

A PERSONALITY MODEL BASED ON THE HARMONY OF LEGAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND NATIONAL VALUES IN THE EXPERIENCE OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

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Abstract. *The article offers a theoretical and parametric interpretation of a personality model grounded in the harmony of legal consciousness and national values, drawing on the experience of developed countries. Legal consciousness is described as the unity of (i) the level of awareness of rights and freedoms, duties and responsibility, (ii) a value-based attitude toward the law, and (iii) legal behaviour. National values are interpreted as a complex of a society's historical memory, cultural identity, moral norms and traditional way of life. Based on the experience of developed states (Western Europe, Scandinavia, Japan, South Korea and others), the paper systematizes the key qualities of a person who relies on the harmony of the rule of law, civil society and national culture: legal literacy, civic responsibility, openness to pluralism, loyalty to national identity, and spiritual resilience. The model's cognitive, axiological, behavioural and civic-activity components are identified, and the directions for creatively adapting this experience in the context of Uzbekistan are briefly analyzed.*

Keywords: *legal consciousness; national values; experience of developed countries; personality model; civic responsibility; legal culture; national identity.*

Introduction. The development experience of developed countries shows that a stable democratic order and a strong civil society depend, above all, on the activity of individuals whose worldview is grounded in the harmony of legal consciousness and national values. No matter how perfect the system of laws and institutions may be, if a citizen's inner world lacks legal culture, responsibility and national identity, democratic reforms often remain merely formal.

The experience of developed countries is frequently analyzed from the standpoint of the rule-of-law state and the market economy. In this article, however, the focus is placed more on the "personality model" —that is, an ideal type grounded in the harmony of legal consciousness and national values. Such an approach is of great importance for developing a forward-looking conception of personality in the context of Uzbekistan.

In developed democratic societies, legal consciousness is manifested not only as a set of legal knowledge, but also as a normative orientation integrated into the culture of everyday life. Several important aspects can be observed:

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- Trust in the rule of law: a citizen perceives the law not merely as a punitive mechanism, but as a system that guarantees freedom and justice;
 - Legal literacy: awareness of constitutional rights and freedoms, the electoral system, and complaint and appeal mechanisms has become an integral part of everyday civic culture;
 - Legal responsibility: an individual sees it as an inner duty to anticipate the legal consequences of one's actions, to comply with rules voluntarily, and to avoid harming society.

These qualities did not arise by chance. They are closely connected with continuous legal education from preschool to higher education, media openness, an independent judiciary, and the active role of civil-society institutions.

In the experience of developed countries, the relationship between national values and legal consciousness appears in different forms:

- In Western Europe, Christian-humanistic traditions, personal freedom, and the high value placed on human dignity form the moral foundation of the legal system;
- In Scandinavian countries, values of equality, mutual trust, social justice and cooperation are integrated with civic culture and the model of the social state;
- In Japan and South Korea, values such as collectivism, respect for tradition, discipline and industriousness have been synthesized with a modern legal-democratic system.

These examples show that legal consciousness never forms in a “vacuum”. It emerges through dialogue with national culture, religious and customary traditions, and historical experience. In developed societies, the personality model is shaped precisely at the intersection of national values and legal-democratic principles: one does not negate the other; rather, they complement each other.

Based on the experience of developed countries, a personality model grounded in the harmony of legal consciousness and national values can be described through several structural components.

1. The cognitive component. This component includes an individual's:
 - sufficient knowledge of the legal system, constitutional order, civil rights and freedoms, duties and liability;
 - understanding of national history, culture, customs, language, and local political traditions.

In developed societies, a person's legal knowledge is formed not separately from knowledge of national history and culture, but in integration with them.

2. The axiological (value) component. The personality model rests on values such as:
 - legal justice, the rule of law, honesty, transparency;
 - patriotism, respect for historical memory, national pride;
 - human dignity, tolerance, social cooperation.

A key point here is that national values are not opposed to universal and legal-democratic values; rather, they converge at common points. Values like justice, honesty, industriousness and respect are accepted as both national and universal benchmarks.

3. The behavioural component. A person grounded in the harmony of legal consciousness and national values is characterized by:

- voluntary compliance with laws and rules, viewing them not as “external coercion” but as an internal necessity;
- conscious observance of order in public places, road safety, taxation, labour relations and other spheres;
- careful respect for public property, nature, and the rights and freedoms of others.

In developed countries, this everyday behavioural culture is clearly visible: keeping to queues, knowing complaint and petition procedures, treating public property as if it were one’s own, and so on.

4. The civic-activity component. One of the most important features of this model is civic engagement:

- participating in elections, public discussions, petitions and social actions through lawful means;
- being active in local self-governance bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations, and volunteering initiatives;
- seeking to resolve legal problems not by force or illegal means, but through mechanisms such as courts, mediation and the ombudsman.

Thus, a personality model grounded in the harmony of legal consciousness and national values is an ideal type: legally literate, spiritually resilient, loyal to national identity, while remaining open to global processes.

This model cannot be copied directly into the context of Uzbekistan, because each country’s historical and cultural foundations differ. Therefore, the experience of developed countries should be applied creatively and selectively.

The following aspects of the experience of developed countries appear especially relevant for Uzbekistan:

- strengthening the integration of legal education and upbringing with national history, literature, and the heritage of great thinkers;
- increasing civic responsibility through civil-society institutions—mahalla, youth organizations and NGOs;
- reducing legal nihilism by ensuring judicial openness and demonstrating the principle of justice in practice;
- creating media content that promotes the harmony of legal culture and national values;

– expanding opportunities for young people to directly observe and then adapt the experience of developed countries through international exchanges, scholarships and internships.

Conclusion. In the experience of developed countries, a personality model grounded in the harmony of legal consciousness and national values emerges as one of the most important factors of democratic stability. This model is characterized by:

1) A dialectical unity between legal consciousness and national identity: a person accepts the law as a criterion of justice that does not contradict national and universal values;

2) The interconnection of cognitive, axiological, behavioural and civic-activity components: legal knowledge, value-based attitude, lawful conduct and social activity form a unified system;

3) The mutual harmony of the rule-of-law state, civil society and national culture: institutional reforms are pursued together with the moral and civic development of the person;

4) In the context of Uzbekistan, creatively applying this experience can enrich the substance of legal-democratic reforms and contribute to educating the younger generation as individuals with legal awareness, loyalty to national values, and a responsible attitude toward global processes. In this sense, the experience of developed countries carries deep methodological significance when analyzed not only through external similarities, but at the level of a personality model.

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