
The Role of Law in National Idea and Social Development

Gulbaxiram Doshmuratova

Kara kalpak State University, "National Idea, Fundamentals of Spirituality and Legal Education" chair assistant

Abstract: In article on the basis of sources it is told about creations of legislative bases of social development and a spirituality basis.

Key words: national idea, rules, international law, universal values, Constitution, national culture, traditions, democratic principles, conscience, humanity, diversity of opinion, the prosperity of the Motherland, peace.

Uzbekistan is building a democratic, legal state, civil society based on market relations, ie a free and prosperous homeland, a free and prosperous life. The state being built in Uzbekistan based on the principles of justice, humanity and secularism is being pursued in line with the policy aimed at ensuring human and civil rights and freedoms, guaranteeing freedom of religion, and fully realizing their abilities and potential.

Free and prosperous Motherland, free and prosperous life based on the principles of modernity, humanity, secularism in Uzbekistan The study of the processes of implementation of ideas on a large scale provides an opportunity for scientific knowledge of the laws of social development, scientific study and scientific management of public life. Uzbekistan is a society of traditional religious tolerance, and in our history and today, various religious denominations operate on the basis of equality, harmony, cooperation, mutual respect and good neighborly relations.

The national idea of Uzbekistan is in line with the rules of international law, universal values, the Constitution of our country, our national culture and traditions, democratic principles such as freedom of conscience, humanity, diversity of opinion. The national idea connects the past and the future of the people and serves to ensure the prosperity of the Motherland, the peace of the country and the well-being of the people.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, great attention was paid to the historical and spiritual heritage, national values, the process of succession in social life. The role of our people in the historical development of world civilization, the monuments of material and spiritual culture created on the territory of our Motherland, the great thinkers and their spiritual heritage have been given special attention. Inheritance processes in the national idea of Uzbekistan are determined by the favorable natural and geographical location of the territory of our state, the traditions of our national statehood and the specificity of our national mentality. Therefore, in the formation of national ideology and inculcation in the minds and hearts of citizens, great attention is paid to the issue of understanding national identity, restoration of historical memory, raising feelings of national pride.

In the 7th century BC, the first political units, national independent states, ancient Bactria and Greater Khorezm emerged in Central Asia. As an ideology of society, Zoroastrianism called people to honest work, humanity and goodness. With the invasion of Central Asia by the Achaemenids and then the Greco-Macedonians in the 6th and 4th centuries BC, the national idea of our people and the ideas of freedom, independence and patriotism took a leading position in the

national ideology. The ideas of national development, peace and prosperity of the country became important in the later stages of the history of our national statehood, during the reign of the Kushan Empire, the Qang state, the Xionians, the Kidarites, the Hephthalites, the Turkish Khanate. With the establishment of the Arab Caliphate, the Islamic ideology entered the territory of our country. The national independent states that emerged at the next stage, the Samanids, the Qarakhanids, the Ghaznavids, the Seljuks, the Khorezmshahs, the Anushtegin, paid great attention to the development of society and the education of the people on the basis of Islamic ideology and spirituality. The state ideology of the mighty Amir Temur's reign was also based on Islam and its human nature. The harmonious development of secular and religious sciences has enabled the development of such knowledge as theology, the science of wisdom, the science of narration, the science of monotheism, and the emergence of Central Asia as one of the forerunners in the historical development of human civilization. During the reign of the Shaybanids, Ashtarkhanids, Khanates, the territory of Central Asia began to lag behind other countries in the historical development of world civilization. The end result of this process was the conquest of Central Asia by Tsarist Russia. While the development of the homeland, peace and prosperity of the people, perfect man, social cooperation, interethnic harmony, interreligious tolerance are the main ideas of the national ideology[1]. National independence has given an opportunity to restore the way of life, statehood, many positive aspects of the spiritual life of our people, national values. The law of succession in social development allows to combine the positive aspects of our national statehood, traditions, economic, political, spiritual development with the achievements of world civilization, universal values, to rise to the level of leading states in social development, to deepen integration into world civilization.

In the process of building a democratic, legal, civil society based on market relations, the creation of a legal basis for private property, the formation of a sense of ownership, the revival of many forgotten professions, home-based traditions, increasing attention to folk customs, traditions, national games is an inheritance that has a positive character in life. The establishment of a strong system of governance, the institution of khokimiyat, the emphasis on improving the quality and efficiency of governance at all levels, the implementation of the principle "From a strong state to a strong civil society", the expansion of the powers of citizens' self-government shows that great emphasis is placed on the unity of tradition and modernity. The Uzbek model of development of national statehood envisages the establishment of a democratic, legal state, modern civil society on the basis of a combination of national and universal values.

Uzbekistan is a polytechnic, multi-ethnic republic, and historically there have been various religions on the territory of Uzbekistan. Therefore, the national idea will play an important role in forming in the minds of the multinational people of Uzbekistan a sense of "Uzbekistan is the only homeland." Interethnic harmony, social cooperation and interreligious tolerance are important aspects of building a just, humane and civil society in Uzbekistan. These ideas are important in the formation and strengthening of a sense of national unity among the citizens of Uzbekistan, to unite and organize them for the prosperity of the Motherland, peace and prosperity of the people. The national idea, based on historical memory and spiritual heritage, encourages the citizens of Uzbekistan to be creative. The main requirements of the national idea are the struggle for independence, the prosperity of the people, the constant readiness to raise the power of the Motherland, the devotion to the norm of daily life. Therefore, we are trying to rely on all the achievements that have had a positive impact on the development of our country in the historical development, to make positive use of the achievements of material and spiritual culture in the process of educating a harmoniously developed person. While the development of society is seen as a whole systemic process, there are also inheritance processes that negatively affect the life of society, such as indifference, kinship, localism, nationalism, selfishness, various stereotypes, some harmful behaviors and customs. based on the fact that the transition from one stage of social life to another can have a negative impact on social development. Therefore, when inculcating the national idea in the minds and hearts of citizens, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the formation and strengthening of ideological immunity against harmful ideas and ideologies, to

further improve the process of inculcating the basic ideas and principles of independence at all stages of the education system.

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