

Exposure of Lawful Values of Democratic State and Fundamentals of Fair Society

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ABSTRACT— *This article analyzed the issues of improving the legal culture in society, theoretical and legal analysis of the concept of legal culture, in particular, its legal, professional, professional and professional knowledge of legal culture. analysis of theoretical types.*

keywords— *legal culture, group legal culture, legal culture of society, individual (individual) culture, group culture, legal culture of society, common legal culture, professional (professional) legal culture, theoretical legal culture.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The basis of the ideal society in which the people of Uzbekistan strive, the basis of their relations is the high spirituality and the developed political and legal culture. After all, the legal culture of the law-governed state and the educational community should also be worth it. The legal culture is an important indicator of the spiritual maturity of civil society, the development of statehood and the maturity of the legal system, a factor that reflects the essence of relations in it.

The revival of the spiritual and cultural values of the people, in turn, requires persistent pursuit of the noble goals, a thorough analysis of the present and future legal awareness and culture, and a scientifically sound assessment of it. Therefore, the improvement of legal awareness and culture in building civil society in the country is one of the most urgent issues facing our state.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev noted, "It is necessary to emphasize the importance and importance of the Constitution in raising the legal awareness and culture of our citizens and in increasing their political activity"[1,2,3].

Therefore, today it is necessary to further improve the efficiency of legal awareness and legal culture of the population, to introduce modern methods of raising legal awareness of citizens in combination with social and political changes, as well as to protect the population, especially the youth from harmful information. Enhancement of legal awareness and legal culture in society with the aim of forming legal immunity is based on the principle of "person - family - mahalla - educational institution - organization - society". Advice, including the National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Free Public Consultation Portal, as of July 1, 2019, including the National Database of Laws and the Supplementary Legal Information System by the Ministry of Justice as of January 1, 2020. Creation of legal information system.uz The Decree of the President of

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the Republic of Uzbekistan “On cardinal improvement of the system of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society” was marked [4,5].

II. METHODOLOGY

Literature has a different interpretation of culture. To summarize, culture refers to the system of material and spiritual wealth that human beings create in the economic, social, political, and spiritual life of society, and which they produce to meet their needs.

Culture, as it turns out, represents human activity in the creation and development of material and spiritual wealth. It is the product of human intelligence, talent and hard work. Certainly, culture is a complex, multifaceted spiritual and social phenomenon, encompassing the material, technical, economic, socio-political and other spheres of social life and all the benefits of human labor. In general, all the material and spiritual wealth created by the masses enters the culture.

Culture refers to the creation, use, and application of scientific and technological achievements, the production and social skills of people, the social organization of labor, the organization of health care, the distribution of knowledge and knowledge among the population, and implementation of higher education, literature and art, social, philosophical, religious ideas and so on.

In society, culture is divided into two major types: material and spiritual, depending on the two main types of production: material and spiritual. Material culture refers to all the material wealth created by man in the process of production and that serves the material life. Material culture itself is divided into a number of types: production and technical culture, farming culture, labor culture, engineering culture, culinary culture and more.

The second type of culture is spiritual culture. It includes the results of human mind and spiritual creative activity. The spiritual culture is the external and inner spiritual world of the human being, which consists of a combination of science, philosophy, art, literature, ethics, religion, law, politics, education, education and so on. Culture is a universal phenomenon that is equal to all. For example, statuses, literature, architectural masterpieces, scientific and technological achievements, transportation and communications are all owned by everyone.

It is well-known that the spirituality, culture, and legal culture of the society are extremely complex and multifaceted social phenomena. The culture of society is a historically formed system of universal moral and ethical values, according to which lifestyle is established and social relations between people are regulated. Legal culture is an integral part of the general culture of society. Legal culture is a particularly important social phenomenon. If we want to visualize the specifics that make up this, it is important to realize that it is, in fact, the sum total of all positive legal developments in the movement, including the achievements of legal thinking, legal techniques and legal practice. Legal culture refers to the legal life of the society, its legal reality, the system of moral and legal values gained in the development of legal awareness, and the regulation of social relations in order to establish law and order in the country. is understood.

The notions of “legal superstructure”, “legal system” and “legal culture” need to be differentiated according to their theoretical burden and social purpose. The category of legal superstition reveals the role of legal phenomena in the social system, first of all, in relation to the economic basis of society. The concept of the legal system is primarily used as an indication of the internal links of legal events, their emergence, structure, and the

need for internal links that allow for the integrity of the constitutional elements and their ability to be considered as an inseparable system. The concept of "legal culture" characterizes the importance of legal reality, the state of its development, and the success of cultural development. After all, the legal culture of civil society is a guarantee of the rights and freedoms of an individual, the conditions of human rights, its legal protection and civic activity, and it mobilizes the government to ensure the legal status of the person. Also, it is necessary to differentiate the categories of legal system, legal culture and the mechanism of legal regulation by their scope.

Legal culture is a comprehensive, multidimensional phenomenon, and it is difficult to fit it into one definition. In addition to the aforementioned features and features, the legal culture also includes:

- understanding of legal reality, that is, a certain state of legal consciousness;
- general cultural conditions, educational level of the society;
- public's knowledge of law, laws, high respect for norms of law, their authority;
- High quality of lawmaking and law enforcement processes;
- Effective methods of legal activity, lawmaking, law enforcement, management and other activities;
- unconditional obedience of citizens and officials to the law.

It should be noted that the legal culture envisages a certain knowledge of the fundamentals of the existing legislation and the skills to use it. Without the necessary knowledge of the legal system of the society and current legislation, citizens cannot exercise their rights and duties and protect their interests.

The term "legal culture" is used to describe the legal system and legal framework of a society. The analysis of the legal culture of society focuses on the level of development of legal events, the definition and interpretation of legal values, human rights and freedoms, the state of protection of citizens in society. The concept of "legal culture" implies an assessment of the quality of legal life in a particular society, comparing it with other advanced legal standards, ideals, and values.

According to Academician Sh. Urazaev, "legal culture is a broad understanding of the maturity, development of the legal system, the state of legality, the attitude of people to legal requirements, the law, the level of legal awareness of the general public, and their intolerance to human rights violations."

All issues related to legal regulation of social relations, observance of rights and interests of legal entities and individuals, observance of legal norms, knowledge of and respect for legal requirements depend on the level of legal culture of people.

As noted above, the phenomenon of legal culture and the level of legal life play a special role in the legal framework of society. Many definitions of legal culture are presented in the legal, philosophical and socio-political literature. Focusing on their interpretation and analysis will help define the methodological core of the research topic.

V.I. Kaminskaya and R.A. Ratinov describe the concept of legal culture as "a system of material and ideal elements that affect the sphere of law, their perception in the minds and behavior of people"[3]

V.S. Salnikov describes legal culture as a special social phenomenon, which can be perceived as a legal state of the person and society, which should be systematized according to different circumstances. According to R.I. Khachaturov, legal culture is defined by the whole social, spiritual, political and economic system of legal life, the level of legal activity, legal documents, the level of development of legal consciousness and the legal status of the subject (human, various groups, the whole population). The state of development of human rights

and freedoms is also reflected in the level of state and civil society guarantees. According to the legal scientist E.G. Agranovskaya, legal culture is the views, evaluations, beliefs and aspirations of the importance, necessity and social importance of legal rights and obligations, creating a positive attitude towards law, legality and law and order. System [5].

Legal culture includes specific methods of legal existence (law enforcement agencies, constitutional oversight, etc.), laws and legal systems as a result of legal activity, and judicial practice. Law making should also be understood as a product of legal culture and of legal value. After all, the legal culture is the quality of legal life of the society, the degree of guarantee of human rights and freedoms by the state and society, as well as the recognition, understanding and observance of the rights by each member of society.

There are different approaches to the definition of the “legal culture”. However, in all definitions, legal culture acts as a social phenomenon, linked to a person and his or her work, a positive aspect of that activity and a progressive mindset.

With regard to the content of legal culture, there is no consensus among legal scholars on this subject. For example, V.V. Salnikov incorporates into the content of legal culture the patterns of behavior set in society, as well as legal and legal awareness, legal relationships, legality, and legal activities of subjects. It focuses on the functionality of the legal culture and distinguishes between the direct and non-legal activities in the legal field, but the activities related to the enforcement of law (television, journalism, film, literature, etc.). .

It should be noted that the content of legal culture includes not only legality, but also legal awareness. It also includes the high level of legal awareness of the population, how well the population is aware of the rights, how well they mastered the legal values, how well the legal activity is developed, and the legislation that enshrines the rights of members of society. Among them, state legislation is of utmost importance. The level of legal culture of society is also reflected in law enforcement documents. These elements of legal culture are inextricably intertwined, each of which is manifested in the other, so their differentiation is conditional.

From a sociological perspective, the legal culture of civil society is as follows:

- The system of norms, reflecting the will of the law-governed state and civil society;
- legal awareness as a system of moral perception of the legal existence;
- the level of awareness of legal entities operating in the system of legal institutions, government agencies and public organizations, providing legal oversight and enforcement;
- legal behavior and legal activity.

Usually legal content includes knowledge of law, attitude to law, skills of legal behavior. Thus, a person with a high legal culture should be able to focus on the legislation, have a positive legal awareness, be aware of and respect the law and, if necessary, properly implement it in conflict situations. Consequently, legal culture is a way of thinking, norms, standards of behavior, and the legal mentality of society as a whole.

Legal culture is the level of legal knowledge, conscious attitude to the rights, respect and observance of rights.

Legal culture is an integral part of the general culture of society. Therefore, legal culture is a system of moral and legal values that reflect the legal life of the society, its legal reality, normative legal documents, the level of progress achieved in the development of legal consciousness, and the rule of law in order to establish law and order in the country. implementation of relationship regulation.

Subjective content may indicate the legal culture of an individual (individual), group or society.

The legal culture of the individual implies respect for the right and proper awareness of the right.

A person with a legal culture should: 1) have a certain level of knowledge of legal norms; 2) have a positive legal awareness, that is, respect for the right; 3) characterized by respect for the rights.

Consequently, the legal culture of the individual is a unit of legal knowledge, a positive attitude towards the law, and a lawful behavior. Practical experience, the environment, the media, and others serve as a source of legal knowledge. They are directly dependent on the level of education, age, occupation and so on. Knowledge of the law is a factor of lawful conduct. It is impossible to imagine a high legal culture without high moral qualities, legal behavior and legal activity.

The legal culture of the group is specific to some social groups, especially professional lawyers. It depends on the legal awareness of this group. It is directly influenced by the recognized legal values in the society and the legal aspirations of certain individuals. Group legal culture is specific to some social groups, especially professional lawyers. It depends on the legal awareness of this group. It is directly influenced by the recognized legal values in the society and the legal aspirations of certain individuals. The legal culture of youth constitutes an independent and very important part of group culture. It is formed in educational institutions and public associations. In some cases, this legal culture is marginal to the community, which may include deviations from generally accepted standards of behavior.

The legal culture of society is a component of the spiritual values created by society. It encompasses all types of behavior and actions related to the use of legal instruments to regulate legal dialogue and social relations. It is determined by the level of social awareness, the state and character of the legislation, and the level of stability of the existing legal order in the country. The legal culture of the society is directly related to the general cultural level of the population, interacts with political, spiritual, aesthetic and other forms of culture, and completeness, development and provision of human (civil) rights and freedoms; legality and legal order; development of legal science and legal education in the society.

Along with the above, it is possible to list the usual, professional (professional), theoretical types of the subjects according to the level (level) of the legal culture of the subjects.

Normal legal culture is limited to the everyday life of people. It is used by people in their daily activities for the realization of subjective rights and for the tasks entrusted to them.

The legal culture at the professional level is characteristic of those who are constantly engaged in legal activities in the course of their professional activities. This level is characterized by a high level of knowledge of law and legal issues, an understanding of the goals and objectives of legal activity. Professional legal culture is the acquisition of special legal knowledge, deep understanding of laws and regulations, as well as the sources of law, a proper understanding of the principles of law and legal regulation, a professional approach to the practice of law and its application. level. Accordingly, for each lawyer this level of training and special training is a requirement of the professional and legal culture. The legal, including professional and legal culture of lawyers can be approached from two perspectives: the relative (axiological) category and the meaningful category. In the first approach, it is understood as a qualitative state of the legal life of society at each particular stage of development. This will enable coverage and evaluation of legal life in general and key areas of legal activity.

Theoretical level is not only the knowledge of the law, but also a high level of understanding of its deep

properties and values, the mechanism of action, the factors influencing the effectiveness of the law.

All three levels of legal culture are important for the development of society.

However, professional legal culture is of particular importance as it defines the work of all government institutions and the entire state apparatus. The importance of the theoretical legal culture is that it reflects the level of development of legal science. Juridical science forms the scientific basis for the formation of the state legal policy, which defines the strategy and tactics of development of legal life of the country.

As noted by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. A Karimov, “the level of legal culture is not only about knowledge of laws, but also awareness of legal information. It is a culture of observing and obeying laws. It means the need to respect the justice and apply to the courts to protect their rights. Legal culture means refusing to use illegal forces to resolve various conflicts. ”

The legal culture of society is a component of the spiritual values created by society. It covers all types of behavior and actions related to the use of legal means to regulate legal communication and social relations. The legal culture of society is determined by the level of social consciousness, the state and character of the legislation, and the degree of stability of the existing legal order in the country. It is directly related to the general cultural level of the population, interacts with the political, spiritual, aesthetic and other types of culture of the population, and the completeness, development and provision of human (civil) rights and freedoms; legality and legal order; development of legal science and legal education in the society.

Legal culture is, in essence, a unique cultural and legal expression of creative, theoretical and practical activities of people. In turn, all existing approaches to culture in the world science can be divided into three groups: anthropological, sociological and philosophical.

In the anthropological approach culture is understood as a whole set of human beings, unlike nature. In sociological terms culture is defined as a set of spiritual values, where culture is defined as a component of social life.

III. RESULT

Finally, in a philosophical approach, culture is interpreted as a purely analytically relevant phenomenon, independent of social development.

The legal culture of society is incorporated into the law itself, legal awareness, legal relations, legality and law and order, lawmaking and enforcement activities, the criteria for its political evaluation of the functioning and development of constituents of law, and other legal activities. Legal culture is increasingly integrated into the mechanism of functioning of the legal system and legal framework in the context of the emerging civil society and the rule of law. But they cannot be imagined without human presence.

Legal culture cannot be imagined without a person and his or her worldview, without these activities and progressive thinking. Consequently, a person participates in the functioning and development of legal reality as a clearly expressed social person. At the same time, it is important to focus on the future development of the individual and society. Legal culture can only be fully manifested in the general relation to social development. A true culture cannot be imagined without the inheritance of the best of the past and its current course of action. Otherwise the legal culture will lose its content.

In conclusion, as President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev said, "... it is important to improve the legal culture and to educate citizens in the spirit of respect for the law". In its turn, improvement in this area becomes one of the main requirements for respect for the law, effective functioning of the legal community, political and legal systems.

IV. CONCLUSION

Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions. Authors are strongly encouraged not to call out multiple figures or tables in the conclusion—these should be referenced in the body of the paper.

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