

FORMATION OF FUNDAMENTALS OF FUTURE CUSTOMS OFFICERS LEGAL CULTURE

RAFIKOVA MUATTAR RAVSHANOVNA

Staff of the Military Customs Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT:

The laws are aimed at protecting not only the interests of the state, but also the interests of the individual, the formation of confidence in the future customs officers, social and legal norms, respect for the law, the formation of legal skills and abilities of future customs officers, the fight against crime and their The issues of socio-legal culture and social activism in the minds of the people are among the most pressing issues of today.

This article describes the basis for the formation of the legal culture of future customs officials through the functions of legal culture.

KEYWORDS: customs officer, law, culture, legal culture function, legal consciousness, cadet, education, upbringing.

INTRODUCTION:

The enlightening function of legal culture is reflected in the satisfaction of the spiritual needs of citizens in legal life and legal knowledge. Crimes and illegal actions committed by citizens, including future customs officers, often stem from their lack of legal knowledge.

Therefore, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev dated January 9, 2019 "On radical improvement of the system of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society" PF-5618 and one of the main tasks of the State Customs Service of January 19, 2019 "Action Plan for the effective implementation of the concept of improving the legal culture in society in 2019 in the framework of the" Road Map "" Improving the legal awareness and legal

culture of civil servants , the formation of intolerance towards corruption and other offenses in them "[1].

The more the law is in line with the social values in the society, the higher its prestige in the society and the more effective the legal regulation is. In such a situation, members of society value the law itself as one of the most important social values, and legal action becomes their perceived need.

One of the components of legal culture is legal consciousness. Forms of legal and social consciousness, such as religious consciousness, political consciousness, aesthetic consciousness, are manifested in people as a set of views on law, legislation and law and order.

Legal consciousness is, in essence, the understanding of law, in which individuals are formed and developed on the basis of the objective needs and interests of different social groups.

Legal consciousness has every day and theoretical levels. The day-to-day legal psyche (psychology) is the sum of the legal feelings and emotions of individuals, social groups, and all citizens that arise under the direct influence of the legal environment in society. This situation is seen as feelings of dissatisfaction or dissatisfaction with the activities of law enforcement agencies, or indifference to the laws, legal norms.

In the scientific literature on law, the subjects of legal consciousness are divided into individual legal consciousness, professional legal consciousness and mass (social) legal consciousness [2].

Legal consciousness as one of the forms of social consciousness exists in relation to its other forms.

MAIN PART:

Accordingly, legal consciousness consists not only of legal psyche and legal ideology, but the state of legal consciousness of citizens depends in many respects on their moral health. Moral qualities such as conscience and honor serve as a reliable protection against any offense.

In the formation of legal consciousness, its conduct in harmony with moral education has a more positive effect. Therefore, in a state where the rule of law prevails, an important aspect of the legal consciousness of society and the individual should be respect for the law, raising its value to the highest level of moral values of the individual, the formation of legal activity, legal initiative.

It is legal activity and initiative that is an important sign of a person's high level of legal awareness and respect for the law.

Another component of the level of development of legal culture is legal behavior. A person fulfills the requirements of the rule of law in different ways. Such methods include obedience to the law, adherence to legal norms, and the obligation to refrain from unlawful acts.

Another element of legal culture is legal relations, which are manifested as a regulated form of social relations through legal norms. It is the legal relationship that is the place where the law applies. Legal relations, on the one hand, are determined by the level of social and legal development of the society, on the other hand, reflect the legal consciousness and legal culture of the society.

Another important element of the legal culture is the legal institutions, the effectiveness of which determines the level of

legal culture not only of society but also of the state.

Legal culture performs a number of functions in society in which the content is directly related to each other. The word "function" (Latin - *functia* - to perform, perform) - activity, which refers to the belonging and role of the object in some systems. That is, to accomplish any task, task, and goal. [3]

The function is reflected in their activities, defining the place and role of all the components that make up the legal culture in society.

The functions of legal culture are specific areas of its impact on various aspects of the life of the individual and society, in addition to the legal socialization of the individual, manifested in harmony with some of its components: law, legal relations, and legal consciousness.

When it comes to the functions of legal culture, it is necessary to understand, firstly, the social functions performed by legal culture, and secondly, the coordination of all types of behavior and actions associated with the use of legal means of regulating social relations.

Thus, the functions of legal culture are reflected in the harmonization and consistent influence of all types of behaviors and actions associated with the use of legal means of legal communication and regulation of social relations in the implementation of its social functions:

- The functions of legal culture represent the most important features of legal life and direct activities to address the most important issues in legal life;

- The functions of legal culture form the ability of legal entities to establish direct and indirect (through sources) communication between the past and the present within the legal framework;

- The functions of legal culture are separate areas of influence on various aspects of the life of the individual and society, each of which reflects the impact of legal activity on the objective and subjective being.

In the existing scientific literature, some differing views on the functions of legal culture are stated.

In particular, U.Tajikhanov and A.Saidov discussed the legal culture:

- Regulatory;
- Normative;
- Sociological and legal;
- Communicative;
- The existence of prognostic functions [4]

H. Mamatov "Cognitive-creative function; legal-regulatory function; valuable - normative function, legal socialization (socialization) function; the communicative function as well as the prediction function [5]. O.T. Nasriddinova thinks about the functions of legal culture as adaptive, enlightening, educational, regulatory, normative, integrative, communicative, social, axiological or legal-cultural values [6].

It can be said that the analysis of opinions, views expressed in many scientific literatures and the role of legal culture in society and human life and activity perform the following functions:

- Regulatory - normative function;
- Socialization function;
- Communicative function;
- Integrative function;
- Adaptive function;
- Educational function;
- Axiological function;
- Prediction function;

The regulatory and normative function of legal culture plays a leading and defining role in the implementation of legal and social norms, in the coordination of the stable and effective functioning of all links within the legal system. According to this function, the

activities of people are subject to certain rules and regulations in the implementation of interests and needs in a legal relationship on the basis of a combination of rights and obligations.

The rule of law in society teaches citizens, especially future customs officers, to live in accordance with the legal norms adopted by society and the state, to manage, direct and adapt their behavior to the socially expected norm.

The socialization function of legal culture is a set of goal-oriented, complex measures aimed at regulating socio-legal relations, which consists in providing legal assistance to increase legal literacy, personal self-education, and activation through raising their legal level. Accordingly, "socialization is the participation of an individual in social relations through the establishment of knowledge, norms and behavior created by society" [7].

The main goal of the socialization function of legal culture was to form an inner legal belief and trust in the law and its statehood by instilling in every member of society the ability to be intolerant of any offenses, strict adherence to law and order. The construction of the rule of law and civil society can be achieved only through the formation of individuals who have developed legal consciousness and legal culture in the general process of moral and legal socialization.

Through the communicative function of legal culture, the dialogue of members of society as subjects of law and carriers of legal culture takes place. This dialogue is not limited to direct communication within the legal movement, but also includes communication with our ancestors through written legal sources, our contemporaries through the media, oral, written, computer technology.

The legal culture of a particular society can be successfully developed only

through dialogue and relations with the legal culture of other nations and societies.

The interaction of universality and nationality Universal legal values reflect the social nature of legal culture. Ultimately, the communicative function of legal culture ensures the formation and growth of the legal culture of individuals, the improvement of society through the acquisition of legal experience, the legal connection of citizens.

The integrative function of legal culture is reflected in its harmonization and generalization of national and universal, historical-traditional and modern, territorial and regional features in the field of law.

The adaptive function of legal culture is seen in the fact that people also adapt to the norms of the social environment created by themselves. (The word adaptation means "adaptation" in Latin). Also, this adaptation is not passive in nature, but is active in that the person is also motivated to change according to their own views in the process of adaptation.

If the future employees of the customs service were previously educated in different socio-cultural environments, in the educational process at the institute a new socio-demographic layer will be created in the new environment.

Legal culture encourages cadets to differentiate between contradictions and to adapt to new social environments, norms, and laws. Properly organized educational process protects future customs officers from various extreme situations, falling into the sphere of destructive influences.

All the functions of legal culture have an educational character and are more or less connected with upbringing.

Forecasting in the field of legal culture is not only the identification of means to achieve legal and cultural goals, but also to justify the emergence of new legal values, to anticipate the possible consequences.

CONCLUSION:

The formation of a high level of legal culture leads to an increase in the general culture of society, especially future customs officers, cohesiveness and activism in the implementation of social reforms, the triumph of justice in society, a deeper understanding of duties and responsibilities, clarity of rights and freedoms; is coming.

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