

# Organizational and Legal Foundations of Cultural Policy Management in New Uzbekistan

Yusupaliyeva Dilafruz Kaxramonovna

Associate Professor of the Department of “Culture and Art Management” of the State Institute of Art and Culture of Uzbekistan

**Abstract:** This article discusses the organizational and legal foundations of cultural policy management in New Uzbekistan. Cultural policy is a policy aimed at preserving the national cultural and spiritual heritage of the people, increasing the cultural level of the population, demonstrating and supporting the creative potential of young people, taking into account the growing intellectual, aesthetic and cultural needs of society.

**KEYWORDS:** *cultural policy, management, organization, planning, resources, need, cultural institutions, organizations, cultural service.*

Cultural policy is a set of principles of activity, administrative and financial activities and procedures that serve as the basis for the actions of the state in the field of culture. Cultural policy determines the priorities for the development of cultural processes and practices in the conditions of a specific state, region, municipality. The main directions of cultural policy are to provide conditions for preservation of cultural heritage, production and distribution processes of cultural products, support of creativity, scientific research, training and education of personnel in the field of culture. It is also considered to further improve the normative legal framework related to the field of culture, the institutional system in this field, and the activities of cultural institutions. The main tasks of our culture policy include:

- preservation of our historical and cultural heritage and its wide application in the education of the young generation;
- inculcating national and universal values in the minds of our youth, preserving ethnic cultural traditions and supporting folk creativity on this basis;
- creating and expanding the necessary conditions for the realization of the creative potential of the population, including the youth;
- wide introduction of modern information and communication technologies in the field of culture, effective use of innovative ideas and technologies in further research and promotion of culture;
- ensuring active participation of citizens, including persons with disabilities, in cultural life and social equality in the use of cultural services;
- organization and development of mutually effective international relations in the cultural sphere, viewing national culture as an integral part of world culture, paying special attention to equality and respect for human rights in this regard;
- to ensure that the decisions made in the economic, social and cultural spheres are compatible with the unified state policy in this sphere;

- to ensure the full functioning of cultural and art institutions, to further strengthen their material resource base, to establish public control over the preservation and protection of objects.

Cultural policy is formed not only in accordance with the priorities of the state, but also taking into account the historical and cultural traditions of the state and individual regions. Guarantees of protection of culture from the negative effects of elements of market relations, introduction of scientific technologies to cultural activities, creation of a system of guarantees of population participation in cultural life. Therefore, cultural policy is the strategic management of processes in the field of culture, in which cultural practice and forms are manifested in all their diversity (cultural monuments, folk art, museums, libraries, art, philharmonic groups, etc.). The main organizational mechanisms of cultural policy implementation are many cultural organizations and cultural institutions that carry out cultural activities.

Moreover, the process of cultural policy itself is not directly directed at cultural activity, but is expressed in the support and creation of necessary conditions for spiritual, creative activity, cultural processes, production and consumption of cultural goods.

Creating such conditions is mainly done by introducing certain principles of financing culture and providing an economic mechanism for their implementation (support programs for talented performers, giving incentives, distributing subsidies, etc.). Cultural policy is completely dependent on the state's priorities, the main principles of its budget formation. In order to further improve cultural policy in the new Uzbekistan, on December 15, 2017, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted decision No. 988 “On approval of the regulation on the information-analysis department of culture, art and youth policy issues”.

The organizational basis of the cultural policy is to preserve and increase the national cultural and spiritual heritage of our people, to increase the cultural level of the population, to show and support the creative potential of young people, taking into account the growing intellectual, aesthetic and cultural needs of society, as well as cultural institutions, children's music and to further strengthen the material and technical base of art schools, to implement measures to increase the effectiveness of their activities. At the moment, it is of great importance to develop goals and further improve the mechanisms of cultural policy implementation in the field of cultural policy. If we analyze this at the international level, first of all, we can see that the following provisions defining the functions, rights and obligations of the states in the field of cultural policy are noted in the UN “Decade of World Culture” program (1987-1997). Including:

- any international and national programs of social development will not be successful if they do not take into account the needs and cultural aspects of the cultural development of peoples;
- there can be no single world models of cultural development, because they ignore the cultural identity of peoples, threaten their national and cultural identity, and therefore are changed or consciously rejected by them;
- preserving and using cultural heritage, creating conditions for familiarizing all citizens with cultural values or other cultural events and creating conditions for the free activity of “creators”, ensuring decent living conditions of any country, (health care, preservation of the natural environment, is the same area of responsibility as national security).

#### **The tools of cultural policy are:**

- creation and development of a network of cultural institutions;
- providing conditions for cultural activities;
- formation of the legislative and regulatory framework for the activities of cultural institutions.

The priorities and directions of cultural policy are not static and change depending on changes in conditions in the country (economic, political changes), as well as changes in the cultural sphere (new trends in the content of cultural activities, development of cultural processes, etc.). etc.). Cultural policy is a continuation of the national policy and develops with the ideology of the time. The relationship between the state and culture can be considered on the basis of cultural policy models. Today, scholars attach great importance to the strategies of cultural policy, because the attitude to culture depends on it. The modern trends of cultural development show that cultural policy should be given great attention. It is often recognized that culture is now becoming an important pillar of socio-economic development of any country.

In other approaches to cultural policy modeling, two main directions are often distinguished, which only describe general situations without considering details.

1. Cultural policy based on state support. Culture is mainly financed by the state. The interests of the authorities are mainly focused on the process of managing and distributing subsidies by the administration; the main focus is on supporting traditional areas: museums, cultural centers, theaters, etc.;
2. Market-oriented culture policy. Culture works in market conditions, financing of cultural activities is carried out mainly at the expense of commercial funds.

It should be noted that these models of cultural policy have advantages and disadvantages. In the first model, culture is directly controlled. It is almost impossible to support creative initiatives that do not comply with state regulations. Unified governance and conservatism (a complex of diverse ideological, political and cultural currents that rely on the idea of tradition and succession in social and cultural life.

Conservatism has manifested itself in various forms in history, but, in general, a tendency to existing and stable social systems and norms, not accepting revolution and drastic reforms considered the main characteristic of

conservatism) and rejects innovative, non-standard cultural practices. The second model pays little attention to general national cultural trends. More market prevents the development of socially important directions in the field of traditional culture, and self-expression is not always supported in a commercial environment.

Undoubtedly, the most optimal is a certain balance of these models, taking into account the historical and cultural conditions and the socio-economic development of the state. Another way of modeling cultural policy is based on the relationship between the state and culture. But it takes into account some elements of the relationship. The following foreign models of cultural policy are distinguished according to how the state builds its cultural management strategy. Main directions of cultural policy in new Uzbekistan: state support for the development of national culture and preservation of historical and cultural heritage, as well as further development of folk art.

Today, it is carrying out a number of reforms to introduce public-private partnership in the field of cultural activities, to satisfy the cultural needs of the population, to improve the quality of cultural services, and to create and improve conditions for the realization of the creative potential of young people. Education of young talents, training of highly qualified personnel and improvement of their qualification system, development of international cooperation.

The competences of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan in this field

**implements state policy in the field of cultural activities;** monitors compliance with the legislation on cultural activities and cultural organizations, develops proposals for its improvement;

ensures the development of theater, music, choreography, variety, circus and folk art;

organizes professional and amateur art festivals, competitions, and exhibitions in the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign countries;

develops and submits proposals for the establishment of awards for high achievements in the field of culture and art and the awarding of honorary titles of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

develops and approves targeted programs for the development of culture and art;

takes measures to train, retrain and improve the skills of cultural workers;

support the development of scientific research in the field of cultural activities together with interested ministries, agencies and other organizations;

implements the state order for the creation of dramatic, musical, musical-dramatic works, works of visual and applied art, and sculptural works;

takes measures to develop cultural studies, theater studies, art studies, music studies and other scientific directions in the field of cultural activities, to improve the training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel in higher education organizations and research institutions;

coordinates the work of ministries, agencies, local executive authorities and other organizations in the field of culture and art;

implements a set of activities to identify and support talented young people and promising creative teams;

implements and develops international cultural relations;

determines the order of organization and formation of artistic councils related to industries.

The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan may exercise other powers in accordance with the law.

Decisions on cultural objects under the jurisdiction of ministries and agencies are made according to the agreement with the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the procedure established by legislation.

Cultural policy has a great role in the field of culture. The development of cultural practices largely depends on the principles and priorities set by the state through cultural policy mechanisms. The priority directions for supporting the development of cultural spheres have been determined by our state. The development of culture in any country depends on our state, political parties, mass media, trade unions, women's, youth and children's organizations, veterans' and disabled organizations, scientific-technical, cultural-educational, physical training-sports and other voluntary societies, creative associations, compatriots. unions, associations and other associations of citizens will also depend on public associations. Currently, relying on state power and legislative mechanisms, it works as an apparatus that regulates processes in the field of culture and regulates relations between producers and consumers of cultural services.

An important part of management in the field of culture is planning, which is the process of identifying the goals, directions and content of the activities of the placement, setting goals and estimating the resources needed to solve them. At the same time, planning includes identifying priority projects and programs, evaluating available resources, assigning tasks, distributing responsibilities among employees, etc. allows.

Planning is a complex and multi-stage process, tasks are developed to achieve goals, methods, means, resources are determined to solve them, deadlines and control of persons responsible for implementation are determined. Thus, planning activities in the field of culture consists of a number of aspects:

- goal setting;
- prediction;
- resource assessment;
- program of action;
- budgeting, financing;
- distribution of powers;
- setting control criteria.

Planning is one of the methods by which the organization's management ensures that the efforts of all employees are directed towards the achievement of common goals. Long-term plans for 5 years in the field of culture are usually developed at the Republic level and may include information on the development of a network of cultural institutions, support for cultural activities, implementation of programs, etc. Such plans are of a general nature and do not contain specifics in terms of targets as envisaged in medium-term plans. The annual plan is usually drawn up by the working group at the end of the previous year, then discussed, revised and finally approved by the manager.

In cultural and art institutions, plans are drawn up in the form of a written schedule. In this case, the first column shows the planned event, the second column shows the date of its implementation, and the third column shows the person responsible for its implementation. Thus, the current annual planning is a document that systematically regulates the main directions of the organization's activities, and substantiates the rationale and deadlines of the long-term plan.

In the theory of management activity, strategic plans, tactical and operational, network and many other plans are also distinguished. Tactical plans correspond to tactical objectives. They include the planning of the results that departments, sectors, departments of organizations should achieve. Tactical plans are usually drawn up for a year, are coordinated between different departments, and in this regard, they generally form the basis for tactical planning of the entire organization.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is defined as "planning - a set of forms of regulation and management of socio-economic processes at different levels of the national economy". In the process of creative production, more operating plans are used, which gives better results. Operational plans are details of tactical plans, which include a sequence of actions to solve tactical goals. Based on these plans, the activities of individual art workers, creative teams, departments, etc. are coordinated. A detailed description of a plan for a particular group or individual in a cultural field often takes the form of a plan. The schedule defines a specific time frame, scope and time, sequence of plans. That's why such plans are called network plans, and they are common.

- division of all planned work into operations, specifying responsible performers and deadlines;
- the selected operations are arranged in a certain sequence and the resulting table is placed on the calendar.

The form of the table is very common in current planning. Because on the basis of this calendar, it is necessary to determine the necessary actions, the stages of work execution, financing methods, monitoring the progress of work, determining the reasonableness of the distribution of powers among the team, as well as making changes if necessary, musical supply, directing, script, material supply, finance, technical equipment and allowing others to later connect all the sections into a whole.

## References

- [1] Мирзиёев Ш. Янги Ўзбекистон стратегияси. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон. 2021, 239 б.
- [2] Мирзиёев Ш. Нияти улуғ халқнинг иши ҳам улуғ, ҳаёти ёруғ ва келажаги фаровон бўлади. – Тошкент: "Ўзбекистон", 2019. – 400б.
- [3] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси 2020 йил, 24-январь. – Тошкент: Тасвир. 2020. 69 б.
- [4] Янги Ўзбекистон демократик ўзгаришлар, кенг имкониятлар ва амалий ишлар мамлакатига айланмоқда. Тошкент – 2021 йил. "Ўқитувчи" МЧЖ матбаа уйи. 182-бет.

- [5] Алимасов В., Манзаров Ю. Ўзбекистонда маънавий-маърифий соҳа: назария ва амалиёт (фалсафий-социологик тадқиқот). Наврўз. Тошкент 2014. 120 б.
- [6] Қосимова Д.С. Менежмент назарияси. – Тошкент, Тафаккур-бўстони. 2011. 336-бет.
- [7] Бекмуратов М.Б., Шодиев Х.Х. “Менежмент назарияси ва амалиёти”. Тошкент, 2021. “Замон полиграф” ОК нашриёти. 272 б.
- [8] Алимасов В. Маданият муассасаларида иқтисодий бошқариш усуллари. Тошкент – 1997й. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Фанлар Академияси. Қўлёзмалар Институти. 117-б.
- [9] Алимасов В.А., Ходжаева Б.Х. Ижтимоий-маънавий тараққиётда тарихий шахсларнинг роли. – Т.: “Фан ва технология”, 2016, 120 бет.
- [10] “XXI asr” газетаси. 2021 йил 10 сентябрдаги сони 35(929). Янги Ўзбекистон – инсон қадрли устувор бўлган жамият ва халқпарвар давлатдир. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентлигига кўрсатилган номзод Шавкат Миромонович Мирзиёевнинг Тадбиркорлар ва ишбилармонлар ҳаракати – Ўзбекистон либерал-демократик партиясининг X съездидаги нутқи. 6 б.
- [11] Тошниёзов М., Шарифбоев И., Обидов О., Корхоналарда бошқарув фаолияти асослари – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1995. 15,16 бетлар. – 136 б.
- [12] 2021 йил 20 январь 668-сон “Маданий фаолият ва маданият ташкилотлари тўғрисида”ги ЎРҚ, Манба: <https://lex.uz/docs/5230682>
- [13] Тульчинский Г. Л. , Шекова Е. Л. Менеджмент в сфере культуры: учебное пособие. 3-е изд. , стер. СПб.: Лань; “Издательство планета музыки”, 2007. 528 с.
- [14] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Ўзбекистон Республикасида Миллий маданиятни янада ривожлантириш концепциясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги қарори. 28.11.2018 йил. ПҚ-4038-сон. Манба: <https://lex.uz/docs/4084926>
- [15] Санъаткор, ижодкор ва ижрочиларнинг муаллифик ҳуқуқларини ҳимоя қилиш палатасининг телеграм канали. Манба: <https://t.me/siipuz>
- [16] Қосимова Д. Менежмент назарияси. – Тошкент. Тафаккур бўстони, 2011. 336 б.

