

THE IMPORTANCE OF FORMING LEGAL AWARENESS AND LEGAL CULTURE IN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses law, legal consciousness, the structure of legal consciousness, its components, legal culture, legal ideology and legal mentality, as well as the impact of these categories on the development of society.

Key words: law, legal consciousness, legal culture, legal ideology, legal mentality, society, structure of legal consciousness.

In the rapid and lively development of the life of society, the law gives them order and chaos by regulating social relations. The influence of the law in the regulation of relations is multifaceted. On the one hand, it strengthens and stabilizes existing social relations, and on the other hand, it has a stimulating effect on the development of new relations that are emerging in life. Law is also important in preventing events that interfere with the development of social life, that is, inappropriate for social relations.

As mentioned above, the right determines or limits the standard of freedom, imposes obligations and gives opportunities (privileges), actively influences people's behavior in order to positively orient their activities. The regulatory nature and creative potential of law emerges through its impact on human consciousness. Legal requirements are initially reflected in the mind, are understood, understood and reduced mentally by the person, the impression and belief that determines the attitude of a person to the law is formed as a result of complex knowledge.

Legal awareness means that people have understanding and knowledge about law, as well as the reflection of ideas about law in the human mind. Legal consciousness is

one form of social consciousness. So it is not the only form of consciousness. The spheres of life are very diverse, and each of them is manifested in the social consciousness of society in religious, political, legal, ethical and other concrete forms.

The existing relationship between consciousness and law, despite the fact that each of them affects human behavior, cannot be the basis for equating law and legal consciousness. Each of them, as a separate legal phenomenon, is different in that it affects the attitude of people. For example, the peculiarity of the impact of law on people's relations is that its normative rules have a universally binding nature. This means that everyone has to comply with the legal requirement. Failure to comply will result in legal liability. When it comes to legal consciousness, its regulatory influence is implemented in a different form.

Legal consciousness is such a field of social consciousness that, along with the formation of legal norms, which includes processes such as perception, impression, evaluation, thinking, various parts of the legal system (judge, jury work, punishment system, service of internal affairs bodies, notary offices, prosecutor's office and many other areas).

In terms of theoretical interpretation, legal consciousness is divided into two parts: legal ideology and legal mentality. In each of these categories, legal events find their own reflection. For example, in one of them, legal phenomena are reflected in the form of a scientifically understood ideology, while in the other, the components of a legal phenomenon are manifested in the form of various feelings, moods and situations.

Legal ideology consists of a scientifically generalized system of viewpoints, theoretical concepts, thoughts and opinions about various legal phenomena. The legal phenomena reflected in the legal ideology part of the legal consciousness are little developed in the special theoretical researches devoted to law and are understood at the scientific level. The legal psyche represents the field of feelings and experiences that arise in the mind and are embedded in it in connection with legal phenomena in the sphere of consciousness. Legal psychology is the field of emotional reconstruction of legal phenomena.

Analysis of the structure of legal consciousness, on the one hand, reveals the nature and interrelationship of its natural components, such as legal ideology and legal mentality, and on the other hand, helps to reveal its function as a phenomenon in social life today.

Depending on the level of legal culture, types of legal consciousness are divided into three: simple, scientific and professional. Ordinary legal consciousness usually develops gradually and is determined by a person's personal experience and understanding of life situations related to legal events. Scientific legal consciousness includes a system of knowledge that accurately reflects social and legal reality to one degree or another. Scientific legal consciousness improves legal practice as it is the primary source of law creation activity. Professional legal consciousness is formed as a result of training in legal universities, and then it is polished in the process of legal practice.

Based on the above opinions, it can be concluded that legal consciousness and the function of organization and organization of legal consciousness consists in forming, organizing and organizing the behavior and actions of legal subjects, which is very important for social life and development. . In this sense, it is possible to carry out scientific research on the potential of creativity and innovation of law, to consistently apply the obtained results to the life of society, and thereby achieve the development of the country.

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