

POLITICAL ACTIVITY IS THE BASIS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
This scientific article states that in the first years of national independence, Uzbekistan's profound institutional modifications in all spheres of society such as political, economic, social and spiritual conditions for the formation of civil society.	Institutes, freedom, constitution, compensation, adaptation, integration, innovation, civil society.

Introduction

In the first years of national independence, Uzbekistan underwent profound institutional changes in all spheres of society: first, the old one-party system was abolished and a nation-state based on democratic principles was formed; second, a multiparty system was formed in society; third, a system of non-governmental and non-governmental non-profit organizations was formed; fourth, self-governing bodies were separated from the party and the state; fifth, the pluralism of ideologies was replaced by the monopoly of communist ideology; sixth, all legal bases have been created for national values and national spirituality to become the main worldview of our people; seventh, the practice of adopting all laws on the basis of democratic principles was formed. As a result, political, economic, social and spiritual conditions for the formation of civil society in the country have been created.

It is known that after gaining independence, the main strategic goal has been to build a free democratic state based on a market economy, to form a solid foundation of civil society. It was recognized that only such a society can guarantee a decent life, rights and freedoms of the people of Uzbekistan, restore our national traditions and spirituality, and ensure the spiritual and moral development of human as a law-abiding citizen.

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov states in his book "Uzbekistan on the threshold of the XXI Century: Threats to Security, Conditions of Stability and Guarantees of Development": "For us, civil society is a social space. In this space, the law takes precedence, and it does not prevent man from perfecting himself, but rather helps him. The interests of the individual contribute to the full realization of his rights and freedoms. At the same time, the rights and freedoms of other people are not to be discriminated. That is, freedom and obedience to the law apply at the same time, complement each other and demand each other"¹.

Since one of the main criteria for the formation of civil society is the creation of its legal basis, special attention was paid to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan to establish the legal basis of civil

¹ Karimov I.A. Uzbekistan on the threshold of the XXI century: threats to security, conditions of stability and guarantees of development. - T.: Uzbekistan, 1997, p.173.

society, the legal norms that strengthen its basic rules and requirements. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that the state is the expression of the will of the people, serving their interests, and that state bodies and officials are accountable to society and citizens (Article 2). The system of state power in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the principle of separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial branches (Article 11), social life in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the diversity of political institutions, ideologies and opinions. we can see that the basic fundamental issues of civil society are legally strengthened, such as the fact that ideology cannot be established as a state ideology (Article 12)².

Democratization of state power and administration, reform of the judicial system, reform of the information sphere, ensuring freedom of information and speech, ensuring freedom of suffrage, formation and development of civil society institutions on the basis of the basic principles and norms enshrined in our Constitution on the development of civil society during the years of independence gradual reforms have been carried out to further deepen democratic market reforms and liberalization of the economy.

When the independent Institute for Monitoring the Formation of Civil Society analyzes the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan to create and develop the foundations of civil society, it is recommended to divide it into three stages³. Many of our political philosophers have analyzed the stages of development in the years of independence, conditionally dividing them into the periods of compensation and adaptation (1991-2000), integration (2001-2007) and innovation (from 2007 to the present). The initial period of compensation and adaptation is the period of substantiation of the strategy of socio-economic development, the introduction, assimilation, improvement and implementation of the foundations of national statehood (compensation) and the realization of the possibility and effectiveness of public administration reforms, adaptation of the population to change. , is defined as a period of creation (adaptation) of conditions for their mastering. The period defined by the term "integration" is considered to be a period of unification, merger, assimilation, movement in line with global development processes, gaining a foothold in developed countries through the widespread introduction of scientific and technological innovations in production and integration of our national economy into the world economic system possible. As a result of the reforms of this period, the living standards of the population increased sharply. In particular, public spending on the social sphere and social support of the population has increased more than 5 times. More than half of the state budget expenditures were directed to the social sphere, and the nationwide state program for the development of school education for 2004-2019 has yielded practical results. They say that these stages have laid the foundation for a new - innovative era. This period is interpreted as a period of Uzbekistan's entry into the advanced stage of industrial development on the path of democratic reforms and the development of the foundations of a free civil society.

We consider it expedient to make some clarifications without rejecting and adding to the above analyzes. In our opinion, it is expedient to analyze the path of development in the years of independence in the following 4 stages⁴.

² Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2018.

³ Current archive of the Institute for Monitoring the Formation of Civil Society. 2013 y. report on the results.-B.3-5.

⁴ National Idea and Development Strategy of Uzbekistan (textbook). K. Nazarov, A. Rakhmonov and others. - T: UFMJ Publishing House, 2019, pages 14-15.

The first phase covers 1991-2000. During this period, first of all, the transition to a new society and the abolition of administrative-command management, ideological monopoly, the foundations of national statehood were formed, the foundations for the formation of civil society were created.

In the second stage (2001-2010), active processes of democratic renewal and modernization of the country continued in the society. In particular, expenditures in the social sphere increased by 31.5% in 1990, 42.5% in 2000, 58.9% in 2011 and 59.1% in 2016. From this we can see that the share of funds allocated for education increased by 17.9% in 1990, 23.2% in 2000, 33.4% in 2011 and 33.7% in 2016. We see that the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in our GDP increased from 31% in 2000 to 56.7% in 2010, ie 1.8 times⁵.

The third stage (2010-2016) covers the process of implementing the "Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in the country". This concept, developed by Islam Karimov, concluded the second stage of the ongoing reforms in the development of civil society in our country and launched the third stage. This concept substantiates strategic directions that will serve to further deepen democratic reforms in the country and further enhance the process of democratic renewal and modernization in the context of strong development of civil society. These are: democratization of state power and governance; judicial reform; reforming the information sphere, ensuring freedom of information and speech; Ensuring freedom of suffrage and development of electoral legislation in Uzbekistan; formation and development of civil society institutions, further deepening of democratic market reforms and liberalization of the economy⁶.

In the process of all the reforms that have begun on the path of national revival, we have faced sometimes forward-looking, sometimes complex situations. There were also inconsistencies between the consciousness and worldview of our people and the requirements of the new work and attitude required by society. It is also a natural social condition. Indeed, as a result of independence, there will be opportunities, socio-economic, spiritual changes and processes of political renewal, as well as new requirements that will be reflected in the social consciousness and way of life of the people in a short period of time. Understanding it, going through it, going through it is also a long process.

This is due to the implementation of a number of complex tasks arising from the requirements of building a democratic state governed by the rule of law, a free civil society. Independence, as the basis of the national revival, the eternal value, for 29 years has been revealing the noble aspirations, dreams and hopes of our people, the opportunity to live a dignified life. "Based on the achievements of the years of independence, we are taking a bold step from national revival to national progress."

The fourth stage covers the period of large-scale reforms under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, which has brought the ongoing reforms to a new level of quality, and the implementation of the Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021. On February 7, 2017, on the initiative of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 was developed. Strategy is a new program of action that is clearly designed to implement reforms⁷.

⁵ The main trends and indicators of socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the years of independence (1990-2010) and forecasts for 2011-2015: statistical collection. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2011, p.9.

⁶ Karimov I.A. The concept of further deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in our country. Report of the joint session of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis. 12.11.2010 y. – T.: Uzbekistan, 2010.

⁷ From the speech of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the twenty-seventh anniversary of state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Naturally, during this period, the main focus was on the comprehensive reforms being carried out with a single goal - national progress. In this sense, the Action Strategy has ushered in a new era of national development. The program plans of social, economic, political, legal changes and renewal processes have been adopted and, most importantly, the President has set an important criterion for the effectiveness of reforms "... the effectiveness of the economic reforms and social changes we are carrying out is measured, first of all, by the extent to which they affect the material well-being and welfare of the population, its living standards and quality of life." As the Head of State said, "An educated generation is a guarantee of a great future, an entrepreneurial people a prosperous life, and friendly cooperation a guarantee of progress." Undoubtedly, in-depth study and adoption of the justified world experience of building a modern democratic state that harmonizes the interests of the individual and society in the reform process, building civil society, further increasing the political activity of the population, strengthening the role and importance of social institutions⁸.

During the years of independence, the priorities of building a democratic society in our country have been consistently implemented. We see this when the democratic principles of legislation, the development of legal guarantees of civil institutions, the formation of the national idea and ideology of society, play an important role in our lives and lifestyles.

The first President Islam Karimov at the joint session of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis (November 12, 2010) paid special attention to the formation and development of civil society as one of the priorities. determined. "Only the step-by-step, gradual path of development we have chosen will inevitably lead to the achievement of the noble aspirations of our people, the establishment of a state that meets modern democratic requirements, a society where human interests, rights and freedoms are paramount."

This concept substantiates the strategic directions of development at a new stage of independent democratic development of our country.

The implementation of the process of parliamentary reforms in our country on the basis of the concept has played an important role in the system of evolutionary stages of the formation of the foundations of civil society. In particular, the establishment of rules aimed at modernizing the parliamentary system of the country, further expanding the opportunities for the implementation of representative democracy has led to the expansion of democratic rights and freedoms of citizens, which is an important core of civil society. On the basis of important democratic changes and additions to Article 98 of the Constitution, two important political and legal institutions have been introduced.

High achievements have been made in creating the economic basis of civil society on the basis of the national model of democratic development of the country. In the implementation of the strategy of economic reforms, the rules of decolonization of the economy, ensuring its supremacy over politics, the implementation of ongoing reforms through a phased and strong social protection were applied.

Also, in the implementation of economic reforms, special attention was paid to the principles of further liberalization and modernization of the economy, the gradual expansion of its democratic and legal framework.

In order to create a legal basis for the formation of civil society institutions as the main guarantee, on February 15, 1991, the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan adopted the Law "On Public Associations in the

⁸ Mirziyoev Sh.M. From national revival to national uplift. - T.: "Youth Publishing House", 2019. Page 5. . . ⁹Karimov I.A. Serving for the happiness and great future of our motherland is the highest happiness. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2015, p.126..

Republic of Uzbekistan." For the first time in the history of the country, the independence of civil society institutions - public associations, was recognized as a legal entity operating separately from the state and government. This situation was one of the hallmarks of civil society. The law strengthens the legal basis for the interference of government agencies and officials in the activities of public associations, as well as the prohibition of public associations from interfering in the activities of government agencies and officials. During the past period of independence, an effective system of civil society institutions has been formed in our country and their regulatory framework has been created. The following conclusions can be drawn about democratic development and the formation and development of civil society:

- The formation of civil society is a complex historical process that has been going on for a long time. That certain elements of democracy and civil society have been elements of formation in the New Age since the time they manifested in ancient Greece and Rome, and are emerging as a whole system today;
- The idea of civil society is a product of human thought that has existed since ancient times. In Avesto sources, the teachings of ancient Greek philosophers, the views of medieval Eastern thinkers, the ideas of the Renaissance and the Reformation, and today the 21st century are recognized by the world community as universal socio-cultural values;
- The features, characteristics, principles of civil society are present in any social system, but their level of development may be different;
- The state of the processes of formation of civil society is accompanied by the democratization of social life and public administration;
- The formation of civil society will improve with the process of formation of the rule of law;
- The formation and development of civil society in each country is based on models of gradual development, depending on the specific mental characteristics;
- In the modern world, no country has reached the maturity stage of building a civil society, and this is an ongoing process.

In the post-independence period, Uzbekistan has been working hard to create and implement the theoretical foundations of the above-mentioned general ideas and principles for building a new democratic state based on the rule of law and a free civil society. The economic policy reflected in the radical economic reforms in Uzbekistan is aimed at ultimately creating a solid material basis for democratic reforms and the establishment of a strong sovereign state governed by the rule of law. Our goal is to build a democratic, just civil society. This is our noble dream, our strategy.

Along with the results of democratic reforms and the formation of civil society in our country, some problems remain: first, due to difficulties in ensuring the rule of law in society, violations of the principles of justice, corruption, delays in liberalizing various spheres of society; secondly, there were gaps between government agencies and the people and shortcomings in ensuring the interests of the people, there were no positive changes in the activities of the private sector and farms, there was a problem of forced labor; third, the lack of political and democratic reforms has begun to hamper foreign investment in Uzbekistan; fourth, although censorship was abolished by law, there was a democratization of the media, a lack of critical and analytical materials, and a lack of objective information; fifth, more than 60 percent of the rural population has been neglected due to poor living conditions and lack of education, unemployment, and the rise of illegal migration as a result of unresolved employment problems; Sixth, there are still a number of systemic problems and shortcomings that hinder the implementation of state policy on modernization of economic sectors and

the social sphere, comprehensive development of the regions, improving the welfare of the population, in particular:

- The basis for the organization of the activities of the executive authorities is the lack of timely development of the regions and the solution of problems accumulated on the ground; insufficient openness and transparency of the executive branch, weak mechanisms of public control have led to various forms of bureaucracy and corruption;
- Excessive centralization of state functions and powers has led to a decrease in the role of local executive authorities in solving regional development programs and population problems;
- Excessive bureaucracy and high costs in public administration;
- the combination of regulatory and economic functions of the state by the economic authorities, the outdated system of governance, the unreasonable provision of individual privileges, preferences and advantages hindered the development of a healthy competitive environment;
- Lack of development of social and public-private partnership, limited participation of non-governmental non-profit organizations and business entities in solving pressing socio-economic problems and reduction of budget expenditures;
- Lack of responsibility and initiative of some leaders, which negatively affects the timely and quality solution of complex development tasks and targets.

Another problem of the national revival of our independent democratic development is the lack of attention to the education system, the development of science, the reputation of science and the intelligentsia, the teaching profession, the low salaries of teachers, many educated teachers left school, education improvement of the system and health workers and compulsory mobilization for the cotton harvest also had a negative impact on the quality of education. The need to find a solution to such problems, to raise our independent democratic development to a completely new level, ushered in a new era of reforms.

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