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## THE PLACE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF SOCIAL AND LEGAL CONTROL IN THE LEGAL SOCIALIZATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN CIVIL SOCIETY

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### ABSTRACT

*Our country is on the path to building a strong democratic state and civil society based on market relations. The reforms being implemented in this direction will be reflected in a set of measures, such as the development of legal awareness of our citizens, the development of legal culture, the formation of an active civic position. In this regard, the actions taken by the state are not enough to achieve our goals. Because civil society is, first of all, self-control. That is why the task of strengthening social control in all spheres in our country remains a pressing issue today. This article provides a philosophical analysis of the content of social control, its specific principles, the importance of social control in the formation of civil society, and, most importantly, the role of social control in the legal socialization of the individual.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Citizen, Civil Society, Legal Socialization, Socio-Legal Control.*

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of social control is one of the main problems of social sciences, such as social philosophy, psychology, pedagogy, sociology. is recognized as extremely important in finding solutions to problems. So what is social control? Dictionaries define social control as follows: "Social control is one of the specific mechanisms of maintaining public order. Community control: ensures that government officials comply with the law and act responsibly". [1].

Social control has existed since ancient times as a method and form of regulating social relations. For example, in the early days of the community, there was a tradition of community control over individual behavior. If a person's behavior deviates from the norms accepted by the community, the members of the community have the power to change his behavior in the desired direction with the help of various sanctions. Although the concept and phenomenon of social control have a long history, it was introduced to science as a scientific concept by T. Tard, one of the founders of social psychology. In his interpretation, this concept "represents a set of methods used to return the offender's behavior to the norm" [2]

Later, the meaning of this concept will be expanded. In addition, American sociologists E. Ross and R. Park in their research have studied this problem in more detail and revealed new aspects. According to them, "Social control is aimed at bringing an individual's behavior into line with social norms. represents the impact "[3].

According to the American sociologist T. Parsons, "Social control, through the influence of deviant behavior through sanctions, normalizes it and serves to ensure social stability. [4] This

problem is being studied in detail by philosophers and scientists of our country. In particular, A. Saidov, M. Kyrgyzbaev, S. Atamurodov, O. Otamirzaev, B. Jumaniyazov, G. Kuchkorova, Z. Kodirova, M. Mirakilov, and others are studying various aspects of this problem in their research. From the above definitions of philosophers and sociologists, it can be said that social control is a way of self-regulation of the social system. This method is carried out with the help of legal norms, as well as through the components of the system to ensure order and stability.

The nature, content, and direction of public control are determined by the nature, nature, and type of the social system. Community control in primitive, archaic societies has a completely different character than in today's developed industrial societies. In early societies it was simple, but in modern societies it is complex.

An important condition for the existence and effective functioning of social relations and the social system in society is the ability to anticipate, predict and draw conclusions about social activity and human behavior. It is this opportunity that allows you to properly organize the pedagogical, psychological, and educational processes in society. Were it not for this opportunity, human society would be in chaos, instability, and crisis. Society has certain means of proper organization of social relations and social relations, and it is through these means that it maintains social order. One such tool is social control.

"Social control is the creation of conditions that ensure the strength and stability of the social system, the development of specific methods of maintaining social stability and social order, while at the same time creating new opportunities for positive social change." [5].

On the one hand, social control refers to a set of mechanisms of social management, methods, and means of social influence, on the other hand, it refers to social activity and its implementation. In general, a person is under the control of social behavior, the behavior of society and the community, the social environment. They not only teach the individual social norms in the process of socialization but also act as agents of social control. Social control agents are those who monitor whether social patterns of behavior and demands are perceived correctly or incorrectly by society and whether they are perceived correctly in practice. From this point of view, social control can be a specific form of social management and social order. "Social control is manifested in the subordination of the individual to the united and organized social group, the spontaneous or conscious application of the norms established by this group" [6].

## **2. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Social control consisted mainly of two elements. These are social norms and social sanctions. "A social norm is a set of standards, rules, and norms that govern and control the behavior of people, supported by society or enshrined in law" [7]. Social norms are divided into legal, moral, religious, and personal norms, depending on their content and characteristics and the type and type of sanctions applied.

"Legal norms are a set of norms enshrined in various legal acts, which are officially protected on a legal basis" [8]. Violation of legal norms is punishable in the form of criminal, administrative, disciplinary, and other liability.

"Ethical norms are norms of social behavior that are implemented in the form of public opinion, tested and tested in the process of social relations, recognized by the community as a value" [9]. In the formation of moral norms, social space, and time, national and ethnic identity have a direct impact. At the same time, this norm must be recognized and accepted by the majority of members of society. Violation of ethical norms can lead to both legal and social sanctions. For example, if a child is brought up in a special penal colony or deprived of certain rights, he or she may be subject to sanctions such as negative social acceptance, exclusion from certain social relations, and public discontent.

Social norms usually include the habits of certain social groups (for example, respect for adults), social traditions (for example, hospitality, concern), social behavior, (rules of etiquette). Social sanction is a set of measures aimed at encouraging people to adhere to social norms or imposing penalties and restrictions on non-compliance. Sanctions are a key tool of social control. Sanctions are the main driving force behind the observance of social norms. "Sanctions are an element of public scrutiny," he said. The society has created a system of social sanctions to respond quickly to the actions of individuals and social groups ” [10] Sanctions, by their nature, relate to the actions of individuals and social groups, institutions, and organizations. It is no coincidence that a system of social sanctions has emerged. While norms are designed to protect the values of society, sanctions serve to protect and strengthen the system of social norms. If a norm is not upheld through sanctions, people will not follow it. "Sanctions can be material or moral," he said.

Material sanctions include fines and confiscation of property. Spiritual sanctions can take the form of critical thinking, harassment, harassment, harassment, harassment ” [10]. Civil society institutions do not have the authority to impose administrative and legal sanctions. They can only apply moral sanctions. However, the force of appropriate and correctly applied moral sanctions may not be less than the force of legal sanctions. In addition, social sanctions differ in their content and nature. They can be divided into formal and informal, depending on the form of their appearance. Formal and informal sanctions are further subdivided into positive, positive, and negative. Official sanctions include various positions and positions, orders, and Examples of awards include medals, scholarships and diplomas, honorary titles, and informal sanctions, such as praise, approval, and applause. Formal negative sanctions include fines, imprisonment, confiscation of property, and even the death penalty, while informal negative sanctions include insults, ridicule, isolation from society, and protests.

“Social norms and social sanctions are an integral part of each other. If a social norm does not have the required social sanctions, it loses its functions of governance and control ” [11].

The following mechanisms of social control are distinguished: “Separation (isolation) is the separation of a person who has committed deviant behavior from society based on such circumstances as imprisonment, imprisonment, house arrest, restriction of free activity: declaration of incapacity for treatment - this mechanism is implemented based on a court decision (admission to a psychiatric hospital, strict control over behavior); Rehabilitation - taking complex measures to bring the deviant behavior back to normal ” [12].

The most important factors in the formation of civil society are social cooperation, community control, social control, self-government of citizens, coordination of civil society institutions. Social control is one of the most important aspects of the proper organization of the process of self-government of citizens. The existence of well-organized mechanisms of social control over the implementation of legal and moral norms in society, in addition to state control, plays a significant and effective role in the development of civil society. As an important factor in maintaining social order in society, social control performs the following functions: The regulatory task is to regulate social order, to exercise control over social processes. The regulatory function is extremely important at every stage and stage of social control; The function of protection, protection - this function fulfills the task of preserving, protecting the social values existing in society, ensuring their transmission from generation to generation. This function is extremely important in maintaining the national and moral aspects of governance and order in society. For example, individualism, which is on the rise around the world today, is the only way to stop the spread of various forms of immorality and to prevent it from becoming the norm in our society.

The sustainability of human rights and the process of liberalization are losing their importance as the social institution and the highest social value of the family. Only through social control can we

allow immorality, such as same-sex marriage, transgenderism, and the rise of different subcultures, to enter our society and become a social norm. This is because the strength of the state and legal institutions in the fight against these evils is being restricted by human rights organizations. In this situation, the community, it is necessary to protect and defend its national moral values through social control. The function of protection and protection of social control: human life; property; national and universal moral values; protection of honor and dignity. Through this function, social experience is passed down from generation to generation.

The stabilization function is a function that allows people to have a certain stability in their behavior in society, to detect and eliminate deviant states in their activities. Of course, state control is important in the management of social relations in society. However, there are cases and situations in which they are more normal than legal norms and do not contradict any legal norms. At the same time, it may contradict the norms accepted by society, which for centuries have maintained its values and its relevance in regulating a certain part of social relations in society. Social control is extremely important in controlling and regulating this part of social relations.

“Regulation of relations and relations between the subjects of social processes in civil society, the implementation of social control over the implementation of all established social norms by individuals and social groups. At the same time, the boundaries and patterns of social activity are established, which gives the order, organization and clarity to social relations ” [13]. Social control contributes sustainability, organization, membership, and objectivity to the behavior of individuals, social groups, and social institutions. Social control unites the subjects of social control into an organized whole and helps society to develop and maintain a system of normative values. Through social control, it is possible to determine the degree of deviation of members of society from the social norms established in society, to adjust them to the requirements and needs of the time. A. Orlean suggests the following form of harmonization of social norms: "rationality - individuality - balance - community - normative - order" [14]. In our opinion, this classification and description can be a standard for the harmonization of social norms in the West. In our case, based on social relations and social values, the classification can be described as follows: rationality - community - balance - individuality - normative - order. Through this classification, it is possible to express the formation of norms of social relations in society, which are formed based on rationality, based on individual and collective tendencies. Legal control can only be a legal assessment and attitude to deviant behavior in society.

Any deviant behavior committed in society should become the object not only of legal control but also of social control. That is, the deviant behavior committed should be assessed not only by the legal attitude and legal assessment but also by the social attitude and social assessment. Social control, on the other hand, refers to cases of deviation from social norms from a legal, moral, religious, and national point of view. For example, in countries such as Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Singapore, and Japan, which have achieved high results in the fight against corruption, officials can be arrested for corruption. In addition to law enforcement, the public is also reacting. In these countries, corrupt people and murderers are treated as if they were their own. The main emphasis here is on issues such as causing public hatred and embarrassment.

The fact that such people lose their trust in society and are isolated from society is extremely effective. The risk of losing one's social authority causes a person to act following social and legal norms. Because a person always pays strong attention to the issues of his place and reputation in the social space. Man, by nature, always strives to be recognized by others, on the contrary, man is always afraid of being subjected to public discussion and hatred. In other words, the reduction of a certain defect in society and the effectiveness of the struggle against it depend in many respects on the attitude of the community towards this defect. This is a product of social control. In addition, the scope of social control includes not only illegal actions but also the scope of socio-ethical norms. For example, in Uzbekistan, social control plays an important role in ensuring family

stability and preventing divorce. We can see that the mahalla, the elders of the family, the relatives exercise social control over this issue. This includes intimidation of social control, embarrassment rather than punishment, the awakening of conscience, calling for responsibility. They use methods and tools to encourage them to be worthy of human virtues.

Social control is exercised not only by society and civil society institutions but also through self-control. Self-control means that a person's behavior is consistent with accepted social norms. As a result of self-control, a person comes from the system of his beliefs, convictions, worldviews, and spiritual values. directs its activity, evaluates its behavior. The degree to which self-control is formed and developed stems from the socialization of people. The fact that people have a place and prestige in society leads them to exercise more self-control. Because every person is afraid of losing his reputation and position in society. This situation, in particular, is very strong in the life of the people of the East. The degree of socialization has a direct effect on the degree to which a person has self-control. "If a person accepts social norms as his norm in the process of socialization, then self-control is formed at a high level. This process is complex and includes many factors" [15]. For example, the degree of rule of law in the social space, the extent to which social and moral values are integrated into public life, the main characteristics of public policy and ideological processes, the system of personal spiritual values, and others.

Two important areas of social control can be distinguished from the ability to manage and regulate social relations. "Retrospective is a way of analyzing the problems of social control, of studying their mechanisms, solutions, and outcomes in-depth, of evaluating them, and of approaching them in terms of deviating from accepted norms.

Preventive orientation is the formation of behavioral stereotypes in people based on norms that are generally accepted and important in that society. According to VA Yadav, "The formation of behavioral stereotypes in people is effective only if they are based on individual, psychological characteristics. can give" [16].

In the system of social relations, social control is an integral part of the system of social space, which includes the following qualities: the existence of a clear, stable position and attitude of the person to a particular activity, as well as the belief that it will benefit him from this situation; the presence of axiological factors about certain types of activity, the feeling of responsibility and accountability for the consequences of their activities and behavior; confidence in the value of his system of values by society, that is, confidence in the value of such qualities as honesty, conscientiousness, nationalism in society, confidence in one's position in life; a sense of responsibility to society in the performance of their duties and responsibilities; have a clear idea of their capabilities; how rights and obligations, responsibilities and responsibilities are distributed among the members of the society and how they are monitored;

Ensuring that law enforcement and government agencies operate within the law and in a fair manner ensures that this process exists and operates as a whole system. "As a carrier of social relations, social space is an integral part of the joint activities of civil society institutions and government organizations. Together they form a system of social thinking and a system of norms of behavior" [17]. Religion and religious organizations, family, community, education system, trade unions, political movements, political parties, public associations ensure the formation of social norms in society, their transmission from generation to generation. The reason why civil society creates opportunities for the development of public control is that effective, independent, and impartial public control in the full sense of the word can be exercised only by economically and politically free citizens and their associations.

In the context of radical socio-economic reforms and modernization being carried out in our country, such changes are reflected in the content of public control. This means that each person who is a subject of activity, in addition to assuming certain obligations, may require others, public

authorities to perform their duties and responsibilities.

State control, which is one of the main mechanisms regulating the relations between society and the individual, plays an important role in the sustainable development of the country. At the same time, the society, its civic institutions, and all citizens, through public control, control the activities of the state and the subjects of government with the help of existing social norms, values, and legal norms.

“The concepts of social control and community control are different. The difference between the concepts of "public control" and "social control" is, first of all, that the concept of "social control" is broader in scope than the concept of "public control". In addition to the notion of "public control", this concept includes both state control and civil control. Because they are, in essence, manifestations of social control” [18].

### **3. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

There are various definitions of community control. It would be appropriate to use the following definition, which covers the main features of public oversight. He mainly performs the following tasks: “ensuring the legal rights and freedoms of members of society, protecting their interests; Ensuring the application of the principles of the rule of law and the rule of law in the activities of government agencies and their officials; to protect the public interest” [19].

The draft law describes the functions of public oversight as follows: “The functions of public oversight include: Ensuring a system of interaction and balance of interests between government agencies and society; to inform citizens about the state of observance of laws, rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of state bodies and officials and the state of their provision; identification of violations of the law by officials working in government agencies and informing the general public, their elimination with the help of the community, support, and encouragement of the principle of social justice in society; Cooperation of civil society institutions and government agencies in ensuring the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of citizens.

Amendments to the Constitution in 2014 gave constitutional status to public control. Article 32 of the Constitution now states in the following wording: “Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to participate in the management of public and state affairs, both directly and through their representatives. Such participation is achieved through self-government, referendums and the democratic organization of state bodies, as well as the development and improvement of public control over the activities of state bodies” [19]. The active participation of citizens in governing the state and the exercise of control over the activities of state bodies, as enshrined in the Constitution, is a sign of the great importance attached to public control in our country.

“Community control develops in connection with the formation and development of civil society institutions. As civil society develops, there are more opportunities and prospects for public scrutiny. On the other hand, the development of public control leads to the development of civil society institutions. Just as it is impossible to imagine a developed and widespread public control without civil society, it is impossible to imagine the development of civil society without public control” [21]. The reason why civil society creates opportunities for the development of public control is that effective, independent, and impartial public control in the full sense of the word can be exercised only by economically and politically free citizens and their associations.

In 2017, the legal framework for public oversight and civil oversight, which are forms of social control and its manifestation, was strengthened in our country. In other words, the law "On public control in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. All aspects of this activity are currently regulated by this law.

In conclusion, we must say that social control and all its manifestations are extremely important in the management of various aspects of social relations in society. This factor is crucial in the formation of civil society. The fact is that the system of socio-political relations of each society has its perception and characteristics. Different methods of monitoring the implementation of social norms in each country may be more effective. This is done in close connection with the mentality of the people, their way of life, the system of socio-moral and religious values. In our country, social control, along with legal and state control over the regulation of social relations, is extremely effective. This is due to the strong preservation of community traditions in the life of our people, and the fact that public opinion is extremely important. An example is the “family-school-neighborhood” partnership program developed in our education system to effectively use the opportunities of social control. We can say that this system, which is not found in other countries of the world, is a classic manifestation of social control. In other words, the school, together with the family and the community, monitors the child's compliance with the established standards in the educational process. Ultimately, this will be an effective system that will allow children to monitor the behavior and assimilation of children, in turn, the quality of school activities and teachers' lessons. Or we can consider the actions of the conciliation commissions operating in the community as one of the most effective manifestations of social control in ensuring the stability of families and reducing the number of divorces.

Today, humanity is living in the 21st century, a time when human rights are stable, the process of liberalization in the legal field is in full swing, and human and human life, fundamental rights are recognized as the highest value. The strongest system for the protection of human dignity is, without a doubt, the legal normative system. Today, every country is trying to strengthen the principles of democratization, to develop a strong legal framework for the formation of civil society. "The future of our planet and its prosperity depends on what kind of people our children grow up to be ... In this regard, the most important task is to form and educate the minds of young people, first of all, based on enlightenment. To do this, we believe that it is necessary to develop multilateral cooperation in the field of social support of the younger generation, protection of their rights and interests." [22].

The legal regulatory system is a determining factor in the quality and level of control over the process of legal socialization of citizens. It is no secret that one of the priorities of the reforms implemented in our country in recent years is the modernization of our legal system following world standards, as well as the issue of its humanization. “On Combating Corruption”, “On Social Partnership”, "On measures to increase the role of civil society institutions in the process of democratic renewal of the country", "On the concept of civil society development in 2021-2025" We can say that this is a practical manifestation of the work on the development of more powerful mechanisms for the protection of human rights. This is because the development of any country and the implementation of its planned reforms are largely aimed at ensuring that its citizens have a high level of legal culture, a high level of legal socialization, as well as the protection of human rights.

Well, in this section we will make a philosophical analysis of what is a legal norm, what is the role of the system of legal norms in the legal socialization of the individual, what is being done in our country in this area, and what are the main problems in this area.

"The legal normative system is the internal structure, the internal structure of the law, which reflects the composition of the law and the relationship between the parts, as well as the relationship" [23]. The legal normative system is a whole system of the interrelated legal system, legal system, legal culture, and legal practice. There are several interpretations of this concept in scientific research. Russian researcher S.S. Alekseev thinks about how it is possible to fully cover the legal process. This is because a legal system is a system of legal norms governing the regulation of social relations in society. This is a narrow understanding of the content of the

concept and does not fully cover the scope of the concept. It does not reveal the deep social significance and content of the concept. In a broad sense, the legal system is the legal structure of society, which includes all the events related to the law, including legal norms, legal knowledge, legal consciousness, legal culture, legal activity. In the narrow sense, a legal system is a system of norms that expresses the norms of conduct established by law. In this section, we consider the legal regulatory system in the narrow sense, from the point of view of analyzing the importance of the system of legal norms developed by the state in monitoring the process of legal socialization of the individual.

From the first years of independence, the country has been developing a strong legal framework for the development of legal framework for achieving these goals, as well as well-thought-out normative documents. In other words, any state implements its policy by creating a strong legal and regulatory framework. According to AH Saidov, the development of the legal normative system in our country is based on the following key factors: secondly, the national interest in building a strong rule of law and a just civil society; thirdly, the correct formation of the balance between personal interests and social interests, the interests of the state; fourth, to be based on the principles of step-by-step, membership in the renewal and modernization of the state and society; Fifth, work together with international partners to build on the principles of openness and transparency, to strengthen mechanisms for discussing and resolving all issues, and to work with civil society institutions and human rights defenders. [24]. A complex activity has been organized in the development of the legal and regulatory system in our country, with a special emphasis on the harmonization of universally recognized legal norms and national interests, the cooperation of citizens, and civil society institutions. The aim is to improve the comprehensiveness of the legal normative system, which serves as a measure of human activity and the legal basis for the development of society.

The legal normative system of legal socialization of the individual in the Republic of Uzbekistan is, first of all, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The impact of the legal socialization of the individual in the process of formation of civil society in Uzbekistan, the regulation of this process by legal and regulatory documents are reflected in our constitution and laws. The second part of the Constitution, entitled "Fundamental rights, freedoms and duties of citizens" and the third part, entitled "Society and the individual", deal with issues related to the process of legal socialization of the individual. In particular, Article 18 of the second part of the Constitution enshrines the principle of equality, which has a positive effect on the process of legal socialization in society. Because he believes that citizens, regardless of language, religion, race, sex or social origin, are equally protected by the state, that they feel equal and full members of society, and that they have a sense of respect for the law. . "It's very important for a person's legal socialization. Because legal socialization is, first of all, respect for the law and the rule of law. We can also recognize Article 20 of the Constitution as an important legal basis and source in the formation of civil society and the legal socialization of the individual. Article 20 of Section 2 of the Constitution states that "Citizens must not infringe on the legitimate interests, rights, and freedoms of others, the state, and society in the exercise of their rights and freedoms.

"This article is an important element of the legal socialization of citizens, respect for the law, non-infringement of the rights and freedoms of others in the process of protecting their rights, timely fulfillment of legal obligations imposed by the state. It stipulates that as a person entering into a legal relationship, as a subject of legal relations, he must respect the rights of other subjects of these relations. In addition, the recognition of the rights of citizens to the presumption of personal inviolability and innocence in our constitution is one of the important aspects of the process of legal socialization of the individual. The most important of the external factors influencing a person's legal socialization is the fact that the person feels protected in the society in which he lives from inappropriate, slander, baseless accusations. This principle is enshrined in Section 2,



Article 26 of the Constitution. "Everyone charged with a criminal offense shall not be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to the law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense." The accused will be provided with all the conditions to defend himself in court. " Another important aspect of this article is the right of every citizen to quality, professional legal protection. This, in turn, strengthens people's confidence in the rule of law and justice. Along with the basic rights and freedoms of citizens, our Constitution also firmly defines the cornerstones of citizenship, which is the second most important aspect of legal socialization. Because in the legal socialization of a person, it is very important that he understands his duties and treats them with respect. In particular, Section 2, Article 48 of the Constitution states that "citizens are obliged to observe the Constitution and laws, to respect the rights, freedoms, honor, and dignity of others.

"In general, as the basic law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, we can say that our Constitution is the basis of a strong legal and regulatory system of legal socialization of the individual. In particular, the second section, entitled "Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens" and the third section, entitled "Society and the Individual," strengthen the legal basis for the legal socialization of the individual.

In addition, the adoption of various forms of deviant behavior in our country in recent years, in particular, the law on anti-corruption, is important. We believe that the formation of an environment of the uncompromising fight against corruption in the country, both by the state and society, will increase the effectiveness of the fight against this scourge. Another important aspect of this law is that it has a positive effect not only on the case of corruption but also on the fight against many forms of deviant behavior, the origin of which is related to corruption. This can be seen in Article 5 of the Law on Combating Corruption. This principle is called "The main directions of public policy in the field of combating corruption", which includes the following main areas of public policy in the field of combating corruption: - implementation of measures to prevent corruption in all spheres of state and public life; - Timely detection of corruption offenses, their limitation, elimination of their consequences, possible causes and conditions, ensuring the principle of inevitability of liability for corruption offenses " [25].

The law also considers the prevention of corruption and the fight against it to be the sole responsibility of the state, law enforcement agencies, the anti-corruption committee, public oversight, social oversight, and the rights of citizens and citizens. In this regard, Article 14 of the law states: "The participation of citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations, and citizens in the fight against corruption" [25].

"Citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations, and citizens may also take part in other activities following the law. To implement the measures provided for in this article, non-governmental non-profit organizations shall participate in the activities of interdepartmental commissions and interdepartmental commissions, as well as in the activities of working groups, commissions, and public advisory bodies under state bodies. RK-419 " [25].

It should be noted that all of these cases have been tested in the world, and countries such as Singapore, Australia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, which have developed effective mechanisms to combat corruption, are giving good results in their operations. The main emphasis is on the perception of corruption in society, the negative nature of corruption, the main problem in the development of the country, and the antisocial situation and illegal actions that hinder the effectiveness of the planned reforms. Another article of the law that affects the legal socialization of the individual is Article 16, which addresses the issue of legal literacy and the development of legal culture of the population. emphasis is placed. Legal consciousness and legal culture, as two important elements of the legal socialization of the individual, contribute to this process as a whole.

One of the advantages is that the law, along with the development of a legal framework for combating corruption, also provides for measures to increase the effectiveness of work in this area. In particular, Article 20 of the law is entitled "Measures for socio-economic development and prevention of corruption in the field of entrepreneurship," which sets out the following important tasks. - elimination of administrative and bureaucratic barriers, simplification of procedures for registration, licensing, and licensing, as well as increasing their efficiency; - the creation of equal conditions for entrepreneurial activity and prevention of unfair competition; - the creation of fair conditions and equal opportunities for the population in the field of education, health care, social security, public utilities and other areas of socio-economic development, prevention of corruption offenses; - introduction of effective mechanisms for combating corruption in non-governmental organizations "[25].

The adoption of the law on combating corruption in our country is of great social, political, legal, and moral significance. This event will increase the level of legal socialization of citizens in our society, reduce corruption and related crimes in our country, clean up the moral and legal sphere, increase the effectiveness of reforms, improve the living standards of the population, improve the living standards of the population. is crucial in carrying out all the identified tasks.

Another important legal norm that affects the process of legal socialization of a person and determines its effectiveness is the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Oversight". This law is one of the most important socio-political, legal and social norms adopted in 2018. Article 15 of the law is entitled "Rights and obligations of the subjects of public control", which states: "Subjects of public control: - to take measures in the exercise of public control; - to request from state bodies the information necessary for the exercise of public control; - to prepare proposals and recommendations based on the results of public control; - to send materials to law enforcement agencies in case of violation of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, legal entities, public interests; - has the right to announce the results of public control " [26]. This article, along with strengthening the position of the individual in society as a subject of socio-political processes, imposes on him a strong responsibility for the exercise of control over socio-political processes, has a strong influence on the formation of civic position in people.

This article also affects the issue of legitimacy between the state and the citizen, which is one of the most important aspects of the legal socialization of the individual. "A lot of legitimacy. "Legitimus" means "lawful, lawful, lawful" [27]. Legitimacy means trust and agreement between the state and the citizen. The strength of legitimacy between the people and the state is the individual's rights one of the most important deciding factors of socialization. This is because people's respect for and trust in the law and legal norms is largely based on their trust in the state. In the growth of legitimacy between the state and the people, trust between the subjects of public control is extremely important. The main condition for the state to strengthen the legal framework of the process of public control, to provide timely and high-quality solutions to the conclusions and appeals of public control, is the main condition for this process to become an effective mechanism. On the other hand, one of the most important factors in the formation of civil society is the active position of citizens, public associations, in general, the subjects of public control, to express their active attitude to socio-political processes.

Another important article of the law on public control, which, in our opinion, has a legal and regulatory basis that strengthens the ability of the individual to develop and control legal socialization, is Article 16. This article of the law is called "Rights and obligations of public authorities in the field of public control." The article reads, "Government agencies: to receive information from the subjects of public control on the implementation of public control and its results; to send to the subjects of public control substantiated objections to the proposals and recommendations contained in the final documents prepared based on the results of public control; to place information on the issues of public control over its activities on its official websites, as

well as in the mass media ”.

What are the rights and obligations of the subjects of public control in this article, the essence of these rights and obligations, how they are reflected in the socio-political life of society, what is the correct and effective form of public control without violating the public order? The main criterion is the interests of the state and the people, security, and non-threat to order.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

In short, we thought about two important aspects of the process of legal socialization, the social and legal aspects. We focus on the role of social control, family, community, social environment, mechanisms of self-organization and self-control in the effective organization of the process of legal socialization, the strengths, advantages, and priorities of this process. On the other hand, we have studied the most powerful mechanism of the legal socialization process, the possibilities of organizing, managing, and controlling the legal socialization process of the legislative, legal and regulatory system. It was possible to compare the two aspects of the object under study by the method of comparison, to determine its specificity and advantages. In conclusion, both social and legal mechanisms are necessary for the organization and control of the process of legal socialization. However, due to the peculiarities of our Eastern way of life and unique social relations, it is possible to make effective use of the social mechanisms of the process of legal socialization. Because in the life of our people there are communal traditions that come from our nationality and have been preserved for centuries. [28-38]

They can be used very effectively in the fight against various forms of deviant behavior. However, at the same time, In our country, as in any other state governed by the rule of law, the legal normative system remains the strongest and most effective mechanism in the organization and control of various forms of social relations, including the system of legal socialization. This is because the legal normative system has two powerful weapons, coercion and punishment, which do not exist in social control. This is the main force of any society.

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