

A COMBINATION OF NATIONAL AND SECULAR VALUES

Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

Department of "Social Sciences".

associate professor, **Mamanazarov. S.I.**

Abstract: The Concept of Ensuring Freedom of Conscience of Citizens and State Policy in the Religious Sphere in the Republic of Uzbekistan was put into practice as an important document that embodies clear and systematic views and directions of the state on issues such as relations with religious organizations, the role of religion in society, openly and transparently reflects the state's policy in the religious sphere, and covers its strategic tasks.

Keywords: Conscience, religious tolerance, confession, extremism, terrorism, peace.

Introduction:

Uzbekistan has entered a new stage of development. At such an important stage, large-scale reforms are being carried out in the religious and educational sphere in our country. Great attention is paid to strengthening the environment of religious tolerance and interethnic harmony in our country. In this process, it is necessary to separately note the innovations and freedoms in ensuring the rights of citizens to freedom of conscience, in particular, two important documents should be mentioned.

First of all, the law "On ensuring freedom of conscience of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan and approving the concept of state policy in the religious sphere". Secondly, the decree of our President "On measures to further strengthen guarantees of the right to freedom of conscience of citizens and bring reforms in the religious and educational sphere to a new level". These two important documents will literally become a solid legal basis for bringing the effectiveness of the religious and educational sphere to a new level. Currently, in multi-confessional societies, the correct establishment of state and religious relations ensures the stability of an atmosphere of tolerance between representatives of different religions. This is one of the important factors of peace and security. Currently, in the world, when attempts to use religion for political purposes are intensifying, which poses a threat to the problem of extremism and terrorism, in many countries, the legal regulation of state and religious relations is considered a key issue. Currently, the possibilities of receiving and transmitting information are expanding, and the resources that disseminate information are increasing. These are having a serious impact on the social, moral, and religious views of the population. In this process, the correct and healthy

definition of the relationship between state and religion is the most fundamental principle. Because this issue concerns such sensitive and urgent aspects as the peace of the country, the right of citizens to freedom of conscience. This in itself creates the need to develop a concept of ensuring freedom of conscience of citizens and the state policy in the religious sphere in line with the times.

The concept of ensuring freedom of conscience of citizens and state policy in the religious sphere in the Republic of Uzbekistan has been put into practice as an important document that embodies clear and systematic views and directions of the state on issues such as relations with religious organizations, the role of religion in society, openly and transparently reflects the state policy in the religious sphere, and covers its strategic tasks. This concept clearly defines the right to freedom of conscience, the issue of implementing the constitutional provisions on the fact that Uzbekistan is a secular state, as well as the goals and objectives, principles and priority directions of the state policy in the religious sphere. Because in modern society, any state must have basic principles in the religious sphere. Therefore, the concept states that the religious policy of our country is based on the principles of legality, freedom of conscience, separation of religion from the state, equality, free choice, interfaith dialogue and mutual understanding. The state's religious policy is carried out in accordance with the Constitution and legislative acts. Citizens freely exercise the right to profess any religion or not to profess any religion. They are also equal before the law, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, beliefs, social origin and status. They have the same rights and freedoms. Organizations of different confessions establish dialogue on the basis of religious tolerance, compromise, respect and mutual understanding. All of these are revealed in the new concept as fundamental aspects in a modern way. In this regard, it should be noted that the issue of understanding and explaining the main conditions for the harmony of the interests of society and freedom of conscience is also very important. Accordingly, let's consider these aspects on the example of the "three spaces" principle.

The first is that citizens have the right to practice any religion they want within their personal space, without infringing on the interests of other persons, or not to practice any religion at all.

Secondly, in the religious community space, citizens can express their religious views in accordance with the procedure established by law, perform prayers and rituals individually or in groups.

Thirdly, in the socio-political space, it is prohibited to spread beliefs and views in violation of the law, as well as to organize political parties and mass public movements pursuing political goals based on religious symbols.

Another noteworthy aspect is that the concept clearly and clearly sets out the priority directions and mechanisms for the development of a secular state. Let us briefly dwell on these directions and their content and essence.

First of all, in the direction of state governance, decisions on state governance are made and implemented in accordance with the Constitution and laws. In this, national and universal values, respecting the cultural heritage, and seeking the interests of the whole society, relying on scientifically based approaches are defined. Every aspect of this direction is covered in detail through its precise mechanisms in the concept.

Secondly, in the direction of regulating the economy, it is forbidden for the state to rely on economic laws, principles and institutions based on empirical evidence, rational analysis and objective observations in regulating the economy and relations between economic entities.

Thirdly, in the process of education, in its organization and in the provision of educational services, the ideas of forming scientific knowledge, logical thinking skills, national and universal values, respecting the diversity of views, and contributing to the interests of the general society have been defined.

Fourthly, in the field of medicine, the organization of the health care system, the provision of medical services and the formation of medical culture, scientific research, evidence, rules of medical etiquette, adherence to the principles of the priority of citizens' health rights are noted.

Fifthly, in the direction of culture, it is emphasized to rely on the ideas of humanity, care for nature, respect for national and universal cultural heritage in the process of cultural development of the society, including traditions, artistic and applied arts.

Sixthly, in the direction of regulating the institution of marriage, special emphasis is placed on the rights and freedoms of citizens, legislation on citizenship and family in the legal regulation of marriage relations.

Conclusion: Seventh, the direction of forming social ethics and norms of behavior is also significant, as it is aimed at regulating many current issues and ensuring rights. The concept was developed based on the rich national and historical experience of the development of statehood in our country and universal human values. It is aimed at realizing the interests of society as a whole in our multinational and multi-confessional country, ensuring harmonious coexistence and a stable environment based on democracy, secularism, freedom, equality, social justice and solidarity.

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