



Structural Directions Of Modern Concepts Of National Development Models Of Uzbekistan And Russia

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ABSTRACT

Each country's national development model is unique and covers its current and future goals and interests. In both Uzbekistan and Russia, it can be seen that the concepts of national development are expressed in terms of decisions, decrees, instructions, programs, regulations, plans, strategies, as mentioned above. This article provides a comparative analysis of the structural aspects of these concepts, the processes and events that occur on their basis.

KEYWORDS

Model of national development, concept, "Strategy of action", "Government Order", ideas of national development.

INTRODUCTION

Each country's national development model is unique and covers its current and future goals and interests. The organization of activities and the implementation of plans in these areas will lead to the formation of legal documents in various forms, such as decisions,

decrees, instructions, programs, regulations, plans, and strategies.

THE MAIN PART

In both Uzbekistan and Russia, it can be seen that the concepts of national development are

expressed in terms of decisions, decrees, instructions, programs, regulations, plans, strategies, as mentioned above. All of these have their own theoretical definitions as scientific categories. But in practice, many of them exhibit a conceptual character. In fact, the legal significance of such documents stems from the need to control the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the funds allocated for them, the goals and objectives set. Accordingly, today, concepts are becoming increasingly important in the strategic planning processes of many countries.

The term concept (lat. Conceptio - "system of understanding") in dictionaries: interconnected system, set of views; a certain way of understanding, explaining a group of phenomena; different perspectives and the leading idea that encompasses them; a system of views on certain related phenomena in the world, in nature, in society; leading constructive principles in scientific, artistic, technical, political and other activities and their action strategy; problem solving system; it only reflects content such as a way of understanding, distinguishing, and interpreting any event that produces specific considerations and conclusions.[1]

To summarize the main aspects of these definitions in terms of concepts applied at the state or society level, in our opinion, a concept is a set of goals and interests for a certain period of time, aimed at one or more areas, executive subjects and objects, political, economic, legal and other constructive principles. an action strategy can be understood as a set of defined ideas. In our view, the concepts implemented in the framework of today's models of national

development, no matter what the name of the document, are focused on this essence. Over the past years, Uzbekistan and Russia have adopted a number of relevant documents, some of which are directly aimed at national development goals, and some indirectly, ie, covering specific areas of development plans, the concepts are attached to the document. Below we compare two concepts focused on the goals and interests of nationwide national development.

It is known that in 2017, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (abbreviated "Action Strategy")[2] was adopted. Although the document is called an action strategy, it is one hundred percent consistent with the concept in terms of duration, focus areas, goals and interests, subjects and objects of execution, political, economic, legal and other constructive principles, set of ideas and their activation. Although the appendix outlines the multifaceted objectives of the "Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", together with the Decree, the concept consists of 9 components. objects, a set of ideas.

In Russia, one of such concepts was the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation "On the Concept of long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation until 2020" (abbreviated as "Government Decree")[3] in 2008. Although this document has the appearance of a government order, its content and structure are fully consistent with the structure of the concepts. Earlier, the Ministry of Regional

Development of the Russian Federation had developed a number of strategic planning documents. They are called by various names: development strategy, strategic concept, schemes of deployment of productive forces, development programs, strategic plans. However, it was found that the quality of many regional documents adopted in this way did not meet the conceptual requirements.[4]

Both concepts first provide a brief overview of the work done to organize national development in the period prior to their adoption. This allowed the society to visualize ongoing or newly introduced directions of national development, to observe the order and dynamics of processes, and, accordingly, the democratic level of the policy pursued. The difference is that in the action strategy, the summary is expressed in the decree, with only the name of the work done, and in the government order, a brief description of the work done. In this respect, although the government order is more complete than the action strategy, both summaries do not leave an opportunity to assess the dynamics of the effectiveness of the work done in the past period. However, the concept must assess the level of efficiency in the area or system of industries in which it is applied before it enters into force and allow the next steps described in the concept to be appropriate or not in terms of goals and interests.

The second important component, characteristic of the concept of the Strategy of Action and State Order, is the question of the purpose of the concept. In the Action Strategy, the main goals of this concept are expressed directly in the structure of the decree and are summarized in the form of a summary, that is: "To further increase the

efficiency of ongoing reforms, create conditions for the comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society, implement the priorities of modernization of our country and liberalize all spheres of life."[2]

The government decree states that the goal is to "achieve the level of economic and social development of Russia in the XXI century, which will play a leading role in global economic competition and ensure national security and the constitutional rights of citizens." Russia's entry into the top five countries in terms of GDP (purchasing power parity) in 2015-2020 means that by the end of the next decade, a qualitatively new image of Russia will emerge."[3]

The interest-related aspects of the concept are reflected in the Action Strategy as part of the priorities set out in the Decree. A more detailed description is given in the appendices. The government decree pays special attention to the issue of representation of interests, which is expressed in the concept as a separate "order" of society to the subjects.

The timelines for the implementation of the concept are set out in both the formal and conceptual parts of both documents. Some experts consider it expedient that term indicators should be expressed only in the context of the concept, depending on whether there is a possibility of realization of the conceptual purpose and interests in full and in excess. That is, its expression in a formal decree or order sharply increases the strict responsibilities and obligations of the subjects in a way incompatible with their capabilities, which, on the one hand, contradicts the principles of generalization of conceptual interests on the basis of social

freedom, on the other hand "leads to violent aspirations of subjects"[5] , which can eventually lead to the development of defects such as fraud, duplication, corruption. Others, on the contrary, argue that their being within formal requirements is also necessary to increase accountability and commitment.

Both the Action Strategy and the Government Order reflect multi-sectoral and cross-sectoral directions. They are listed as priorities that reflect national development, their components, and sectoral ideas expressed in the paragraphs of the components. The difference is that in the Action Strategy, a number of components and sectoral ideas are firmly defined in the form of tasks. In the government decree, almost all components and sectoral issues are listed as ideas, and it is recognized that the results achieved on them will be determined in a timely manner in comparison with domestic or international levels.[6] In some cases, the concept plans are manifested in the form of laws of the subjects of the Federation, in others - orders and decisions of regional executive bodies, in third - decrees of the governor, in fourth - decisions of regional legislatures. Only by 2018 have they been brought into line with the basic concept.[4]

The subjects identified in the concepts of the two countries in the implementation of the ideas of national development are similar in that the idea-oriented areas are primarily focused on the system of governance. However, the introduction of a special commission to oversee the implementation of the tasks, along with a system of governance of the areas responsible for the tasks set out in the Action Strategy, made the concept look like a formal normative document requiring

more responsibility than free democratic development plans. As a result, the process of forced mobilization, rather than free aspiration in practice, has developed. This is a phenomenon that in a sense harms the principles of democratic politics.

The ideas on the priorities of national development in the government decree are of the nature of the recommendations found to be within the framework of the subjects. The document also emphasizes the idea that as a "method of increasing the responsibility of entities"[7] the development of each industry leads to the development of another industry or industries, lagging behind the process of sustainable development is slowing down the development of other industries. the contingent is only obliged to realize its ideological direction, and to act freely and in concert with it remains an independent subject. This is one of the modern best examples of conceptual ideological orientation or mobilization.

In shaping the ideological content of the concept, both concepts focus on public, private, social and international objects. In fact, these four types of facilities are the basis of the well-being of today's developed countries.

The regulation of priorities and their components on interrelated and sustainable development, it can be said, has been successfully implemented in both concepts and is aimed at creating a smooth growth process in the implementation of national development. First, priorities are placed in a systematic sequence in terms of importance and, in essence, meet the needs and requirements of the state and society in terms of the nature of their components. Second,

this hierarchical connection brings the system of work carried out by industry to one level in each sector. This serves to eliminate in a natural way the kimchi that can arise in the policy pursued on the basis of the backwardness of any industry.

The last point of the conceptual essence is the issue of defining the overall period of the strategy of actions for the implementation of the identified priorities for national development. In this regard, in the Action Strategy of Uzbekistan approved a medium-term, in the Russian Government decree long-term approved. Of course, such a determination of action strategy deadlines can be due to many factors. But there are the same factors for both countries, and these factors are of paramount importance in setting these deadlines. These are the region, the population, the level of financial and economic potential and the current political regime.

In the concepts of these two countries, a number of overlapping and different ideological goals can be encountered. First, the level of importance of the issues of state, society, economy, politics, law, enlightenment, culture, international, security in the concepts varies according to their place in the concept.

CONCLUSION

In short, each of these concepts has its own advantages, allowing us to systematize many emerging processes and events according to their structural directions. This is crucial for understanding and evaluating the contradictions that arise in the process of hierarchical systematization of management decision-making within strategic planning.

Second, each of the stages in the evolution of modern strategic planning identified in the concepts has its own characteristics. At the same time, there are significant differences in the systematic approaches to strategic planning and time coordinates of the components of the concepts: this difference is reflected in "Based on and following the directions of the Action Strategy" and "Copying Federal Central Concept Norms Taking into account Regional Features". Third, the priorities of the Action Strategy, their components and items allow to substantiate national models by analyzing and summarizing the content of national development plans, setting goals and objectives, and achieving socio-economic development results. The Russian concept, on the other hand, has a significant positive impact on the internal and external factors of strategic planning in federal regions and key sectors of the national economy, allowing for timely updating of both the strategic documents themselves and their legal status.

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