

Principle Of "Secularity" And Its Interpretations

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Abstract: In this article, the principle of "secularism" and its interpretations are comparatively analyzed, and the influence of the relations between the state and religion in the conditions of a democratic state is discussed.

Keywords: religion, secularism, religiosity, state, politics, social stability, cooperation, religious tolerance

Introduction

In today's era of increasing democratization processes, tensions and mutual conflicts in the relations between the state and religion in different countries are also visible. Especially in societies where the factor of Islam religion is increasing, there is a trend of gross religiousization. It is known that one of the important features of a democratic state is the guarantee of freedom of religion and belief. The neutral position of political institutions regarding religion is important in the administration of a democratic state and the formation of its legal system. In a number of countries where Muslims make up the majority of the population, especially in societies that have chosen the secular path of development, it is known that the role of the state in religious relations is not always viewed positively.

Analysis of sources

Determining the exact direction of the relationship between religion and the state and improving its legal basis are also being put on the agenda in the state administration. In addition, the tasks of ensuring religious tolerance in social life and forming healthy religious beliefs in the minds of young people are becoming the main requirements of a stable and democratic state administration.

The first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, in his work "High spirituality is an indomitable force" stated as follows: "We all know that religion, as a component of human spirituality, has always held human beings with high ideals, truth and truth, honesty and justice. is a whole system of ideas and views that embodies and strengthens them in the form of stable rules"[1].

Today, there are different approaches to the interpretation of the concept of "secularism" in the analysis of relations between the state and religion. In current scientific and political studies, the concept of secularism means the state of separation from religion or the absence of unity with or against a particular religion. Its origin goes back to Latin roots, and it was used to refer to any secular, i.e. non-religious, behavior. Secularism does not mean atheism or irreligion. Secularism does not mean secularism. In this regard, Islam Karimov expressed the following opinion: "At the same time, we should not forget that secularism does not mean secularism. We know well from the example of our yesterday's history how inhuman life looks like when religion and religious beliefs are completely rejected[1].

The term "secularism" is also used to describe the absence of religion, and according to research, this concept was first used in 1851 by the English writer George Holyoke. We can see the legal basis of the concept of secularism in the Justinian Code of 533. In particular, the concept of secularism in this code meant the differences between monarchs and secular life [2].

According to another source, the term "secularism" was first used by French authors in 1646 and referred to the process of the transition of areas under the control of the Church to the state. There are views that the use of the word "secularism" in those times did not mean the transfer of religious-ideological powers to secular governments. However, in Europe, the concept of "secularism" was and is being formed as a clear principle for solving all general political tasks [3].

In the works of some foreign authors: "Secularism is the process of reducing the role of religion in the life of society; It is defined as a transition to a secular model of the social system based on norms that are considered free of religion, mainly religious values, which are regulated in society" [4].

Secularism first appeared in the 19th century and, accordingly, it is a doctrine of social movement, which should be based on scientific knowledge, not on religious procedures, but on social and political activities that can be implemented and improve the life of society. Proponents of secularism often come up with the idea of separating the church from the state, handing over all social and political functions of secular power to the state.

Today, the term "secularism" is used in two different meanings. Often, on the basis of the promotion of secularism, the issues of converting the population to religion and reducing people's attendance at temples for religious activities and observance of religious traditions are put forward. On the one hand, secularism can mean that a society free from religious laws and institutions and neutral in state and religious matters has no obligation to join religious sects. On the other hand, secularism refers to the concept of people's activities, mainly political activities, based on facts and evidences that are not preconceived due to religious interference.

A number of researchers use the term "secularism" in a different sense. In a word, they are not a religious regulation of collective and religious institutions, but instead they promote the idea of transferring the activity to a system based on reason and perception. The growth of particular religiosity in the process of defining this concept does not contradict secularism. Since the advent of secularism, religion remains a free choice for everyone.

It should be recognized that with the spread of secularism, the number of officially religious countries has decreased significantly. Today, in only 17 countries, the influence of the religious factor on the domestic and foreign policy of the countries is clearly felt.

So, secularism promotes the idea of improving living conditions and supporting the social side of a person in society. The concept of secularism appeared in the middle of the 19th century. In any state and society based on secularism, it is necessary to ensure the rule of law first of all.

The cornerstone of the legal democratic state and civil society being established in our country is closely related to the concept of freedom of conscience. Among the civil liberties, the freedom of conscience, which is directly related to the inner spiritual world of a person and his psyche, is one of the most basic human rights recognized throughout the democratic world.

The essence of the concept of "freedom of conscience" includes the right not to believe in any religion, in addition to the right to believe in any religion. In order not to violate this right, which every citizen has the right to, this article is filled with an important provision that "forced indoctrination of religious views is not allowed." Underlying this is the desire to eliminate any analysis of freedom of conscience.

A complete legal system has been created in Uzbekistan to guarantee and practically ensure the right to freedom of conscience in the literal sense. According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations", "freedom of conscience" is a guaranteed constitutional right of citizens to believe in any religion or not. In this sense, as a legal category, freedom of conscience expresses, on the one hand, freedom of belief, and on the other hand, the right not to believe in any religion.

In the moral sense, freedom of conscience is the right of a certain person to act in accordance with his way of thinking and personal spiritual beliefs. It is well known that in various countries of the world, during long historical periods, the creation and development of the universe were often explained based on religious ideas. However, the development of science has gradually strengthened the principle of understanding these phenomena based on secularism. As a result of each person having the opportunity to think freely and act within the framework of the law, general progress has accelerated.

Thus, freedom of conscience has become a legal category that means three aspects: The first is that a certain person can believe in God, believe in whatever religion he wants. The second is that he does not believe in God and religion, he may be neutral towards them. The third is an atheist, that is, he does not believe in any religion or may deny them.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" guarantees every citizen to consciously choose what he wants from the three options listed.

Conclusion

The analysis shows that the relationship between religion and the state goes back a long way. Secular politics does not mean rejecting religion. A secular state is a state that does not base religious norms on state affairs.

Currently, many countries of the world are secular countries. Secularism is based on the following principles:

- the state's neutral attitude towards all religions;
- the independence of the state from any religious organization and, in turn, the separation of religious organizations from the state;
- existence of freedom of conscience and freedom of belief;
- freedom of learning and criticism is ensured;
- the absence of any official religion, and as a logical consequence of this, the right of a person to believe in any religion or not to believe in any religion is guaranteed;

So, the essence of secularism is the neutrality of the state, the separation of the state from the religious organization and the religious organization from the state, as well as the existence of freedom of conscience and freedom of belief.

The issues of freedom of religion and belief occupy a special place in the system of active democratic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan today. Measures aimed at strengthening the guarantees of freedom of religious belief and ensuring religious tolerance, the introduction of legal norms deserve the recognition of the international community. At the same time, the "secular" model of development chosen by the state was consistently continued, and the activity of all religious denominations in the life of society was legally guaranteed.

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