

THE ROLE OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS AND LEGAL CULTURE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN BUILDING THE THIRD RENAISSANCE

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РОЛЬ КОНСТИТУЦИОННЫХ РЕФОРМ И ПРАВОВОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ МОЛОДЕЖИ В СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВЕ ТРЕТЬЕГО РЕНЕССАНСА

Uchinchi renessans qurishda Konstitutsiyaviy islohatlar va
yoshlarning huquqiy madanyati o'rni

ABSTRACT

This article describes the renaissance periods in the history of our country, their shortcomings, the role of constitutional reforms in the construction of the third renaissance, the stages of raising the legal consciousness of preschool children and providing them with basic knowledge.

Keywords: Constitution, Reform, New Uzbekistan, Renaissance, Scholars, Our ancestors, Youth, Pre-school education.

Anotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada mamlakatimiz tarixidagi yuz bergan renessans(uyg'onish) davrlari, ularning nomoyondalari va uchinchi renessans qurishda konstitutsiyaviy islohotlarning o'rni, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning huquqiy ongini yuksaltirish, ularga dastlabki fundamental bilimlar berish bosqichlari haqida bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Konstitutsiya, Islohat, Yangi O'zbekiston, Renessans, Allomalar, Ajdodlarimiz, Yoshlar, Maktabgacha ta'lim.

Аннотация: В данной статье описаны ренессансные периоды в истории нашей страны, их недостатки, роль конституционных реформ в построении третьего ренессанса, этапы повышения правосознания дошкольников и обеспечения их базовыми знаниями.

Ключевые слова: Конституция, Реформа, Новый Узбекистан, Возрождение, Ученые, Наши предки, Молодежь, Дошкольное образование.

Currently, another important process of renaissance is taking place in our country. That is why the words "New Uzbekistan" and "Third Renaissance" sound harmoniously and harmoniously in our lives, inspiring our people towards great goals.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

The first renaissance is known since ancient times. However, many ambitious Western scientists believe that the renaissance took place in the European world, and the foundation of this scientific achievement is the work of Eastern thinkers and our scholars. It cannot be denied. Many scientists consider the 15th-17th centuries to be the renaissance period in Europe. However, it is known to all of us that in Central Asia, there was a century before Europe, that is, in the 9th-12th centuries. During this period, Asian thinkers such as Imam Bukhari, Imam at-Tirmidhi, Abu Mansur Moturidi, Burhaniddin al-Marginani, Muhammad al-Ghazali, Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Nasr ibn Iraq, and other Asian thinkers studied astronomy, geography, mathematics, medicine, made a great contribution to the development of sciences such as engineering.

The second renaissance - this period corresponds to the first half of the 15th-16th centuries and corresponds to the era of Amir Temur and the Timurid dynasty. During this period, Mirzo Ulug'bek, Alisher Navoi, Ali Kushchi, Sa'diddin Taftazani, Sharif Jurjani, etc., contributed to the development of art, literature, philosophy, logic, spirituality, chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, geometry, history, and many other fields of science. Scholars such as Ghiyasiddin al-Koshi, Abdurrahman Jami, Ali Kushchi, Hondamir, Kamoliddin Behzod, Bahauddin Naqshband and Ahmed Yassavi left a great legacy through their research and creations.

The third renaissance is the stage that began with the era of our enlighteners Muqimi, Zavqi, Furqat, Bayoni, Avaz O'tar, Berdaq, Feruz, Ahmed Donish and our Jadidists such as Abdulla Avloni, Fitrat, Hamza, Behbudi, Cholpon, S. Ainiy. is considered. But the political situation during this period dampened this burning renaissance. After that, during the years of our independence, that is, during the time of our first president, Islam Karimov, efforts were made to start a new stage of building the third renaissance. But during this period, the mind of our people grew up on the basis of other ideologies (the ideology of the Soviets), and in the first years, it was very difficult to understand the concept of the third renaissance and to rekindle this stage. Today, the children of independence are growing up and it is up to them to build the third renaissance. During these years, the president of our country, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, repeatedly reiterated that today's youth will play a key role in building the third renaissance. In order to become worthy successors of the scholars mentioned above, we young people are required to deeply master the sciences of our time and contribute to its development without being indifferent to the political processes of our country. The field of law, like all fields, is developing at the present time. The development of the state also depends on the transparency of its laws and treating it with respect.

The Republic of Uzbekistan implements its state policy based on its great goals and ideas, taking the example of the world experiences, as well as the bright gems of our history. If we focus on the world experience of constitutional reforms on the basis of the principles of state administration, constitutional reforms have had positive results in more than 100 countries over the past 25 years. It can be said with confidence that today there is no country that has not amended its Constitution. Today's constitutional reforms show that the level of legal awareness among our citizens is growing. For example, 160,000 suggestions received from our citizens were widely used for constitutional changes, according to which, 15 new articles and 1 new chapter are expected to be introduced along with additions and amendments to 76 articles of our constitution. As we mentioned above, legal transparency is one of the biggest factors that help the country grow. There is no doubt that today's young people will have a solid knowledge of their

rights and duties, as well as respect for the law, and no matter what fields they occupy in the future, they will become good specialists in their profession.

If the knowledge and information about legality and its social importance are not strengthened by a positive level of legality in real life, it is difficult to hope that it will be deeply embedded in people's minds as a value and become an action program and internal necessary confidence. Or, one can cite a lot of ideas and examples from world practice about the "distribution of powers and at the same time interaction" which is a reasonable, tested principle of the organization of state power. However, since this principle is not fully implemented in every country, it is unlikely that it will take a place in people's legal consciousness as an important democratic value.

The attitude towards our constitution and the knowledge about it should be taught not only in school, but also in pre-school educational institutions. Since teaching activities in preschool educational institutions are carried out through games, the rules of the Constitution are explained in various activities. It is through these games that children understand their rights, freedoms, and duties. During this period, the Constitutional provisions were explained in a simple, simple, understandable and interesting way for children:

firstly, the concept of human being, its importance, place in society, the rights and freedoms of children as human beings are explained to children, they are taught to love and respect human beings, the difference between humanity and evil and barbarity is taught during telling fairy tales and analyzing the events in fairy tales;

secondly, it is explained in children's language that the state protects human interests, that human life, freedom, honor, and dignity are considered the highest values, and they are taught to know and respect their value as a human being;

thirdly, children are taught what tasks to perform. They are accustomed to carefully preserve cultural, spiritual and historical heritage, to treat nature with care;

fourthly, mutual respect and mutual relations of girls and boys are explained, and their equal rights are explained;

fifthly, the role of the family in society, the protection of the family by the state, the need for children to care for their parents, to respect the elders, and to honor the children are stated;

sixth, they are taught to love the Motherland and protect it. The meaning of the symbols of our country - the flag, the coat of arms, the national anthem - will be explained. As a result of constitutional education, the ability to distinguish the flag and coat of arms of the Republic of Uzbekistan from among several flags and coats of arms is formed. When doing all this, it should not be overlooked that children have been learning this or that information under the guidance of adults, but now they will try to collect the necessary information of their own free will. This activity of the child leads to independence, freedom and responsibility.

In pre-school educational institutions, children are formed with knowledge, skills and abilities that can be the basis for their maturation as individuals, following the general rules of ethics. This, in turn, will have a great effect on the formation of young people with high legal awareness in the construction of the third renaissance and, through this, in the establishment of an orderly society and a patriotic nation.

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