

LEGAL REFORMS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN

Satvoldiev Fahkriddin Akbarali ugli

Teacher of Namangan State University

Rakhmatova Feruza Kudrat kizi

Student of Namangan State University

Annotation: This article provides detailed information on the laws, resolutions, decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of culture and arts and the laws adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan for this, to improve the legal immunity of each person, the level of legal literacy and their objectives, the basic principles of further development of national culture given.

Keywords: state, legal culture, party, person, decree, law, law, jurisprudence, society, democracy, politics, norm

YANGI O‘ZBEKISTONDA MADANIYAT MASSALARINI BOSHQARISHDAGI HUQUQIY ISLOXOTLAR.

Satvoldiyev Fahriddin Akbarali o‘g‘li

Namangan davlat universiteti o‘qituvchisi

Rahmatova Feruza Qudrat qizi

Namangan davlat universiteti talabasi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining madaniyat va san‘at sohasidagi qonunlari, qarorlari, farmonlari hamda buning uchun O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi tomonidan qabul qilingan qonunlar, huquqiy daxlsizlikni takomillashtirish yuzasidan batafsil ma‘lumotlar, har bir shaxsning huquqiy savodxonligi darajasi va ularning vazifalari, milliy madaniyatni yanada rivojlantirishning asosiy tamoyillari berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: davlat, huquqiy madaniyat, partiya, shaxs, farmon, qonun, huquq, huquqshunoslik, jamiyat, demokratiya, siyosat, me'yor.

The large-scale reforms implemented in our country during the years of independence are an important basis for strengthening national statehood and sovereignty, ensuring security and law and order, inviolability of state borders, rule of law, human rights and freedoms, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance. The decent life of our people has created the necessary conditions for the realization of the creative potential of our citizens. Legal culture, based on the ancient traditions, customs, language, religion, psyche of our people, serves to instill in our minds such feelings of enlightenment and truth as honesty and faith, justice and legitimacy, high respect and attention to man, patience. Therefore, it is vital to raise the legal culture of people's opinions and worldviews, aimed at selfless work for our independence. It is necessary to establish a deep respect and reverence for human rights, a sense of obedience to the law, the happiness of knowing and strictly obeying the law. In the process of building a democratic state governed by the rule of law and a just civil society, first of all, the formation of the legal consciousness and legal culture of every citizen is a fundamental and important task. A necessary condition for building a state governed by the rule of law is the unconditional observance of laws. The uniform and unconditional observance of the law depends on the attitude of each person to his duties and a sense of responsibility. First of all, it is useful to get acquainted with the various definitions of legal consciousness and legal culture by scholars, including Professor Islamov, who defines legal consciousness as follows: , can be described as a system of legal perceptions, ideas, assessments, perceptions, which express the attitude to the obligations, as well as to the desired law and other legal

phenomena. According to Professor Dmitriev: “Legal consciousness is a set of views, ideas, perceptions of people and their various units, as well as society as a whole on the current legal and legal phenomena.”[1]

As for the definitions of legal culture, U.Tajikhanov and A.Saidov in their book *The Theory of Legal Culture* describe legal culture as follows: We understand the level of respect for the law, the level of implementation of legal norms, intolerance of those who do not follow the law, the level of obedience to the law. The development of our country and the success of reforms largely depend on the level of legal awareness and legal culture of the population. An individual's political and legal activity, his genuine civic attitude, a sense of involvement in democratic reforms are important factors in achieving the great goals set by our state.

In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoev said, “If culture and art do not develop in the country, society will not develop. It is important to develop the field of culture and arts, to increase the prestige of the Uzbek national culture and art in the world, to realize the potential of young talents. Indeed, when art and culture live, the nation and the people, the whole of humanity, live in peace.” [2]

Over the past period, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of normative and legal acts on the development of culture and arts. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD - 3391 of November 17, 2017 “ On measures to further develop the art of the Uzbek national maqom”, August 26, 2018 Resolution No. PD - 3920 “ On measures for innovative development of the arts ”, Resolution No. PD-4038 of November 28, 2018 “ On approval of the Concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, 2019 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1019 of December 19, 2019 “ On approval of the Program for improving the activities of museums in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2021”, November 23, 2019 Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 26, 2019 “ On approval of the activities of the Erkin Vahidov Memorial Museum and the Treasury House-Museum ” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 630 [3] of May 30, 2019 “ On the organization of the activities of the state museum-reserves Sarmishsay ”, “ Shahrizabz “, “Termez ” and “ Kokand ” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 443 of April 21 [4] , 2020 “ On measures to further increase the efficiency of the fine and applied arts” Resolution No. PD - 4688 of May 26, 2020 “ Culture Decree No. PD-6000 of May 23 [5], 2020 “ On measures to further enhance the role and influence of the arts in society ” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 325 of June 9, 2021 and “Martyrs’ Memory” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 357 of February 2, 2022 “ On support of the Moat Fund” The normative legal acts adopted, such as Resolution No. PD - 112 of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6] are becoming increasingly important. Adoption of the above-mentioned normative legal acts is a complex measure to raise the spiritual and educational level of the people in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to strengthen the material and technical base of cultural and art institutions, to support the industry. The attention paid at the state level to the development of national culture in the construction of a new Uzbekistan is of great importance. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. According to Mirziyoyev, “The level of development of our people is assessed primarily by our national culture. In this sense, culture is the image of our people, our society. As we begin to create a new image of Uzbekistan, we must begin with the development of our national culture.”[7]

The Action Strategy states that “raising the legal culture and legal awareness of the population, establishing effective interaction of state structures with civil society institutions and the media is an effective and priority task. The level of legal culture is determined not by the number of laws passed, but by the implementation of these laws at all levels. In this important work, it is especially important to instill in citizens a deep respect for laws and regulations. The most important thing is to inform the public about the activities of public authorities and administration, to further improve the mechanisms for informing the public about the decisions taken by public authorities, primarily on human rights and freedoms, the legitimate interests of citizens. depends on. So, from the above, we can conclude that the laws adopted, any normative legal acts, are fully aware of the changes in the field of law, and as a result of their study, the legal consciousness and understanding and application of it is legal. shapes the culture.

References

1. Islamov.Z.M. Theory of state and law.-T .: Adolat, 2007.-P.537.

2. Topildiev Odiljon Rakhimjonovich, Mirkhakimova Feruza Kholdorjon kizi. REFORM IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE AND ART IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. Web of scientist: International scientific research journal. ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 3, Issue 5, May., 2022.196-198 pp.
3. ABDURAUUF, A., FERUZA, M., & AMIRBEK, A. (2020). The Formation of Museums and Innovative Achievements in Uzbekistan. JournalNX, 6 (05), 14-16.
4. Mirziyoev Sh.M. New Uzbekistan strategy. - Tashkent. Uzbekistan Publishing House, 2021. 280 pages.
5. Mirhakimova, F. K. (2021). The state museum of history and culture of Namangan region past and today. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 10(8), 84-89.
6. Mirhakimova, F., & Aliyeva, N. (2020). ARCHITECTURE OF THE ISMAILI SAMANID PERIOD. Интернаука, (18-3), 12-14.pp
7. Odilqoriyev X.T. THEORY OF STATE AND LAW.Textbook.- T: "Justice" 2018.- P.65