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Bekzod Baratbayev,
Independent researcher of the department
of Civil Society and law of the
National University of Uzbekistan.
E-mail:baratbayev_b@mail.ru

METHODS OF FORMATION OF MODELS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN AND RUSSIA

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ABSTRACT

The problems of Uzbekistan and Russia in the formation of a model of national development, which are closely related to each other, have led to similar basic approaches to the formation of a model of national development. Although there has been no consolidation of views on any form of national development model in both countries and its implementation, the main challenges facing the countries have in time determined the direction of the national development model.

Key words: uzbek model, management methodology, national development concept, futuristic management theory, e-government, step-by-step structural modernization.

Бекзод Баратбаев,
Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Фуқаролик жамияти ва ҳуқуқ
кафедраси мустақил изланувчиси.
E-mail:baratbayev_b@mail.ru

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ВА РОССИЯ МИЛЛИЙ ТАРАҚҚИЁТ МОДЕЛЛАРИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ МЕТОДЛАРИ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Миллий тараққиёт моделини шакллантириш масаласида Ўзбекистон ва Россиянинг ўзаро яқин мазмундаги муаммолари шартли равишда миллий тараққиёт моделини шакллантиришнинг ўхшаш асосий ёндашувларини юзага келтирган. Ҳар икки мамлакатда миллий тараққиёт моделининг бирор бир шакли ва уни амалга татиқ этиш борасида ҳақида фикрлар қатъийлашган бўлмасада мамлакатлар дуч келган асосий муаммолар вақти келиб миллий тараққиёт модели йўналишларини белгилаб берди.

Калит сўзлар: ўзбек модели, бошқарув методологияси, миллий тараққиёт концепцияси, футуристик бошқарув назарияси, электрон ҳукумат, босқичли таркибий модернизациялаш.

Бекзод Баратбаев,
Соискатель кафедры
Гражданского общества и права
Национального университета Узбекистана.
E-mail:baratbayev_b@mail.ru

МЕТОДЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ МОДЕЛЕЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ И РОССИИ

АННОТАЦИИ

Проблемы формирования национальных моделей развития Узбекистана и России существует схожие базовые подходы и отличительные черты. Несмотря на то, что консолидации взглядов на какую-либо форму модели национального развития в обеих странах и ее реализации не произошло, основные проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются страны, со

временем определили направление национальной модели развития.

Ключевые слова: узбекская модель, методология управления, концепция национально-го развития, футуристическая теория управления, электронное правительство, поэтапная структурная модернизация

INTRODUCTION AND RELEVANCE

The process of organizing national development in Uzbekistan in the early years of independence was carried out by various methods, and on the basis of the influence and results of these methods, a national development model was developed in 1997 and called the “Uzbek model” [1]. In Russia, the use of mixed methods lasted until 2000 and eventually culminated in the development of the “Concept of Russia’s National Interests and Strategy” [2] model. In both cases, we are faced with a state of modeling methods. When paying attention to the internal structure of these models, two main factors that played an important role in their formation are obvious:

The first basis is the recognition of the existing problems in the organization of national development in all components of the model and the methods used to address them in practice;

The second basis is to strengthen the theoretical foundations for the application of impulsively significant methods that will be required in the future in the implementation of governance, taking into account the best practices in the organization of national development.

However, as a distinguishing factor between the two countries’ models, the Uzbek model prioritizes the leadership of the state, while the Russian model strengthens the central and federal government.

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

The management methodology based on national development models in Uzbekistan and Russia remained unchanged in Uzbekistan until 2016, except for the situational correction stages, while in Russia this methodology was in its first phase until 2010 and its second modernized phase is still in place (2020 y.) is going on.

It should be noted that the effectiveness of the models depends to a large extent on the functional methods used in their implementation. “The incompatibility of the model and the methods of its implementation is in fact one of the main causes of failures, such as recession (in politics) and crisis (in the economy)” [3]. Experts in various fields have very diverse views on the methods of implementing the national development models of Uzbekistan and Russia [4]. However, in all of these views, no matter what aspect of the methods of implementing national development, the emphasis will ultimately be on the characteristics of the management methods. These experts or views can be divided into four groups based on the logic of their approaches to the issue - those who advocate the supremacy of political, economic, social and legal management methods. However, in the organization of national development, the unifying views of these four directions cannot be applied as a system. The theoretical rules or practical recommendations put forward in them will be nothing more than a single network of recommendations in the implementation of the concept of gross national development. Because the predominance of methodological approaches of one of them will certainly have a negative impact on the goals of the others. For example, in the organization of national development, since the early days of independence, the priority of political governance in the form of the Communist Party in both Uzbekistan and Russia has been consistently denied. In the constitutions of both countries, in the models of socio-economic development, politics and its ideological position have been officially denied. But in both countries, politics and its ideological position still dominate as a practical method of organizing governance. Of course, in the past, the position of economic management methods has been raised, but this position has undeniably operated under a political priority. In other words, “economic policy” was pursued. The priority of social and legal methods of governance cannot yet be discussed. However, much has been done to develop social and legal institutions in the organization of national development, to strengthen their role in governance

in a symbolic sense. Unfortunately, they have not been able to rise to the level of a priority management method. As a result, in both Uzbekistan and Russia, corruption, fraud, low influence of the law, discrediting public interests, mistrust of social institutions, the level of lobbying in both areas remain high. Unfortunately, the fact that governance in these two areas is not among the leading methods also ensures that the leading political and economic methods do not lead to the expected results.

In scientific sources, political scientists talk about political power, economists talk about economic power, sociologists talk about social power, lawyers talk about law (or state) power, and religious people talk about divine power, and use the concept of power in the study of various spheres of social life. Each of these authorities has its own set of priority methods in practice. From the point of view of the organization of national development, all of them are required to establish a single integrated method or system of methods. This is a logically unthinkable phenomenon. After all, it is impossible to bring all their methods to the level of priority methods of management at once!

Therefore, there is a need to clarify the main principles of the methodology of organizing national development. This principle, in our view, may be the tendency to influence the activities, behaviors, and actions of social groups and classes through political, economic, social, legal, ideological, cultural, and educational mechanisms, as well as the ability to pressure, persuade, and motivate. In practice, this definition represents a political context at a glance, while at the same time it is consistent with the content of all priority methods of governance.

I. Ramazonov, from the point of view of the authorities, defines the main principle as “a special form of activity of political subjects to implement the will expressed in politics in relation to objects by various ways, methods and means” [5]. But here the content that any will of political subjects prevails. This, in turn, undermines the principle of legitimacy, which must be taken into account in the methods of organizing national development. This definition is fully consistent with the content of the Uzbek model, expressed in the principles of “state - the main reformer”, “strong social policy”. E.V. Kornienko offers as a general principle a set of leading methods applied in various fields of practice. That is, according to the requirements of management theory, abstract confusion can be solved if the methods are applied depending on the field of application (eg, cybernetics, applied mathematics, electronic programming, sociology, political science, law, economics) [6]. This is true in our view, but on the other hand, the need for a priority method to ensure their compatibility remains a necessity.

S.V. Emelyanov, A.V. Ilin proposes a futuristic management theory, the principles of which have been used since the last decades of the 20th century to solve the problems of electronic modeling of various systems, processes and objects as the main principle of organizing national development in Russia. This, in their opinion, can significantly increase the possibilities of automation of human labor [7].

According to the proponents of this theory, the effectiveness of future national development methods “is based on the theory of cybernetics and information theory.” This theory is already visible in various forms, such as “e-government”, “e-application”, but in the experience of Uzbekistan, although it is not a leading method. Although there are similarities in the organization of national development in Uzbekistan and Russia in terms of the model, there are some differences in the methodological principles of its implementation.

Political power in Russia is a complex social phenomenon, consisting of central political power and federal political organizations with considerable freedoms in economic and financial terms. This, in contrast to Uzbekistan, which has territorial integrity in all respects, “constantly threatens to immediately eliminate the dynamics of economic and financial measures taken in a particular region” [8]. These conditions, along with strengthening the legitimacy of the government, require increasing the priority of economic and financial methods in the organization of national development in the regions. In Uzbekistan, the focus on the priority of economic and financial methods has increased since 2017, when, although the priority of economic methods was constantly promoted, in practice it was not enough.

One of the most widely used methods of organizing national development in Uzbekistan and Russia during the years of independence is the method of gradual structural modernization or structural-functional modernization, which is applied to all spheres of state and society. Some experts acknowledge that this method has been used more in the areas of public administration

and economics [9]. If we look at the reforms in the field of public administration in our country, changes in the Soviet authorities and their composition, new governing institutions, renewal of governing institutions, multiparty system, the principle of separation of powers, the formation of civil society institutions, parliamentarism, changes in the electoral system, the formation and development of the private and social sectors involves a very large system of changes. There is also no need to list the work done in the economy to transform 80% of the agrarian republic into a 50% industrialized country [10]. Similar changes can be observed in Russia. However, the use of the experience of a number of Soviet institutions of governance, especially local government, in terms of structural and functional changes in the modernization of state power continued in Russia until 2010, some of which are still used today. For example, the structure of the state administration, districts, krais, mayor's offices has changed in name, although some sectors have been added due to the formation of the private and social sectors. In the economy, Russia has followed the path of modernization of potential economic and industrial sectors through the private sector, and in this regard, Uzbekistan has chosen a multi-stage path of reconstruction, rehabilitation and development, while retaining them in state ownership. These processes have laid the foundation for the implementation of a wide range of functional structural modernization of public administration and the economy of both countries. This, in turn, represents a major change in the methods of organizing the functional structure of the institutions of political and economic governance. At this point, it is enough to recall the numerous newly formed normative changes in the criteria of structural and functional activity of structures. The same can be said about the application of the method of structural and functional modernization in the social, legal, health, education, culture, international relations. This method has not lost its activity in the current process of "raising" or "strengthening" national development. However, in both Uzbekistan and Russia, there are cases when this method is not consciously applied in some of its strengths. For example, Uzbekistan still does not have a law on civil service and civil servants. In Russia, however, there are no functional norms in public-private relations.

CONCLUSION

These two situations alone reduce the effectiveness of the method and continue to hinder the resolution of enormous problems in both countries. The problems of Uzbekistan and Russia in the formation of a model of national development, which are closely related to each other, have led to similar basic approaches to the formation of a model of national development. Although the two countries differed sharply in terms of territory and population, they went the way of overcoming a range of problems that arose from the same environment. Although there has been no consolidation of views on any form of national development model in both countries and its implementation, the main challenges facing the countries have in time determined the direction of the national development model.

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