

THE CORE OF LEGAL CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

At the core of legal culture, in our opinion, consists of two main functions: 1) adaptive, that is, socialization, and 2) functions of forming a culture of civic sense, which is considered a condition for the effectiveness of all social mechanisms. The culture of civic sense is a culture based on the diversity of opinions that form an active person in the political and legal sphere, and it balances the active and inactive social movements of individuals. This is how the strength of the civil society is created, the ability of a person to implement his political and legal decisions is formed, and the sense of social responsibility develops.

Keywords: the core of legal culture: components, types. Legal mentality and legal ideology, the importance of legal consciousness in the mechanism of legal regulation. Legal nihilism and legal idealism. Legal culture: concept, structure and levels. Legal education is a necessary condition for raising legal awareness and legal culture.

Considering the functions of legal culture as a whole should not give rise to the impression that the system of legal culture consists of complete harmony and that everything is perfectly regulated in it. "Alienation" is a term widely used in all socio-political literature, as it is known, it can also be applied to the problem of alienation in today's society. In our society, it is observed that most of them stay away from participation in social life. Of course, people may refuse to be active in social life for various reasons, because of their busyness, because of general laziness, and finally, because they do not understand the legal system well enough to actively participate in its functioning. This is normal, of course. Because although citizens and their associations can participate in political life, they are not obliged to do so. Exercising political rights is a matter of free choice.

The process of denial of alienation from social and political life is not over yet. The historical inactivity of many years has not yet ended. This is more clearly manifested in the storm of conflicts that society is facing in the process of forming a new legal culture.

In fact, we witnessed that during the totalitarian regime, the state knew its rights well and firmly protected its interests, and the state's interests were always higher than the interests of society and people. The unique aspect of the Constitution of our independent country, the difference from the old laws, is that it defines the provision of human rights as a priority. However, unfortunately, many people, even a number of employees working in the field of law enforcement, do not deeply understand this. Unfortunately, the new way of thinking is being absorbed into their consciousness very slowly, their outlook is slowly changing.

Of course, there are certain objective reasons for this. This situation is genetically connected with the environment of the Shura system, which determined the development and education in business practice. A vicious circle was formed in it, unhealthy phenomena in practice created unhealthy trends in the social consciousness and ultimately in the culture. And they, in turn, find it difficult to return to real life, which has its own conflicts. All this has led to bare practicality, the formation of negative adaptability, and the pushing back of the content of a true legal culture.

It was for this reason that the first call was made in the sixth session of the Oliy Majlis for a reason: "Formation of new values and skills in respect of human rights and freedoms in the population, and as a result, to develop respect for and observance of human rights at the national level." It is critical to create a culture focused on...

We need to change people's old psychology and form a new legal consciousness in them. Let it be so that everyone deeply feels that human freedoms are at the same time a certain duty, obligation and responsibility.

Indeed, "for each stage of the historical development of law and the state, the concept of a person, the subject of law, and the corresponding ideas about his rights and obligations, his freedom and freedom are characteristic..."

Human rights are, first of all, recognition of a person's legal capacity in a certain field of social relations and the fact that he is a legal subject.

Taking these considerations into account, it is effective to use time, to connect legal culture with social life, to improve the mechanism of exercising political power, cultural and political ideas and values, legal instructions, and all aspects of legal behavior and activity. requires the consistent implementation of the "National Program for Raising the Level of Legal Culture in Society" aimed at its implementation.

"In short, we have to repeatedly talk about the need to raise the legal consciousness and legal culture of our people and citizens. In this place, a lot depends on our leaders, those who protect these laws and rights. The most important thing is that they should be an example to others in fulfilling the requirements of the law and obeying the law.

However, legal culture does not come to a person by itself. A person, society, and the state will have to spend a lot of effort to educate a person with a high legal culture. After all, it is highly legal culture is the foundation of a democratic society and an expression of the maturity of the legal system. It is a factor that actively influences various life processes in the society, helps the cohesion of citizens and all social groups, ensures and strengthens the integrity and stability of the society. Respect for the law is one of the main requirements of the legal society and the effective functioning of political and legal systems. At the same time, the legal culture is a component of the universal culture, it is not just a part of the general culture, but its core, foundation and basis. That is why it is possible to achieve the formation of legal culture only through the implementation of legal education.

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