

THE REFORMING ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN NATIONAL GROWTH

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Abstract: The article discusses the main structural structure of the co-ordinating political system of state power in the implementation of the Action Strategy for the further development of Uzbekistan and the role of the state as a body that determines and regulates existing political processes. , for the formation and growth of democratic society institutions, the state should protect them from the socio-economic aspects, improve state and society building, ensure the rule of law, enhance the judiciary, further develop and liberalize the economy, develop the social sphere, security, interethnic harmony and its functions in ensuring religious tolerance and conducting foreign policy in a well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical spirit were analyzed

Keywords: Action strategy, stable rule of law, the state is the main reformer, openness, transparency, the right to a decent life, active entrepreneurship, welfare of the people, poverty eradication, human capital, community institution, religious tolerance, interethnic harmony.

INTRODUCTION

The political and state structure of a renewed society must guarantee that an individual is free to choose his or her political, economic and social way of life. In this case, the state power acts as the main structural structure of the political system and the main tool that determines and regulates the existing political processes, coordinating and harmonizing the socio-economic and political interests of different social groups, classes, professions and individuals in a market

economy. In this sense, the role of the state with a renewed society is, *first of all*, to build a stable rule of law in the country. Because only in the conditions of a stable state governed by the rule of law will be created for the construction of a democratic society. In turn, the rule of law is also nourished by the results of development towards a democratic society in the process of its formation. *Second*, in a renewed society, the main reform of the state is necessary - it is the creation by the state of the legal basis for the formation and survival of a democratic society. *Third*, it means that the state protects them from the socio-economic aspects in order for the institutions of a democratic society to be formed and grow; *Fourth*, the main reform of the state is to ensure socio-political and economic stability by the state for the formation and development of a democratic society. Because a democratic society is formed or developed only and only in a socially stable environment; *Fifth*, the main reform of the state is that the state pursues a policy of forming the middle class - the economic backbone of a democratic society. Because the idea of a democratic society began with the middle class initiative in shaping it. At the same time, the institutions of civil society are evolving in proportion to the proliferation of the middle class in society.

The Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted in 2017, has emerged as a reformist basis for national development. Because the strategy serves as a tool in the production of important, effective and long-term decisions for the future and their full implementation, the implementation of goals through clear planning. Strategy is of great practical importance for forecasts, and it is precisely because of strategy that the most important and priority plans begin to materialize.¹

A characteristic feature of the action strategy is that it is planned to be implemented in five stages in 2017-2021. In this case, the name of each year, the development and implementation of state programs in accordance with it, to reflect

¹ <https://review.uz/oz/post/covid-19-pandemiyasi-sharoitida-davlatning-puxta-oylangan-rivojlanish-strategiyasi-juda-muhimdir-ekspert>

the general private, the essence of events, changes in the law, to take into account the various conditions of place, time and all the circumstances that change the existence of the object. , including requirements such as reviewing the structure of the system, studying its current state, and reviewing the main stages of the movement, forecasting the future, and forecasting further development trends of the work.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The strategy includes a number of components of development - improving the state and society, ensuring the rule of law and further reforming the judiciary, further development and liberalization of the economy, development of the social sphere, security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance. a number of principles were taken into account to ensure the viability of the identified strategic issues: it does not break the old, the new is created; life makes its own adjustments to all rules and regulations; openness and transparency of public administration are ensured; government agencies serve the people; the interests of citizens protected by law are protected; the basic human right is the right to a decent life; state participation in the economy will be reduced, private property rights will be protected, small business and private initiative will be encouraged; economic growth goes hand in hand with rising living standards; national currency - the free conversion of the uzb soum; The welfare of the people will be increased through the mechanisms of “Prosperous Village” and “Prosperous Neighborhood”, “Every Family is an Entrepreneur”; vulnerable segments of the population will be socially supported, unemployment will be reduced, gross employment will be provided, labor will be encouraged, and people will belong to the middle class rather than the poor; the level of health will be increased and the opportunity to lead a healthy lifestyle will be further expanded; conditions, opportunities will be created for everyone to live a free, peaceful and prosperous life, to live a happy life today; increases the prestige of women in socio-political life; high-quality education and training of specialists in high demand in the labor market, personal

development, human capital, technological potential are considered as a global trend; investments will be made in research and the scientific base of production will be expanded; the makhalla institute will be transformed into a popular structure; a fierce and uncompromising fight against corruption; conducts effective cooperation with all foreign countries and the world community on the basis of pragmatic norms; religious tolerance and interethnic harmony are ensured. It creates normative requirements and specific instructions that determine and modify a real being as well as human behavior patterns.

The development process is generally associated with the development of unbalanced systems and unbalanced phase transitions and therefore involves the formation of oscillations, spatial structures and irregularities. This is the natural-geographical, economic conditions of the country, factors of production and resources, the structure of the economy, the mentality of the peoples living in Uzbekistan, historical and cultural values, customs, traditions, features, aspects and aspects of society as a whole. , requires reckoning with the laws of existence and change. Therefore, the Action Strategy was based on real resources and concrete factors in formulating programs to ensure sustainable economic development; Targeted development of regions, targeted sustainable development of each city and district, reinvestment in vacant industrial enterprises, reduction of unemployment, general employment and organizational and legal conditions for their implementation have been created.

The free, peaceful and prosperous life of every person living in the country, regardless of nationality, language and religion, as the main goal of the state is reflected in the developing social spheres. More than 30 laws and more than 900 by-laws have been implemented within the framework of the State Program “Year of Dialogue with the People and Human Interests 2017”. This year, 2,633 investment projects have been implemented, 2.5 trillion uzb soums of loans have been issued by commercial banks, and 17,599 new jobs have been created. As part of the implementation of the State Program "Year of Active Entrepreneurship,

Support of Innovative Ideas and Technologies" in 2018, 76,000 projects worth 21 trillion uzb soums and 1 billion US dollars were implemented. In accordance with the programs "Obod Qishloq" and "Obod Mahalla", 3 trillion uzb soums were allocated for construction and beautification works aimed at creating decent living conditions in more than 400 villages and makhallas. As part of the implementation of the State Program "Year of Active Investment and Social Development" in 2019, projects worth 16.9 trillion uzb soums and 8.1 billion US dollars were implemented. More than 252.7 thousand people have been involved in entrepreneurship within the framework of the state programs "Every family is an entrepreneur", "Our youth is our future". In the framework of the State Program "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy Development" in 2020, a plan for the implementation of projects worth 18.2 trillion uzb soums and 10.3 billion US dollars. This, in turn, means increasing the opportunities for the development of all spheres of society in a comprehensive, integrated manner. 2 Joint Resolutions of the Councils of the Oliy Majlis, 1 Resolution of the Senate Council of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1 Resolution of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan 1 decree, 1 Senate and 1 Cabinet of Ministers action plan have been developed and approved. Also, a cooperation agreement has been signed between the chambers of the Oliy Majlis and the Central Council of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan to promote the activities of the "Youth Parliament". In accordance with paragraph 138 of the State Program, the program "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" has been developed. 1 Decree and 5 Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan were adopted on the priorities of the development of the social sphere. In addition, 12 action plans have been developed and approved, and 2 resolutions and 1 interagency normative document of the Cabinet of Ministers have been adopted.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Every change in the spheres of society (internal or external, necessary or accidental, qualitative or quantitative), whatever it is, has its cause, is demanded, is realized through appropriate interactions. The interaction of one or another sphere causes the corresponding changes in these systems, and this, of course, turns out to be the cause of the interaction, and the change resulting from the action of the cause is the consequence, hence the same interaction is the cause of change in the country. For example, the social sphere performs the function of complementarity for the functions of the various spheres in which they interact. The material-productive sphere of society stems from the social needs of the population, such as the creation, distribution and consumption of material wealth, and forms a social infrastructure that meets these goals. The social sector reproduces labor resources based on its own private infrastructure, particularly housing, health care, educational institutions, etc.; it regulates the consumer activity of one or another social entity, creates conditions for them to realize their creative potential, to express themselves as individuals. Production covers all aspects of society and is manifested in the continuous application of social sphere structures, social institutions, social norms and values within a specific socio-economic system.

A typical feature of the action strategy is that it is constantly evolving, taking into account the period and circumstances. Progress - requires action. Modernization of all spheres of society, diversification of the structural structure of production, consistent development of innovative technologies, localization of industrial supply, as well as the attraction of foreign companies and investors have been identified as key factors. It is known that diversification is the expansion of the range of products produced or imported and exported, diversification, as well as the development of new areas of production in order to increase production and trade efficiency, prevent any bankruptcies. Diversification is done not only to avoid dependence on the production of one type of product or a single economic activity, but also to increase its share in traditional markets, to conquer new

markets, to find new areas for capital inflows and other purposes.² In this regard, the capacity of science and capital was directed towards high production. Deep structural reforms have begun in energy, oil and gas, geology, transport, road construction, agriculture and water management, drinking water and heat supply, and a number of other sectors. Modernization and competitiveness programs are being implemented in 12 leading industries. \$ 23 billion will be invested and 206 new large facilities will be launched. In particular, synthetic liquid fuel will be built at the Shurtan gas-chemical complex, and nitrogen acid, ammonia and urea production facilities will be built at the Navoiyazot joint-stock company. The new Tashkent Metallurgical Plant, the Sergeli branch of the Tashkent metro, the first stage of the over ground ring road will be launched.³

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis, the head of state expressed his views on the strategic directions of the country's development in the near future; emphasizing that social justice, improving the welfare of the people, the biggest problem in this regard is poverty eradication. It is clear from the question posed that poverty, which is a characteristic of the economic condition of each individual or social group, implies that people can meet a certain amount of minimum needs to maintain life, ability to work and leave offspring. Studies show that many sources use the population's consumption rather than their income in relation to the perception of poverty. Consumption is already a result that does not require one-time and voluntary income calculations. In addition, there is a high seasonality of income in rural areas, while consumption fluctuates less. In addition, developing countries have a high share of informal economies in the economy, which further complicates the collection of income data. "... so far we have not seen or heard that most of our citizens are really poor. This is wrong. Unfortunately, according to preliminary estimates, 4-5 percent of our population is poor. We no longer need to hide, we need to understand the real problem, the situation of our people living in

² Tokhliev N. Asian development model.T.: "Uzbekistan", 2015.124-125 pages

³ Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis in 2020.

difficult conditions, and we need to change the worldview of all categories of leaders."⁴ As the head of government emphasized, poverty reduction means the awakening of entrepreneurial spirit in the population, the full realization of the inner strength and potential of an individual, the implementation of a comprehensive economic and social policy to create new jobs. Therefore, the World Bank, together with the UN Development Program and other international organizations, proposed to develop a Poverty Reduction Program by the President and emphasized the need to conduct an in-depth study on international standards and create a new methodology covering poverty, its definition and assessment methods. For example, the first step in the South Korean experience was the abolition of existing debts in rural areas and the allocation of subsidies for the economically disadvantaged, able-bodied population. At this stage, through institutional reforms in rural areas, increasing agricultural production and ensuring economic growth in rural areas has been identified as the most important task.⁵ Based on this experience, from 2021, more than a thousand centers for vocational training will be established in the makhallas of Uzbekistan. At the same time, each person trained in the profession will receive a subsidy of up to 1 million uzb soums for training centers, for which 100 billion uzb soums will be allocated from the budget. Subsidies of up to 7 million uzb soums will be provided to citizens who want to start their own business after completing training courses at vocational training centers.⁶

The Address also identified another direction of structural reforms, reducing the state's participation in the economy. In particular, from 2021, “Fergana Nitrogen” and “Dehkanabad Potassium” plants, “Coca-Cola Beverage” Company, “Byldyrsoy” and “Charvak” camps, “Ichan Qala” and Hyatt Regency

⁴ <https://review.uz/uz/post/ozbekistonda-kambagallik-va-uni-qisqartirish-yollari>

⁵ <https://www.legco.gov.hk/yr04-05/english/sec/library/0405in34e.pdf>

⁶ <https://mehnat.uz/uz/news/prezident-shavkat-mirzиеvning-2020-yil-29-dekabrdagi-oliy-mazhlisga-murozhaatnomasidan>

hotels, “Poytakht” business complex, alcohol and oil. It was noted that the state share in 83 large enterprises in industries such as oil will be put up for sale.

CONCLUSION

The head of state called for expanding the scope of civil society institutions, raising the political culture of the population, ensuring a balance between interests in society, different views, political and religious competition, enhancing the current social status of public associations, improving political parties, liberalizing economic life, state building and citizenship. It is important that the formation of a society, the application of the universally recognized principles of the principle of separation of powers, the transfer of powers of public authorities to non-governmental and public organizations are also identified in the Address as a strategic task. Because the destiny of civil society in any countries is closely linked with its political mechanism, regulatory framework, economic guarantees and moral factors. At the same time, the rate of reflection of subjective needs and aspirations should correspond to the pace of passing the objective laws of social development. If the establishment of the foundations of civil society is an environment conducive to the socialization of the individual, that is, the assimilation of democratic principles and values, in turn, the conscious participation of the individual in such a process becomes a key factor in the functioning of civil society.

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