



THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FAMILY INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN IMPROVING THE POLITICAL AND LEGAL CONSCIOUSNESS OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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ANNOTATION

In the article, the author examines the role of family and education as the main educational institution influencing the formation of legal culture and the spiritual and moral development of the younger generation. It is noted that it is necessary to form the legal consciousness of the younger generation from an early age, because it is in childhood that the child is especially susceptible to the assimilation of moral norms and requirements.

KEYWORDS: *family, state, information space, politics, education, morality, law, generation, legal awareness, culture, spirituality, youth.*

State policy in the interests of children is a priority area of activity of State authorities and according to the general constitutional principles that are the legal basis for parent-child relations, motherhood and childhood, the family are protected by the State. The legal norm of the Family Code is fundamental, which states that family legislation proceeds from the need to strengthen the family, build family relations based on feelings of mutual love and respect, mutual assistance and responsibility to the family of all its members.

The moral consciousness of a person is formed throughout the life of a person in the process of upbringing and education, as well as in the process of affirming and developing views and, in essence, are the normative expression of such views.

Education is a multi-intensive, multidimensional concept. It is a process of purposeful and systematic impact on the physical, moral, intellectual, and aesthetic development of a person in order to prepare her for family, social, productive, and cultural life. Education involves the formation of significant qualities among young people, starting from an early age, and a willingness to realize them in the interests of society and the state.

Legal education is a process by which the legal consciousness of citizens is formed. Legal consciousness should manifest itself not only in law-abiding, but also in legal activity, in the full and effective use of legal means in practice, in an effort to establish legal principles as the highest values of civilization in any case. The practical orientation of the legal education of a citizen presupposes the assimilation of legal knowledge, the ability to use them competently at the initial level, and the result in any case should be the development of an internal need to resolve issues and conflicts on the basis of the law.

Education is always associated with the development of a kind of scale of values. The basis for moral education is moral norms, traditions, values, and for legal education is law and laws. The process of moral and legal education of the younger generation forms an inextricable link between themselves and is interconnected with general education.

At the present stage of society's development, the problem of moral and legal education of the younger generation is very acute. The need to study the process of formation of moral values is associated with objective reasons: the lack of formation of traditions of civic education in modern society, the blurring of a social idea that could lead to a change in attitude to the problems of becoming a citizen's personality integrated into the multicultural space of the country. The negative processes of a social and economic nature accompanying the transformations carried out in the country have significantly weakened, first of all, the parent family as a social institution, which previously most consistently and reliably protected the lives and health of children and adolescents, ensuring their intellectual and moral development. It can be stated that it was the destruction of the parental family that significantly influenced the growth of juvenile delinquency.



Unfortunately, families do not always perform their functions. In such cases, the problem of the antisocial role of the family arises. Antisocial families are unable to provide their members with security, necessary living conditions and mutual assistance, and moral values are incorrectly presented in such families. In antisocial families, systematic drunkenness prevails, often a joint father and mother, a depraved lifestyle of parents, sometimes involving children in it. In such families, the basic duties of the subject of educational activity are grossly neglected, expressed in the application of unacceptable (in legal and moral terms) methods of upbringing and treatment to the child and including all types of mental, physical and sexual violence against children. Intra-family relationships are built in such a way that they cause significant harm to the spiritual and physical development of the child.

Unfortunately, the problem of child abuse in the family is one of the most serious problems of modern society. It is very relevant for many countries. Many children face the problem of violence in their own family. In relation to them, such sophisticated forms of cruelty as insults, humiliation, beatings, and gross coercion to illegal behavior are manifested. It is not uncommon for children to be kicked out of the house, deprived of food, and the opportunity to communicate with friends. Incorrect forms of child rearing, humiliation of their human dignity, mental and physical violence can also be traced in preschool institutions, educational institutions, orphanages and boarding schools, special educational institutions.

The problem of criminalization of the youth environment causes serious concern in our society, remains extremely relevant and acute for criminology, since juvenile delinquency often develops into recidivism, is an adult "reserve"; in the structure of juvenile delinquency, the proportion of serious and especially serious crimes remains high, the proportion of crimes committed in the group is significant. Youth crime covers all major youth groups, both in socio-demographic and territorial aspects.

Violence, penetrating into the life of a family, cannot but have a detrimental effect on the younger generation, namely, it causes serious mental and moral injuries to children, generates a chain reaction of illegal behavior. Children are the most vulnerable social group due to their age. The vulnerability of children to violence is explained by their physical, mental and social immaturity, as well as their dependent, subordinate position in relation to adults, whether they are parents, guardians, educators, teachers. Depending on their attitude towards the child, he feels either protected or not.

All of the above confirms that the family, destroyed by the constant conflicts and cruelty that arise in it, ceases to perform the functions of a child's upbringing and protection center. A significant proportion of minors who have become victims of abuse between the ages of 14 and 18 have stable deviations in the emotional-volitional, value-normative and psychological spheres of personality.

Analytical studies have shown that, despite the efforts made by States to combat violence against children, much remains to be done: the main focus should be on preventing violence, researching the symptoms and consequences of violence, and providing specific assistance to victims. All sectors of society must engage in an active struggle to ensure the protection of children from all forms of violence against children.

Unfortunately, it is worth noting that today the lives of many children around the world are filled with violence and sometimes violence awaits them in their own home, where it is not visible, where it is hidden from public view.

In modern conditions of increasing foreign economic challenges and threats, the main task of society and the state is seen not only in improving the level and quality of life of the population, stabilizing public relations by ensuring the interests of the least protected categories of the population, which include families with children, but also in improving the moral character of the national family. This is extremely important today, when due to the ongoing socio-economic, cultural, educational, spiritual and ethnic stratification of society, a variety of ideas about the individual and society have arisen, various group, class and personal interests have collided, and the influence of the family, as the main social institution responsible for personality formation, is weakening.

Unfortunately, the family often not only cannot, but also does not want to control his behavior, takes care of him, and finally, just loves him. The control over difficult families of the state and society should be constant and effective, and work with them should be carried out exclusively in the interests of children. The police and social services can apply certain legal education measures to such families; educational institutions, for their part, can intensify individual work with parents in the field of legal education.

Currently, a huge amount of information is falling on a child from birth: the media, the Internet - all this rather contributes to the erosion of moral norms, it is also worrying that the negative influence of the Internet threatens the child's mental state and forces us to think very seriously about the problem of effective moral education of children. One of the most important and difficult tasks facing the state is to improve the conditions of family upbringing of children and adolescents with deviant behavior.



The problems of family and social education of the younger generations have always been, to one degree or another, the focus of scientific, religious and philosophical research. They have not lost their relevance at the present time. The deepening contradictions of the modern communicative situation in the context of globalization and the formation of a new world order focus the attention of public thought on human problems, historical and cultural continuity, civil and national cultural identity. The special relevance of the study of these problems is explained by the dynamics of the defining features of social reality, the increase in the volume of knowledge, the development of which is hampered by their number and completely new directions of their practical use. In addition, the virtualization of the communicative space of modern civilization forces a new understanding of the ongoing changes in socio-cultural reality; first of all, this concerns the causes and features of social and spiritual instability that occurs during the transition to a new world order. In modern conditions, the peculiarities of the development of social processes are associated not only with global transformations and crises of the historical and cultural development of modern civilization and tension in the field of international relations, but also with insufficient knowledge of the general state of socio-cultural processes of the coming post-globalization period. Analyzing the main features of the modern civilizational development and the consequences of their impact on humans from the point of view of national security, it is necessary to pay attention, on the one hand, to the positive trends in the development of modern civilization, which is recorded in sufficient detail in the National Security Strategy. Secondly, specifically socio-cultural processes are taking place in conditions of fundamental changes in the general civilizational order, such as information overabundance, the "communicative revolution", globalization, a powerful impulse in the spread of the global Internet system, the marginalization of culture, an increase in the number of forms and directions of institutional anomie, the spread of destructive religious movements that reinforce the tendency to expand types of deviant behavior. Thirdly, the weakening of the role of the family and family education in the implementation of the process of spiritual and moral continuity and the formation of value consciousness of the younger generations brought young people face to face with the problem of their own choice of value orientations and life attitudes, because they often did not have the opportunity to rely on the socio-cultural experience of older generations. Not always successful attempts to modernize education and the transformation of the system of cultural codes have caused a critical weakening of the moral and normative regulation of behavior and the preservation of the foundations of ethno-cultural and civic identity.

Educational policy is one of the most important components of state policy. It is a tool for ensuring fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, increasing the pace of socio-economic and scientific and technical development, humanization of society, and cultural growth.

Education is one of the most important factors in the formation of a new quality of the economy of the state and society as a whole, therefore its importance in the modern world is constantly increasing. Education has become firmly part of the main priorities of our society and the state, and its role is growing along with the growing influence of human capital.

The primary task of educational policy is to achieve modern quality of education, its compliance with the current and long-term needs of the individual, society and the state.

The main modern trends in world development that cause significant changes in the education system include:

- Acceleration of the pace of development of society and, as a result, the need to prepare people for life in rapidly changing conditions;
- The transition to a post-industrial, information society, a significant expansion of the scale of intercultural interaction, in connection with which the factors of sociability and tolerance are of particular importance;
- The emergence and growth of global problems that can be solved only as a result of cooperation within the international community, which requires the formation of modern thinking among the younger generation;
- The democratization of society, the expansion of opportunities for political and social choice, which necessitates an increase in the level of readiness of citizens for such a choice;
- Dynamic economic development, increased competition, reduction of the sphere of unskilled and low-skilled labor, deep structural changes in the field of employment, determining the constant need for professional development and retraining of employees, the growth of their professional mobility;
- The growing importance of human capital, which in developed countries accounts for 70-80% of the national wealth, which determines the intensive, outstripping development of education for both young people and adults.

Assessing the results of the conducted research from the point of view of national security, it should be recognized that young people studying in secondary vocational schools require much more attention from society, educational institutions and politicians. Firstly, young men studying in the system of secondary vocational educational institutions are the main contingent of recruits to the ranks of the armed forces, which, naturally, implies a fairly large amount of knowledge, skills and abilities in handling modern military equipment, their preparedness to understand political events, and an assessment of their importance for their country. Secondly, the trends in the development of society are such that the country has begun to experience an acute shortage of qualified young middle-



level personnel, i.e. workers with secondary vocational education. Obviously, high labor productivity in the field of production is possible primarily where the employee is aware of not only the material value of his mental and physical costs in production. For him, an important incentive for high-performance work is an understanding of the social significance of the efforts expended, an attitude towards the country in which he lives, respect for its historical and cultural roots, i.e. manifested in the civic activity of the younger generation.

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