



## THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONALISTIC STATE IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

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<b>Received:</b> February 1 <sup>st</sup> 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> March 1 <sup>st</sup> 2023 <b>Published:</b> March 3 <sup>rd</sup> 2023	The article provides feedback on the evolution of the creation of a popular state that serves to glorify human value in the updated Uzbekistan and the reforms carried out in this way. Suggestions and conclusions are made on this issue.
<b>Keywords:</b> nationalistic state, development strategy, democracy, decentralization, neighborhood, power, governance, people's reception	

The development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022 — 2026, announced and implemented in our country, is an integral continuation of the strategy of action aimed at the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. Our President Sh.In Mirziyoev's "strategy of new Uzbekistan", "first of all, a person, his rights and happiness should be the highest priority goal of public policy, the activities of all state bodies. It is darcor that the construction of society and public policy should rely on this idea and be organized on the principle of "State-for Man" [1].

The new Uzbekistan development strategy adopted for 2022-2026 is developed within the framework of seven directions and one hundred goals, and the 12 goals set in the first direction, 42 tasks are of paramount importance in building a nationalistic state that serves to glorify human value, creating comfortable living conditions for the population, and through the changes that every citizen of our

It is indisputable that the tasks of building a nationalistic state through the development of a free civil society in our country, raising large-scale reforms aimed at ensuring human dignity and its legitimate interests to a new level, serving as an integral continuation of the work carried out over the past five years in the framework of the first line of direct action strategy — improving.[2]

The first direction – the first goal in the direction of building a nationalistic state-is to increase the efficiency of the activities of the neighborhood institute, make it a backbone of Public Administration and control, and it is not for nothing that this task is designated as a priority goal. After all, the neighborhood is considered the closest link to residents, families. This includes further improvement of the mechanisms of open dialogue with the people, expansion of the practice of making important decisions taking into account public opinion, creation of a system of appeals to all government agencies from the neighborhood, direct provision of state and social services in the neighborhood and ensuring the consistent implementation of the national program " the state is obliged to serve the people.[3]

In the first section of the development strategy entitled "raising human value and building a nationalistic state through the further development of a free civil society", goal 6: to compact the administrative apparatus in the public administration system and make work processes acceptable" to increase the number of certain public functions transferred to the private sector by 3 times, expand public-private partnership and, Organization of the effective work of the territorial departments of Public Administration bodies of all levels in solving the tasks for the development of Gods" [4].

Decentralization is the process of moving or transferring from a centralized system to a decentralized system. Decentralization is the transfer of responsibilities, duties, rights, powers and obligations from the central bodies of state power to territories, territories, network management bodies and non-governmental organizations. In emergency situations, at the risk of external and internal attacks, centralization in economic crises, natural disasters, difficulties of transition periods, that is, the general reform of the state, is favored. In developed countries, the process of decentralization begins in order to achieve further promotion during periods of economic stability, rise and prosperity. Political and economic stability allows this. For Uzbekistan, which is moving from a totalitarian system of government to civil society, the implementation of decentralization is becoming a vital necessity. Uzbekistan is becoming a rapidly developing and world-class country to date. After gaining independence in 1991, it took the formation of a legal democratic state and civil society based on a market economy as a strategic task and is gaining

momentum along the way. From 1991 to 2016, our people, who have gone through difficult challenges from totalitarianism to democratic progress, have implemented widespread reforms in the political, economic-social, legal, spiritual-cultural spheres, are entering a new stage of development[5] These processes required a high level of activity from our people, patriotism, confidence in the future, great power enthusiasm. The processes of decentralization in democratic and totalitarian states differ from each other.[6]

In the process of transferring the economy to free market Relations, a number of the formed obligations, powers and functions of the central bodies of state power began to be transferred to local authorities, gradually to the self-governing bodies of citizens, neighborhoods. It was a practice based on the local traditions of non - decentralization during the period of the idea of "from a strong state to a strong civil society." Article 56 of the Respublika Constitution of Uzbekistan recognizes "trade unions, political parties, societies of scientists, women, veterans and youth organizations, creative unions, mass movements and other associations of citizens registered in the order established by law in the Respublika of Uzbekistan as public associations".- it says.[7] This was to provide legal opportunities for civil society institutions, NGOs to operate under the law. The idea of the state - chief reformer does not deny the decentralization, but rather gives the process an evolutionary, gradual implementation character. Democratic reforms make decentralization a demand for life.

In Uzbekistan, the state was looking to transfer its functions in stages, initially from the center to local authorities, and later, from local authorities to citizens ' self-government bodies and non-governmental non-profit organizations. Decentralization means the return of centralized powers and obligations to subordinate bodies – regional, city, district, and finally to neighborhoods with self-governing bodies of citizens, and through them to citizens, that is, to the place where they received them. Decentralization is the beginning of local and territorial democracy. Neighborhoods and regions, of course, with the approval of the population, delegate, transfer to the top tasks, obligations, responsibilities, problems that cannot be fulfilled from the bottom up with their capabilities and potential.[8]

Decentralization-functions among central and local state bodies-powers and responsibilities, the assignment of tasks, the issuance of which is a difficult process in emergency. This process covers interactions such as Finance, Administration, control, regulation-setting, reporting, and accountability-obligation to report. The main goal of decentralization is to increase the efficiency of the public sector and improve the way of life of the population.

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the system of state authorities is defined on three levels: organizations at the central – Republican level, organizations at the middle – regional level and organizations at the lower – regional and city levels. Neighborhoods that are self-governing bodies of citizens today occupy the fourth level, being an independent branch.[9]

Today it is important that the process of decentralization in Uzbekistan is carried out in two directions: economic decentralization and political-administrative decentralization . Economic decentralization is carried out by liberalizing, liberalizing the main sectors of the economy and following the laws of the market economy. This process is being brought to life, abandoning the planned economy and taking into account the experience of developed countries.[10]

As early as the initial stage of reforms, it was noticed that in the construction of forms of state and local authorities that can meet the requirements of an independent and sovereign country, it became necessary to remove the powers of government from the center, to seek ways to bring part of these powers from the center to regions, to local authorities.[11]

It should be noted that all of the above goals and directions Express in themselves the principle of "from a strong state —towards a strong civil society", which has a long vision of modernizing our country above all. Under this principle, it was important to further perfect legislation aimed primarily at transferring a certain part of the powers of the authorities from the center to local authorities. Also, another important task was considered as one of the conditions for the construction of a legal state and civil society - self - governing bodies-the role and powers of the neighborhood, neighborhood citizens ' assemblies and rural civil assemblies-in practice.[12]

In Uzbekistan, the issue of transferring a certain part of the powers of state governing bodies from the center to local authorities is a key part of the stages of the process of decentralization of local government, and the issues of studying international experience in the implementation of these tasks as well and widely applying the world experience in this area to practice are one of

At present, civil society and legal State-Building reforms in Uzbekistan are calling for the reform of the state system of government as well. However, civil society institutions cannot be formed without reforms of the decentralization of the management system of state authorities. Because such institutions of society cannot implement their functional aspects in a centralized Public Administration system. When we pay attention to the fact that civil society instuts operate mainly among members of society – the population, they always feel the need to communicate and cooperate with local authorities. If the system of government of local authorities does not implement decentralization reforms, then its limited management powers will lose their effectiveness under the conditions of civil society.[13]

Special attention is paid to the implementation of the idea of a "new Uzbekistan – a nationalistic and humane state", which serves to ensure the well-being of every citizen living in our country, our entire people, regardless of nationality, language and religion, through the implementation of the above-mentioned and established tasks into our lives, the priority principle "for human In particular, the role and responsibility of local government bodies in solving

problems in places will be further strengthened in this. For this, in the future, it is envisaged to transfer a large part of the functions of the state from the center to the territories. This makes it possible for our people to feel in their lives even faster, the effect of democratic changes, which began over the past five years on the noble principle that "the people should serve the people, and not the government agencies should serve the people." The reason is now the correct conclusion from the mistakes and shortcomings made, along with the achievements of the past period in the implementation of each goal and task.[14]

In particular, within the framework of the action strategy, completely new mechanisms were introduced, such as "mahallabay", "khachanbay", to work with the appeals of each citizen in the neighborhood system, which is the backbone of the management of society in communicating with the people, directly reflecting the effect of reforms. Now, these works are further improved and the position of assistant governor is being introduced in the neighborhoods in order to connect each neighborhood with the municipalities. In these places, leaders serve as programmatic in achieving that they serve not only to the state, but above all to the human being and the family, to ensure their legitimate interests.

And as the next important task, the task is to transform the central offices, to create a compact and effective management system that serves citizens. To do this, first of all, specific requirements are developed regarding the procedure for the organization and liquidation of ministries and departments, the criteria that distinguish them from each other, the structure and the definition of states. On this basis, offices carrying out tasks in the same direction are optimized.[15]

New approaches to the process of working with regional structures of central offices are introduced, abandoning outdated bureaucratic methods. In this case, the powers of ministries and departments will be further expanded in order to quickly independently solve socio-economic issues in the regions.

A system of reporting of leaders will be established on the implementation of programs adopted by each network and territory. At the same time, in order to work with citizens' appeals, the activities of the people's receptions established in 2017 will be improved and additional legal framework will be created to become a structure that literally represents the people's voice, public opinion.[16]

The work done in the past five years to strengthen the mechanisms of popular power in improving the system of Public Administration within the framework of the action strategy, to ensure the independence of the branches of state power and to further increase the role of Parliament has paid off. Therefore, a special place in the implementation of the new Uzbekistan development strategy is occupied by senators and deputies who are representatives of the people.

In this regard, the state of work with appeals by the parliament on our country is brought under control, a system is established to hear the report of the heads of the Executive Office on the premises and, in accordance with the result, to take effective measures against them.

Another important issue is the formation of local councils of people's deputies, as well as legal grounds for the clear determination of the powers of Governors. It is also considered as a priority to create the necessary conditions for the free functioning of civil society institutions, active participation in the management of the state and society, and to further improve the mechanisms of their support by the state.[17]

Urgent tasks are carried out to strengthen the participation of civil society institutions in the implementation of public control, public administration and social projects into life.

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