



The Importance of Public Communication in the Development of National Statehood

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the promotion of socio-political, economic, spiritual aspects of public administration in the modern era of public administration, the level of information, which is so important, the study of issues related to the complex and multifaceted process and draw appropriate conclusions.

Keywords: *State; Politics; Communication; Administration; Law; Society; Values; Guarantee; Law; Thinking; Principle*

Introduction

The principles of development of the system of public administration, public administration, the formation of a modern worldview are developing as a form of legal, mass communication. The modern tasks of public administration, which are characteristic of today's requirements, are a key factor in the well-being of the people, the peace, tranquility and prosperity of the state, the growth of people's interest in a new life. It should be noted that the high value of human rights and freedoms, which is a reflection of the state and society, reflects the fact that human perfection is glorified on the basis of further improvement of laws.

Therefore, as President Mirziyoyev acknowledged: "At the moment, we are well aware that we still have a huge task ahead of us to fully implement the requirements of our Basic Law. First and foremost, our people need to feel the effects of reforms in their lives today, not in the future" [1, 7]. An important condition for building a democratic state in Uzbekistan is the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms. Concentration of political forces in the interests of civil society and the state in the creation of a system of guarantees of human rights is to ensure pluralism in the activities, harmony, civilization of the subjects of democracy. It is necessary to address the legal status of the individual, to encourage society - to develop government decisions. This is evidenced by the fact that in decision-making, the provision of reasonable services to the people, as well as public opinion and civic activities (decisions, orders, letters, protocols, etc.), forms of written communication provide greater opportunities for strengthening the relationship between state and people.

For example, in recent years, “the Office of the President, the executive structure of the government has been revised in order to implement new modern ideas in the system of public administration. The tasks and functions of 18 ministries and departments have been improved, and 24 state and economic administration bodies and other organizations have been reorganized” [2, 15]. In today's era of renewal, the rapid development of the public administration system is unique. In the process of renewal, democratization, modernization and reform of the country, legal communication plays an important social role in the implementation of legislation and conveying the essence of the legislation to the population.

The Main Part

In the management of the state and society, in the issue of state-people dialogue, legal communication has a special character. It is especially important not only to understand the legal basis of reforms, but also to apply them to popular practice. Today, Uzbekistan is making great strides in the spiritual, educational, economic and political spheres on the path of development, growth and becoming one of the most advanced countries in the world. “To date, the number of e-government services to optimize the provision of public services has reached 33, which are used by 75,000 citizens. Entrepreneurs have the opportunity to apply online for 61 different licenses for 40 types of activities. “The activity of the state system is gaining the trust of the people due to its openness, constant policy in line with the people, the emergence of new laws on human rights and freedoms, the creation of incentives for entrepreneurship.

The system of public services in the country is being gradually improved and modernized. This enhances the quality of life of the population, the investment climate, the business environment and business development opportunities” [2, 15]. In a democratic state governed by the rule of law and a just civil society, interdependence in the economic, political, social and spiritual spheres leads the life of society to a higher social system. The rule of law, legal norms, the stability of civil society as a means of regulating political relations are important. The level of formation of the legal culture of citizens depends on the role of laws in public life and the protection of the rights and interests of citizens and businesses by government agencies. The free exercise of rights and the fulfillment of duties by citizens, first of all, become a reality only in the context of a strong civil society system of legal communication, which reflects the spiritual and moral maturity of the population.

If citizens make living a simple life in accordance with the legal rules established by the state, they will be able to demonstrate their legal culture at a high level, with legal awareness, based on certain rules. Only then will the legal thinking of the harmoniously developed people in the society be fully realized. One of the opportunities provided by the state, which is another form of the current era of modernization, is “increased number of e-government services in order to create the most favorable conditions for the use of public services by the population and entrepreneurs” [2, 16]. As a result, a citizen with a humane personality is being brought up in the society. Such individuals will have the opportunity to build a new civil society at the same time.

In order to overcome some problems based on the transition to a new system, which is a national form of public services, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 12, 2017 “On measures to radically reform the national system of public services” and “Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan” On the organization of the Agency for Public Services under the Ministry of Education and Science [2, 16].

The Decree of the President sets out the main principles of the complex organizational and legal measures to radically improve the quality, efficiency, transparency and accessibility of public services, the glorious idea that “the people should serve our people, not government agencies”. The implementation of these ideas will allow to introduce an important principle in the field of public services: “Documents move, not citizens” [2, 16]. It is important to build a democratic state, increase the legal literacy of

citizens in the formation of a strong civil society, to convey to the population the essence of legislation, to form in them a sense of respect for the law, to increase political and legal activity of citizens. To this end, the use of various forms of legal communication is a requirement of the times.

It is known that the new laws adopted will serve to raise the legal culture of the population. At the same time, one of the most important issues of state importance is the effective functioning of public-legal communication, understanding the essence of the new laws, ensuring the priority of human interests.

Democracy is a form of public-legal communication in the political system, which covers all areas of statehood, political structures, socio-political life and society. It means the efforts to increase the literacy of the population, the legal guarantee of the human person, the existence of a political society, that is, the rule of law.

Here is an example: today a separate state body responsible for the implementation of public policy - the Agency for Public Services under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its territorial divisions. This will ensure the coherence and consistency of reforms, increase the responsibility of the competent authorities and organizations for the quality of public services. At the same time, the formation of a clear organizational and institutional framework for governance in the provision of public services is provided [2, 16]. The last two or three years have been a period of great development, embracing modern innovations, democratic processes, as a new form of legal communication system - increasing the efficiency of citizens' self-government, as well as transforming the mahalla into a close and popular structure. In particular, the President of Uzbekistan on February 3, 2017 "On measures to further improve the institution of the neighborhood" [2, 19]. In order to effectively ensure the implementation of the tasks assigned to citizens' self-government bodies in accordance with the decree of the Council of Citizens' Assembly (meeting of citizens' representatives) [2, 19].

One of the main tasks of an independent state is to ensure and protect the democratic rights and freedoms of its citizens. This task is reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the same time, Chapter X of our Basic Law is devoted to the guarantees of human rights and freedoms.

Article 43 of the Constitution states: "Ensures the rights and freedoms of citizens of the state, enshrined in the Constitution and laws" [3, 16], called From this point of view, it can be seen that the articles of the Constitution of Uzbekistan devoted to the basic rights and freedoms of citizens are clearly developed and expanded.

The new principles of democratic rights and freedoms of the citizens of our country are of great importance, as they have their place in the Constitution and are guaranteed. These include:

"The right to life is an inalienable right of every human being" (Article 24);

"Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person" (Article 25);

"No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" (Article 26);

"A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the right to move from one place to another on the territory of the Republic, to enter and leave the Republic of Uzbekistan" (Article 28);

"Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, speech and religion" (Article 29);

It is good that such important rights as "All state bodies, public associations and officials of the Republic of Uzbekistan should provide citizens with access to documents, decisions and other materials affecting their rights and interests" (Article 30) should be strengthened. According to Article 32 of the Constitution, our citizens 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. In our country, citizens have the right to carry out their social activities in the form of rallies, gatherings and demonstrations in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The authorities have the right to suspend or prohibit such activities only for security reasons (Article 33 of the Constitution). In addition, our citizens have the right to join trade unions, political parties and other public associations, to participate in mass movements (Article 34). In the system of democratic reforms and development of civil society, there are educational resources such as further enhancing the right to govern, improving the political system, raising the morale and legal knowledge of the people, free expression of views on laws developed by the state. This is where the media comes in.

As long as everyone in society does not understand legal processes, the tendency in his mind to follow ideas that are contrary to humanity will increase. As a result, it leads to the emergence of a desire to believe in various unsustainable nonsense. In this regard, in order for our people to work together, “the main goal of building an independent and strong state in Uzbekistan is to build a just society in which man, his rights and freedoms are of the highest value and are respected”. The fact that the majority of human rights and freedoms are concentrated in civil society, the legal support of civil society institutions in a democratically developed country is an integral part of strengthening the links between the state and the people. Symbols, one of the first forms of communication between people from ancient times to the present day in the management of the state and society, are one of the main forms of mass communication. In ancient times, people got to know each other through their symbols, according to historical sources. Today, these symbols appear in a new form, in the concepts as a mirror of the rule of law. Therefore, as noted by academician Akmal Saidov: “The basic law of the state and a set of laws - a state symbol in the form of the Institute of Higher Legal Documents, which represents the status of the subject of the Supreme Will as a priority” [4, 42]. The effectiveness of today's innovative technologies is measured by the well-established legal communication system. Democracy, the rule of law and civil society are parallel and interdependent processes.

Most human rights and freedoms are embodied in civil society. Therefore, in democratic developing countries, civil society institutions are supported and protected by law.

It is believed that an important task in the field of public administration is to strengthen the role and influence of parliament, which is the legislature.

Parliamentary control by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan plays an important role in determining the social relations in society, where there is a need to comply with laws, their implementation and regulation by law.

Every article of our encyclopedia must become a program for us, a rule of our lives [5, 30; 6, 30]. Our Constitution obliges all citizens to abide by the Constitution and laws, to respect the rights, freedoms, honor and dignity of others [7, 28]. The formation of legal consciousness and legal culture in society is directly related, first of all, to upbringing and environment, the play says.

Legal communication is based on the rights of the people established by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. are described as forms. Examples of written forms of communication include books and pamphlets (historical original manuscripts, commentaries, and translations), administrative documents, and letters. Verbal communication is carried out in the form of meetings, conversations, consultations.

When asked which organizational structure is more important in the formation of the state and society, of course, public administration comes first. When referring to sources on this issue, it is important to introduce and explain Good Governance, to assess those involved in the legal advocacy

process, and to inform the public about the content and essence of the law. In this regard, Plato's book of Laws states: "Those who aspire to government positions should provide sufficient evidence for the good deeds of both themselves and their descendants from childhood to the time of their election. In turn, future voters should be well educated in the spirit of the law. That they may either elect or reject each voter for his or her service by reprimand or approval" [8, 161]. In this way, the lineage of the candidate for government positions, his knowledge, intelligence, does he deserve to be nominated? It is also intended to take into account what he has done. Humanity, on the one hand, must be just, subject to the laws, and on the other hand, it is those just laws that must protect it. According to sources, it is not easy to be absolutely fair in the world, it is practically impossible. But we see that Plato sought to answer these questions in his Laws. Referring to the sources, the aim is to study more widely the importance of the effective use of legal forms of mass communication by heads of state in strengthening security and stability in public administration. "Legislation is a great thing", he said. But if a well-regulated state puts invalid power over well-established laws, then these laws are of no use, and a much more ridiculous situation arises; Worse, it will do great harm to the state and destroy it" [8, 161]. It should be noted that in various works related to public administration, we find information about the legal order, legal culture and legal ethics. It is clear that over the centuries, humanity has created laws that protect the freedom of the people, the peace of society, and human beings in a variety of contexts, and has included in the laws as a matter of urgency how people can work with these laws. In Plato's Laws: "In order to establish a model (ideal) state: First of all, two things relate to the well-being of the state, the appointment of ranks and officials, that is, their number (quantity) and the method of appointment; second, to determine what laws each career will follow and to determine the quantity and quality of those laws. But before holding this selection, we will stop for a while and express the necessary opinion in this regard" [8, 161]. It is clear that in those times, as in the present, elections were held. Abu Nasr al-Farabi's The City of Noble People has such thoughts. "The owner of the law must, firstly, be able to enact laws and, secondly, be able to issue decrees. If he does not do what he commands, if he does not do what others command him to do, then his words will not affect his subordinates" [9, 36]. So, one of the important tasks of administrative management is to ensure the rule of law and public administration with their help. The legislature must abide by these laws. Otherwise, as Farabi said, his words will not affect his subordinates. The owner of the law had to study the historical traditions, philosophy, works of law, to master the art of law-making and command. It is obvious that in all periods in the training of lawyers used a unique system, a system of perfect study of legal issues. "If the owner of Plato has learned from a young age to do useful exercises in public affairs, to think about the right and wrong of public affairs, then from time to time he should exercise control over the law, and he has done it before and now. He also explains that he needs to be persistent and diligent in his ongoing training. " In this work, Farabi, using sources from the manuscripts of scholars such as Plato, Euclid, Ptolemy, Porphyry, developed and commented on some parts, explaining his views on its importance to future generations. Elsewhere, the author writes, "A legislator who fails to establish natural order among governors will soon be ridiculed. "Finally, his actions are incomprehensible, and the law he passed, as well as the city itself, could be in crisis". The play is also significant in that it focuses on the activities of governors in public administration, and these norms are widely promoted through public relations. Opinions about the various methods of governing the state and the need to inform the public about them develop in line with the sources described in the play: for example, he states, must have combined the virtue within itself. The mayor of the city of Fozils must first and foremost be healthy and not interfere with the performance of the duties entrusted to him by any of his members. On the contrary, he must perform these duties easily due to his health. Second, the governor must be sensitive by nature, be able to quickly understand the words and thoughts of the interlocutor, and be able to clearly imagine the general situation in this area. Third, he must fully remember what he understood, saw, heard, and perceived, and must not forget all its details. Fourth, he must be sharp-witted, intelligent, and quick to know and feel the unknown signs of anything and what those signs mean. Fifth, he must be able to express his opinion in beautiful words in order to be able to explain it clearly. Sixth, he (from the teachers) must be eager to learn, to be enlightened, to be tireless in the process of learning, not to shy away from the hardships of it. Seventh, one should not be greedy when eating, drinking, or having

intercourse with women, but should be able to control oneself (gambling or other) and avoid playing games. Eighth, he must love truth, justice, righteous people, and hate lies and liars. (He must be a man of self-respect and dignity, exalted above inferiority, born generous, aspired to great deeds. Tenth, he must not be interested in worldly goods, dinars and dirhams. Eleventh, by nature to be just, to love the righteous, to hate oppression and tyranny, to be truthful to one's own people and to strangers, to be the first to call to justice, to help the unjustly victimized, to do good to all and to love the beauties he loves It is impossible for all these qualities to be combined in one person, because it is very rare for people to have such innate qualities, and they are rare people. if it is found, then when six, or five of the above qualities are perfected, it is intellect and to the city of fozils because of its uniqueness in intelligence" [9, 41]– is called in the game. When the author enumerates the qualities of the law, he says that it is necessary to have twelve qualities, and he himself argues that it is impossible to combine the required twelve qualities in one person. Indeed, these ideas are still very relevant today.

Abu Nasr al-Farabi summarized a great deal of scientific and practical experience, raising a wide range of ethical and legal issues, focusing primarily on the implementation of the law. The author emphasizes that “the owner of the law can be an excellent state system only if he can ensure that the people of the country obey and obey the laws of the chain of government”. Obedience to the law depends, first and foremost, on its existence and the fact that many are aware of it. It depends on the propaganda, that is, how the communication system is organized. When laws are created and enforced, a legal culture is formed between the state and society. Named after Sahibkiran, who ruled a large empire in Central Asia, the great figure Amir Temur, known throughout the world for his legal activities, wrote in his book “Temur's Statutes”: Relying on Torah and Tuzuk, I maintained my career and status in the kingdom. The emirs, ministers, soldiers, citizens, each of them was satisfied with their position and rank, and I could not claim more than that” [10, 69]. Sahibkiran's policy of governing the country was very effective and he implemented his ideas under the slogan “Power is in justice” As a result, he created a large state. In strengthening the kingdom, great attention was paid to the constitution and the media was used effectively. In his charter, Baralla exclaims, “The wise minister will bring order to the state by carrying out the work of the royal enterprise in the best possible way, with a good understanding” [10, 91].

The interactions of people living in a society have always been complex. Because everyone usually defends their interests, their rights. It is well known that in such a case, the rights of one person are limited to the rights of the other. That is, equality of rights means that they have limits. Therefore, without rules, man cannot live in society. Where everyone is defending their own interests, the law protects the interests of all and at the same time may restrict the actions of certain individuals. Sources say that the interests and actions of a citizen should not harm the rights of others. The law protects the rights of citizens, ensuring that they are fair to each other. In return, it is said that strong laws are necessary for society.

Thus, the need for a leader's command is an important type of public relations, a feature that conveys information to the public. In this regard, the first President of our country Islam Karimov in his book “The concept of further deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in the country” said: The interests of the individual, his rights and freedoms will be fully realized”. The populism of these laws, while explained in simple language, calls for educational awareness and provides the following information: When you get to know them better, you will admit that he has a lot of potential, he is educated, smart, and most importantly, experienced, he knows a lot more, he sees farther” [11, 211]. – We see that the words of a leader who has endured great hardships in governing the country have a great meaning in his words: “A modern leader must always strive to move forward”, but the Uzbek people say: a wise proverb proves our point by giving an example. Also, I. Karimov's book “Serving for the Happiness and Great Future of Our Motherland is the Greatest Happiness” is the duty of everyone to repeat the words of the wise leader, who showed the need for unparalleled wisdom in public administration. Therefore, consider the following examples: “A person who claims to be a leader, first of

all, should ask himself what I have done, what measures I am taking today, so that my people will not be dependent on someone else tomorrow, and this question will be answered. it is necessary". As he said, "Another characteristic of a leader is that he should not think of himself, but first of all think about the suffering of the self-confident people, their fate, the future, and the next idea is to elect people who have passed the test as leaders. After all, in this world, we have to appoint people who have a lot of intelligence, who have seen a lot, who are far-sighted, who have a strong will, and, if necessary, have passed various complex tests". At the heart of these great sources are the words of a just leader who has worked hard in public administration, who has great skills, who has overcome all kinds of opposition, and who says: the full mobilization of the will means measuring once in seven, in severe and acute situations, and cutting once. False policies, deceiving people - it's just the moral image of leaders who play different games" [11, 209]. "If you don't love people, if you don't take your people, the people who trust you, to your heart, you have no right to be a leader at all" [11, 210].

Accurate and accurate use of information is strictly required for effective governance of the state. At a time when the building of today's democratic state is developing, the Law should come first and it should not be based on the use of physical force. The leading task of the legislative system is to explain the legal norms to the public. That is, with the development of effective mass legal communication processes, the Law must, first of all, have a spiritual, educational, moral force. In this regard, the current decree of the President, in particular, identifies the following 5 priorities for the development of the country:

1. Improving the building of the state and society;
2. Ensuring the rule of law and further reform of the judicial system;
3. Further development and liberalization of the economy;
4. Development of the social sphere;
5. Ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, pursuing a well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy.

The issues of understanding the essence of the ongoing reforms in the country, as well as innovations, their deeper study, the implementation of these areas in practice under the guidance of experts. Also, the relevant state program for implementation was approved, as stated in the decree "Action Strategy for 2017-2021" (Decree No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017). Implementation of the action strategy gives strength - is called. He also noted that the development of the country includes conceptual issues of socio-political, socio-economic, cultural and humanitarian development, as well as conditions and opportunities to radically increase the effectiveness of reforms to develop the strategy of action, the rapid development of the state and society. It is emphasized that the issues of creation are the modernization of the country and the liberalization of all spheres of life.

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