

Optimal Method of State Management in Uzbekistan

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Abstract—The following article is devoted to the research of aspects of democratization of state management in Uzbekistan, the process of reforms in the democratization of society, important objects and subjects aimed at nationalization of state power, intuitive management. It also covers the wide range of reforms of the state as a democratic style of government as a mechanism by which the state administration is in harmony with the principle of communication with the nation.

Keywords—*Strategy Of Actions, Democracy, Concept, State Management, Elite Professionalism, Management Optimization.*

I. INTRODUCTION

It is known that for centuries in the history of mankind, Public Power has been tried to serve the benefit of people, the prosperity of society. However, the system of power aimed at the happiness of mankind was not observed for the purpose of activity until the political-legal, modern-theoretical views, such as the division of power by way of legitimacy, entered into practice. This theory that regulates power was the most stable of the reforms carried out in the process of further democratization of state power and management, aimed at the implementation of the principle of separation of power into life, the formation of an effective system of mutual and balance of interests between them, as well as taking urgent steps. This principle does not deny the unity of power, it rejects the dictatorship. The unity of power determines the beneficial mutual cooperation, the interaction of networks, while preventing the accumulation of power in a single network arm. In the meantime, the principle of separation of power is expressed not only in the equal volume of powers of the branches, but also in their mutual independence and control over each other, as well as in their mutual movement in the implementation of political reforms. In this regard, the concept defines all the practical actions and scope of the state in management and creates a balance of power, stability in the political life of the country.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

There is a practice of addressing the Parliament of the country of the head of State, which has been widely used for many years in the experience of countries of the world that have reached the stage of development democratically. For democratization-oriented countries, the existence of such a political institution can be, but also a primitive state. However, the appeal of the head of state to the Parliament of Uzbekistan in the eyes of a nation that has lived under the rule of a tyrannical system for about a century and an approach, a critical political phenomenon that has launched a truly new democratic process of prospective history. The implementation of such a procedure of the head of State's appeal to the parliament on the most important issues of the internal and external policy of the country will serve as a mechanism for democratic governance of the state, which is in harmony not only with the wide-ranging reforms, but also with the principle of communication of state administration. We know that before the independence of our country, the issues of state construction and administration were fundamentally different from the state and administrative structure of European countries. Such discrepancies were even greater in the field of management [1]. Radical positive changes in this and other spheres occurred in honor of our independence. Extensive experience of reforms in the years of independence was accumulated, the system was renewed: the totalitarian regime

was abolished; rational concessions were formed in the method and style of the state. A wide road was opened to democratic principles.

III. DISCUSSION AND MATERIALS

Before In the 21 century, in some European countries, the bodies of state power, a number of reform processes were observed in the field of state administration, which influenced the structure of public authorities and their functionality. These reforms began in the UK as part of a general conservative socio-economic policy aimed at restricting the state regulation of the economy, the country's public sector in the US faced changes in the crisis of the neo-conservative wave, Germany and in some countries, and most of the management was explained by a new idea of the so-called "new state administration" [2]. All these have formed the basis of the system of state administration in many western countries in the previous decades, and it refers to the refusal of the Weber from the concept of bureaucracy. Because of the strict hierarchy in the Weber's concept, standardized procedures, clear regulation of the activities of public services and the proximity of public service as a social service, the maintenance of the stability of these systems was promoted.

The ideology of the reform analyzed above was based on a new understanding of the state. The effect of the reform has overshadowed the view of the state as a mechanism of coercion that protects the interests of society; its role has been transferred to one of the joints in the management system, which now includes both business and public organizations. However, the compatibility of these models is not the same. In many countries, the ruling elite are interested in maintaining their status. Because these are based on the stability of their position and the economic benefits associated with it. We often hear that public administration in different states has its own characteristics due to cultural factors. In addition, public administration is strictly dependent on political and legal processes. Indeed, the differences are very large. Thus, simple observation shows the similarity of government models not only in the modern world, but also in the history of mankind as a whole. Of course, the peculiarity is also significant. But behind them are hidden common features. State administration also changes as the need for changes taking place in the society. However, interaction in state administration can be observed in a globalized environment. Today, as a whole system, not a single country, but the entire world community is serving, and the need for public administration depends on the reasons that the state gives birth to itself. It can be said that the need for it is one of the reasons for the emergence of an organization called a state with a special administrative

apparatus. However, at a certain stage of social development, previously the society did not fully meet the requirements of the "general affairs" with the traditional forms of its socio-political management.

Today, when our society reaches the Pallas of improvement, the problems are complicated, management labor increases, its specialization is also categorized. Such organizations are identified important tasks that have not been seen before to be addressed in the "general affairs" issues that arise. So, it turns out that public administration occupies a special place among all types of management. This is connected with the fact that the state government is on the one hand, the state is considered to be the one that carries out the targeted leadership power to the society and all its subsystems. On the other hand, it is a special type of activity for the implementation of legislative, executive, judicial and other functions of legislative executive, law enforcement and education in the implementation of its powers. In addition, the term "state administration" also characterizes the field of theory of scientific knowledge.

The scientific object of state administration is an expression from various departments, institutions and systems of state and its administration, municipal, mass management bodies. It also shows that the character of object-sub-relations also describes a broad and narrow sense of state administration. In a wide sense, state administration is the management of all branches of public power, as well as the work of society in which self-governing bodies are carried out. State administration in a narrow sense-this is the activity of the executive power in the conduct of public affairs through the appropriate form of execution, issuance of orders and control. In this sense, the state government has a clearly expressed commandant, coordinating and regulating description [3].

In terms of general logic, more precisely, it refers to the purposeful organizational, legal, executive-administrative and regulatory activities of the system of state executive power, which carries out the functions of state administration on the basis of laws in various industries and socio-cultural, economic and administrative spheres and in the performance of them. The main thing is that the activity in the state administration traditionally depicts political activity on the one hand, on the other hand, activity that forms a political direction [4].

Therefore, the essence, form and style of state administration is determined by the professionalism and will of the ruling elite, the form and political order of the state, the peculiarity of the historical conditions of statehood, the political character of the people, the national-cultural and socio-political development of the society. But the impact of

the external environment requires each state to reform its own administrative system, which is responsible for the global changes that are taking place. These changes lead to a decrease in the state output in the conditions of the market economy, the performance of state functions. It also leads to an increase in the quality of public services, the construction of a full-fledged civil society and, of course, the strengthening of trust in the main majority of the population in the public authorities [5]. The state since in practice, it means that a qualitatively absolutely new era has begun.

Today, according to UN experts, "wide public involvement" is important for the state administration in the determination of development goals, decision-making on state programs and projects, as well as in their implementation [6]. As an expression of this, the present achievement of our development, in harmony with the modern and classical traditions of state administration in our country, in the manifestation of the spirit of rapid development and high creativity on the basis of the democracies of management that meet the requirements of the present civilization. It is based on the common principles of the head of state and citizens, as well as the transition to the principles of a truly open civil society based on the country's modernization and simplification of governance. Of course, all this in us, the president, who is the head of state as a democratic style of government and administration, guarantees effective cooperation between them as a result of proper distribution of powers between legislative and executive authorities.

Consequently, the process of transition to democracy requires a strong presidency in terms of strategy and tactics, while the president should be able not only to carry out modernization, but also to eliminate, eliminate the influence of destructive processes in society [7], as says sources. It remains to be said that at present, all civilized states come to a single opinion that, despite the natural differences, it is possible to achieve a decent standard of living for each member of the society by organizing effective management of the society. In this regard, it can be concluded that the need for state administration is associated with the need to ensure the effective use of natural, labor, material and information resources, fair processing of revenues and guarantee of basic social rights, the implementation of public policy aimed at maintaining public demand.

In addition, the issue of the need to modernize state administration, which is aimed at the optimization of state management bodies, strengthening their sense of responsibility for providing qualitative and objective services to the population, remains particularly relevant. However,

modernization can succeed only when the human factor is taken into account in the present time and when the common and private interests are compatible with each other [8]. This means that the object analysis of our extensive work, the activities of state administration, the results of direct communication with the population have shown that there is a need for a systematic solution of the existing problems and shortcomings. The draft decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the strategy of action for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was developed on the basis of aggregation, in-depth study and generalization of proposals received from the local population in New historical conditions formed in Uzbekistan, and intensive discussions were held among the broad discussion of the population. The author of the book "Theory and practice of strategy", Professor Vladimir Kvint, writes that the strategy in development, of course, provides long-term success, only when the system of goals in it is consistently and fully realized. The author considers the main categories of the strategy one by one, such as mission farsightedness, goal setting, task setting, strategic scenario selection, tactical setting, as well as the development of the policy of the object of strategy, while adhering to a strictly logical sequence [9].

In this regard, today we are working on new effective mechanisms of development. Frederick Starr, a mature international expert on US regional policy, pays attention to Shavkat Mirziyoyev's first speech after his election as president and asked himself, "Is this really happening?" By today, F. Starr finished writing with his colleague Svantelell a book dedicated to the new look of Uzbekistan. "A new image of Uzbekistan" is the name of a book dedicated to the new history of Uzbekistan, which was written in the United States under Professor Frederick Starr's and Dr. Svanterlell's direction. According to the expert, in the process of writing the book, research was carried out on the new work carried out, hence he tried to cover all aspects of the country's economy, policy, religious relations and agriculture, in general, and also to reflect on what this situation looks like outside Uzbekistan. "When you ask me why I'm interested in this process, you actually ask the wrong question, how can someone remain indifferent to it? We quickly understood. We understood that this intensity will have an impact not only on Uzbekistan, but also on the entire region, "he also asked Mr. Fredrik Starr's point of view and he reminded us that in the world of politics on the issue of state construction and administration there is a phrase that "it is easier to keep his reins than to manage government."

On the topic of management, one can argue about what is difficult, what is easy, but one thing is for sure - a cart, a horse

can be replaced as much as you want. However, it is unlikely that the cart will reach the specified address, unless it cannot catch the curb and manage the horse. Obviously, self-analogy will arise, that is, the success of the reforms that will be carried out and the achievement of a clear goal will also depend on who is in the hands of the ruler. It means that the wider the tolerance, the more the people will be free and free, if the people are fair and in favor of national interests. Democratic principles deepen in society.

IV. SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS

Of course, the basis of the current rapid development process in Uzbekistan, as a democratic method of state administration, optimization of the legal norms of the powers of the authorities, during the performance of their service duties, will open the way to independent decisions based on the requirements of the law and local conditions. All this indicates that the society of Uzbekistan has started a qualitatively completely new era in practice. Along with this, the issue of the need to modernize state administration, which is aimed at optimizing the management of government agencies to strengthen their sense of responsibility for providing quality and objective services to the population, remains particularly relevant. In this regard, of course, in the strategy of action on five directions of development, the simple, simple, nationalist principle of building a just and humane society was put forward, as well as programs for ensuring effective communication with the people was developed. According to the program, modernization of socio-political life, democratization of the system of state power, the trends of nationalization of the style of their activities create a stable working environment on the principle of nationalism.

V. CONCLUSION

Considering the above, one can come to a conclusion that the requirements of democracy, from the point of view of human demands, are much higher than the requirements that society puts before the government. Of course, the society wants to see the management in the activities of state authority networks as effective in all respects. It also reminds us that there is a need for a broad introduction of intuitive management based on object and sub-object learning, which will enable us to effectively address social problems and ensure a consistent development of society.

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