

LEARNING THE CONCEPT OF LAW AND NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS AS A SOCIAL NEED

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ABSTRACT: *In the article, the ongoing reforms to ensure the rights and freedoms of citizens, ensuring the functioning of the laws and legal documents adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the issues of increasing the legal literacy of the population were discussed from a scientific point of view, and conclusions and recommendations were developed.*

KEY WORDS: *rights and freedom, international community, international organizations, human trafficking, social inequality, gender problems, legal democratic state, civil society, regulatory documents.*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays with its various, colorful changes, the global problems, which surprise and worry the world's minds, throw humanity into a whirlwind of many trials. In some regions of the world, natural disasters are escalating and humanity is suffering from these disasters, and in some regions, human trafficking, extremism and terrorism, arms trade, drug addiction, social inequality, and gender problems are on the rise, which deeply affects the world community.

RESEARCH METHODS

Therefore, in the fight against such violence, which brings the international community and international organizations to mind, it is shown that not certain organizations or hegemon countries, but the whole humanity should fight to ensure its dignity, rights and freedom. Today, many conferences and conventions are organized by the international community and international organizations to ensure human rights and freedoms, and resolutions and conventions are adopted at these conferences.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Despite the fact that many legal and normative documents have been adopted in order to lead a prosperous life of mankind, we are the main reason why these legal and normative documents do not work sufficiently today. Therefore, despite the fact that many positive things have been done in our country in terms of ensuring human rights and freedoms, the lack of legal literacy of the majority of our citizens makes them unable to properly use their constitutional rights. This creates many difficulties in the implementation of our reforms aimed at building a democratic state and a just civil society.

On the other hand, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who touched on the unique position of our chief commune in terms of further increasing the role of state authorities and institutions of civil society in terms of ensuring human rights and freedoms, and ensuring the openness, equality and transparency of their activities, held a ceremony on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the adoption of our Constitution. In his speech at the ceremony, he put forward the following opinion: “On the basis of our constitution, the national legal system, state bodies, civil society institutions were formed in our country. Today, large-scale reforms are being implemented on all fronts. Our socio-economic, political and military potential is increasing, and the worldview of our citizens is growing more and more. All this is, first of all, the result of the life-giving power of our General Council” [1].

In fact, many positive things are being done today in our country in terms of ensuring human rights and freedoms, building a socially oriented, free market relations, legal democratic state and a just civil society, using the life-giving power of our General Assembly. Therefore, the progress and development of our country, its place in the world community, and the guarantees of its future depend on the level of legal knowledge, legal consciousness and legal culture of our youth today.

In order to further improve this issue, to create a system that ensures that not only the growing youth, but also all citizens of our country have legal culture, on August 29, 1997, at the IX session of the Oliy Majlis, with the decision No. 466-1, “The National Program for Improving Legal Culture in Society”[2] accepted. The

purpose of adopting this program is primarily to improve the system of legal education and training among citizens and young people, to make citizens respect the law, and to increase the legal activity of citizens. In order to increase the legal literacy of citizens, first of all, it is appropriate to increase the legal knowledge of the General Code of our country and laws and regulatory documents. Decree No. PD-1322 of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov dated January 4, 2001 “On Organization of the Study of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan” on improving the legal literacy of citizens is a very important document adopted at the right time, it is said that it is impossible to build a legal democratic state without it [3].

Therefore, in order for our citizens to understand their constitutional rights and freedoms, it is necessary to increase their legal literacy. Improving legal literacy begins with explaining legal regulations to citizens. At this point, if we give a definition of the concept of law, the legal scholar Bahadir Toraev defined this concept as follows: Law is a system of general mandatory social norms established or approved by the state. It includes legal relations and basic rights of the citizen, which are strengthened, guaranteed and protected by the state. Law appears in a society organized as a state and strengthens property relations, the mechanism of economic relations, and acts as a distributor of labor and its products among members of society in certain dimensions and forms. Including (civil rights, labor rights); determines the formation, procedure, and activity of competent bodies, state administration bodies, determines the way in which disputes should be resolved, measures to combat the violation of existing social relations (criminal law, procedural law), affects various forms of relations between individuals (family law). Direct legal norms differ from other social regulatory norms, religion, morality, customs, etc., by their binding nature [4].

Therefore, academician Akmal Saidov, who touched on the supremacy of law in the current modern management system, gives the following rate. “...in connection with the growing influence of ideas about the supremacy of law, the number of countries declaring that they belong to the rule of law in their

constitutions and other legal documents is constantly increasing. However, it is necessary to compare these announcements with the actual situation in these countries. In particular, it is necessary to objectively determine what conditions have been created for the practical transformation of the previous illegal state into a legal state, and at what stage they are, that is, it is necessary to know whether this process is at the initial, intermediate or final stage, because the state's perception of itself differs from its actual conditions" [5]. From Akmal Saidov's approach, it is possible to understand that ensuring justice and the rule of law in any country is of urgent importance, and it requires the formation of legal consciousness in human thinking in order to transform a non-legal state into a legal state.

Besides, legal norms, which are distinguished by their obligation, regulate not only the rules of order and discipline established in the state or society but also regulate human rights and freedoms not only in the territory of a country, but also in international relations. In particular, there are forms of law, international law created by the will and desires of 2 or more states, and national law within the framework of only one state. On the other hand, there is also a "geographical" interpretation of law in science. According to it, the following legal systems ("families of law") are distinguished: continental (or Romangerman), Anglo-Saxon (or Anglo-American), Indian, Muslim law. Representatives of comparative jurisprudence suggest including the law of countries called "socialist states" into a separate system[6].

Therefore, in addition to ensuring human rights and freedoms in the society, it is appropriate to teach the science of law so that they do not show deviations from the social norms established in the state and society. Ensuring the rule of law is of great importance in building a legal democratic state and a just civil society, in establishing social justice between state authorities and civil society institutions and citizens. Today in our country, the role of normative legal documents in the administration is also very important in ensuring justice and social equality in our country.

In particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Regulatory and Legal Documents” adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 24, 2020, approved by the Senate of the Oliy Majlis on December 18, 2020, and approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 20, 2021 is of great importance. The purpose of the Law, which consists of eight chapters and 60 articles, is to define the concept and types of normative legal documents, the mutual legal force and ratio of these documents, as well as their planning, initiation, preparation, examination, agreement, acceptance, announcement, and their execution. is to regulate relations in the field of organization provision [7].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, while we are building a legal state and a just civil society today, it is very important to improve the legal knowledge and level of our citizens, who are more than 36 million people living in our country. Therefore, we should pay attention to the following tasks in the development of legal consciousness and legal culture of citizens.

First of all, to teach the science of law in accordance with the age group and worldview of existing preschoolers, general education students, students in academic lyceums and colleges, and higher education institutions in our Republic.

Secondly, through the formation of legal consciousness and legal culture, in addition to the awareness of the constitutional rights and freedoms of young people, it is necessary to ensure that they understand their duties before the state and society.

Thirdly, by analyzing the effective aspects of using modern interactive technological methods in teaching students what a legal normative document is, to achieve the advantages of studying law and normative documents.

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