life of the society to further change and enrich. The spiritual and cultural potential of society will increase, citizens will have high spirituality. It serves the purpose of building a strong civil society from a strong state in the country.

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