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DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: A DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL STATE WILL BE BUILT IN UZBEKISTAN

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Diyorbek Chinpulatov

Deputy Chairman of the Youth Parliament under the Legislative, Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes some issues of building a people's and social state in Uzbekistan on the basis of the Development Strategy. The article examines the reforms implemented in recent years, the existing problems, the state policy on their elimination on the basis of normative legal acts and scientific literature. Aspects of human dignity and the development of a free civil society are analyzed from a scientific and practical point of view. A number of proposals and recommendations have been developed to build a social and democratic state.

KEYWORDS

Uzbekistan, people's state, social state, human dignity, civil society, Action strategy, Development strategy, people's interests.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that over the past five years, Uzbekistan has carried out large-scale reforms in the framework of the Action Strategy adopted in 2017. During this period, about 300 laws and more than 4,000 resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been adopted to radically reform all spheres of state and

public life. The main result of the reforms was the welfare of the people. To this end, it serves the interests of man and society, such as ensuring human rights, strengthening the accountability and transparency of government agencies, the role of civil society institutions, the media, increasing the political

activity of the population and public associations, strengthening social protection, reducing poverty and ensuring the inviolability of private property. Systematic work has been done in various areas.

In order to continue this practice, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed Decree No. PD-60 of January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026". The document approved the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026. The Development Strategy consisted of seven areas:

1. to build a people's state by enhancing human dignity and further developing a free civil society;
2. to make the principles of justice and the rule of law the most basic and necessary condition for development in our country;
3. to develop of the national economy considerably and ensuring high growth rates;
4. to pursue a fair social policy, development of human capital;
5. to ensure spiritual development and bringing the industry to a new level;
6. to approach to global issues based on national interests;
7. to strengthen the security and defense potential of our country, pursuing an open, pragmatic and active foreign policy.

To achieve these goals, in 2022 alone, it is planned to implement 398 measures worth a total of 55 trillion soums and \$ 11.7 billion [1].

MAIN PART AND DISCUSSION

The Development Strategy is a logical continuation of the Action Strategy. First, the Development Strategy has grown in size. Second, the strategy became more specific and 100 specific goals were set to achieve the result.

The first direction of the development strategy is "to build a people's state by enhancing human dignity and further developing a free civil society", which is the main priority of the whole strategy, so to speak, the country. This is because the main goal of most states and societies is to build a humane, people-oriented social state and a prosperous life. The remaining directions of the development strategy will contribute to the emergence of the first direction.

It envisages, firstly, the enhancement of human dignity, and secondly, the establishment of a people's state through the further development of a free civil society. The increase of human dignity is achieved through the satisfaction of their primary, social needs. Indian philosophers emphasize that the first measure of a person's dignity is that their belly is assessed by its fullness. The second part of the direction envisages further development of a free civil society. There are many definitions of the concept of civil society, among which the definition of the German scientist Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel fully reflects the essence of the concept. In his view, civil society is a society that allows a person to fully realize their potential [2].

The first direction of the strategy has 12 goals, 42 tasks, each of which is very important in building a democratic state that serves to glorify human dignity, creating a comfortable living environment for the population.

First of all, the task is to increase the efficiency of the mahalla institute, to make it a cornerstone of public administration and control. It is no coincidence that



this task has been identified as a priority. After all, the neighborhood is the closest link to the population and families. In this regard, in recent years, important measures have been taken to develop the infrastructure of the mahalla, the introduction of the system of mahalla work. Starting from this year, the institute of assistant governor has been introduced in order to develop entrepreneurship, provide employment and reduce poverty in the mahallas. Targeted work is being carried out on the socio-economic development of the neighborhood, financial independence, employment, communication with citizens. Now the work in this direction will continue in a new direction. In this regard, first of all, an active model of the neighborhood will be created. The main activity of this system is to attract the population to entrepreneurship and provide employment. From January 1, 2022, the position of Assistant District (City) Hokim for Entrepreneurship Development, Employment and Poverty Reduction has been established in each mahalla [3]. In addition, in order to create a new system of work with young people and women in the neighborhoods, ensure their employment and support entrepreneurial initiatives, the positions of youth leaders [4] and women activists [5] were introduced in each neighborhood.

Second, the task is to make local Councils of People's Deputies the main link in solving existing problems in the regions. In recent years, local councils have been actively involved in issues such as conducting surveys of executive bodies, commenting on decisions, budgeting and oversight. Regional development strategy programs are now being developed on the ground. A system of reporting hearings on network and regional programs to create more than six million jobs will be launched. Work will be carried out to make the Councils the main link in the socio-economic development of the regions, improving the living

standards of the population, the formation and control of local budgets. The activities of the standing committees of local councils are coordinated with the committees of the Senate. These measures will serve to ensure the transparency of public authorities by strengthening parliamentary oversight.

It is planned to develop a draft law "On regulations of regional, district and city councils of people's deputies" aimed at further improving the legal framework of local councils, as well as a draft law "On control over the Councils of People's Deputies" to expand the control functions of local councils.

In addition, the transfer of issues such as the construction of drinking and sewage, drinking water and other infrastructure, approval of employment programs to the competence of district (city) Councils of People's Deputies.

Third, it is defined as the adaptation of the institutional framework of local government to modern requirements. The development strategy includes expanding the financial capacity of local governments to effectively address local issues, increasing public accountability, creating a legal framework for the election of governors, expanding the practice of determining the number of staff and structures of executive bodies in the regions, forming a "register of powers"; Important measures related to the launch of more than 40 geoportals have been expressed.

As an experiment, it is planned to expand the powers and capabilities of khokimiyats in 28 districts and cities to develop the region and solve problems. Separate laws will also be enacted to create a legal framework for clearly defining the powers of local councils and governors. Today, both systems operate under the Law "On Local Government" adopted in 1993 [6].



Fourth, it is planned to transform the activities of public administration on the basis of the principle of "orientation to serve the citizens." Today, the situation in this area has completely changed as a result of the implementation of the important principle put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "The people should serve our people, not government agencies". The activities of state bodies are aimed at communicating with the people, organizing each work based on the views, demands and wishes of the people. This issue is also defined in Article 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to it, the state expresses the will of the people and serves its interests. Government agencies and officials are accountable to society and citizens [7]. Therefore, it is planned to direct all activities of ministries and departments to serve the citizen on the basis of the principle of "State - People's Servant". It is also planned to develop a draft law "On State Control" in order to systematize all types of state control and establish clear mechanisms and procedures for their implementation. In addition, for this purpose, there is a need to further increase the efficiency of state budget expenditures and improve the work of public financial control.

Fifth, it is planned to introduce a compact, professional, fair, high-performance public administration system. Today, there are 25 ministries in Uzbekistan. There are about 100 republican public administration bodies, including state committees, age inspection and other public administration bodies of the Republic [8]. In our opinion, this is a lot for a state with an average state budget.

Sixth, the system of public administration is aimed at streamlining the administrative apparatus and optimizing work processes. It sets a number of tasks: to triple the number of some public functions

transferred to the private sector, expand public-private partnerships and the widespread introduction of digital technologies; accelerating the decentralization of public administration and ensuring the transparency of government agencies; organization of effective work of territorial departments of public administration bodies at all levels in solving the tasks of regional development.

Seventh, it is planned to further increase the role of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis and political parties in the consistent continuation of reforms in the country. In this regard, it is planned to expand its powers in addressing important domestic and foreign policy tasks, strengthen the use of parliamentary oversight in the unconditional implementation of laws, consult with the general public in lawmaking and parliamentary oversight. In addition, the practice of assigning specific strategic tasks to state budget organizations and sending inquiries to them will be introduced. It is planned to strengthen the participation of local deputies and senators in the development of the regions, including the introduction of remote work directly with the regions. The introduction of e-parliament is important in the implementation of the measures outlined in this regard. In this regard, the activities of the Senate with local Councils will be fully electronic.

Eighth, it is planned to modernize the process of Norma's creativity, to ensure strict implementation of legislative acts. Within this framework, the concept of development of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be developed.

Ninth, the work on digitalization of public services will be further accelerated in order to develop the system of e-government, increase the share of e-government services to 100% and eliminate bureaucracy. Services through mobile applications will be expanded and 20%



of them will be transferred to the private sector. Mobile ID system of personal identification in the provision of public services will be introduced, the exchange of information between government agencies and private organizations through the system of "e-government". It will also simplify the provision of public services to the elderly and people with disabilities, eliminate the practice of requiring other supporting documents through the introduction of the project "Digital Passport of Citizens."

Tenth, the task is to organize the civil service system on the basis of modern standards. In 2019, the Civil Service Development Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established, the authorized state body for civil service affairs, responsible for the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of human resources development and personnel management in government agencies and organizations [9]. The draft law "On Civil Service" was developed and adopted by the Oliy Majlis [10]. Now the legal framework for the elimination of corruption in the civil service, the recruitment of personnel on a competitive basis and the evaluation of their effectiveness will be improved. It is planned to introduce the "National Rating" system and, most importantly, to increase the level of professional training, material and social security of civil servants.

Eleventh, it is planned to improve the mechanisms of communication with the people. At the same time, the national program "People's State", which provides for the implementation of the idea of "the state must serve the people," will be consistently implemented. It is ensured that appeals to government agencies and organizations are handled on a single online platform for dealing with appeals. "Digital control" will be established over the timing and quality of consideration of appeals by government agencies. It

should be noted that 2017 was declared the Year of Dialogue with the People and Human Interests in Uzbekistan [11]. In 2019, the People's Receptions were established [12], and now their legal status will be improved.

Twelfth, the organizational and legal framework for the implementation of effective public oversight will be improved. In 2014, Article 32 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan included the exercise of public control as a political right of citizens. As a result, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Control" was adopted in the same year and re-enacted in 2018. The law defines the objects, subjects, principles, forms and procedures of public control [13]. The development strategy envisages the development of modern forms of public control, the introduction of the practice of checking the quality of implementation of regional, sectoral and state programs on the basis of collective appeals.

The fourth direction of the development strategy also serves to uncover the issue we are exploring. This direction is called "to pursue a fair social policy, development of human capital". It sets out the following important goals of the welfare state:

Creating opportunities for every citizen to study in a specific profession at public expense. To double the scope of vocational training, to train a total of 1 million unemployed people in vocational training and to increase the participation of non-governmental educational institutions in this process to 30%;

Increase the coverage of preschool education from the current 67% to at least 80%;

Bringing the quality of education to a new level in the preschool education system;

Ensuring targeted and efficient use of budget funds in the preschool education system;

Create an additional 1.2 million student places in the public education system through the introduction of a national school development program;

Complete review and implementation of curricula and textbooks by 2026 on the basis of advanced foreign experience;

Gradually increase the monthly salaries of qualified teachers to the equivalent of \$ 1,000;

Improving the quality of education in schools, bringing the knowledge and skills of teachers to the international level;

Gradual provision of free meals to primary school students in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region;

Increase the level of coverage with higher education to 50% and improve the quality of education;

Targeted preparation of 10 potential higher education institutions to enter the international rankings of QS and TNE by 2026;

Construction of student housing for about 100 thousand people;

Increase the number of non-governmental higher education institutions to at least 50 by 2026;

Doubling the number of free and creative young people sent to study at prestigious foreign universities through the El-Yurt Umidi Foundation, including the training of 50% of young people in technical, exact sciences and IT;

Broad introduction of innovations into the economy, development of cooperation between industrial enterprises and scientific institutions;

Improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the global innovation index and entering the top 50 countries by 2030;

Providing mandatory social guarantees for the population, strengthening the social protection of the needy;

Improving the pension system;

Establishment of medical clusters in the regions of the country in order to bring medical services closer to the population and increase their convenience;

Improving the quality of medical services provided to the population, efficient use of budget funds, centralization of medical services and introduction of health insurance practices;

Gradually bring the monthly salaries of qualified doctors to the equivalent of \$ 1,000;

Forming an effective system of support for people with disabilities, improving their quality of life and standard of living;

Supporting women, ensuring their active participation in community life;

Improving public youth policy.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, since 2016, Uzbekistan has been carrying out comprehensive reforms under the leadership of Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev. Completely new methods, which have not been implemented in recent



years not only in Uzbekistan, but also in other countries, are to build affordable housing by subsidizing poor families from the budget, to establish strong budget sources not only in districts but also in mahallas. special emphasis is placed on the employment and employment of disadvantaged families, women and young people, and thus on their net income. Thus, it is safe to say that the policy pursued to find a solution to the problem of unemployment, which poses the greatest threat to our economy.

It should be noted that the people's and social state should not create dependency. In our view, sociality should imply equality, not the granting of privileges and preferences. Because some privileges, on the one hand, lead to the violation of equal rights of citizens, on the other hand, can also lead to corruption.

Now it is necessary to effectively implement the tasks set out in the Development Strategy, and to pay special attention to equality in the further development of civil society. Then the establishment of a people's and social state will be achieved.

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