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LEGAL BASIS OF ORGANIZING THE ACTIVITY OF A POLITICAL LEADER AND CLASSIFICATION

Аннотация

In this article, the basis of the political leader's activity, i.e. his legal basis as a normative-legal analysis, and the political leader's activity units are revealed, especially based on the situation of New Uzbekistan, in which the authority of the leader, his ethical views, responsibly approach the duty, human interests and his high value in the society. the purposes of dogmas such as support and protection of members of society from social crises in the capitalist process are revealed. In order to reduce the distance between the state, authorities and citizens, to harmonize the interests of the state and the people, and to ensure their commonality, it is recommended to create a national legislative framework aimed at ensuring the liberalization of the activities of political management and political PR technologies, an attribute of a democratic society in the country's media space.

Key words: Resolution, political leader, universally recognized values, Erasmus, international training standard, gender equality, social justice, democratic modernization.

ПРАВОВЫЕ ОСНОВЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО ЛИДЕРА И КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ

Аннотация

В данной статье раскрываются основы деятельности политического лидера, то есть его правовая база как нормативно-правовой анализ, и единицы деятельности политического лидера, особенно на примере ситуации Нового Узбекистана, в которой авторитет лидера, его этические взгляды, ответственно подходят к долгу, интересам человека и его высокой ценности в обществе, раскрываются такие цели догм, как поддержка и защита членов общества от социальных кризисов в капиталистическом процессе. В целях сокращения дистанции между государством, органами власти и гражданами, гармонизации интересов государства и народа, обеспечения их общности рекомендуется создать национальную законодательную базу, направленную на обеспечение либерализации деятельности. политического менеджмента и политических PR-технологий, атрибута демократического общества в медиапространстве страны.

Ключевые слова: Резолюция, политический лидер, общепризнанные ценности, Эразм, международный стандарт образования, гендерное равенство, социальная справедливость, демократическая модернизация.

SIYOSIY LIDER FAOLIYATINI TASHKIL ETISHNING HUQUQIY ASOSLARI VA QARASHLARI

Аннотация

Ushbu maqolada Siyosiy yetakchining faoliyat asosi yani uning huquqiy asoslari normativ-yuridik tahlil sifatida va siyosiy liderning faoliyat birliklari ochib beriladi ayniqsa Yangi O'zbekiston holatidan kelib chiqib bunda rahbarlik vakolati uning etiketik qarashlari burchga mas'uliyat bilan yondashgan holda jamiyatda inson manfaatlari va uning oliy qadriyatligini dastak qilib olish va jamiyat azolarini kapitalistik jarayonda ijtimoiy bo'hronlardan asrash kabi dogmalar maqsadlari ochib beriladi. Davlat, hokimiyat va fuqarolar o'rtasidagi masofani qisqartirish, davlat va xalq manfaatlarini uyg'unlashtirish va ularning umumiylikini ta'minlash uchun siyosiy boshqaruv va siyosiy PR texnologiyalari faoliyatini liberallashtirishni ta'minlashga qaratilgan milliy Qonunchilik bazasini yaratish tavsifiya etiladi. mamlakat media makonidagi demokratik jamiyat.

Kalit so'zlar: Rezolutsiya, siyosiy lider, umum etirof etilgan qadriyatlar, Erasmus, gender tenglik, ijtimoiy adolat, demokratik modernizatsiya.

Introduction. No matter what country or system exists in the world, the power of a leader or group of people is exercised according to the level of legitimacy and leadership principles of the government based on the legislation and legal mechanism of that country. For this purpose, the principles of political government are implemented with the help of the current state constitution or normative complexes replacing it.

As for the example of modernization in Uzbekistan, the presidential republic is developing more democratically, and this is reflected in the constitution of our main commune. For example, the powers of the president and the role of the prime minister in the potential distribution of power are increasing. For example, the President is the guarantor of the rights and freedoms of citizens, compliance with the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, he takes the necessary measures to implement decisions. on issues of national-state structure, within the country and works on behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international relations, 3) negotiates and signs contracts and agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ensures compliance with concluded treaties, agreements and obligations concluded by the Republic. Accepts credentials and invitations from accredited diplomatic and other representatives, submits to

the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan candidates for the position of heads of diplomatic and other missions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign countries and international organizations.

Literature review. In the research, not only foreign, but local Uzbek sociological achievements were used in their place. In particular, political scientist A. Mominov's monograph "Uzbekistan: towards an information society", N. Oripov's "Information and communication technologies in public administration: general concepts, world experience, prospects for implementation in Uzbekistan", S. Atamurodov's monograph "Globalization and national-spiritual security", J. Mavlonov's monograph "Kommunikativnye osnovy deyatelnosti institutov grajdanskogo obshchestvo: tendentsii i innovatsii", R. Davletov's monograph "Razvivaya dialog mejdu gosudarstvom i grajdanimi", O. Abduzaimov's monograph "Civil society and mass media" and others actual political, legal, sociological, philosophical, psychological problems of society, government and civil society in the process of establishing a civil society are highlighted. The political analysis of local literature showed that, although the existing scientific literature is close to the research topic, the problem of political management and PR technologies, especially their role and importance in ensuring the stability of society, has

not been systematically and purposefully worked out. After all, although the legal basis for the democratization and liberalization of the mass media has been created, the legal framework for the legitimization of political management and political PR institutions has not yet been formed. The Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Social Partnership" and "On Public Control" are the first steps in this direction.

Has the right to appeal to the people of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Oliy Majlis on the most important issues of implementing the country's domestic and foreign policy, creates and abolishes ministries and other executive authorities of the republic, issues resolutions on these issues. subsequently approved by the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the submission of the candidacy of the Chairman of the Senate to the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a practical manifestation of the leader's recognition of democracy and diversity of political views.

Research Methodology. Theoretically, stepping from one political system to another is a kind of "transition", and from the point of view of political science, it requires a transit process. In Uzbekistan, from the first years of independence, from the old administrative command-based state administration to a democratic type of society and state administration, the First President I. A. On the basis of the principle of step-by-step reforms put forward by Karimov, a new national statehood was established. Admittedly, the principle "Don't destroy the old one before building a new one" has historically justified itself - economic, political, legal, cultural and educational reforms are being carried out with Eastern calmness and restraint, without sharp excuses and riots. This process and the chosen strategy of the current President Sh. M. Mirziyoev actively continued by on the basis of succession, since 2017, this process has accelerated - a strategy of rapid development, not only "catching up" with developed countries, but also striving for leadership based on a completely new policy, was revealed. This process was also reflected in the "Strategy of Actions" on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021[1].

Leaving aside the negative evil that has entered the political sphere from literature and art - flattery and praise of the political leader, it can be objectively and rationally noted that this development is the result of the "Strategy of Actions" by the well-known statesman and political scientist N. In Joraev's words, it deserves to be evaluated as a "call to civilization" in the literal sense. N, as each event is the object and subject of the subject. As Joraev rightly pointed out, the political leader and the head of the state also have their unique qualities.

In this case, they are manifested by:

First, the fact that the leader has a firm and unchanging political position;

secondly, the high quality characteristic of a determined and far-seeing statesman to finish what he started;

thirdly, to achieve unity of work with the word that defines the entire prestige and political image of the head of state;

fourthly, a high level of consistency and coherence in political views and strict demands for their implementation;

fifthly, the ability to control all spheres of society and all aspects of social life in one way due to the great power of memory and inner willpower;

sixth, achieving the timely completion of the issues raised and assigned tasks;

seventhly, a high degree of manifestation of oriental management culture and leadership ethics[8].

These characteristics and qualities can meet the requirements for the spirituality of a ruler or head of state in the works of Abu Nasr Farabi, such as "Politics of Madaniya", "On the Attainment of Happiness", especially "Book on the Views of the People of the Virtuous City". If Abu Nasr Farabi talked about the 12 qualities necessary for a ruler, Kaikovus, Zahiri, Nizamulmulk, Amir Temur, Maulana Muhammad Qazi and other scholars also stated that it is obligatory to fulfill these duties while expressing their opinion about the duties of governors to the people.

Results and Discussions. It is revealed that the new communicative innovations required by the strategy of

modernization and development of society in Uzbekistan - political management and public relations technologies (PR) as a means of interaction between the state and the people are a factor of ensuring the stability of the society;

in order to further strengthen the effectiveness of relations between the state and the people, it is revealed that it is a social necessity to develop a system of effective use of the intellectual and innovative possibilities of media education with the active participation of civil society institutions;

it is scientifically based on the need to establish "public service", "political management", "political PR" and "political advertising" specializations for the state administration system in higher education institutions based on the experience of foreign countries;

socio-political advertising is based on the establishment of dialogue between political subjects and citizens, to satisfy the needs of society members for information in the political field;

in the process of democratization of society, it is revealed that it is necessary to improve the electoral system in order to create an environment of inter-party competition, and to establish a permanent and purposeful communication of political parties with the public based on the "party and citizen", "party and NGO", "party and neighborhood" system.

Appoints and dismisses the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, members of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan after approval of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and also appoints heads of committees, institutions and other government bodies. bodies of the republic to positions in accordance with the law, appoints and dismisses. Appoints and dismisses the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Chairman of the Accounts Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan after approval by the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, after consultations with the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan appoints and dismisses the chairman[3].

Candidates for the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Supreme Council of Judges of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the chairman of the Candidacy for the position of head of the opposition body are represented by the board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the head of the republican anti-corruption body and the republican monopoly . On the recommendation of the Supreme Council of Judges of the Republic of Uzbekistan, appoints and dismisses the chairmen and deputy chairmen of regional and Tashkent city courts, the chairman of the Military Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan[4].

Appoints and dismisses regional akims and the mayor of Tashkent. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the right to dismiss akims of districts and cities who have violated the Constitution, laws or committed actions that have tarnished the honor and dignity of the akim, and this is an important step in ensuring the rule of law. The issue of law enforcement is the most pressing issue of any state, and the legal order makes it the area in which this system has a clear effect. suspends and cancels the validity of documents of the executive branch and governors of the republic, has the right to preside at meetings of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, signs and promulgates the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan; has the right to return the law with its objections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for re-discussion and voting.

Conclusion. Today, scientific research is being carried out in priority areas such as the role of PR technologies in ensuring the sustainable development of society, including the role of socio-political advertising in the formation of public opinion, modern methods of influencing public opinion during election processes, increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of socio-political PR technologies (M.V. .Moscow State University named after Lomonosov, Institute of International Economics and Business, University of Public Administration, Omsk State University named after F.M. Dostoevsky, Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Service). Based on the research

results, scientific and methodological articles on various issues of PR technologies are being published in official magazines ("Sovetnik", "Sostav.ru", "Advertology.ru", "Novosti SMI", "Press-služba").

In the event of an attack on the Republic of Uzbekistan or the need to fulfill the obligations of the concluded treaty on mutual defense against aggression, declares a state of war, general or partial mobilization and submits its decision for approval. chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan within three days.

In special cases (real external danger, riots, major disaster, natural disaster, epidemic), in order to ensure the safety of citizens, a state of emergency is introduced throughout the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan or in its individual parts of areas and tasks.

We believe that it is of practical importance to put forward the following suggestions and recommendations regarding the researched issue:

1. In order to reduce the distance between the state, authorities and citizens, to harmonize the interests of the state and

the people, and to ensure their commonality, it is recommended to create a national legislative framework aimed at ensuring the liberalization of the activities of political management and political PR technologies, an attribute of a democratic society in the country's media space.

2. In order to modernize the public administration system based on the requirements of the Action Strategy, it is appropriate to establish PR agencies and services based on the principle of mutual competition, to rely on foreign experience in this work, and to improve the implementation of international legal norms in the free information space.

3. In order to ensure the sustainability of the state policy aimed at the development of communication with the people, which was launched in 2017 on the initiative of the President, it is recommended to increase the influence of the media of Uzbekistan, local mass media, and materials that reveal modern PR technologies and their manifestations, and highlight the importance of ensuring the stability of society, civil solidarity and mutual harmony. will be done.

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