



THE ROLE OF LEGAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL SOCIETY AND PUBLIC CONTROL

Umarov Murodjon Mamatkarim o'g'li

Teacher of the Department of Philosophical and Historical Sciences

Namangan State Pedagogical Institute

murodbekumarov0512@gmail.com

+998946745040 <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-0202-0888>

Abstract

This article discusses the essence of the concepts of legal consciousness and legal culture, their role in the development of society and their importance in increasing personal responsibility. The formation of legal consciousness, citizens' respect for the law and the rise of legal culture are analyzed as important factors in the stability of a democratic society. The article also pays special attention to the issues of strengthening legal knowledge among young people, preventing offenses and strengthening civic responsibility. Ways to increase a person's social activity and adherence to the principles of legality through legal education and enlightenment are shown.

Keyword: Legal consciousness, legal culture, personal responsibility, civil society, legal education, legality, offense, democratic society, legal education, social activity.

Introduction

Raising the legal consciousness of civil society is one of the main and urgent issues of today. Because people living in a democratic and civil society form civil society. Views on civil society and the rule of law are mentioned in the works of such theorists as Aristotle, T. Hobbes, Cicero, John Salisbury, J. Locke, as well as in the research works and works of Uzbek scientists and researchers. Aristotle in his Politics about civil society describes several families as groups that unite in associations to achieve goals other than satisfying daily needs and other goals. At first, a village is formed. Later, it is said that villages will give rise to colonies [5]. President Sh. Mirziyoyev's "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan" also sets out ideas about the role of civil society institutions in the development of society. At the same time, the "Development

Strategy” for 2022-2026 also sets out specific goals for the social, economic, cultural, political and defense development of the country, and within the framework of these goals, extensive work has been carried out and continues.

Within the framework of the National Program for Improving Legal Culture in Society, a number of tasks have been set for the system of improving the legal awareness and legal culture of citizens. In this regard, specific tasks have been set for all relevant bodies, including the Supreme Assembly, the Cabinet of Ministers and other bodies. In particular, it is envisaged to develop legal education to improve the legal education and legal upbringing of citizens.

The basis of any society is the individual, a person. He embodies various cultural manifestations. In particular, there are such types as aesthetic, moral, ecological, political and legal consciousness and culture. One of these is legal consciousness and culture. As civil society develops, raising the legal consciousness and culture of the population living in it is recognized as a key task.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

A deep study of this issue requires taking into account various aspects. Therefore, since the legal culture of individuals in the process of applying law is different, the approach will also be different. While Aristotle covered the initial theoretical foundations of the concept of civil society, Cicero tried to base civil society on various ideas. John Salisbury analyzed the relationship between society and power. John Locke studied civil society in his work Two Principles of Government within the framework of the concept of natural rights. Today, civil society is also studied as a system that organizes state power in political, legal and organizational terms. Chapter XIII of the Constitution directly discusses the institutions of civil society. In particular, Article 69 of the Constitution states that “Institutions of civil society, including public associations and other non-governmental non-profit organizations, citizens' self-government bodies, and the mass media constitute the basis of civil society”[1;40].

In this regard, our great scholars who lived and worked in our country also emphasized that it is possible to achieve moral culture through education and, as a result, legal consciousness and culture. Ibn Sina stated in his “Treatise on Ethics” that any person performs his actions consciously and mentally foresees their results. Therefore, actions taken in harmony with the interests of society based on a specific

goal always lead to positive results. They form a sense of trust in it by members of society.

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

The development of legal culture is the expansion of the scope of individual rights and freedoms, the increase in the level of their protection. At the center of legal development are all legal instruments, mechanisms and institutions aimed at strengthening the status of the individual, his rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, as well as the highest value in culture, the person, who is the criterion of all things. Legal education and legal training should be considered as important factors of legal development, the development of legal culture, factors that can accelerate or slow down legal development [4:49]. Any society sets clear tasks and goals for its population to carry out certain activities. And this society fulfills this goal and the task arising from it. If the goal is clear, the task will also be clear. It is not always justified to say that in a society where the rule of law prevails, legal awareness and culture will be at a sufficient level. The reason is that the insufficient implementation of work to instill in the minds of the population the ideas of maintaining a balance between personal interests and the interests of society in the process of improving legal awareness and legal culture creates the basis for the emergence of law violations such as crime in society. In order to prevent such situations, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 10, 2019 “On radically improving the system for improving legal awareness and legal culture in society” established the organization of systematic and comprehensive legal awareness activities as one of the priority tasks of state bodies and organizations, based on the conceptual idea “High legal culture is a guarantee of the country's development” so that all segments of the population can achieve legal literacy, have a high level of legal awareness, and apply their legal knowledge in everyday life [3].

In our country, significant work has been done to increase the legal awareness and legal culture of the population, and on August 29, 1997, the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the “National Program for Improving Legal Culture in Society”. It reflected the fact that increasing the level of legal culture of the population largely depends on the knowledge of legislative, executive and judicial officials, encouraging the implementation of the scientific foundations of legal culture, organizing socio-legal research, and other issues [2]. However, due to the

changing times and the changing level of thinking of citizens, the task of updating this national program was set, and as a result, the adoption of the Presidential Decree “On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” of February 7, 2017, the Law “On the Dissemination and Use of Legal Information” of September 7, 2017, the Presidential Decree “On Measures to Radically Improve the Activities of Justice Bodies and Institutions in the Implementation of State Legal Policy” of April 13, 2018, the Presidential Decree “On Radically Improving the System for Raising Legal Awareness and Legal Culture in Society” of January 9, 2019, and other regulatory and legal documents allow for increasing the legal literacy of free civil society.

The development of legal consciousness and legal culture of citizens serves as a significant impetus for the development of society.

Legal culture is a separate social phenomenon that can be perceived as a symbol of the legal status of society and the individual. All issues related to the theory of legal culture need to be studied in detail. At the same time, in each specific case, one or another aspect, which is strictly defined, prevails in understanding various manifestations of culture. For example, when approaching from the point of view of increasing the human factor in legal life, ensuring the formation of enlightenment, it becomes clear, first of all, that attention should be paid to the content of legal culture. Legal culture cannot exist without a person and without the activity that determines his worldview, without the progressive direction of such activity and thinking.

Legal culture is the attitude of the individual and society to legal norms, respect for the law, a set of legal knowledge and skills. A high legal culture is manifested in citizens' awareness of their rights, their activeness in protecting them, and their cooperation with state bodies.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be noted that the development of legal culture is an expansion of the scope of individual rights and freedoms, an increase in the level of their protection. At the center of legal development are all legal instruments, mechanisms and institutions aimed at strengthening the status of the individual, his rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, as well as the highest value in culture, the criterion of all things.

The legal culture of society is considered the basis for ensuring the freedom and security of the individual, human rights, guaranteeing his legal protection and social activity. Consequently, the legal culture of the individual shows how important the principles of trust, brotherhood and justice and fairness are in the relationship between members of society.

REFERENCES

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi – T.: “O‘zbekiston” 2023-yil – 40 b. // <https://lex.uz/docs/-6445145#-6445696> [murojaat qilingan sana: 12.02.2026]
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining “Jamiyatda huquqiy madaniyatni yuksaltirish milliy dasturi to‘g‘risida”gi 466-I-son qarori, 29.08.1997-yil <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-249352>
3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Jamiyatda huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyatni yuksaltirish tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni, 09.01.2019 yildagi PF-5618-son// <https://lex.uz/docs/-4149765#-4154013> [murojaat qilingan sana: 13.02.2026]
4. U.Tadjixanov. A.Saidov. Huquqiy madaniyat nazariyasi. Darslik I tom O‘zR.IIV Akademiyasi, 1998-yil. – B. 49. (316)
5. Aristotel. Siyosat. J.Benjamin tarjimasi // <https://classics.mit.edu/Aristotle/politics.1.one.html>
6. Karimov Sherzod Abdumalik o'g'li, & Umarov Murodjon Mamatkarim o'g'li. (2025). O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi- Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyotining huquqiy poydevori. In Latin American Journal of Education (Vol. 5, Number 07, pp. 532–539). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17978124>
7. Xabibullayeva, M. A. Umarov.M.M (2024). O‘zbekiston Respublikasida fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarini rivojlantirishda jamoatchilik nazoratining rolini kuchaytirish. Innovative Development in Educational Activities, 3(13), 104-108.