

The role of legal education in improving the culture of international communication

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Annotation: This article reveals international harmony is acting as a factor of self-determination of nations, non-discrimination of other nations, social development and equal rights of nations. In all spheres of science, education and production, mutual cooperation activities of representatives of different nationalities are being organized

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In the world, international harmony is acting as a factor of self-determination of nations, non-discrimination of other nations, social development and equal rights of nations. In all spheres of science, education and production, mutual cooperation activities of representatives of different nationalities are being organized. However, in some countries, inter-ethnic conflicts are used as a means to achieve political goals of a group of people. Therefore, it is of urgent importance to maintain peace in the world, to ensure the continuity of humanity, to form a desire to abandon national and racial conflicts in the minds of the new generation, and to develop new mechanisms for uniting international forces to improve inter-ethnic relations.

In the world, scientific research is being conducted to study the history of nations, the role of inter-ethnic relations in the system of state administration, and the role of historical figures in maintaining equality in inter-ethnic relations. Determining the influence of ideology on the self-awareness of nations, attention is being paid to the improvement of the mechanisms of maintaining the moral spirit of the nation in the situation of economic crisis. However, the escalation of national conflicts requires the improvement of scientific research work on determining the directions of achieving inter-ethnic harmony in the third millennium, when man-made civilization has developed.

In Uzbekistan, interethnic harmony is developing as a factor of social development, international cooperation, increasing the prestige of the social state, legal protection of the interests, rights and freedoms of representatives of all nationalities is provided. In 138 national cultural centers established in 1992 under the International Center, traditions, religious beliefs, languages of all nations are preserved, and their equal rights with the representatives of the titular nation are ensured. Heydar Aliyev Avenue, the first president of Azerbaijan, Makhtumkuli Avenue, the great poet of Turkmenistan, the statue of Abay, the poet of Kazakhstan, the celebration of his 100th and 110th anniversaries at the school named after Mukhtar Avezov, the statue of Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli, etc. since 2017, freedom in political relations with Central Asian countries has been acting as a mechanism for strengthening inter-ethnic harmony. Therefore, researching the historical and scientific aspects of maintaining inter-ethnic relations and determining its priority directions are gaining ideological importance. In the current period, the existence of countries facing certain imbalances in ensuring the stability of inter-ethnic relations is a concern of the world community. That is why it is considered one of the urgent tasks to bring about fundamental positive changes in the activities of countries that do not care about the interests of other nations and fall into the trap of nationalism, nationalism, national disputes, and conflicts. Because in the country where such conditions prevail, putting one nation against another, and the efforts to achieve national superiority can bring many disasters on the people. It is necessary to develop new conceptual approaches and paradigms that serve to carry out scientific-theoretical and practical reforms in the regulation of international relations in order to prevent such negative situations. In this process, it is necessary to pay special attention to the following:

- effective use of intelligence potential in eliminating nationalism in all its forms and manifestations;

- purposeful use of constructive ideas that reflect the high human qualities, values and culture characteristic of nations against false nationalists' ideas of national identity, national language, national psyche, national consciousness, national pride, national-cultural traditions, reflected by emotions;
- to encourage the activity of centers that promote constructive ideas that serve to politicize the nation and fight against destructive ideas such as chauvinism, racism, and fascism, which have left a mark on the stage of history with their evil actions;
- development of priorities for directing the factors that unite the nation in terms of language, territory and ethno-culture to positive goals;
- bringing the socio-political and legal reforms to a more advanced stage regarding the level of citizens' self-awareness in the formation of the nation;
- formation of innovation and development programs related to education system, mass media activities and other such institutions in order to form inter-ethnic relations in the direction of positive goals;
- acceleration of strategic socio-political, legal and spiritual reforms to ensure the unity of inter-ethnic relations in the development of new paradigm approaches to the process of self-awareness and self-organization of each nation;
- development of solid constructive ideas against informational and psychological attacks that threaten the security of interethnic relations and their implementation in the life of society;
- studying the dynamics of legislative policy in multinational countries and making the necessary proposals;
- inculcating the idea of solidarity in the mind, meaning of life and daily lifestyle of every citizen in strengthening inter-ethnic relations.

In this sense, the paradigm of inter-ethnic relations appears as a system of alternative conceptual approaches that includes social reality and strategic changes.

Taking into account the conditions of national, religious, socio-political, and demographic diversity in modern development, the UN "Declaration of Principles of Tolerance" was adopted, and the Russian Federation adopted the National Tolerance Program. Because modern civilization is pulling all nations to universal integration on the basis of national unity. Social cooperation in national development relies on democracy and the rule of law, regardless of its level. Therefore, the legal culture of the population is an important factor in the democratic renewal of the society and the modernization of the country. In this sense, the Constitution and other legal and regulatory documents focus on education as the most important factor in its implementation, while ensuring the principle of tolerance in the life of society. In fact, education is the most important for us in preventing intolerance and impatience is a method. In the work of spiritual and educational education among the population, legal education is of decisive importance in the democratization of society and the stable development of mechanisms of market relations. Tolerance, i.e. education of tolerance, is formed among young people by acquiring the skills to protect their rights and freedoms, the ability to demand legitimacy in social relations, and to protect their interests through law enforcement organizations when they are violated.

The culture of inter-ethnic communication plays an important role in the democratization, modernization and implementation of reforms in our country, as well as in the strengthening and stability of inter-ethnic harmony, cooperation. In a broad sense, the culture of interethnic communication can be called a strong, powerful spiritual factor that ensures harmony between nations. The culture of inter-ethnic communication emphasizes the influence of national cultures on each other and harmony between nations. Issues of formation and education of the culture of inter-ethnic dialogue are very urgent for Uzbekistan.

In our republic, there are opportunities and conditions for carrying out such a task. For example, the tolerance characteristic of the indigenous peoples of Central Asia, including the Uzbek people, has become a part of the culture and mentality of the Uzbek people for thousands of years. Tolerance is one of the strong foundations of building a legal democratic state, civil society, and is an important guarantee of our spiritual development. One of the directions of the national policy carried out in our republic is the formation of inter-ethnic harmony, which has three aspects:

1. The influence of the culture of interethnic harmony, tolerance and communication on each other;
2. Harmony between them;
3. It is necessary to take into account the tolerance and generosity characteristic of the mentality of the Uzbek people and its role in harmonizing national relations.

Uzbekistan has created all opportunities for the optimal development of inter-ethnic relations. This has a positive effect on the formation of a common citizen mentality in all peoples living in Uzbekistan. There is a legal guarantee for this: as stated in Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the same rights and freedoms and are equal before the law, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social status." "The Republic of Uzbekistan ensures respect for the languages, customs and traditions of all nations and peoples living in its territory, and creates conditions for their development."

Basing the national policy of Uzbekistan on the principles of humanitarianism and democracy allows the participation of not only the Uzbek people, but also other peoples living in Uzbekistan in the processes of national revival that took place during the period of independence. The culture of interethnic communication is an integral part of spiritual life, universal culture, and as an indicator of the development of society, it strengthens the rapprochement, understanding, and friendship of nations.

The formation of the culture of inter-ethnic dialogue will give good results only if it is carried out in harmony with the formation of higher feelings such as national self-awareness, national pride, and national pride. Because, a person with a high level of national identity awareness, national pride and pride will not have nationalism, nationalism, and a tendency to put his nation above other nations. The culture of inter-ethnic communication has been formed and developed side by side with political, economic, and spiritual processes for hundreds of years, thus becoming one of the important factors of social development. On this basis, this culture helps to form and strengthen inter-ethnic, universal civil unity.

The importance of the culture of interethnic communication and tolerance for a person is that the person who possesses it meets the high demands of the society in terms of spiritual, moral and intellectual qualities. The need to form such a culture also follows from the above-mentioned conclusion. Our state has adopted a number of normative documents on the legal regulation of education. For example, "National Program for Personnel Training" (1997), "Law on Education" (1997), "National Program for Improving Legal Culture in Society" (1997), "Improving Legal Education, Raising the Level of Legal Culture of the Population, Training Legal Personnel" of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on improving the system, improving the work of public opinion research" (1997), the decision of the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov "On the promotion of the national idea and increasing the efficiency of spiritual and educational work" and others serve as the legal basis of the national education policy.

"Due to independence, the attitude towards legal education, legal culture and legal consciousness has changed radically. Improving legal culture in society has become one of the main directions of state activity. The last decade can be called a period of legal progress, the purification of society and the emergence of new relations. It is impossible to achieve success without improving the legal knowledge and legal culture of the people. For this reason, changing the old views in the minds of our people and forming a new legal consciousness and legal culture in them has become a requirement of today's era.

The ultimate goal of the reforms, updates and changes implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan is to establish a democratic, legal state that corresponds to the age-old dreams and goals of our people. Our legal state, which is steadily emerging, is distinguished by a number of unique features and advantages. The source of the legal state being established in Uzbekistan is the people, which represents the will of the people of Uzbekistan, protects all their interests, and serves to realize their dreams.

The rule of law in a constitutional state means that all laws and regulations must be based on our constitution and not contradict it. Our humane democratic legal state is fully based on the generally recognized rules of international law and, recognizing it, protects the peace and security of citizens without limiting the rights, dignity and personality of people of different nationalities. Creates favorable conditions for integration with the world community.

It can be said that the legal basis of inter-ethnic relations was created to satisfy the rights and needs of every citizen living in our country. It ensures the equality and freedom of citizens, as well as giving equal voting rights to citizens opens a wide way for all citizens to actively participate in the life of the state and society due to the fact that all citizens are declared equal before the law, regardless of their race, nationality, religion and other characteristics. These provisions of our existing legislation fully comply with the norms of international law and indicate that the laws of Uzbekistan embody the democratic spirit and advanced achievements in world practice.

The choice to democratize social life and establish a legal state in our country increases the importance of using legal consciousness as a means of social regulation of the behavior of citizens, which is significant from the legal point of view. Legal consciousness not only helps a citizen to understand the purpose of legally significant actions, but also helps him to understand the situation in a comprehensive way. It is here that the division of consciousness into legal and illegal (against the law) occurs. Legal consciousness according to its regulatory capabilities only moral consciousness can compete with it. Also, a positive legal goal, that is, orientation to the legal culture of the society, serves as an important internal source of legal activity. It should be recognized separately that if a positive social legal goal is formed in every person, it can be said that the legal consciousness is clearly visible. Otherwise, i.e. in the absence of such a goal, a negative social-legal goal will take its place. In this regard, it is impossible not to mention the direct dependence of the social-legal purpose of legal consciousness on the aspect of respect for the law. In general, respect for rights can be recognized as a positive social-legal goal with full reason.

It should also be noted that social and legal goals have a great influence on the behavior of citizens. Goals indicate whether a person is "in accordance with the law" or "against the law", "to evade the law". It turns out that the internal legal orientation of citizens, that is, legal education, determines their behavior. Accordingly, his activity will be legal direction or against it. After all, legal infantilism, legal nihilism, distorted consciousness - all these are deformations of legal consciousness. In this regard, we cannot help but dwell on the problem of violation of the legal form of consciousness. Because such a disorder can appear in a relatively mild form or, on the contrary, in an extremely ugly and dangerous color. Consequently, the following widespread types of legal consciousness deformation (disruption) also indicate this.

Legal consciousness and legal culture are an important foundation in the formation of national ideology. If legal views prevail among citizens, the establishment of civil society and the strengthening of the foundations of a democratic legal state will happen quickly. So, independence gave us a great opportunity - broad thinking, free living and free participation in government. In the realization of such rights, the high legal culture of every citizen can make our work more effective.

As long as this is the case, the wide use of various means and methods, promotion and propaganda work in the formation of legal consciousness of citizens, in this field comprehensive stimulation of actions and initiatives, increasing citizen activity in the implementation of laws is defined as an important principle. The national program is an important guiding document not only for law-propaganda bodies, but also for all state and public structures and citizens. Therefore, wide promotion of legal culture is directly related to the solution of all issues in this program. The fact that a number of legal institutions and state and public structures are participating in the implementation of the program also shows that this area is given importance as a priority direction.

It should be noted that electronic information is our life now cannot be imagined without media, in particular, television and radio. Today, they are at the same time an information space, a social, political, spiritual and educational pulpit, and at the same time, they serve as a place for people to increase their legal knowledge. Today, the main national TV and radio channels in our country ensure the right of the population to have impartial and truthful information, increase the cultural level, knowledge and worldview of our compatriots, fully understand our ancient traditions, customs and national values, so that everyone can master their rights. organizes meaningful shows about real justice and legal education, showing the inextricable connection with the historical fate and psyche of the people.

It should not be forgotten that it is necessary to combine legal education and legal education in improving our legal culture. When describing a person's legal culture, serious attention should be paid to the following aspects:

- fully understand the content of legal norms;
- to treat the constitution and laws with deep respect;
- increasing legal activity;
- consider changes in laws as a means of protecting rights and freedoms;
- internal belief in the norms reflected in the law, habituation to compliance in the form of voluntary obedience.

It should be noted that human rights are reflected not only in the Constitution, but also in more than 100 laws adopted on its basis. All forms of human rights recognized in these laws are respected and strengthened as a supreme value. Indeed, one of the main ways to promote legal education and legal culture among citizens in

the society is to create a wide information field. The promotion of legal knowledge is not only the duty of legal experts, but also of the mass media.

In a legal democratic society, a good knowledge of the law has become a vital need for every citizen. Therefore, a person should not understand this knowledge as a privilege that gives him some advantage and should not try to use it to realize his personal interests. Let's imagine, if a person acts only for his own benefit, thinking that I know the law and can protect my interests based on the law, then he cannot be considered a legally civilized person. Because he pretended to know the law and forgot humanity. Laws are primarily based on humanity, high humanism. They require everyone to increase their rights and freedoms without harming or displeasing others. Because in addition to the rights and freedoms of a person, his duties and responsibilities towards the society and the state, and other citizens like him, are also strictly defined in the laws. It should not be forgotten that a person with legal culture considers living according to the law as the meaning of his life, not because he is afraid of laws, but because he respects the law and sees the will of the people in its image. The mentioned considerations mean that it is important to raise the legal culture of citizens in a democratic legal state. At this point, it is worth noting that a person has a high legal consciousness, sufficient knowledge, but lacks legal culture, he, as a citizen, does not fulfill his duty to his people and the Motherland may not fully understand his responsibility. Therefore, raising the legal culture of citizens, especially young people, is an important condition of ideological education. As long as any culture is based on high consciousness and thinking, legal culture also requires the formation of legal thinking and worldview in people.

The legal culture of the people's legal way of thinking is manifested in the perception of legal life, its historical foundations, traditions related to national statehood, legal values that have become the spiritual property of the people, its attitude to the legal authority, assessment of legal realities, participation in it or not. It is known that all the reforms implemented in our independent country are aimed at the noble goals of perfectly realizing human interests and creating a prosperous lifestyle for our people. The successful solution of these tasks in a short period of time is also related to the steady and conscious activity of every member of our state and society. Legal culture has a broad meaning and indicates the behavior and attitude towards compliance with the rules established by the state. As there are civilized and uncivilized people in general, people are divided into legally civilized and legally uncivilized.

It is possible to create a national concept of the legal culture of Uzbekistan by summarizing the experience of the Uzbek people and the experience of other countries, forming the educational and legal base. In this sense, F. Musaev writes that "another aspect of legal culture is that it is closely related to legislation, enters into the process of strengthening legality, appears as a necessary condition of legality." Of course, solving this task requires many attempts, and we cannot claim to solve it completely. But we try to strive towards certain attempts, researches.

Legal culture is manifested not only in the level of knowledge of laws, but also in observing them, applying them and treating them with respect. That is why we are Islam, the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Karimov's Decree "On improving legal culture, raising the legal culture of the population, improving the system of legal personnel training, improving the work of public opinion research" adopted on June 25, 1997 and "On raising legal awareness and legal culture in society" dated August 29, 1997 It is necessary to carry out effective activities, realizing the acceptance of the national program. In fact, the great thinker of the East, Farabi, described the advanced methods of improving legal education in his time, and said, among other things, on behalf of Plato: "The most difficult task is to introduce the law. A person should build his position in accordance with the laws... The people need to feel the need for laws and study them deeply, because it will benefit the people themselves later. Otherwise, the purpose of the law cannot be achieved."

Depending on the level of development of the legal culture in the society, it is possible to assess how perfectly organized its legal system is. Legal culture appears as a decisive factor in the formation and operation of legal culture institutions in society, as well as in the process of organizing relations between the state and society. Legal culture is the legal experience acquired by mankind in the course of historical development, it does not freeze in one place, it is constantly growing and changing. Legal knowledge is of incomparable importance in the formation of perfect people in the life of society.

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Legal culture is the legal experience acquired by mankind in the course of historical development, it does not freeze in one place, it is constantly growing and changing. Legal knowledge is of incomparable importance in the formation of perfect people in the life of society. So, what is the level of legal consciousness of individuals living in society today? In covering the above topic, I began with a definition. Because the concepts of legal consciousness and legal culture are understood only by some people living in this society and those who work directly in this field. Why is that? We can't get enough of hearing sensational celebrity gossip, watching romantic soap operas, and reading endless stories about other people's lives. Is there any benefit to us? This is good on the one hand, but these do not affect the formation of our legal consciousness. This condition envelops a person in a narrow shell. As a result, indifference to changes in society (law) arises in a person. Stopping a person now and asking "what is the law?" If you ask, he will answer briefly: "knowing his rights". It is good to know this, but what about the rest of the rights (direct and indirect participation in the management of society and the state, election, participation in referendums, participation in meetings and demonstrations, membership in various organizations, submission of applications, complaints and proposals to state bodies and organizations)? This is the first case. In the second case, there is little interest in expressing one's opinion and making an objective assessment of renewal and change in the life of society and the state (creation of new laws). In order to be active in this regard, it is necessary to first of all explain to people their rights and legal rights and show it from life experience. Because legal and legal relations deny abstraction and rely on concrete reality.

Education of legal culture is a complex process that covers several areas related to human education. For example, spiritual, spiritual, moral, physical, cultural education of a person ultimately serves the formation of legal culture. In our opinion, society and the state are interested in educating socially active and law-abiding citizens. The state takes special care of the legal culture, which is a component of the cultural life of the society. The presence of internal harmony in the legislation, the absence of conflict between various legal documents, the creation of effective mechanisms that ensure strict compliance with the laws are necessary to educate citizens in the spirit of obedience to the laws, to form a sense of respect for the law in everyone.

Legal culture, as a system of spiritual and moral, legal values, is expressed in the achieved level of development of the legal situation, in normative legal documents, and finally in legal consciousness. In accordance with the listed factors, the way of life of the persons obeying the existing laws is formed, and the legal regulation of social relations is carried out in integral connection with it. At the same time, legal culture interacts with other political, moral, aesthetic, religious spheres and branches of culture and exerts its influence on them in everyday life. Therefore, according to the essence, legal culture is a characteristic sign and indicator of the high level of legal consciousness of the society. Accordingly, the new legal culture that is settling in our republic today represents the legal value that helps Uzbekistan enter the enlightened family of world nations and take its place in it, worthy of its spirituality and enlightenment, as well as its historical potential. However, legal culture is not a phenomenon that will be formed suddenly, in a short period of time. It is natural that its formation takes place in its own way due to the development, conditions, and politics specific to each social system, which is also shown by the development path of our republic in the years after independence. At this point, it is necessary to recall the attitude to legal culture and legal consciousness during the period of the former Shura system, as well as the moral condition of the Shura society.

When studying the legal culture of the population, it is necessary to proceed from the following content of the legal culture of the society:

- formation of a scientifically based national idea and ideology, which expresses the fundamental interests of society members, and turning it into norms of everyday life;
- acquisition of legal knowledge about the policy conducted by the legal authority based on the five principles and turning it into a belief;
- acquiring the culture and principles of creating and implementing the necessary skills for socio-legal activities, wide use of the possibilities of the individual social movement "Kamolot", etc.

The main goal of the idea of inter-ethnic harmony is the coexistence of representatives of different nationalities living in Uzbekistan, based on the principle of equality before the law, regardless of language, religion, race, nationality, social origin, or belief. As we have witnessed, all the ideas of the national idea become universally important and serve as an important strategic task in ensuring security and stability in the society. At the same time, it is appropriate to analyze the factors that threaten the security and stability of our independence. They

include religious extremism, fundamentalism, big state chauvinism and aggressive nationalism, ethnic and inter-ethnic conflicts, corruption and crime, localism and tribalism.

Sites serving terrorist and extremist organizations continue to operate within the network, promoting drug use, selling, immorality, violence, murder, and the creation of inter-national, inter-religious and racial intolerance with aggressions against humanity and youth.

The first President of the Republic, I.A. Karimov, made the following statement: "... our young people receive various information and information not only in educational institutions, but also through media such as radio and television, the press, and the Internet. In such a situation, where the global information space is expanding more and more, not only surrounding the minds of our children, giving one-sided education by telling them not to read this, not to see this, to surround them with an iron wall, without a doubt, is correct both to the requirements of the time and to our noble goals. does not come. Why, we have set ourselves the task of building an open and free democratic society in our country, and we will never turn back from this path.

We need to be treated with such high regard and respect. Therefore, understanding the nationalities and national values of the nations and peoples living in our country, leading each nation and people to free and free development; The tolerance of the peoples of Uzbekistan in the world community and the equality of languages, at the same time, "the Uzbek nation having its own language and religion, national values, treating languages equally" are among the important tasks of promotion of inter-ethnic relations.

The purpose of the modern state is to ensure harmony and stability in society, effective protection of human rights and freedoms. After all, the development of our country depends primarily on the preservation of the environment of stability, inter-ethnic harmony and inter-**religious tolerance**.

In the conditions of globalization, the inevitable logic of changes in society began to strictly demand citizens to change their social and spiritual lifestyle accordingly. In such a situation, it is important to strengthen the spiritual worldview of our population, especially young people, and raise it further. In developed countries, the state of fair distribution is characterized by the pursuit of individual interests on the one hand, and overall equality on the other. In Uzbekistan, the main values for the people are spiritual factors, especially human dignity, reputation, personality, dignity, and conscience.