

FACTORS OF DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

In the article, the impact of political institutions on the further establishment of democratic principles in New Uzbekistan and increasing the activity of citizens, raising their legal and political awareness, is scientifically covered, and a number of suggestions and recommendations are given.

Keywords: New Uzbekistan, political institutions, modern society, traditionalism, modernity, modernization, socio-political institutions, political analysis, civilian activism.

Introduction

Political institutions have high historical importance in the renewal of every society and raising development to a new level. "The current new stage of Uzbekistan's development requires a radical change of approaches in this regard. Along with all spheres of our people's lives, it requires serious changes in the consciousness and outlook of our citizens," said Sh. Mirziyoev. These actions aim to establish a completely democratic state in New Uzbekistan. In modern society, law and order are as sacred as human faith. In our opinion, a completely democratic state is primarily the existence of a management system that serves to protect human dignity at a high level. Building a completely democratic state can be assessed as a result of modern international relations. In particular, modernity in the political sense is the activation of citizens' participation in political life, increasing interest in changing it, and the modernization of society. In political science, there are different opinions about the construction of such a state and its necessity. In particular, there are views such as the democratic accountability of the government to the citizens, the responsibility of administrators to their subordinates, and the responsibility of the state to the population. In our opinion, it is correct to say that a state that cares for the population is a legal form of the leading institutions of a society fully expressing the interests of the people.

The concept of a state that cares for the population is directly related to its political institutions, which is explained by the fact that they are a set of mechanisms aimed at increasing the populism of this state. In particular, it is observed that another sign of such state building is the formation of an environment of openness and transparency in society.

The existence of a democratic state that cares for its population is explained by the level of adherence to the principles of legality in society. In this case, the absolute authority and supremacy of the current legislation should be ensured. Political institutions appear as objects of the formation of such a state and political system.

New political views and political institutions must become the main drivers of citizens' preparation (political propaganda) for any changes in relations. First of all, it goes along with the renewed society and the views of the new generation. Based on such relations, political conflicts will certainly be observed. Modernizing societies include conflicts between rationalism and pragmatism as well as traditional ways of life and thinking.

It is stated in the preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan about building a people-friendly state and building a modern society in Uzbekistan: "Relying on the historical experience of the development of the Uzbek statehood (traditionalism), showing its commitment to democracy and social justice, aiming to establish a human democratic legal state (modernity) in the form of its autonomous representatives accepts this constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The issue of the role and importance of political institutions in modernity and human dignity in Uzbekistan was thoroughly covered by Sh. Mirziyoev in the first stage of reforms to renew society (2016-2021 Action Strategy) and in the "New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan" for 2022-2026. The necessity of a people-friendly state in Uzbekistan was explained by the President of Uzbekistan on September 19, 2017, at the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly, the reforms aimed at radically renewing the life of our country and people, creating a new, democratic image of our society, were raised to a new level. The main content of the construction of the new Uzbekistan-People's State was defined by President Shavkat Mirziyoev "In the globalized world, in the current conditions in which various threats to peace and stability are increasing, changes in the life of our people and their gradual development level, the implementation of the general laws specific to this process and the related special attention should be paid to specific national characteristics". It is correct to say that "New Uzbekistan" is a concept that fully expresses the national and world standards of a people-loving state. The role of political institutions based on the idea of establishing such a state is that they are the leading force in determining the next level of the society's development step by step, and in making the ongoing changes correct and accurate. "It is necessary to constantly improve our work methods and criteria for the formation and standing of new systems and structures compatible with the socio-political structure of today's new era," says the President. In our opinion, in the conditions of today's democratization and globalization, and in ensuring the practicality of establishing a new people-friendly state of Uzbekistan, the importance of political institutions will be higher than ever, because in the 21st century, in a time when the level of human thinking and worldview is changing hourly, the unification of old and new forces, the socio-political integration of the state and society

strengthening the foundations is a constant important criterion in the construction of statehood. New Uzbekistan is an idea as a guarantee of the formation of a stable state and civil society based on the renewal of democratic principles. Uzbekistan managed to conclude the example of the events of the years of independence (attempts of various terrorist movements to restore the "caliphate" - author). Such new forces are called "This group tends to the old ways, and we tentatively call them re-traditionalists. The second group is a technocratic, westernized group, a group of reformers. Any tradition in itself is a modern, untested process, a source of experience for the socio-political order, and the need to form a strong political system based on the formation of means of strengthening traditional institutions should become a leading idea, an ideology based on this. "Traditionality connects today with the past, and modernity with the future."

In the new society, in the conditions of the pluralism of free thoughts, ideas, and ideologies, changing the political inclination of citizens to support the state, forming mutual trust between the state and society, not only the state, as in the traditional society, but now the responsibility of ensuring the full and free active participation of the people, at the same time, is the responsibility of political institutions. also takes responsibility. Especially in new societies and states, if such political relations are not ensured, mutual trust between the state and citizens will be lost, and the government will be deprived of its political actors. In our opinion, the need for political institutions in modern societies is to form, develop and direct a pluralistic mood in society. The crisis of political institutions that do not include the development of political pluralism is inevitable. This is one of the main political characteristics of a democratic state. "Pluralism, i.e. diversity of opinions and views, is unique to an enlightened, modern society."

It should be noted that political institutions develop under the influence and improvement of social institutions. In the period of changes and renewals in the life of society and the state, the leading task of such institutions is to guide the members of the society in a mood of flexibility to different ideas, be it traditional institutions of society or institutions of the new era. It serves to increase the political literacy of the population and to increase their mood of active participation, to ensure their adaptation to traditionalism in the process of modernization. "Behind the modernization that happened in different countries, in most cases, there are signs of revolution," said S. Huntington. Modernization is a characteristic feature of the reformation based on the new criteria of the collective union in society. Political institutions are supported by the implementation of modernity adaptation to the life of the society-reforms. Reform and modernity and the idea of building a people-friendly state are complementary concepts. The essence of the declared democratic state of Uzbekistan was focused on the formation of a new relationship between the state and society, which is based primarily on the spiritual and age-old values of the people, views, and tools used in traditional forms of governance.

In the process of building a democratic state, the issue of stability is also the main indicator of the state's further policy. The basis of this stability is directly related to the activity of political institutions. This is one of the main factors that become important in the life of countries that are on the threshold of new state building and renewal. "Based on world experience, it can be said that a certain level of rational bureaucracy is a necessary condition for modernization, one of the objective laws of this process." Protecting the general public from the ideologies of the previous regime, as well as from the tyranny of the ideas of the new age ("mass culture", populism, etc.), preserving its values and traditions, following the norms of society, and passing them on to the next generation is one of the problems of constant attention. Political institutions perform the task of "ideological and spiritual guardians" in the sense of uniting the members of the society. This idea is based on the commonality of values, traditions, and customs typical of this society and state. But the study of traditional social institutions and their important aspects as the basis of any modernity is an important turning point in the history of statehood today. In our opinion, in the process of building a people-friendly state, it is necessary to take into account two important factors, which are closely related to each other:

First of all, it serves to identify various interests and goals in society, to gather them based on one point (that is, common interest), to increase and develop the diversity of institutions in society, and, their flexibility factors; Secondly, in such processes, where there is a risk of various interests and goals, ideas, ideologies, military, and economic conflicts, it is possible to take into account the above specific characteristics of the population, quickly and accurately summarizing their thoughts, developing them based on new changes, developing the principles of adaptation to them, a single general, transition to the process of modernization, which is recognized as a necessity based on traditionalism. As one of the main tasks of political institutions, it is of particular importance in continuing the chain of interaction of citizens not only within the state but also within the state and society. This attitude and activity are especially noticeable in the case of Uzbekistan, that is, at a time when it is taking steps to build a civil society. The destruction of a person under the influence of traditionalism and society through him will cause the "awakening" of radical forces, as well as the separation and dispersion of the previously unified (traditional) unity.

Against the background of globalization and modernization, the importance of political institutions is again seen in the fact that the society is not in the form of a certain clan, or tribe under the rule of a single ideology and tribe typical of previous times, but in the case of some countries, thoughts that lead to economic crises as well as political crises (Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine). ideas and ideologies have powerful, sometimes chaotic, propaganda machines. Political institutions are the leading force that represents the unity of relations between the state and society, and its members. Building a modern democratic state is a process of long-term, strategic, historical, and national political relations in New Uzbekistan. Democracy, human rights freedoms,

rule of law, and civil society formation processes are taking place between the relations of traditionality and modernity in the case of Uzbekistan. Therefore, to increase the political consciousness and culture of citizens, on this basis, to ensure their wide participation in political relations together with social processes, to improve the activities of political institutions, to build political institutions with a new spirit based on the principles of traditional governance, to strengthen mutual trust, power and governance in the internal political and social relations of Uzbekistan. at the same time, it serves as a guarantee of strengthening its status in the international arena. Coordination of interaction of modernity and traditionalism, minimization of disagreements between them on this basis, and effective use of foreign experiences specific to historical, political, and social institutions of traditionalism, in the case of Uzbekistan, acquires a specific political significance in terms of building a fair legal democratic, modern state based on the universal principles of democracy. . The continuity of this process is determined by the state of political institutions, which are the manifestation of citizens' views and rules of behavior, and depends on the independent and diverse functioning of institutions within the framework of the interests of society and the state. It is the institutions that have "power" with the human factor that will be recognized in society as the expression of their views, the result of their needs, the source of necessity, and the manifestation of their political mood. In this regard, further improving the activities of existing social institutions, ensuring compliance with the spirit of time and space, improving the activities of institutions with new content and appearance, attracting new forces to them, especially inviting young people, serves to ensure the practicality of the principle of historical development from a strong state to a strong society in the development of these organizations.

As the goal is to build a legal democratic state and civil society in the new Uzbekistan, the processes of de-statistic, namely reduction of state intervention, and decentralization, particularly, decentralization of the activities of state authorities will increase from statist principles of state management. It is desirable to carry out reforms in the form of updating the political system in Uzbekistan, relying on the traditional foundations of political institutions, and adapting them to new processes. In this regard, the construction of the state and society is aimed at implementation based on the improvement of management bodies, taking into account the political, social, and spiritual relations specific to Uzbekistan, and it is also shown as the foundation of civil society. This process depends on new changes in all spheres of society and mechanisms for improving the readiness of society's members and its main political institutions. Modernization of political institutions is accompanied by decentralization of power structures (ie, decentralization) and greater participation of citizens in socio-political relations. In particular, decentralization and flexibility appear in political institutions as two participants of a single political relationship. Because of the state of the decentralization process, how well it corresponds to the

political mood and views of its participants, is expressed by the results of the political institutions under their influence. One of the main reasons why democracy, which is recognized as the principle of universality, has a different appearance and results in the relations of social and political development of different countries can be determined by the fact that their society and its main institutions are closed or in a closed mood, and secondly, by their generally ineffective activity.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the main institutions of the society are the main space in the formation of the generation of citizens with the potential to think correctly, and clearly, about the society and the state in the implementation of tasks such as establishing a people-loving state in New Uzbekistan. They are also the main workers in this. If this task is delayed, the level of perceptions about other areas of society and its institutions will be narrowed and limited.

Secondly, the political system itself should be ready for updates, it should be able to accept the characteristics of self-renewal and change, and only then it will start to produce results. Based on constant social, economic, and political reforms, a tendency and support for changes were formed among the population.

Thirdly, the modernization changes are based on the readiness of the main institutions of the society and the state, that is, based on ensuring the level of awareness of citizens about it, and as a result, it ensures its practicality.

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