

## ACTIVITIES OF CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS IN THE FORMATION OF CIVIL CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE YOUTH OF UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the analysis of the activities of some non-profit non-governmental organizations and their influence on the younger generation as a source of development of civic consciousness. Using the results of sociological research as an example, data are presented on the manifestation of public confidence in civil institutions in the legal aspect.

**Keywords:** legal culture, civic institutions, civic consciousness, social networks, youth.

In Uzbekistan, a policy of spiritual and educational and cultural and ideological education has been developed and is being implemented, focused on the socialization of the younger generation. So nowadays, the younger generation is facing the consequences and problems that result from spending a lot of time on social networks. For teenagers, the social network has become a tool of self-expression, communication is limited to a certain circle of people. For the psyche of a teenager, excessive enthusiasm can have a bad effect on his development, he stops communicating with his peers and withdraws into himself. And as a result of this, difficulties arise in adapting to real life. Leading scientists in the field of psychology and neurophysiology have announced the negative impact of social networks on people's minds. It should be noted that a system of state and non-state structures working with youth has been formed in Uzbekistan. At the same time, the ongoing transformations in all spheres of public life of the younger generation necessitate studying the degree of effectiveness of the activities of civil socialization institutions in educating the legal culture of young people.

The leading role is played by the civic consciousness of the individual, which is also formed through educational institutions and institutions of civil socialization. Even the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov noted that: "Civil institutions, non-state non-profit organizations today are becoming an important factor in protecting democratic values, rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of people, create conditions for citizens to realize their potential, increase their social, socio-economic activity and legal culture, help maintain balance of interests in society" [1]. Such organizations need to pay more attention to educating a person with a high civic consciousness, characterized by a harmonious combination of patriotic, national and international feelings, respect and trust in other citizens, government and social norms.

The state pays great attention to young people, the formation of their vital civic position. On an ongoing basis, state support is provided in the formation of civic engagement, legal literacy, through systematic training in the system of secondary, secondary specialized and higher education of such subjects as: the national idea, the foundations of spirituality, the constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the theory of building a democratic society, etc.

At present, one can notice the improvement of ongoing reforms to address pressing issues of youth, create decent conditions, provide employment, stimulate and support the initiatives of the younger generation. Evidence of this is a number of new tasks to increase the activity of young people defined in the Action Strategy in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 [2].

Cooperation and interaction of civil society institutions with government agencies in the field of improving the legal culture of the population is carried out in various areas, including raising the legal awareness of the population, their social and labor activity, doing business, deepening the knowledge of citizens in the field of labor legislation, preventing the commission of offenses and others. The obtained legal knowledge and the ability to use the appropriate mechanisms for a person living in society is an opportunity to independently defend the rights assigned to him. All this together acts to a certain extent as a guarantor of the real provision of the freedoms of a citizen, helping in the suppression of various kinds of offenses.

Civil, public institutions have a huge potential for studying topical issues of youth, including those of a destructive nature, through sociological research. To study the state of affairs in this area, it is necessary to study the problems of legal culture, public opinion about the law, and legal awareness of citizens. The Independent Institute for Monitoring the Formation of Civil Society (NIMFGO), jointly with the OSCE, conducted a sociological study aimed at determining the state of the legal culture of the population, identifying the level of participation in these processes, both by state bodies and civil institutions.

The survey results showed that for the majority of Uzbeks the right is a norm that determines the behavior of citizens in society (30%). For every fifth (22%), the right is the powers and duties of people in society. 18% noted “the right is the law”, 11% each suggested the answers “order in society” and “protection”. The population objectively encounters law in various spheres of their life, however, most of all in its regulatory function [3].

Also, during the survey, the researchers revealed the following, a significant part of the respondents (73%) note that they have received sufficient knowledge in the educational institutions of the country, which are able to help protect themselves in real situations [4]. Here, it is necessary to note the importance of further increasing the practical impact of the courses held in educational institutions of the country to improve legal knowledge, teaching practical skills to protect one's rights in specific conditions.

Thus, in order to implement the tasks set in the Strategy for actions related to increasing the legal culture and civic self-knowledge among the youth of Uzbekistan, their involvement in common problems, indifference to what is happening, readiness to be an active subject of social development, it is necessary to interact with civil institutions, public authorities and management with educational institutions of the country and conducting joint preventive, research and educational activities.

#### Literature

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