



THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN THE FORMATION OF LEGAL CULTURE

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Received: 30 th March 2022 Accepted: 28 th April 2022 Published: 10 th June 2022	This article describes the role of the mass media in studying the essence of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its wide promotion and, in general, the formation of a constitutional and legal culture. The ongoing reforms to improve legal literacy in the media are also analyzed.
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Thanks to the ongoing large-scale reforms aimed at raising the development of the new Uzbekistan to a new level, fundamental changes are taking place in all areas, the worldview and consciousness of our people are rising. The signing of the Decree "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" and the State Program for 2022 - "The Year of Respect for Human Dignity and Active Good Neighborliness", adopted on the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev and based on the results of public discussions, initiates new approaches to the development of society.

This historical document contains important fundamental foundations for the development of the country and is aimed at creating a political, legal, socio-economic, scientific and educational basis for carrying out reforms in the country in the next five years based on the principle "From strategy to action - development strategy".

In our country, the important idea of "a society where human dignity is above all else and a people's state" has been identified as a priority. The strategy aims to please every citizen who looks to the future with confidence and hope. It should be noted that the new development strategy of Uzbekistan is important in the light of the current processes of globalization, as it includes seven priorities, as well as one hundred goals aimed at fulfilling the tasks set in each direction. Each priority is also important because it aims to celebrate human dignity.

One of the most pressing issues today is to ensure monitoring of the dynamics of the growth of legal consciousness of the population. Legal consciousness is based on legal culture. The concepts of legal consciousness and legal culture are inextricably linked.

Legal consciousness means that people have an understanding and knowledge of law, as well as a reflection of ideas about law in the mind of a person. Legal ideology is a scientifically generalized system of views, concepts, ideas and opinions about various legal phenomena.

Without a legal culture there will be no legal consciousness. Legal consciousness means not only knowledge of laws, but also their consistent following. "Only when laws are unconditionally observed can we build a state of law."

In this sense, the concept of "legal awareness" is broader than the concept of "legal literacy". Legal awareness also includes law enforcement. In a democratic society, along with the enforcement of laws, enforcement of laws is also required. "The force that will become the most effective weapon for all of us in the process of overcoming all obstacles and obstacles is to educate the legal consciousness, thinking, legal culture of our people, to establish in their hearts a sense of freedom and responsibility.

Only when we achieve the rule of law will we be able to build a just, free society, a prosperous life, which we have set for ourselves. We must deeply and comprehensively study the Constitution, which is the criterion of public life, penetrate into its meaning and turn it into a constant guide to our practical life[1].

Indeed, over the years of independence, we have set ourselves the task of protecting the rights and interests of the individual and the family, raising the legal culture and consciousness of the population, as an important condition for building a truly democratic legal and civil society.

There can be no democracy without justice. The growth of legal awareness means the growth of a legal culture, an increase in the level of law enforcement and respect for laws. Legal consciousness means not only knowledge of the laws, but also compliance with the requirements of the law. Of course, a person cannot know all the laws, but he

must know the most important laws. This is a constitutional obligation. "Insufficient legal awareness and legal culture among our people leads to a violation of the criteria of justice in society.

Frankly, each of us is ill-informed about the rights provided by the Constitution and our laws, and we cannot protect them... In a word, our Constitution is a theoretical legal document for us - not just a set of duties and responsibilities. Perhaps this is a vital source of our well-being, its restoration on a truly legal basis, ensuring our rights, establishing law and justice in society. In order to achieve these noble goals, we must all, first of all, understand the essence of our Constitution and laws and work together resolutely to implement them"[2].

In this regard, there is no doubt that providing legal information to the population, increasing the role of the media is a very important task, that is, ensuring the constitutional rights of citizens to information, which in turn serves to increase the legal awareness and legal culture of our compatriots.

Because in life everyone feels his humanity only when he knows and understands his rights and obligations. Otherwise, a person who does not recognize the rights of himself and others will remain a lifeless "bolt" of society. In this sense, one of the most important conditions for the education of a perfect person is, in fact, special attention to a person's deep knowledge of law.

Thanks to independence, Uzbekistan, as a sovereign entity, has the right to establish independent international relations with the world community. Today our country has established cooperation with many countries and international organizations, ratified many international documents.

Indeed, the latest reforms in the field of human rights and freedoms in our country are being carried out consistently and systematically, gradually introducing international standards in this area into our national legislation. In particular, it can be seen that the norms of more than 80 international treaties in the field of human rights and freedoms, ratified by Uzbekistan, are reflected in our national legislation. In addition, our country has acceded to 6 major UN treaties and 4 optional protocols and regularly submits national reports on their implementation to the UN Human Rights Council and treaty committees.

It should be noted that in the event of a conflict between our national laws and international treaties, as a rule, these international treaties shall prevail and their provisions shall be applied accordingly. This requires each of us to carefully study not only the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and our national laws, but also international legal acts to which our country is a party.

The publication of the texts of international treaties and, if possible, the Constitutions of foreign countries in the Uzbek language is also important in improving international legal literacy. The first steps in this direction have been taken. Published a collection of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 on international humanitarian law, a set of documents on humanitarian criteria of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, a set of UN universal treaties on human rights, eight volumes of foreign constitutions.

Undoubtedly, the mass media play an important role in studying the essence of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, promoting its significance and, in general, shaping the constitutional and legal culture. Therefore, it is important to organize a series of regular columns on this issue in the media, television and radio programs.

Based on the analysis of work in this area, we can say that today speeches about the formation of a constitutional and legal culture in the minds of our citizens are not limited to the speeches of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan, the National News Agency or several major state newspapers. On the contrary, it is gratifying that the same topic is relevant for party publications, newspapers of various trends and the media in general in our country.

Today, the Parliament of Uzbekistan is constantly improving the national legal framework in all spheres of life. Thanks to the effective work of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, new laws are being adopted in various areas, important additions and changes are being made to existing laws.

In a word, the existing legal framework is gradually being strengthened on the basis of international standards and the requirements of the times. It is necessary to effectively use modern methods and tools of journalism in order to comprehensively analyze and present to the media the processes of lawmaking, the implementation and results of these laws, the existing problems and shortcomings.

Until now, high attention and concern for protecting the rights and interests of young people in our country, creating the necessary conditions and opportunities for them this year will be raised to a higher level, and the state youth policy will continue on the basis of new and modern principles.

In this regard, it should be noted that the initiatives of Uzbekistan in this area, promoting the rights and interests of young people around the world, are of particular importance. In particular, the proposal of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to adopt the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child at the UN was warmly received by the international community, given that we currently live with the largest number of young people in the history of mankind. . The Uzbek leader called the initiative an important factor in the fact that today the number of youth in the world has exceeded two billion, and the need to protect youth in the face of the rapid growth of international terrorism and extremism.

In a word, we hope that the New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 will become another key legal document in protecting and realizing human rights and freedoms, ensuring a decent standard of living for our people, strengthening the welfare of society, and increasing the effectiveness of democratic reforms, we believe.

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