

LEGAL SOCIALIZATION AS A BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEGAL SOCIETY

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Abstract: The article examines the role, place and significance of legal socialization in the development of society. The article aims to highlight the theory and doctrine of socialization, the stages and levels of legal socialization, the stages of adaptation and internalization in the process of socialization of the individual, the object and subject of legal socialization.

Keywords: society, socialization, legal socialization, adaptation, internalization, personality, skill, agent, upbringing

Introduction

We know that interdependence and balance between social relations and social forces are important in the development of any society. This process is reflected in the public consciousness and social life. The rapid changes occurring today in social life have a huge impact on people's public consciousness and worldview. This, in turn, requires forming a new sense of justice and legal culture among people in the context of democratic renewal.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said at a solemn ceremony dedicated to the 26th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Along with our basic law, citizens are obliged to observe the Constitution and laws, respect the rights, freedoms, honor and dignity of others. The formation of legal consciousness and legal culture in society, first of all, is directly related to the educational environment. This indicates that the formation of a legal culture among young people is an urgent problem. [1]

The role and place of legal socialization in the formation of the legal culture of young people is enormous. In this regard, it is important to study the topic of legal socialization in-depth, study and analyze its role in the formation of legal culture and the legal worldview of young people in practice.

Legal socialization is a complex process that takes a long time. The philosophical question posed by the German philosopher I. Kant "What can I do?" The answer to the question is solved step by step through the process of legal socialization. Any society develops and defends its values in the social system to preserve its identity (economic, political, moral, legal, environmental, etc.). In particular, the individual's assimilation of legal values developed by society is analyzed and studied through legal socialization. [2, p. 332]

The wide use of the socialization category in science was reflected in the works of American scientists (D. Dollard, J. Colman, W. Walter, etc.) in the 40s of the twentieth century. The topic of socialization was studied in detail by sociologists E. Durheim, M. Weber and later T. Parsons. They studied how the process of assimilation of values, rules of conduct, social norms and stereotypes developed by a particular society. He noted that such a process can be spontaneous and purposeful. Representatives of the structural-functional approach T. Parsons, R. Merton tried to highlight the process of socialization through the concept of adaptation. Adaptation is the adaptation of a living organism to its environment. Such a process later began to be conceived in terms of the adaptation of a person to the social environment, which began to be applied to society. The adaptation of the individual to the socio-economic environment of society in the course of a certain development is analyzed. G.V.Osipov emphasizes that it is expedient to study the process of socialization in two stages. In particular, the first stage is social adaptation,

the second stage is social internalization. In this process, social norms and values developed by society meant the formation and assimilation of skills in the inner world of a person. G. According to M. Andreeva, in the process of socialization of the individual, both the subject and the object are simultaneously manifested, which indicates that the person has not only a passive, but also an active position. [3, p. 241]

Main part

Thus, legal socialization is a process of entering into legal relations through the assimilation of legal values and experiences developed by society. The purpose of legal socialization is to develop in people the position of an adequate and harmonious attitude to the rule of law, the formation of a culture of respect for the law among members of society. [4, p. 54]

Legal socialization occupies a central and central place among other areas of socialization. In a market economy, preparing people for independent living becomes the most expensive and time-consuming process. The process of socialization can be analyzed and studied both individually and from the point of view of society. When studying the process of socialization from the point of view of society, the role and place of agents and institutions of socialization in the formation of an individual as an individual is of great importance. These agents and institutions are factors that play a guiding, motivating and limiting function in the process of forming people as individuals.

The agents of socialization are the family, school, peers and the media. Socialization institutions are organizations that can influence and direct the process of socialization. The process of legal socialization is divided into *primary* and *secondary* stages. *Primary socialization* is the process of early socialization that occurs during childhood and adolescence. During this period, moral and psychophysiological social qualities are mastered. Secondary socialization corresponds to the period of personality formation as a person. People begin to participate in the process of socialization at the age of 12-17 as a subject of legal socialization. This period applies to students of middle and high school, as well as secondary special educational institutions.

Juvenalists assert that during this period, individuals reach maturity and play a crucial role in their legal socialization process. During this period, young people are dominated by psychological and physiological characteristics, which is the stage of preparation for entry into public life. On the other hand, this is a period of adaptation of one's internal culture and a set of internal requirements to the needs of society. The social significance of youth is associated with the peculiarities of the process of socialization. During this process, they develop a sense of identity, formed through the assimilation of social consciousness and values, produced by society. Such a situation will be the main determinant of the boundaries of the social movement in the subsequent period of personality development, as well as in the regular social environment.

It is possible to purposefully and spontaneously influence the formation of a person as a person in mastering legal values and developing legal skills developed by society. In the process of legal socialization, the main task of purposeful influence on the formation of a person as a person is the formation of a legal entity in society. In this process, social and legal institutions play a decisive role as a means of targeting and guiding the behavior and behavior of the individual. In the process of legal socialization, the formation of social and legal skills of spontaneous influence on the formation of a person as a legal entity is carried out automatically in direct contact with the social environment.

In the process of spontaneous legal socialization, there is a process of direct exchange of skills, activities created by people in the field of legal culture. This process occurs without the participation of a purposeful and directed mechanism of socialization. This situation occurs at the level of the microenvironment and leads to the formation of negative habits of behavior and behavior of the individual. As a result, deviant behavior in the norms of individual behavior and behavior may occur. Deviant behavior - it is understood that the norms of behavior of a particular individual do not correspond to generally accepted norms of behavior.

The process of individual legal socialization occurs under the influence of many factors. The most important factor influencing this process is the social environment. In particular, a person is formed as a legal entity under the influence of socio-economic, political, legal, spiritual and moral conditions. The influence of such factors can manifest itself at a certain stage in the development of society. When the stage of development of society coincides with a crisis or

transition period, a state of defect or victimization may occur in the legal socialization of the individual. In the process of legal socialization, there is an influence of social institutions on the formation of exemplary norms of behavior in an individual. Such a process can occur at different levels of the structural structure of society. The first is the level of the microsystem, at which the individual directly interacts with the family, school, and peers in the process of socialization. Secondly, this process involves the level of the mesosystem between the elements of an individual microsystem. For example, an individual participates in the process of socialization in the relationship between family and school. The third level is the exosystem, in which social institutions play a key role in the process of socialization of the individual.

The individual does not directly participate in the process of socialization. In some cases, this level can have a strong influence on the process of individual socialization. In particular, parents' place of work, their business environment, as well as their jobs and relationships with parents can play an important role. The fourth level is the macro system. This is a cultural unit that embraces social values and ideological relations and directly ensures the moderate functioning of the above levels.

Agents of legal socialization play a key role in the process of socialization of the individual. These are family, school, peers and the media. According to researchers, the family agent plays a key role in the process of legal socialization. Initial legal skills are mastered by the individual. The family is responsible for passing on their unique legal skills to their children. Initial legal skills are transmitted through the concepts of duty, responsibility, obligation and freedom.

Legal skills acquired in the family accompany the personality to the level of personality. In some cases, the educational process in the family can have negative consequences for the legal socialization of the individual. In particular, the social status of parents in society, their attitude to alcoholic products, conflict in the family, the absence of a parent in the family and deviant behavior in parental behavior have a negative impact on the worldview and social behavior of the individual. In modern societies today, one can see that the role and place of the family agent in the process of legal socialization is shifting to other agents of socialization, especially small social groups. For example, parents spend more time at work, less time with their children, and children spend more time in preschool institutions (9 hours in these places). As a result, the role and importance of small social groups and management organizations in the formation and acquisition of legal skills from the individual is becoming more widespread.

Another agent of legal socialization is the school. In the process of school education, students receive knowledge of jurisprudence and related concepts. The school agent of legal socialization is fundamentally different from the family agent. While the emotional attitude towards the child is formed in the family, the formal attitude towards children is formed at school. The horizontal attitude towards children in the family prevails, while the vertical one in the school environment. In the school environment, children learn about the importance of competition in the educational process among schoolchildren, about how to succeed and how to behave in case of failure.

In addition, a group of peers is formed at the school. The division of children into classes by age enhances the influence of groups in the process of socialization. Conditions are being created for the formation of the first informal groups during the school period of legal socialization. The relationship between teacher and student in the school process is both temporary and temporary. The curriculum serves as a boundary between teacher and student. In this sense, the relationship between them often takes place in standard cases.

The fact that the teacher plays a dominant role over the student team in the classroom creates certain difficulties in acquiring legal skills for students. In some cases, the influence of informal groups on the individual behavior of students may be enhanced. This leads to the assimilation by the student of the worldview, rules of conduct, norms of behavior formed in informal groups. This situation can lead to a conflict situation between the legal skills acquired at school and the informal group environment.

Mass media play an important role in the process of legalization of personality. Today, the media include television, radio, newspapers, magazines, the Internet and its social networks. To date, the media are advisory in the formation of legal skills in people. In the formation of legal

consciousness, one-sided information and data are presented in the media. As a result of the penetration of the Internet and its social networks into the life of society, a two-pronged approach to the formation of legal skills among young people began to take shape. As a result of the increase in the amount of information and types of information provided in the media, young people need to analyze them promptly, to distinguish between necessary and unnecessary opinions and comments, for young people, it remains the most important issue to make correct judgments and conclusions based on this information and data. The problems that arise in such a process are reflected and affect the formation of legal skills among young people, resulting in a gap or defect in the process of legal socialization.

Neighborhood has its place and significance in the process of legal socialization of the individual. Legal skills developed in the environment of family relations are adapted to the legal and moral skills developed in the neighborhood. Unlike the family agent, the family agent, public opinion comes first in coordinating the behavior and attitudes of the individual. Legal skills and responsibilities learned in the family environment are consistent with the values and norms developed by the neighborhood and society. This situation is reflected in the behavior and attitudes of a person.

Conclusion

Based on the opinions and comments on legal socialization, the following conclusions, suggestions and recommendations were made:

- enrichment and harmonization of legal skills available in society with new legal skills entering into social relations, taking into account the fact that the process of legal socialization of an individual is associated with a certain stage in the development of society (relative development of society). Analyze and apply new legal skills and values entering society through the law of negation and categories of inheritance;
- the study of legal relations at the level of microsystems, mesosystems and exosystems in the social structure of society using the categories of interdependence, interdependence, universality, individuality;
- recognition of the leading role and importance of the Internet and its social networks among the media, television, radio, newspapers and magazines in the process of legal socialization. To study the emerging public opinion in this area and regulate relations;
- the importance of social control in the process of socialization, the need to study the place and role of legal socialization in achieving the level of self-awareness of the individual.

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