

UZBEKISTAN IS AT A NEW STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT: TRANSFORMATION OR TRANSIT

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Abstract: *The article seeks to answer the question of the specifics of the ongoing reforms in Uzbekistan and whether these political processes are transformation or transit, and on the basis of existing processes and views, in which case it is correct to call them transformation or transit.*

Keywords: *political system, political transformation, transit, e-government, decision, public reception.*

INTRODUCTION.

We are witnessing that specific changes in the political landscape of today's world are interpreted differently by different scholars. In this regard, when analyzing the ongoing reforms in Central Asia, we will consider the specifics of socio-political changes in Uzbekistan to date.

MAIN PART.

We analyze the political reforms in Uzbekistan in two stages, namely, the specifics of the changes in the political system in 1991 and the most important aspects of the reforms implemented since 2016.

Before we evaluate these two periods as the political transformation or political transit that is widely used by scholars to interpret the transition period, we will focus on the specific aspects of these terms.

In the scientific literature, the term "transit" (derived from the Latin word "transition") means the transition of a developing country to the modernized level of modern development, that is, the improvement of political development on the basis of concrete measures. [6]

If we pay special attention to the concept of political transformation, Political transformation - (Latin "transformation" - transition, change) - the assimilation of new features by the political system, changes in political standards and values; radical structural changes aimed at achieving a qualitatively new state of the system. [7]

Political transformation is the process of changing the form, type, feature of a political system, or individual elements of its structure. This does not necessarily mean that the vector of transformational changes exists - it can be progressive, regressive, or complex (nonlinear) in nature. The main thing in the transformation is to change the forms and content of concrete political life, its institutional sphere, norms, values, models of political behavior.

As can be seen from the above tariffs, the transformation is a radical change, ie the transition from an entirely new or previous administration to a political system with at least 80-90 percent renewed, while retaining certain elements. In the process of political transit, it is understood that the political system does not lose its original essence, but the transition of this system to a modern, that is, modernized form.

It is obvious that the transition in Uzbekistan in 1991 was a political transformation and the political reforms in 2016 were a transit.

It is not expedient to use the term transit of political processes in Uzbekistan in 1991. It is expedient to use the concept of transformation instead of this political concept in relation to these processes.

As noted above, in the process of transformation, the political system assimilates new features,

changes political standards and values, and undergoes radical structural changes aimed at achieving a qualitatively new state of the system.

The management of the Uzbek SSR is based on collectivism. Management at the highest (Republican) level was carried out by the Central Committee and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR.

At the regional level, the regional secretary (secretary of the regional council) of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the chairman of the executive committee of the regional council and the regional council, heads of regional departments of the KGB and IIB.[8]

It is obvious that the leadership of Uzbekistan, which gained independence, was faced with the important task of forming a new system of government that is radically different from the old political system and system.

The radical renewal of the political system is in itself consistent with transformation processes.

This situation is reflected in the structural changes in the public administration of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan in 1991.

In particular, radical changes in the principles of separation of powers are an example of this.

For the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the presidential administration was established on March 24, 1990, and Islam Karimov was elected President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Until then, there was the post of First Secretary of the Communist Party in the republic, a post with only executive control. One of these radical changes was the reorganization of the institution and powers of the presidency and its formalization with legal normative acts.

The establishment of the Supreme Legislative Body in the 1990s under the name of the Oliy Kengash, which represents the will of the people, and then in 1995 the parliament was renamed the Oliy Majlis.

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has created new electoral legislation in accordance with international law and the requirements of advanced foreign countries. Electoral legislation in Uzbekistan, ie the parliament, has gone through four stages of development:

The first stage. There was a period before the adoption of our Constitution, during which a number of laws on the election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Referendum were adopted.

The second stage. It lasted from the adoption of our Constitution until 1997. During this period, a national electoral system was formed.

The third stage. Covers the period from 1997 to 2003. At this stage, some changes have been made to the existing electoral laws. The law on the Central Election Commission was adopted.

The fourth stage. From 2003 to 2005, during this period, amendments were made to the electoral laws related to the formation of a bicameral parliament, and on December 26, 2004, elections were held to the lower house of the Oliy Majlis.[6. 11-12]

During the years of independence, the composition of the Cabinet of Ministers, ie the executive branch, has been reaffirmed four times. According to the Law "On the Cabinet of Ministers" adopted on May 6, 1993 and amended on August 29, 1993, the new composition of the Cabinet of Ministers was approved for the first time on February 23, 1995. The composition of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved for the second time on February 11, 2000 and for the third time on February 4, 2005. For the fourth time on March 12, 2010 the composition of the Cabinet of Ministers was determined in the following order: members of the Cabinet of Ministers - 8, ministries - 14, state committees - 9, a total of 31.[9]

It was intended to bring the powers of the central executive and administrative bodies in line with market principles and, ultimately, to significantly reduce the role of the state in managing the economy.

Over the past decade, President Islam Karimov has focused on limiting the centralization of governance, transferring some of the tasks from the republican level to the regional, district and city levels, and forming a mahalla system, a unique form of local self-government in Uzbekistan.

In a management system, the emergence of the concept of self-government and the granting of a number of powers to it is also proof of our point. The classification of the judiciary, the restriction of monopolies in the economy, the liberation of the country from various religious and political ideologies also confirm our opinion.

The reforms carried out in the past period in the field of democratization of state power and governance in our country have a very important purpose - to implement the constitutional principle of separation of powers, to form an effective system of checks and balances between powers, powers and control of the legislature and representative authorities. It is a very important measure to strengthen the role of the judiciary, liberalize the judiciary and ensure its independence was aimed at seeing dbirs.[5.]

Indeed, the reforms carried out in 1991 have paid off, creating a solid legal basis for national statehood.

The reason why we call the reforms implemented since 2016 to the term "Political Transit" is that most forms of governance can be traced to a modernized level of development while retaining their fundamentals.

The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 pays special attention to the development of modern forms of public control, further increasing the effectiveness of social partnership.[4]

In addition, on September 8, 2017, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5185 "On approval of the Concept of Administrative Reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted.

According to the decree, administrative reforms will be carried out in six directions.

This decree is noteworthy for the improvement of the institutional and organizational-legal framework of the executive branch, including the optimization of the executive branch, their structures and units, the wider introduction of "e-government".

This decree defines the specific tasks and areas of responsibility of the executive branch, improves the means of regulation by transferring some state functions to the subjects of public control.

In addition, public administration will be gradually decentralized, the role and effectiveness of citizens' self-government bodies in addressing pressing issues of socio-economic development will be increased.

The concept envisages the introduction of effective anti-corruption mechanisms in the executive branch, in particular, the creation of decent conditions for remuneration and social security of civil servants, ensuring transparency and openness in the activities of the executive branch and radically improving the system of dealing with individuals and legal entities.

A number of reforms are also underway to increase citizen participation in political decision-making. Legislative issues and parliamentary research under the Oliy Majlis in order to widely discuss them in the process of adoption of laws, to effectively implement the procedure for obtaining opinions and suggestions from citizens in the development of draft laws, and to study the implementation of normative legal acts, ie laws institute was established.[1.27]

It is noteworthy that a completely new approach to increasing the participation of citizens in "decision-making" shows that the establishment of "People's Receptions" is also developing as a subject of modernization and globalization of the republic.

We must move to a qualitatively new system of dealing with the appeals of the population in the activities of all government agencies. In particular, from 2017, a system of public accountability of governors, prosecutors and heads of law enforcement agencies at all levels will be introduced.

At the same time, as we have said before, it will be necessary to establish "People's Receptions" in each district and city and ensure their full functioning.[2.18]

The most important thing is that the implementation of reforms in order to ensure the development of the regions on the basis of the same trend, while continuing the reforms at the national level, indicates that a new stage of development is expected.

Life itself and the experience of the past years require the elimination of serious shortcomings in ensuring the integrated development of the regions and the radical transformation of infrastructure activities. Therefore, a new complex and department headed by the First Deputy Prime Minister has been established in the structure of the Cabinet of Ministers. Their main task is to establish a stable system in the following two areas:

the first is a clear coordination of the efforts and actions of khokimiyats and sectoral authorities in the implementation of urgent and promising tasks in districts, cities, regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

The goal is to bridge the significant gap in the economic and social spheres, and most importantly, in the living standards of the people;

the second is to control and achieve the development and implementation of forecast parameters of programs for the development and modernization of road transport, engineering and communications and social infrastructure.[3.21-26]

CONCLUSION.

Whether we call the reforms in the political system either transformation or transit, it should, first of all, ensure the development of the country and not hinder the implementation of strategic programs.

In addition, the transit status of the transition provides a number of conveniences for the state. At the same time, the need for the state to create a new political institution will not be high, but the functioning of existing political institutions will be enriched and improved with modern approaches in the system.

Also, in the process of "transformation" of the political system, it is necessary to quickly abandon the old political institutions and create a new political institution that can replace them, and at the same time radically different from it, and in the "transit" of the political system, the modernization process is carried out. The new political institutions that are being created will only complement the existing ones and serve to further improve governance.

Specialists face a serious task, such as the formation of new political institutions and the enrichment of existing ones with new approaches, with an in-depth study of modern forms of governance.

This requires, first of all, an in-depth study of the experience of developed countries, the creation of more perfect programs and political institutions based on the experience of countries whose economic, political and geographical location is closer to us, albeit partially.

At the same time, we must not forget about the complex task of establishing clear boundaries and developing mechanisms of restraint in the dialogue with the people and the participation of citizens in decision-making.

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