



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

eISSN: 2660-6828 | Volume: 03 Issue: 12 Dec 2022
<https://cajipc.centralasianstudies.org>

Philosophical Approaches to the Process of Organizing National Development in the Context of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation

Baratbaev Bekzod Batirovich

Researcher, Kokand state pedagogical institute, Uzbekistan

Received 12th Oct 2022, Accepted 11th Nov 2022, Online 19th Dec 2022

Annotation

The process of creating a model of national development in Uzbekistan and Russia did not follow a smooth or uniform model. From this point of view, the formation of a model of national development is divided into several stages, based on its approaches. This article discusses specific political and philosophical approaches to modeling national development.

Keywords: national development, uzbek model, economic independence, ideological beliefs, government, state - the main reformer.

INTRODUCTION AND RELEVANCE

In the first years of independence, approaches to the organization of national development in Uzbekistan and Russia were developed on a similar philosophical basis. Of course, it is based on the experience of developed countries in the transition to market relations, the historical trials of our country and their lessons, the way of life and thinking of people. Thus, the main scientifically based principles of reforms in Uzbekistan [1], the national development program in Russia [2]. Let's take a look at the similarities and differences between them below.

RESEARCH METHODS

In the coverage of this topic, the study of methods of formation of national development models of Uzbekistan and Russia on the basis of comparative analysis, the processes of model formation are studied on the basis of different views and analyzes.

RESEARCH RESULTS

In the Uzbek model of national development, the primary principle is defined as "the superiority of the economy over politics", while in the Russian program it is expressed as "independence of the economy". These approaches have the same meaning, meaning that the economy is not subject to political domination and cannot be subordinated to any ideology. Both expressions express the essence of getting rid of the influence of communist domination and ideology, which is primarily manifested in practice. From a political

point of view, this principle aims, firstly, to liberate the government from the oppression of communist power and worldview, which still has influence, and, secondly, to prevent claims to the economy of the multi-party system that has formed in the country. From a philosophical point of view, this principle is the same repetition of one-sidedness as before. That is, firstly, just as the superiority of politics over economics causes many problems, so the superiority of economics over politics does not lead to any other result. Secondly, even today there is no non-ideological politics.

The goal of economic and political superiority and ideological independence of the Uzbek and Russian approaches to the organization of national development reflected not only the essence of the economic policy pursued at that time in both countries, but also served as a factor in the organization of economic life. In practice, it was aimed at creating a moral environment for the recognition of objective economic laws, forms of ownership, freedom from a subjective attitude to distribution, and the expression of the political philosophy of official power. According to a deeper approach to political power and its activities, "the elimination of ideological beliefs contributes to the understanding of various types of governance, social thought, market psychology and similar economic thinking" [3] turned this issue into a master plan for national development. Such an approach "from a political point of view takes the economy not out of the hands of politics, but into the hands of a narrower political circle" [4], and from a philosophical point of view, this approach reveals "the importance of political and social thinking in economic development" [5] and its subtleties.

The second important approach to the organization of the national development of Uzbekistan is the principle of "the state is the main reformer", and in Russia in the category of "power is the executor of the will of the nation". Here, too, there is a peculiar similarity. In both approaches, formal power is seen as the main subject of reform, with one being understood as rigid and the other as voluntary. The analysis shows that the content of these approaches leaves the definition of reform priorities, the development and implementation of a policy of renewal and change, although it does not have a party basis, but still falls within the competence of the political authorities. From a political point of view, these two approaches, which are the same in content, once again strengthened the fate of the economies of both countries in the hands of political power and limited the possibilities of foreign and domestic production, services and non-profit sectors. This is one of the biggest obstacles to building a civil society. From this point of view, the development of civil society and institutions in both Uzbekistan and Russia, as well as the private manufacturing sector (second and third sectors) are still not in demand compared to the past.

A mature democratic system that is self-regulating in the process of getting rid of the methods of the socialist system, a liberally developed economic mechanism, of course, will not suddenly appear. Consequently, the gradual elimination of the remnants of a system based on administrative management, a centralized economy, thus overcoming various contradictions and contradictions, requires a transitional period for the establishment of new relations. Many Uzbek and Russian experts agreed on this issue [6]. In the context of a politically contradictory transition period, it is wrong to leave the economy and reforms on the principles of democracy, but turning them into a permanent phenomenon also serves to stabilize the movement of a society with a certain development potential.

Experts who have conducted a scientific analysis of this approach to the organization of national development say that during the transition period, the state should support these sectors of the economy, especially by regulating their basis, system, prices, as well as providing benefits and direct assistance. . In a political sense, this explains the principle of "the state is the main reformer" or the concept of "the executor of the will of the nation" and the role of the state as the main reformer, and at the same time indicates From a philosophical

point of view, the state should be limited to a certain unit of time so that "initiatives and activities of various social groups, non-governmental and public, are not they are limited, and the state helped them."

In the second half of the 1990s, the concepts of "ensuring the rule of law" or "equal law for all" were also highlighted as another priority in the approaches to organizing the national development of Uzbekistan and Russia in all spheres of public life. The main content of these approaches emphasizes that everyone, without exception, respects and observes the Constitution and laws adopted democratically. After all, in the updated system of socio-political, economic, legal, cultural and spiritual relations based on this principle:

Firstly, it ensures the development of various forms of ownership on an equal legal basis. The relationship between forms of ownership and business entities, competition are regulated by strict legal norms. In the management of the economy, the necessary legal conditions are created to prevent arbitrariness and subjectivism, various economic violence;

secondly, democracy will develop, the political culture and activity of the population will increase. There is a legal guarantee for the development of diversity of opinions and diversity of views. Human rights are guaranteed. Illegal privileges will be curtailed;

thirdly, the interests and creative potential of the individual, all social groups and strata are realized more effectively. The role and importance of public organizations is increasing every year, and civil society is being formed.

From the point of view of political theory, the categories of "property, state, society and relations", which are widely used in the concepts of these two countries, are successfully combined into a single structure regulating changes in the way of life of states. From a philosophical point of view, there is also an approach of the rule of law or its equality for all means in the broad sense that the state serves social development, the renewal of society, the elevation of the human personality. However, this aspect is closely related to the previous approach - the principle of "the state is the main reformer" (in Uzbekistan) or the category of "the government is the executor of the will of the nation" (in Russia). Based on this, the state, as the main reformer, will remain the main guarantor of social stability, legitimacy and protection of interests. Politically, this is the best way to defend the position of power in the state, and from a philosophical point of view, it reflects the content of the instrument for ensuring the legitimacy of the state and society.

This approach does not mean that it will be completely resolved in society immediately. The current reforms in the field of the rule of law in both Uzbekistan and Russia are a vivid confirmation of this. This is a relatively long, gradual and constantly evolving process.

Some scientists claim that the following general factors are important for the complete solution of this approach: [7]

- the emergence of a set of fundamental immutable laws covering all aspects of society, public life, and compliance with the practice of correcting their changes;
- high level of legal literacy and compliance with the law;
- socio-economic conditions for the implementation of the existing basic laws, the full formation of political, administrative and social mechanisms.

In the first years of independence, the political approaches of Uzbekistan and Russia to social reform were focused on supporting relatively vulnerable groups of society. "In fact, this helplessness was the same for all

the republics of the former Soviet Union." However, it is known that different republics have different approaches to this policy, for example, in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, as well as in Uzbekistan and Russia. In accordance with other aspects of the policy, the liquidation approach was applied, firstly, in stages, secondly, through the mobilization of internal reserves and, thirdly, through capacity-building. This approach later defined socially oriented policy actions for the organization of national development. In Uzbekistan, taking into account the demographic composition of the population, a "strong social policy" has become the main principle of social policy, while in Russia this policy was implemented on the basis of the "Support for the social Sphere" program.

In the process of introducing market relations in the world practice, the adoption of effective measures of social protection of the population, especially low-income families, children and the elderly, is widely used. There are many components and directions of the policy of "strong social policy" or "support of the social sphere", which continue to this day [10]. They cover a wide range of issues, from social security, job creation, healthcare, public education, culture, sports and physical education to financing and reforms, crime control and law enforcement. While a strong social policy and social protection of various segments of the population were under strict control until the end of the 1990s, by 2005 it was modernized due to the "introduction of a system of macro- and micro-support" [11]. In today's Uzbekistan, along with a strong policy in this area, the principle of sponsorship is widely respected. In Russia, the principle of "support for the social sphere" is notable for the fact that it is included in all adopted programs in key areas of national development. Although these methods are similar in content, Russian social support logically differs in that they play an important role in the structure of all sectors, not just the state.

The approaches of Uzbekistan and Russia on the economic basis of the organization of national development, the direction of which was determined mainly in the 90s, have their own common features [12]. It should be noted that both countries have given priority to the concept of a gradual transition from a planned economy to a free market economy, the gradual implementation of this movement, and this concept is still under development in both countries. A gradual transition to a market economy, taking into account the requirements of objective economic laws, on a gradual basis, is really important in the case of approaches in other areas. This work requires the creation of a legal framework and framework for reforms, social protection of the population and the formation of new economic thinking, at the same time in accordance with the goals of the state and politics. "A market economy cannot be built only by making decisions, programs and concepts," he said. The market economy is the result of a long historical development and involves not only the creation of an appropriate infrastructure and legal framework, but also the establishment of profound changes in the system of values, economic activity and practical relations" [13].

Although such an opinion was expressed in relation to the Russian economy, the same was done in Uzbekistan. Such a policy today allows the state not only to distribute and direct funds, but also to mobilize people from the very beginning, prevent sharp stratification, eliminate social unrest, and gradually develop property. Therefore, this approach is still the basis of the path of independence and development of Uzbekistan, the basis of the national development program. Unlike Uzbekistan, this process in Russia underwent profound changes in 2010. These changes are associated with changing the objectives of the National Program for the Development of economic sectors, updating the requirements for the implementation of the components of this program, attracting foreign investment in various sectors of the economy, increasing the country's economic reserves. Economists describe this acceleration as an effect resulting from "partial

enrichment of the principle of phasing by partial shock therapy" [14]. This approach has been part of Uzbekistan's economic reforms since 2018.

In fact, the principles of the organization of national development are reflected in each country in its own way. "The essence of social relations in society, the effectiveness of measures, reforms and changes depends on how these principles affect people's lives" [15]. They determine how approaches to the organization of national development are manifested in various spheres of public life, the ideological aspects of the reforms carried out in this area.

CONCLUSION.

It should be noted that approaches to the organization of national development, especially well-established principles that have become a practical policy, determine not only the society in which we live, but also the main directions of educating a new generation. In this sense, since 2010, Russia has been trying to fully reflect the main postulates of the ideas of national development in the education and production system, political decisions, programs and relations. and the second is to lay the foundation for fixing long-term strategic goals in the minds of future generations who will learn from them. It should be noted that the content of strategic approaches to the organization of national development in Uzbekistan has been partially updated on the basis of the "Action Strategy" for 2017-2021. However, the "Action Strategy" reflects only the changes made to the issue by the President of the country and through him by the Government of the country, and in a sense provides for the improvement of the development concept adopted in 2010. On the other hand, the principles of organizing national development require that social foundations, problems, requirements, needs and plans for the future be defined, and that changes in public consciousness that began in 2016 could lead to serious changes in these approaches in the coming years. The expected results can be achieved if practical work in this area is carried out on the basis of these principles. These results, in turn, show how committed life is to universal and national values, human rights and freedoms, the rule of law, democracy and approaches to the transition from a strong state to a strong society.

References:

1. Каримов И. Узбекистан: национальная независимость, экономика, политика, идеология. Т.1. –Т.: Узбекистан, 1996. –364 с.
2. На основе стратегического планирования в Российской Федерации: Указ Президента Российской Федерации от 12.05.2009 № 536. <https://refdb.ru/look/3732806>.
3. Политическая социология: Учебник для вузов / Ю.Т. Тощенко, В.Е. Бойков и др. –М.: Uniti dana, 2012. – 526 с.
4. Мингалева Ю. А., Кузьмина Ю. Д. Глобальные стратегии экономического роста и развития в регионе // Национальные интересы: приоритеты и безопасность. 2009. № 20. С. 17–21.
5. Красильников Д. Г., Троицкая Е. А. Концепция «New Public Management»: возможности и ограничения // Вестник Пермского университета. Серия: Политология. 2011. Вып. 1. С. 81–91.
6. Пахрутдинов Ш., Жораев Т. и б. Национальные интересы и ответственность руководства. - Т.: Издательство им. Г. Гулома, 2008. - 456 с.

7. Аксмедшаева М.А. Исполнительная власть в системе государственной власти. Докторская диссертация. Автореферат, -Т .: ТГУ, 2010; А. Советский опыт регулирования территориального развития (критический анализ) // Экономист. 2017. № 3. С. 62–71.
8. Левитин Л. Узбекистан в поворотный момент. - Т .: Узбекистан, 2001. –368 с.
9. Назарбаев Н.А. Эпоха независимости. Астана. - Астана, 2017. - с. 74.
10. Буксвальд Э.М., Валентик О.Н. Стратегическое планирование и новые ориентации политики регионального развития в Российской Федерации // Экономика: вчера, сегодня, завтра. 2015. № 5. С. 21–41.
11. Гусарова М. В., Овчинникова М. А. Управление по результатам в системе государственного управления в России: подходы и результаты реформирования за последние 10 лет // Вопросы государственного и муниципального управления. 2014. № 1. С. 98–126.
12. Рахимова Д.Н., Абулкосимов Х.П., Абдурахмонов О.К. Система управления и лидер. –Т .: ТДТУ, 2004. – 138 с.
13. Курбонов Ш., Сайтхалилов Э. и другие. Организационно-методические подходы к формированию идеи национальной независимости. -Т: Академия, 2002. –280 с.
14. Ноженко Д. Ю. Предпосылки и факторы адаптации государственной программы субъекта Федерации // Корпоративное управление и инновационное развитие Севера: Вестник Научно-исследовательского центра корпоративного права, управления и венчурного управления. 2016. № 2. С. 149–155. <http://vestnikku.ru/images/articles>
15. Назаров К. Философия ценностей. –Т .: Национальное общество философов Узбекистана, 2004. –196 с.