

"UZBEK MODEL" AND ITS PLACE IN THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: In this article the creation of the national model of development of Uzbekistan, its significance in strengthening the existing historical - cultural and ethno - political relations and raising the living standards and its socio - democratic development to a new level are analyzed from the socio - philosophical point of view. The article also highlights the essence of the issue that independence is an opportunity and it demands its effective usage and its orientating to the interests of the people and to the process of development requires political skill, human nobility, loyalty to humanism.

Keywords: "Uzbek model", national development, socio-political model, concept, civil society, democracy, legal state, state power, reform, pragmatic policy.

Although the main purpose of the "Uzbek model" includes the principles of transition to a market economy, they also try to make a broader interpretation. It is possible to see the connection of all social development with its principles [1; 373 - 378), and some researchers consider it as theoretical and methodological basis of socio - humanitarian subjects [2].

Uzbekistan has declared its strategic goal as building a democratic, legal state. In the Basic Law of the state noted as: "the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the supremacy of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be absolutely acknowledged"[3.]. From these points we can know that Uzbekistan is a secular state that conducts all its activities on a legal basis.

After achieving independence, Uzbekistan began to create a legal framework that ensures state sovereignty with its socio-political development. Among the former Soviet republic the country was the first to introduce the Institute of the Presidency and adopt the Basic Law. The position of executive government was increased through the introduction of the Presidential Institute, which has gained world experience. As experts mentioned that the Institute of Presidency is not a following-up the fashion, but a "modern way" to overcome complexity of the transitional period, to take responsibility for reforms, to unify the people strategically by using government mechanisms effectively [4; P.5-7.].

The directions of the socio - political model has been determined in the Basic Law which was adopted on 8 December 1992. Here, the Constitution appears as a model of social-political development. According to it, the socio-political tasks of the independent state should create the basis of state sovereignty (Chapter I), providing public government (Chapter II), working out mechanisms for ensuring the rule of law (Chapter III), defining the basic principles of foreign policy (Chapter IV), to establish appropriate orders for human (citizen) rights, freedoms and duties (Chapters V-XI), the establishment of administrative and territorial structure and governance of Uzbekistan, the formation of the national parliament (Chapters XVI - XVIII), defining the laws based on the activities of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Chapter XIX), developing the basics of the Cabinet of Ministers and local authorities (chapters XX-XXI), setting out appropriate orders for

judiciary, electoral system, prosecution, defense and security systems (section XXII-XXVI). As can be seen, the constitution is an essential model of socio-political development, and it has strategic importance.

For example, let's see the social and political responsibilities of the public government. According to the Constitution (Chapter II), "The government is the only source of state power", in the system of republic the state power acts according to the interests of the people, the most important issues of the society and the state are put on the people's debate and a referendum will be held. The state government is subdivided into legislative, executive and judicial powers, social life and it develops on the basis of political institutions, pluralism ideologies and thoughts. As to the basic law, democracy is based on universal principles, and human life, liberty, honor and self-respect are of utmost importance, and the rule of law is governed by the principles of justice and law, and the welfare of man and society. In this place the state is seen as the state as a political institution that serves the interests of the people. This is a radically different idea than the Soviet approach to the state. But the state does not forget about its interests as a sovereign institute. Community, groups, even the people themselves do not always realize their interests properly, as they are unreliable. The state operates in a constructive sense, involving people to the rational conduct.

In this case, the interests of the public and the state must be harmonized. According to the statement of Professor Sh. Mamadaliev: "State government," is sovereign from the point of view that its possessing specific mechanisms of achieving its goals, but is not absolutely sovereign in terms of the overall socio-political processes. The generality of socio-political processes, the unity of the way which is chosen by society, people's being the basic source of the power of the state and liberty of human, satisfying human rights and interests determined as the general development makes closer the power of the state and the public government. Thus, the socio-political, democratic and prosperous development is the point of consolidation of the power of the state with the common goal. "[5; P.141]

Scientific publications contain various, even contradictory views on Uzbekistan's socio-political development. S. Paparin mentioned the state

system as the authoritarian system of secular state is formed in Uzbekistan [6; P.130 - 132], according to M.B. Olcott: "modern authoritarian system" [7; P. 192]. Conversely, the Government of the Republic first of all the First President, I.A. Karimov mentioned as social and political development should not be taken from outside but it should follow the needs historical experience, mentality and the character of the people. As he stated: "There are no ready templates that are can be accepted without critical views in state building. There are no countries in the world that are exactly the same and it is impossible. Each state is a unique social phenomenon. It is a product of every nation's historical and spiritual progress, the result of its own harmonious culture. "[8; p.6] In this view, the concept of socio - political development of Uzbekistan is characterized by historical experience, cultural and spiritual life of the Uzbek people, and the democratic reforms in this area are based on these factors.

V.A.Alimasov, K.V. Javakova and F.O. Musaev conclude that Eastern democracy is formed not according to the western standard, but in accordance with its internal features, political experience and cultural traditions [9; 10; 11].

According to M.B. Olcott, Uzbekistan promised to democratize socio - political institutions several times, but still does not fulfill its promise. The political elites and the people in the country are unable to support democratic changes ... Such changes are needed to support the people and it is difficult to get help "[7; P. 192]. M.B. Olcott expresses these ideas on the basis of American democracy. This "democratic method" is widespread among western politicians and researchers. The revolutions in Iraq, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Georgia, and Kyrgyzstan have been interpreted as democratic changes in the judgements of western researchers.

Uzbekistan has chosen the way of evolutionary development, therefore, it is implementing evolutionary change and modernization of social and political development. In this case, the emergence of legislative, executive and judicial authorities, non - governmental organizations and self - governing bodies that form a democratic form of state power, filling and controlling each other 's activities, the growth and activation of the mass

media, the structure of institutions that promote human rights and freedoms, creation of the foundations of civil society in accordance with the concept of "From a strong state to a strong civil society" can be remembered. More than 8,000 non-governmental organizations, including 5 political parties (PDP, SDPU "Adolat", DPU "Milliy Tiklanish", Uzlibep, UzEP), actively participate in social and political activities. For example, on the 4th of December, 2016, candidates for political parties participated in the presidential election and received a total of 11.4 percent of the total vote. Candidate Sh.M.Mirziyoyev received more than 88.6% of the votes.

Analyzing socio-political processes, N. Jurayev concludes that in the early years of independence "it was necessary to ensure society's stability, to educate people to a democratic way of life, to explain them democratic principles, and thus activate democratic processes and introduce them into life"[1; p.386]. Evolutionary development required such an approach because it was not an easy task to transfer society into an absolute new socio - political paradigm, and to prepare people to a new absolute existence. Secondly, it was necessary radically reform the judicial - legal system to ensure human rights. This process led to a reorganization of the whole judicial-legal system and the legislative activity. As a result of this process several institutions and funds as the Ombudsman- the representative of the Oliy Majlis on Human Rights, Republican Institute for Public Opinion Studies, the current Law Monitoring Institute, National Center of Human Rights, Institute of "Civil Society", Mass Media Support Fund, The Association of Lawyers in the Republic of Uzbekistan are established. However, international organizations continue to criticize Uzbekistan for human rights abuses and stop providing material assistance to it [12.]. Some foreign sources say that until 2005, people in Kokand, Karshi, Ferghana, Tashkent, and Andijan, especially entrepreneurs, went out into the streets to protect their rights [13; 14]. These activities are not always objective. For example, for some reason they don't express about the socio - political reforms carried out in Uzbekistan which became free from totalitarian regimes, administrative control, laws on human rights are being published in the press and are being introduced to public discussion, self-governing bodies and the institute of mahalla began to have a

strong role in the life of the people, and about the position of the "fourth power" which is increasing, and began to have a great impact on the state and society. So, unfair approaches have dominated in foreign media up today. According to their opinion peoples of Central Asia are not ready for democratic reforms. Uzbekistan is using the opportunity to build a democratic state of law and civil society, not just to attract some body's attention or get something out of it, but to raise the welfare of the people, to build a free motherland, to regard people and their interests as the highest value. Thirdly, for this purpose, special measures have been developed to raise the political and legal culture of people in Uzbekistan. Presidential Decrees and Cabinet Decrees to support non-governmental organizations in the 1997 National Program for the Advancement of the Legal Culture of the Society, the Law on Political Parties, the Experiments in Bukhara and Samarkand, The death penalty was abolished in 2008, especially in 2010. A. The announcement by Karimov of the concept of the development of civil society in Uzbekistan testifies to the consistent implementation of social and political reforms.

The 1997 National Program for the Promotion of Civil Society Culture, the law "On political parties", decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers aimed at supporting non-governmental organizations and conducting experiments in Bukhara and Samarkand in order to make public administration open, transferring the powers of the Prime Minister to the Oliy Majlis, the abolition of the death penalty in 2008, especially the "Concept of the Development of Civil Society in Uzbekistan" announced by I.A.Karimov in 2010 are good examples for consistent implementation of social and political reforms in Uzbekistan.

Consequently, the explanation of the models on social and political development in Uzbekistan by strategic goals and tasks which are determined by the first President of the Republic I. A. Karimov has become a common, unilateral approach to researchers. According to their opinion, The concept determined by I. A. Karimov on the development of civil society is in full compliance with both national and modern democratic development

requirements. In this concept defined conducting social and political reforms in six directions:

- 1) Democratization of state authority;
- 2) Reform of judicial - legal system;
- 3) Reforming information sphere;
- 4) The development of electoral system and electoral legislation;
- 5) Development of non-governmental organizations, civil society institutions;
- 6) Further development of liberalization of the economy [15].

Several works, collections of lectures, educational events are conducted on this concept. Still, the dynamics of the formation of civil society, its expression in the social consciousness and the lifestyle of the population have not been studied yet. There are some studies on this subject, but such research is incredibly low [16]. Particularly, international interpretations of the socio - political reforms in Uzbekistan, the reasons for the approaches of Western researchers on "Uzbek model" still unstudied.

Therefore, the opinions and conclusions of Uzbek researchers are not reliable for Western scientists. The unilateral approach dominates in the works of Uzbek researchers. First of all, our researchers should learn this disadvantageous situation and start intellectual discussions with western scientists. Because "limiting with the national and territorial crust influences not only for the formation of "global democracy", but makes a barrier to the national democratic development." [11; P.98]

The "Uzbek model" includes the principles and tendencies of transition to market relations, which implies economic development. The essence of this model stated by I. A. Karimov as: "Uzbekistan has undoubtedly utilized all the positive and suitable experiences that have been accumulated during the development of other states and which can be implemented in the republic. We are not speaking about trying to copy a particular model, even if it gives positive results. Exact tools and methods, which are designed for the country, have a positive effect on the specific conditions of these countries "[17; p.40]. This approach is reflected in the "Uzbek model". It includes such issues as: (1) isolation the economy from the ideology; 2) state is the chief reformer; 3)

ensuring the rule of law; 4) conducting a strong social policy; 5) gradual transition to a market economy.

"Isolation the economy from the ideology" means the formation of people to the real subjects of socio-economic life and the formation of private property. Because it allows the market economy, based on the initiative of the citizens and private property, to establish equal trade relations with the world nations, to gain access to modern technology, to adopt extensive experience in foreign countries, to open firms, farms and small businesses. [11; 99] In the former Soviet period, the economy was entrusted to the communist ideology, which resulted in economic freedom and initiative to a non-existent idea. This negative experience encouraged Uzbekistan to follow to the absolute opposite principle. We abandoned from the idea which was corresponded to the Soviet period and started out establishing small enterprises that quickly adapt to the demands of the people's economy. This was a step towards the creation of a business environment in the country. In the non-governmental sector in 1991, 42.3% of the population was occupied. 19% of them worked in the collective farms, 17.3% in individual business, 2.5% in leasing companies and 0.1% in joint ventures. By 1998, non-state sector workers increased by 74.2% [18; P.80.]. According to this source, at that time there were 188.1 thousand enterprises. By 2010, nearly 15% of them were excluded from the state system, which ensured the formation of the non-state sector. In 1998, this field produced 64.5% of GDP. Its share in agriculture was 98.7%, trade turnover - 95.3%, construction - 71.9%, industry - 64.1%, and cultural and consumer services -51.6%. [18; P.11-13.]. Thus, by 2010, 78.5% of enterprises were privatized and 21.5% were converted into joint-stock companies in the country [19; P.63.].

The emergence of different forms of ownership ensured the expansion of foreign trade relations. For example, by 2010, the foreign trade turnover increased from \$ 805.6 million to \$ 21.8 billion, exports rose from \$ 442.7 million to US \$ 13.1 billion, imports from \$ 362.9 million to US \$ 8.8 billion, positive foreign trade balance was \$ 79,8 million to \$ 4.2 billion. As a result, the structure of exports and imports in the country has dramatically changed. "Until independence, Uzbekistan has become a country importing more

export - oriented products with high additional cost, importing machinery and equipment that is technically and technologically modernizing production from the country that importing raw materials and importing ready-made products, mainly consumer goods". [20; P. 101]. The import of technological means is characteristic for all countries in the transition period, but the state seeking economic development has to strive to export these instruments itself. This process firstly, brings more benefits than selling raw materials, consumer goods, and secondly, leads the country to scientific development.

The second principle in the "Uzbek model" is connected with the fact that the state is the main reformer. At the transition stage "the state interests should be superior. Only in this process it can protect the interests of businessmen and the interests of the population. Thus, building a strong state is a guarantee and a assurance of successful implementation of reforms and protection of the interests of the people at the initial stages. "[11;P.103] In the countries where the government has given up the initiative, the struggle for power, corruption, racketeering, illegal acquisition of state property, fortune-aligning, and gaining power has increased. Western researchers stated about these changings as transitioning economies to the market economy would aggravate the relationships in the Central Asian region and would end up under a variety of tensions. The establishment of a strong state did not allow such cases in Uzbekistan, but on the contrary, it gained stable domestic political situation, strengthened interethnic relations, as well as peace in the republic. Through the laws of the state, people can formulate their legal culture. The priority of the law is the third part of the "Uzbek model", it is not the task which can be achieved with the propagandizing, plans, or even the most advanced instruction. Only a strong state can enforce the law, enforce human rights and freedoms as a highest value.

The central requirement for the priority of law is the adoption of laws that are suitable for the interests and the development of the people. The state undertakes this complex task. That is why almost all the laws adopted in Uzbekistan have been introduced by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. However, according to the Basic Law (Article 83), such initiative

belongs to the supreme representative body of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Higher Economic Court, and the Prosecutor General. Here the President of the country took the responsibility of admitting the necessary laws as the head of state.

But still we can come across with the situations as accustoming to illegal activities, ignoring its interests, ignoring the principles of justice in the state power. Struggling for power was not always the work of those who are sincere. For that reason, only a powerful state can establish state institutions and officials who can operate legally. Thus, the strong power of the state does not mean that it is disposed a totalitarian regime and to a despotism, but the development of progress by introducing the rule of law in the life of society.

The legitimacy of the law has a tendency to unify the diversity of social life and relationships, but it is inclined to unify them in the laws, but they can make life more appealing, enjoyable, and more effective by supporting different kinds of associations, communities, civil society institutions, various forms of ownership, media pluralism, to allow the diversity of interests to suit the social dynamics of the society.

Strong social policy is the next principle in the "Uzbek model".

Uzbekistan has taken into consideration the needs, demands and opportunities of the population in transition to a market economy. In the period of former USSR, the average per capita of the national income was 60 per cent, while the average per capita consumption of consumer goods was around 60 per cent lower [20; p. 12].

From 1987 to 1988, the population Poverty in Uzbekistan was 24%, but in the transition to a market economy this figure increased by 47% [21; P. 83.]. Thus, the number of the poor in the first stage of transition to market relations has increased. In the second (2000-2010) and third (2010 years) stages of transition to market relations, there has been a significant positive change in the welfare of the population, living standards, industry and economy [20; P.155]. Most importantly, the principle of strong social policy in the "Uzbek model" did not allow the sharp differentiation in the society, and

supported the population groups who needs the help (pensioners, disabled people, children, mothers, young people, etc.) and trained them to live in a new social and economic environment. .

In accordance with the "Uzbek model", transition to the market economy will be passed step - by - step. Some experts believe there is also a third phase of transition to market economy. This is actually the Strategy of Actions for 2017-2021, developed by the head of the state, Mirziyoev Sh.M., it is a new stage related to the formation of the public relations institute, the creation of effective mechanisms of support for small business and entrepreneurship, innovative ideas, the continuation of democratic reforms, modernization of the country. This phase focuses on supporting small businesses and entrepreneurship, creating new mechanisms for protecting their rights and freedoms, ensuring innovative renewal in the country, and improving the investment environment. For this purpose, a special representative institute for the protection of the rights of small business and entrepreneurship was set up in the Oliy Majlis, 2018 was declared the year of "Active entrepreneurship, support for innovative ideas and technologies", and 2019 called - the year of "Active Investment and Social Development".

The new stage and pragmatic policy of the national development of Uzbekistan is highly appreciated by the leaders of Central Asia and advanced states, political scientists and experts. President of the United States D. Tramp stated that: "President Mirziyoev assured me that the program of reforms, developed in Uzbekistan, is appropriate and stable. I am confident that the President's commitment to human rights will contribute to the prosperity and well-being of the people. Together, we can achieve greater accountability and transparency with our joint efforts in Uzbekistan."¹ The Deputy Secretary of USA T. Shenon also acknowledges: "Shavkat Mirziyoev is a leader who did great things in the short time. He opened Uzbekistan to the neighbors and the region has responded positively to it. Afghanistan Conference is a clear evidence of its regional activity. For example, he took his initiative on the international arena and was applauded".²

¹ www.xs.uz. July 21, 2018

² Ibid

To sum up, the national development model is understood as socially-driven, economic and spiritual development pathway, state governance, regional and global integration strategies which is approved by the people and nation. It is a conceptual idea that comes from the internal character of the domestic and foreign policy of the national state. In its center stand interests of national development the theoretical basis of development and a set of mechanisms for addressing practical issues and measures to express and protect these interests. Today's Uzbekistan determined its plan of development until 2030. The official document titled "Measures of the Uzbek government to implement the Sustainable Development Program by 2030" presented President Sh. Mirziyoev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly an example for those actions.

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