

**THE NEED TO ENSURE THE HARMONY OF POLITICAL AND LEGAL
CULTURE IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM**

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Each stage of development is inextricably linked with the political and legal culture of the citizens of that time. In this sense, political and legal culture "is considered a determining factor of the national cultural development of the society"¹. In other words, political and legal culture is a criterion that forms a person's ability to "harmonize and protect the interests of the society, the state, the nation, and one's own interests"². Necessity of harmony of political and legal culture 1) determination and implementation of the will of the population related to the political and legal life of the country; 2) mobilizing the public for the development of the country, the prospects of the people, the solution of the priority issues facing the society and the state administration system; 3) it is manifested in the way of bringing the national development to a new stage, organizing the public, compacting, determining the laws of the development of the society.

Reforming society and the state management system is one of the important directions of the process of democratization of all spheres of political life in Uzbekistan. For this, it is necessary to increase the political activity of the population, to form a political and legal culture based on national and universal values.

The legality of the management system and the systematicity of the implemented reforms represent the democratic state of the society. The effectiveness or otherwise of the governance system is an indicator of progress within any society. The presence of legislation in the country and its priority allows to assess the level of development of political and legal culture in it. The better the people understand and accept these laws, the more actively they participate in their implementation, the more the demands and interests of all citizens are reflected in them, the higher the political and legal culture of the entire society will be. The fact that the rise of political and legal culture affects the development of all spheres of society and state life is an objective law characteristic of a legal democratic state.

The success of the reforms implemented at the current stage of national development depends on efforts to further democratize and liberalize our country, social and political activity of citizens, and the high level of their political and legal culture.

¹ Кадиров Э. Ёшларнинг ҳуқуқий ва сиёсий маданиятини юксалтириш. Монография. Тошкент. Ғ.Ғулом номидаги НМИУ. 2018. -Б. 177.

² Кадиров Э. Ёшларнинг ҳуқуқий ва сиёсий маданиятини юксалтириш. Монография. Тошкент. Ғ.Ғулом номидаги НМИУ. 2018. -Б. 177.

The deep and large-scale reforms implemented in Uzbekistan in all spheres are aimed at implementing the principle that "human interests are above all else" and finally implementing the principle that "the people should not serve the state bodies, but the state bodies should serve our people." Such reforms are carried out in harmony with the processes of decentralization of public administration. French scientist A. As Tocqueville noted, "in a society where social development is increasingly complex, the government cannot manage everything centrally.... Decentralization is based on local liberties in favor of democracy, creates a sense of responsibility among citizens, and rejects the authoritarian rule of the state. Decentralization reflects the progress of democracy and political maturity"³. The international experience of decentralization of power shows that this process appeared at the end of the 16th century. This period is characterized by the search for the best form of organization of state administration and the construction of a system of relations between its components. At that time, the main proponents of decentralized management were Jean Boden and Johann Altuzius⁴.

Several types of decentralization are distinguished in scientific literature: administrative decentralization, that is, local authorities report to higher authorities; political decentralization, in which local authorities are theoretically independent from the state, have authority and responsibility; Decentralization of the budget is related to the transfer of the necessary resources to fulfill the assigned powers and responsibilities; finally, the decentralization of the market, in which functions are transferred to the private sector (companies, non-governmental organizations), including planning and administration previously carried out by state agencies. Also, from the point of view of the scientific analysis of the problem, the following approaches to the decentralization of the powers of the authorities are being put forward. a) The political type of decentralization, which implies the theoretical independence of local (city, region, district) authorities from the state, the existence of appropriate powers and obligations for authorities; b) budget type of decentralization as a result of providing some financial resources necessary for the implementation of the relevant tasks of the authorized bodies; c) the type of market decentralization, which implies the transfer of state management to the private sector⁵. Nevertheless, in order to clarify the issue and avoid various confusions, researchers recommend using the concept of "decentralization" in generalization of the above, one of which is controlled by another, but not between the state power and the economic or social sphere in general, but between the levels of state power. used in a descriptive sense.

³ Особенности Французской модели децентрализации государственного управления и развития местного самоуправления // <https://scienceproblems.ru/osobennosti-frantsuzskoj/3.html>

⁴ Гоптарева, И. Б. Политический анализ концепции федерализма: монография. Оренбург: Южный Урал, 2002. Стр. 38.

⁵ Децентрализация государственного управления. // https://spravochnick.ru/gosudarstvennoe_i_municipalnoe_upravlenie/decentralizaciya_gosudarstvennogo_upravleniya/

In our country, within the framework of the principle of Action Strategy - Development Strategy, the process of reforms in the field of state and community building is focused on further improvement of the mechanisms of cooperation of executive authorities. In other words, adapting the institutional foundations of executive power and economic management bodies and the principles of their activities to modern requirements, selecting and recommending leading personnel in management, solving the management system at the level of the requirements of human and society's interests remain the most important priorities of vertical management. This, in turn, is aimed at the successful implementation of the state policy on raising the standard of living and well-being of the population through comprehensive development and modernization of economic sectors, social sphere, and regions.

Based on these features and directions of the management system, we can see that pluralistic approaches related to gradual decentralization are continuing in all levels of executive power in our country. Based on these processes, the process of vertical management is, first, gradual decentralization of state management; secondly, to legally grant the right of independent management and administration to local government bodies and other structures related to the executive power system in management, especially in personnel matters; thirdly, to expand the financial capabilities, role and responsibility of local state government bodies; fourth, to ensure the practical implementation of the principle of separation of powers in the organization of the local government system; fifthly, it covers the role of citizens' self-government bodies in solving the current problems of socio-economic development of the regions and increasing the effectiveness of their activities.

One of the problems of the current stage of our national development is related to the need to establish a mechanism of communication with the public. Communication of state agencies with the public should be focused directly on the provision of human interests. For this, as the head of our state, Sh. Mirziyoev, said, "first of all, they should communicate with the people, know their pains and concerns, dreams, life problems and needs"⁶.

In the implementation of these tasks, it is necessary to ensure the openness of public services, to introduce new mechanisms of "effective communication mechanisms with the people", to achieve labor productivity by improving the remuneration and social support of public servants, to ensure the efficiency of professional public service, and most importantly, to select personnel in the management system. and mechanisms related to placement will be possible.

⁶ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. Т.1. Тошкент "Ўзбекистон" НМИУ 2018. – Б.114.

Also, in order to achieve the effectiveness of the management process, "citizens' participation in the management of society requires them to have a high civic culture"⁷, Professor B. Omonov also states in his research - the higher the civic culture, the more democratic processes develop in society. Therefore, Uzbekistan strives to build a legal democratic society and considers raising the political consciousness and culture of citizens as an important factor in building a democratic society.

In fact, the success of the reforms depends not only on the problems in the executive power system or on ensuring its effective cooperation with the parliament and representative bodies, but also "citizens should have a sense of belonging to the reforms." That's the only way we will achieve our goals and fully accomplish the tasks set before us"⁸.

Decree No. PF-269 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 21, 2022 "On measures to implement administrative reforms in Uzbekistan" became a new stage of administrative reforms aimed at forming an effective management system in our country. It is known that the reforms of any nature implemented in the state administration system should meet the requirements of the current stage of our national development and the prospects of optimizing management in the executive power system. From this point of view, administrative changes, systemic reforms implemented in all spheres of Uzbekistan should be in harmony with dynamic changes in the country's domestic and foreign policy. In addition, today's political reality, socio-economic requirements of development require the implementation of public administration that is flexible to social life, the interests of our people, and the standards of the modern world. The political and legal nature of the main directions of the reforms implemented in the administrative management system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is reflected in the modernization of the executive power system and taking measures to make it more flexible to today's real requirements. The implementation of structural reforms in the state administration system in our country, first of all, the termination of the activities of state bodies that repeat each other and do not correspond to the current needs of our national development, is a very important step in the direction of optimization of administration. Second, administrative changes in state management will allow to prevent budget deficits and further reduce the financial and economic resources spent and allocate the saved funds to the socio-economic needs of the population. Thirdly, the implemented administrative reforms should become the most effective mechanism to decentralize the management system and prevent bureaucratic obstacles in the management system.

⁷ Омонов Б. Концептуальные основы модернизации общества (Сравнительный анализ реформ Запада и Востока) Монография. Варшава-2020. – Стр 137.

⁸ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Нияти улўғ халқнинг иши ҳам улўғ, ҳаёти ёруғ ва келажаги фаровон бўлади. Т.3. Тошкент “Ўзбекистон” НМИУ 2019. – Б. 80.

In short, in the conditions of the current stage of national development, the need to ensure the harmony of political and legal culture in the state management system is inextricably linked with the goals of implementing administrative reforms in New Uzbekistan, and this process consists in the formation of a civil society based on the decentralization of state administration. Modernization of the management system of state power is based on both horizontal and vertical division of the power system, development of elected state bodies in mutual balance.