

THE PROCESSES OF POLITICAL MODERNIZATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:

The article analyzes the processes of renewal and modernization in Uzbekistan. Reveals the essence and methodology of reforms, the main approaches and principles. The genesis of the strategy of political reforms based on their principles, some threats and challenges of the transition period.

Keywords: modernization, society, democratization, liberalization, civil society.

Introduction

As is known on September 1, 1991, a new state appeared on the political map of the world - the independent Republic of Uzbekistan. The country gained political sovereignty, embarked on the path of development in democracy, building a market economy and spiritual revival.

On December 8, 1992, the Constitution of the new Uzbekistan was adopted, in which the fundamental principles of social development were defined: adherence to human rights and the principles of state sovereignty; high responsibility to present and future generations; the reliance on the historical experience of the development of Uzbek statehood; fidelity to the ideals of democracy and social justice; recognition of the priority of universally recognized norms of international law; ensuring a dignified life for citizens of the republic, etc.

A short-term political goal was to ensure civil peace and national harmony, while the strategic goal was to create a humane democratic rule of law and civil society. To achieve these goals, an own model of renewal and progress was developed and implemented, the essential features of which were the selective approach of addressing the experience of developed countries and taking into account the specifics and features of the centuries-old evolution of national statehood.

From the first days of independence, the state policy was aimed at creating the conditions under which citizens have the opportunity to protect their rights and freedom without hindrance and to be equal before the law without distinction of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, convictions, personal and social status, participate

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in the governance of the state, freely express their thoughts, etc. A democratic political foundation began to be created: the principle of separation of powers was established, the priority of laws was established, the practice of nationwide discussion of laws was introduced, a multi-party system and a new democratic electoral system were formed.

For the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the post of the President of the Republic, the head of state and executive power was introduced. As the whole subsequent history showed, this was the right choice, ensuring the guarantee of the stability of society and the successful advancement of Uzbekistan along the path of reform.

An important component of the strategy of social development was the development of parliament. Initially, the country's leadership had a clear understanding that for the fundamental development of democracy it is necessary to form an effectively functioning parliament that meets modern world standards. First, a new unicameral parliament was formed, which became known as the – The Senate of the “Oliy Majlis” (The Supreme Assembly). Consisting of 250 deputies elected by territorial single-member constituencies, the new parliament was elected for the first time on a multi-party basis in early 1995. Then, based on the experience of the semi-professional unicameral parliament, the emergence of new needs and opportunities, and, taking into account the experience of foreign countries, a parliamentary reform was carried out. In the winter of 2004-2005, as result of democratic elections, a bicameral parliament of the “Oliy Majlis” of the Republic of Uzbekistan was formed.

Parliamentary reform marked a new stage of political modernization. At the first joint meeting of both chambers of the “Oliy Majlis”, priority tasks were identified for further democratization and renewal of society, reform and modernization of the country. The general meaning of this set of tasks was expressed in the implementation of the most important principle that formed the basis for the model chosen for the country's modernization: ***"the transition from a strong state to a strong civil society."***

At one time, the thesis "strong state" became the methodological essence of the Uzbek model of reform, when the state, having determined the priorities and the algorithm of effective modernization, reformed itself, initiates and organizes reforms in other spheres and, accordingly, has the necessary powers for this, some of which then, to achieve the goals of the reforms, it was supposed to be redistributed in favor of public institutions.

The priority tasks of reforming the state mechanism itself included the development of legal statehood, the creation of a fundamentally new system of executive bodies that lacked planning and distribution functions and who had the role of coordinator and regulator of economic policy. On a new basis, local government bodies were created, the core of which was the institution of mayors. The mayor heads representative and executive power in the relevant territory (region, district and city). Taking into account historical traditions, the neighborhood Institute was created - local government form of citizens.

Actively and consistently carried out judicial and legal reforms allowed to create an sovereign and independent from other branches of government judicial system. New structures of judicial power have been created; the competence of the court has been expanded.

Law enforcement agencies, the National Security Service, the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan were subjected to reform.

Foreign and foreign economic relations bodies were formed. Uzbekistan as an independent, sovereign state became a member of the most authoritative and influential international organizations.

In the public sphere, conditions were created for the development of political parties, the free functioning of the mass media, the development of non-state non-profit organizations and other democratic institutions.

A democratically legitimate state cannot be imagined without the institutions of civil society. It is not accidental that our state from the first years of independence chose the path of

democratic renewal, the formation of a strong civil society. A complex process of evolutionary self-development of public administration began with the process of decentralization and revision of certain powers, while maintaining the effectiveness of the work of public authorities on constitutional subjects of reference. In process of achievement of tasks in view the role of the state should change: the initiative should pass to institutes of a civil society. The state should remain only the main, national functions: defense, state security and security of citizens, foreign policy, and the formation of monetary and fiscal systems, the adoption of laws, and other strategic development tasks. And the solution of other issues should be gradually transferred from the center to the places, from public authorities - to public organizations and self-governing bodies of citizens. The main task of civil society institutions is the protection of democratic values and principles, rights, freedoms and legitimate human interests. Civil institutions should help to increase social activity of the population, awareness of national identity, growth of political culture, and the formation of a democratic worldview of members of society. They must support in compatriots the conviction that they will never yield to anyone, promote independent thinking, effectively use their abilities and potential, in a word, be a support in actions aimed at creating a great future.

The developed system of civil society institutions serves the country to affirm the proportionality of the interests of various social groups. This system should in a certain sense complement the activities of state structures, act in relation to them to provide a certain balance. With the rise of the authority of civil society institutions among the people, the strengthening of their positions, they will become the main means of exercising public control over the activities of state and government structures.

Of particular importance was the fact that the legal basis for the activities of civil society institutions was established. In the years of independence, a number of laws were adopted on the rights and guarantees of the activities of self-governing bodies of citizens, non-state non-profit organizations, public funds, trade unions. A great socio-political sound was the entry into force of laws on the media, the protection of journalistic activities, the principles and guarantees of freedom of information.

The implementation of parliamentary, administrative and military reforms, sustained economic growth, the strengthening of macroeconomic and financial stability, as well as the solution of a number of other strategic tasks for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan became possible thanks to the country's progress in building a rule-of-law state and civil society. This is also the result of a consistent policy of the country's leadership, based on the principles of democracy, the goals of liberalization of all spheres of social relations, the rejection of so-called "shock therapy" and the consideration of social factors.

One of the main motivations for reforms is a conscious need to solve existing problems, which lie in the development of effective public administration, democratic institutions and political and legal consciousness. There are a lot of unsolved socio-economic problems that cause justified criticism.

Presently must recognize that the degree of real participation of the broad masses of the population in the political process is still not high enough. However, it is undeniable that every year in the public consciousness the idea of citizens' participation in political life changes. There was a departure from formal participation, from passive observation of the processes taking place in society to an active, thoughtful approach of citizens as political factors. This is indicated by the intensification of party building, the emergence of new parties, the emergence of new parties, the growth of party members and their party activities. This was also manifested in the growing public activity in the course of election campaigns, as separate citizens, and united in non-profit non-governmental organizations. This trend was most pronounced in the elections to the professional parliament and local councils in 2004-2005, 2014, 2019.

During the elections, all signs of competition, at times tough, with elements of modern electoral technologies, were manifested. True, this rigidity is not quite what voters are accustomed to seeing in a number of countries of the near and far abroad, with examples of violating the norms of ethics of behavior and the "compromising" war.

In Uzbekistan, for the years of independence, the ethics of participation in political processes has developed. Mainly it relies, first, on the correctness regarding issues of interethnic and religious relations, the personal life of citizens, social belonging, ideological views, etc.; secondly, to tolerance for everything new, unlike, alien, but not entering into irreconcilable conflict with the constitution and moral foundations of society. In Uzbekistan, some traditional foundations of the institution of the family and the upbringing process (for example, respect of the elders, the responsibility of the elders for the younger family members, the social responsibility of the more affluent relatives, hospitality, the priority of public opinion, collectivism, paternalism, etc.) invariably affect the relations in policy. From here the authority and correct attitude to the country's top leadership, which the people themselves choose, in which they see the national symbol and be proud of it. If thoughtlessly to bring into the political process Western patterns of behavior, peremptory conflict style, often based on banal insults, provocations and unsubstantiated allegations admit humiliation of the symbols of the nation, expose to doubt the basis of national statehood; we will have growing antagonistic sentiments and political instability. Therefore, political ethics in Uzbekistan has also protective functions, important for ensuring the stability of social development. It does not accept that it undermines the moral foundations of society, brings to the public sphere low, worse or more accurately say - pernicious patterns of behavior.

Thus, the Republic of Uzbekistan is now experiencing a qualitatively new stage of development, when the process of democratization requires the participation of civil society institutions. Today, the state does its best to ensure not only their growth and active participation in the life of the country, but also the qualitative development of non-state relations in the economic, political, social, spiritual and other spheres. It is also necessary for every citizen of Uzbekistan to develop his personality, to satisfy his civil needs lawfully, to exercise public control over the activities of state bodies and officials. Civil society institutions are one of the effective mechanisms for interaction of citizens with society and the state. The main value of this interaction lies in the fact that their solution lies in the plane of political and legal interaction, where the citizen and the state are equal.

This article aims to show the essence of the reforms on the basis of political realism, the philosophy of reforms, the center of which is the individual, the desire to ensure that each individual can show their best qualities, working in any sphere of social relations, in conditions of security and stability. This philosophy is based on the principles of liberalism, certainty and sustainable development. Disclosure of the methodological principles underlying the Uzbek model of reform will allow us to better understand the society itself, get rid of some myths, insinuations and false ideas about the political regime, political processes and institutions of the republic.

1. Reform methodology: the essence, basic approaches and principles

The essence and goals of the reforms. Uzbekistan is one of the few states that managed to avoid serious shocks in the political, social and economic spheres after gaining independence. This situation is primarily due to the fact that Uzbekistan initially took a course toward a gradual transition to market relations, to the generally accepted standards of political democracy in the world, with an emphasis on taking public opinion into account, creating a favorable social and psychological background, and excluding from the practice of reforms radical methods and, in general, the so-called "shock therapy".

Since the first days of independence, the goals and objectives of the reforms have been clearly defined. The development and consolidation of national statehood in the context of overcoming the consequences of totalitarianism and the implementation of a set of reform measures in the economy, socio-cultural and political spheres was carried out on the basis of a scientifically based strategy.

The strategy of political reforms was based on a clear definition of the essence, principles, methods and strategic vision of future political changes. The goals and principles of political reform, first of all, were reflected in the new Constitution and were expressed in the definition of sovereignty, democracy, the supremacy of the constitution and law, foreign policy, fundamental human rights and freedoms, the economy, public organizations, the family, the media, power, etc. In each article of the Constitution, one can find reformatory tasks, the implementation of which, depending on their size and complexity, requires more or less time. Long-term objectives are mainly related to the need to change consciousness, with the solution of a number of economic issues that should become the basis for positive political transformations.

In order for the constitutional goals to become reform goals, it was necessary to develop a reform strategy and mainly to determine who will initiate it, organize the development of appropriate action plans and, ultimately, bear responsibility for society for its implementation. The Constitution also gave an answer to this question - the responsibility of the state in the person of bodies having constitutional right to speak on behalf of the people, those Only elected them Oliy Majlis and the President of the Republic. The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan legislated for reforms. The executive power, headed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, became the "command center" for reforms. The mechanism for developing and making decisions that are binding for execution was as follows.

At first, the strategic principles of the reform itself are defined, in which answers are given to the question of the source of the rules, the priority directions, the pace and nature of the reformatory dynamics, and the reformer. Further, the general tasks that were studied by the scientific and information-analytical structures of the republic were determined. Then the material is discussed in the mass media, in relevant public and state organizations. The elaborated question of the solution of a particular problem requiring operational implementation is transformed into a decision of the President in the form of a decree, decree or order. Further, on the basis and in pursuance of the President's decisions, executive authorities in the center and in the localities, in which the execution mechanism of the decision has been detailed, develop normative legal acts. When it was necessary to introduce amendments and additions to the legislation, the Cabinet of Ministers, as a subject of the law of legislative initiative, simultaneously drafted an appropriate bill and submitted it to the parliament for consideration.

Thus, political reform was initially implemented by legal methods, in the course of which not only a new normative system is developed, but the corresponding political and legal consciousness and psychology of society is formed. It is obvious that when the methods of political transformation are consistent with the goals and objectives of reforms, this undoubtedly affects the results of the formation of a new political system, in particular its qualitative characteristics.

The goals of the reforms, besides the actual reformatory function, also served as a propaganda function: the nation needed to show not only a clear and understandable object of aspiration, but also a prospect of effectiveness, its attractiveness. The goals were to be not only positive in their essence, but also conscious and unconditional. The essence of the set goals was to enter the depths of human consciousness and become a natural solidarity aspiration. Everyone should have understood that not only the national interests himself or herself but also the well-being of him personally and his family depend on the achievement of the goals

set. Clearly realized goal of transformations, which meets the interests of most of society, already half ensures the success of reforms.

In addition to attractiveness and prospects, the goal was to meet the requirements of reliability. The closer this goal is to the real possibilities of achieving it and the less utopian in it, the higher the chances of obtaining positive results. The more in the reform tools of those qualities that make up the essence of the goal, the higher the effectiveness, which is measured not only by form, but also by content.

Here we again return to the question of the correspondence of goals and means, since the means of reform is one of the main factors of their reliability. For example, if the goal is to build a rule-of-law state and civil society, that is, to achieve a special level of political and legal culture, the development of the corresponding institutional and legal institutions, then the basic methods of transformation should be exclusively legal and build on educational and educational technologies, plus a long period the creation of appropriate institutions and their adaptation, corrected by the reform center.

Democratic relations cannot arise on the basis of a simple copying of the corresponding models of behavior, thinking, borrowing a system of democratic institutions and other political structural and functional systems. A systematic work is needed to create new adapted incentives and rules for political participation. Democratization should not have started with slogans and protests, but with providing the people with more opportunities for positive participation in the governance of the state through the relevant institutions. The liberalization of the political process was to be accompanied by an increase in the responsibility of its subjects and the creation of a competitive environment, with all the necessary rules and prerequisites for their effectiveness. That in the mass consciousness the correct evaluation of democratic innovations should be postponed so that these innovations become functional in order not to allow some forces to turn democracy into chaos and anarchy, etc. it was necessary to "give" democracy in those "portions" that would enable them to comprehend, and the main thing is to deeply realize the need for the next step. Further, there is a need no longer in abstract democracy, but in specific freedoms, institutions, structures, laws, etc. When democracy is recognized as a need and has a real unrequited expression, political reform is also becoming in demand and, accordingly, effective.

This understanding was also based on the premise that democracy is the product of the development of an appropriate political culture, i.e. the result of searching for more perfect ways of ensuring justice, equality, lawfulness, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, the rule of law, the separation of powers, etc. Some countries of developed democracy have been going to this century.

The constant emphasis on democratization in determining the reform strategy is due to the fact that the methods and forms of democracy, the liberal worldview, market principles in the economy, traditional and universal spiritual values and other bases are the main criteria for present and future government actions. All these bases are fixed by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and are unshakable. Democracy is also a condition when the state is accountable to the society for these actions and is accountable to it. For this to become an objective reality, it is necessary to ensure that the state becomes legal. At the same time, society also needs certain qualities. The society must be ready and morally and institutionally to control the activities of the state, to participate in the exercise of democracy. Therefore, the degree of democratization depends not so much on the very construction of an effective civil society and the rule of law as on a full understanding of their inseparability and unconditional need. Only a conscious sense of the need for the properties and functions of democracy, in the qualities of the rule of law and civil society, makes the process of their construction sustainable and irreversible.

At the same time, given that the world political culture has accumulated certain experience, countries emerging from totalitarianism do not need to follow this path by repeating the whole cycle of trials and mistakes, relying only on their understanding and vision of democracy, its benefits. From this point of view, post-totalitarian societies are simpler. However, one cannot escape from the factor of post-totalitarian state of mass political consciousness, in which understanding of democracy cannot be adequate by definition. Democracy is then established in a society that was still in the conditions of totalitarianism yesterday, when its properties, principles, values, norms and approaches become part of the national mentality. And this, in turn, is possible only in the conditions of appropriate practice, when the conscious and demanded norms of democracy are implemented by a system of various political and legal institutions. All this takes time, as well as a clear sequence, the rejection of hasty, rash actions (especially when the society "seethes" and dominates the emotional motives).

In this way the reform strategy was based on the idea that the evolutionary approach and, consequently, the phased approach, is the prerequisite for ensuring socio-economic and political stability in the conditions of the transformation of society from one socio-political and economic regime to another. First of all, this is the rejection of violent revolutionary actions, "shock" technologies, "jumps", and the use of nationalistic approaches that could lead to civil war. This is also a rejection of the "all-embracing" assistance of some geopolitically ambitious countries (whose price is the actual loss of sovereignty), etc.

Step-by-step is, first of all, consistency, in the sense that reforms, as a planned action, imply a systemic linkage between different tasks. The tasks at one stage of the reforms are not fulfilled - the following is put under attack. Step-by-step approach is also the need for adaptation of consciousness, adaptation of those mechanisms of the market and democracy, which the people either do not understand correctly, or don't know at all for historical reasons. At the same time, the volatility and high dynamics of the development of the modern world dictate the need to seek such mechanisms of society management, in which the basic values do not suffer, the availability and functionality of which ultimately ensures the existence of the nation in the historical perspective. This also sees the methodological essence of the Uzbek model of reforms.

The evolutionary approach in the economy presupposed a gradual withdrawal of the state from economic relations [1.]. In the first years of independence, having a labor-intensive agrarian economy and industry, largely dependent on external supplies, it was necessary to maintain state intervention for a certain period. With the onset of market reforms, it was necessary to mitigate the effects of the economic downturn, preserve the potential of agriculture, and use fiscal and monetary policies to ensure macroeconomic balancing.

The state should to ensure structural reorganization of the economy and get rid of dependence in imported energy resources, grain. It was necessary to overcome the macroeconomic imbalances and the resulting disproportions of aggregate demand and aggregate supply, which inherited from the USSR. Macroeconomic imbalances were also caused by sectorial structural imbalances, low technical level of production of the main industries, leading to a high level of energy and resource consumption of products and its non-competitiveness. It was also necessary to overcome inflation and a deficit in the state budget. All this not only impeded economic growth, but also necessitated the direct involvement of the state in solving these problems.

At the same time, the state in the first three years of independence liberalized its pricing, retaining the right to set a fixed price for only a narrow group of basic food products, utilities, energy resources and cotton. Individual housing, trade, services, and small industry were privatized completely. State plans for enterprises were abolished, except for the establishment of state orders for the production of certain strategic types of finished goods and

raw materials. In 1994, the national currency was introduced. An effective foreign economic policy was carried out: by 1995, Uzbekistan had become one of the three CIS countries that had a trade balance.

The rejection of "shock" methods also meant the rejection of: restitution (the Baltics, a number of countries in Eastern Europe); privatization of strategic industries, especially extractive industries (Russia, Kazakhstan, etc.); the introduction of private ownership of land (the Baltic States, the countries of Eastern Europe); full liberalization of prices for energy resources (the Baltic States, a number of countries in Eastern Europe); full refusal from financial support of the enterprises which have lost the place in the market because of high inflation and rupture of economic communications; massive bankruptcy and closure of enterprises.

The state made a bid existing large enterprises of strategic industries, newly created industrial production, and the creation and modernization of transport infrastructure.

In the social sphere, evolutionism meant a gradual, "soft" reform, in which, taking into account the priorities and principles of justice and social human rights, the interests of all social groups and social strata, especially those who are socially vulnerable (orphans, single mothers, disabled people, and so on.).

The principle of stage-by-stage and evolutionism in politics, along with the above functions, had to restrain the temptation to quickly achieve goals, in the absence of the necessary resources and experience. And this is the threat of anarchy, discrediting democracy, the emergence of socio-political instability, the criminalization of society, and even the threat of authoritarianism or dictatorship. An example of this was not only the history of the liberated countries of Africa and Latin America, but also of a number of CIS countries, and also from recent history.

Thus, the rapid and stereotyped liberalization of the political system in Kyrgyzstan affected society by weakening statehood, and so much that it failed to ensure a democratic change of power, and one of the newly revealed symbols of the new emerging Eastern democracy became its first victim. The economy is in decline. Social indicators are low. The country has large external debts.

Russia also did not escape the huge victims of the "fast democracy": the long crisis of statehood, the criminalization of society, the period of "oligarchy", the Caucasian wars, the general fall of morals, the systemic crisis of agriculture, the raw material orientation of the economy, demographic problems and all that regain the status of a great powers.

Along with excessively "soft" and "swift" methods of political reform in Uzbekistan, a rigid, radical approach to changes in the social system that could affect the character of the emerging state with regressive characteristics was also unacceptable.

When choosing the methods of reform, it was obvious that the change of the political regime, if the main means of fighting political opponents is violence, not legal methods, then this can turn the state from a democratic path of development.

On the other hand, democracy must be able and have the right to be protected by adequate methods. This "adequacy" must nevertheless be within the legal framework, especially if the goal of the reforms is to build a rule-of-law state.

Modern modernization is only successful then, the human factor is taken into account when the general and the particular are not at stake. There has always been a consolidated understanding in the republic that the process of transformation, including the modernization and democratization of the political system, is the period of "growing up", the development of new principles of socialization and educational mechanisms, and the development of a new attitude of people to phenomena and institutions of politics. This is also the breaking of the old stereotypes, values, interests, changing attitudes to needs, the emergence of new conditions and factors of political development. The transition period always entails great economic

difficulties, and invariably entails a deterioration in the social position of the bulk of the population (besides, most of them are deprived of ownership of the means of production and the sense of the owner necessary for the development of both the economy as a whole and the small and medium business in particular).

2. The genesis of the strategy of political reforms

The prototype of the concept of the strategy of political reform was designated at the 10th session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan and expressed itself in the announced tasks: ensuring the protection of the interests of all segments of the population of the republic through the development of democracy and the building of a state based on the rule of law. The process was initiated from the separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial powers.

The fundamentals of reforms were first formulated systematically in the following way.

First of all, it is a comprehension of the mistakes of the past, recognition of one's own guilt and a complete rejection of the principles and methods of totalitarianism.

Secondly, it is a real assessment of the existing social reality, a conscious desire for social progress, worthy living conditions.

Thirdly, it is a rejection of absolutism and respect for the opinions of other people, albeit not similar to habitual people, on the pluralism of opinions, ideas, ways of life and behavior.

Fourthly, this is the national-historical way of life of the population, the way of thinking, folk traditions and customs, among which a special place is occupied by collectivism, honoring the elders, caring for the family and children, openness, friendly attitude towards people regardless of nationality, compassion for someone else's trouble and mutual assistance.

Fifth, it is a love for the Uzbek land, for its homeland, diligence, a particularly respectful attitude to knowledge, teachers, and enlighteners.

Sixth, this is spirituality, which, apart from the religious sphere, manifests itself in the way of life, the psychology of people, in the process of the formation of spiritual and moral values, and in striving for rapprochement with the people professing Islam.

Seventh, this is the historical and cultural influence of Eastern philosophy, which affects the spiritual and moral consciousness and the way of life of generations.

Eighth, this is the national and cultural diversity of Uzbekistan, which, combined with the growth of national self-awareness and spiritual revival, serve as a powerful impetus to the renewal of society and a deeper understanding of the essence of citizens' rights and freedoms.

Ninth, the institutions for ensuring social equality adherence to the guaranteed right to work, free education.

The source of the reformist will must be a strong presidential power. In the following, this approach was transformed into the "reformer state" principle. The latter did not mean that only the state, monopolistically, could determine the tasks of reforms, programs and ideas. A special role was assigned to political parties, which are called to compete among themselves programs, and also to be sources of reformist ideas.

It is necessary to consider into account that the session was held when Uzbekistan's independence was not even a year. The neighbors in Tajikistan started a civil war, which led to a humanitarian catastrophe. And, nevertheless, the only way to preserve political stability and peace was the way of legal, democratic development.

In the political sphere, the ideas of democracy and social justice should be expressed through the strengthening of the system of democracy, bringing the political system in line with the requirements of democracy and the tasks of reform, bringing decisions to implementation and relevant results. One of the main goals of political reforms is the creation

of an effective system for ensuring human rights and freedoms, the development of national self-awareness, the overcoming of the disunity of society based on ethnic and other group interests, the priority of the principles of morality and humanism, etc. Later, these ideas and approaches grew into a coherent concept of political reforms, some provisions of which were reflected in the Constitution, laws of Uzbekistan. at a joint meeting of the Houses of Parliament, programs developed on this basis and a number of other initiatives that were voiced in the parliament or government.

Results

The results of the socio-political modernization process in Uzbekistan being analyzed in this article are as follows: 1. The system of state power and governance has been restructured on the basis of democratic principles; 2. Judicial-legal system was reformed; 3. The sphere of information was reformed and the system for providing freedom of information and expression had been developed; 4. The freedom of election rights is supplied and electoral legislation was developed; 5. The civil society institutions has been established and developed; 6. Further deepening of democratic market reforms and liberalization of the economy has been fulfilled.

In the progress of accomplishing the tasks outlined the constitutional principle of separation of powers was consistently implemented, an effective system of checks and balances was created between the branches of state power, the role of powers and controlling functions of legislative and representative authorities in the center and in the field was strengthened. Measures were taken to liberalize and ensure independence and independence of the judicial system, amendments were made to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, changes were made in the nomination of candidates as Prime Minister, timing of candidacy for the post of President, Prime Minister of the “Oliy Majlis”; the expression of a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister and the introduction of a new candidate, the powers of the President to dissolve the parliament, the expansion of the control functions of the “Oliy Majlis”; a new system of organizational support for the activities of the courts has been created, the reform of the institute of advocacy has been carried out, and the liberalization of criminal legislation has been systematically and consistently carried out. Effective legal mechanisms were created aimed at prioritizing relations between the media and state authorities, eliminating economic mechanisms for monitoring the media, secrecy of information sources, and pressure from authorities and administrative structures, as well as effective legal mechanisms aimed at strengthening the role of the media. At the same time, specific measures were taken to change the procedure for nominating candidates for deputy, other significant changes and additions were made to the electoral legislation. Particular attention was paid to the fact that civil institutions, non-governmental non-profit organizations became an important factor in protecting democratic values, rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of people. They create conditions for the citizens to realize their potential, increase their social, social and economic activity and legal culture, contribute to maintaining a balance of interests in society. In this regard, the present concept envisages measures aimed at strengthening the legal foundations of their activities. Steadily high growth rates, stability and reliability of the established financial and banking system, successful structural transformations in the economy and, in general, Uzbekistan's confident steps towards modernization of the country are now being recognized by the world community, as well as by such authoritative international financial organizations as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and others. The implementation of this concept was the next stage in the development of the country.

In order to radically improve the effectiveness of the reforms, create conditions for ensuring comprehensive and accelerated development of the state and society, implement priority directions for the modernization of the country and liberalize all spheres of life, the

Strategy of Action was adopted in five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, initiated by the President Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev [2], with which the next stage of development and modernization of the country is connected. To continue the ongoing reforms in all areas, the draft Development Strategy of “New Uzbekistan” for 2022-2026 and the “road map” for its implementation were presented for public discussion. A seven-pronged “Development Strategy for New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026” was adopted [3]. Its directions are as follows: 1. Building a people’s state by ensuring the interests of the individual and further developing a free civil society; 2. To establish the principles of justice and the rule of law as the most fundamental and critical conditions for development; 3. To develop a robust national economy that ensures rapid growth; 4. Conducting a fair social policy, developing human capital; 5. Ensuring spiritual development and raising this area to a new level; 6. To approach global challenges through the lens of our national interests; 7. To strengthening the security and defense potential of the country, conducting an open, pragmatic, and active foreign policy.

Discussion

The essence of the process of modernization of social life in Uzbekistan is based on the works of the first president of the country I. Karimov. The implementation of the tasks set by “The Concept of Intensification of Democratic Reforms and Formation of Civil Society in our Country”[4], carried out by I. Karimov, has opened a new stage in the development of Uzbekistan. At the current stage of development in Uzbekistan, the essence of the processes of democratization and modernization of society and the tasks related to it were scientifically based in the work of Prezident Sh. Mirziyoyev “New Uzbekistan Strategy”[5].

The issues of further political, legal, economic and social modernization has been analyzed by a number of scholars such as M. Abdullaeva, A. Saidov, G. Gaffarova, M. Rustambayev, Q. Nazarov[6]. While the philosophers M. Usmanov, U. Muhammadiev [7] studied the development of civil society in Uzbekistan, scholars as I. Saifnazarov, Sh. Fayzieva and others [8] have thoroughly studied the issues related to the activities of political parties in Uzbekistan.

In this article the authors study the essence, methods, principles and perspectives of deep reconstruction of social life in Uzbekistan and its modernization.

Conclusions

Thus, one can say with confidence that in Uzbekistan there is an active process of improving the activities of the power pyramid: making the government responsible for managing public affairs is a modern way of organizing power, a real mechanism for its democratization, control of the society and genuine self-government. It is here that we see the creative basis of the entire design of the new Uzbek statehood, which has adopted the legal vector of development. This is the realization of the Uzbek model of democratization, which consistently turns Uzbekistan into a powerful, democratic and prosperous state.

Uzbekistan today showed the world that we have created and implemented a comprehensive program of renovation and modernization in relation to the modern needs of Uzbekistan's development in the face of growing globalization. This is a political and legal prerequisite for a breakthrough in the future. Technology breakthrough in the future of Uzbekistan and its methodology is that the state accentuates the underlying values, determining, correcting (but not dictating) the direction of the movement, developing procedures for the coexistence of diversity, i.e. what is the supreme and true meaning of democracy? And the core idea on which the new Uzbek identity of the 21st century is formed

is the idea that inspired everyone in our country and, at the same time, the idea deeply rooted in the popular consciousness that Uzbekistan is a state with a Great Future.

We are deeply convinced that to become a great Uzbekistan it is first of all a geopolitical given and historical predetermination; it is a question of the existence of the Uzbek people as a national community.

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