

SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL REFORMS IMPLEMENTED IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:

The article focuses on the issues of building a new Uzbekistan in line with world standards, implementing fundamental reforms in the political, economic, social and spiritual spheres, creating a legal system that will strengthen them with the law.

Keywords: New Uzbekistan, political, economic, social and spiritual life, reform strategy.

Introduction

It is known from human history that when a society moves from one state to another, specific political, economic, social and spiritual problems emerge, and tensions arise that undermine national security and social peace. Various conflicts and even civil war can occur in any country where social conflicts are exacerbated. That is why the most important task of every country that has followed a democratic path during the transition period is to adapt people to the conditions of the new system, taking into account the will of the citizens of the society.

The five principles of the development of our society, which fully reflect the issues of building a state in accordance with world standards, implementing fundamental reforms in the political, economic, social and spiritual spheres, and creating a legal system that will strengthen them by law, are not only in the transition period, rather, the political and economic development of Uzbekistan proved that a unique "Uzbek model" was created in the history of world development. The social policy of the new state of Uzbekistan is taking shape. Social policy is turning into a continuous, self-enriching integrated structure. As a result, the main features of this new social policy became visible in the first steps, and we can confidently say that it differs from the existing ideas and views in the theory of social policy in other countries.

While stressing that special attention should be paid to issues of social stability in the conditions of deepening market relations, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev reveals two aspects of this: "First. Of course, human value is not some abstract, lofty concept for us. By human dignity, we mean, first of all, the peaceful and safe life of every citizen, the provision of his fundamental rights and freedoms.

Second. By human dignity, we understand the creation of decent living conditions and modern infrastructure for every citizen, provision of qualified medical services, quality education, social protection system, and creation of a healthy ecological environment" [1].

As it was shown above, it is very important for the authorities to take measures to support the socially unprotected layers of the population in the transition period, with a deep understanding of the nature of the reforms.

Speaking about social policy and its role in the development of society, the German sociologist



G. Albrecht said, "Social policy in the general sense is doomed to losses, needs, and shortcomings in order to ensure social stability, stability of the nation's and state's development as a result of its economic situation. It can be understood as a set of changes carried out to protect the groups of the social system (in our time, it is mostly understood as changes in the state)" [2], he says.

Let's remember that in the beginning of 1991, that is, from the first days of transition to market relations, provision of additional material support (compensation) to the unemployed segment of the population was established. In the course of gradually mastering and learning market relations, ensuring the economic protection of the most vulnerable sections of the population - the elderly, the disabled, orphans, families with many children, schoolchildren - is a legal democratic state and fair citizenship in the country. showed that the foundation stone of the society would be laid in this way.

Stating that the consistent and stable growth of people's standard of living is based on supporting families with many children and low incomes, the unemployed, young students, people with very difficult living conditions, generalist scientist Narzulla Jo'rayev: "The power of the state can be seen in raising the standard of living of the population in need of social protection. Already, in Uzbekistan, social justice and social protection have become a priority of state policy. This shows that the political power and economic potential of Uzbekistan is expanding more and more" [3], he says.

At the same time, the great work done on the development and implementation of a specific social protection mechanism for the population was focused not only on ending the feeling of equality and protectionism, but also became a factor of peace and stability.

Thus, all the actions that complement the social protection policy - the formation of the owner class, the expansion of investment activities, the support of small and medium-sized businesses, the stabilization of the economy, and the efforts to solve employment problems - have become practical criteria of social policy.

The social policy of Uzbekistan is primarily aimed at the legal guarantee of the state of the main population in need of protection - the elderly, the disabled, orphans, families with many children. Today, the main task of the social policy carried out by the leadership of Uzbekistan is clearly visible. Accordingly, it is impossible to provide a stable political system without relying on a certain large social group.

In this regard, historian scientist F. Sharipov: "For example, in the 80s of our century, the essence of the social policy carried out by the term "Reaganomics" in the social life of the United States was that it was looking for a way to get the needy class groups out of this social need with their participation. took Expanding the country's small and medium-sized production and providing all-round encouragement by the state to free them from the scourge of unemployment and to ensure the rapid, abundant, high-quality production of products necessary to meet the needs of the population. a relatively fair distribution opportunity was created" 4] - expressed the opinion.

If the "revolutionary working class" fulfilled such a task in the former union, only the middle class will be able to fulfill it in the conditions of the construction of a truly democratic society. The state will never be strong with the poor. Perhaps society will be strong through social groups provided with technological, technical, innovative, scientific and spiritual progress. Therefore, if we want the system to be strong, we should not only grow the emerging "middle" class, but also support it from all sides. Progress has begun. The training of advanced specialists abroad, the improvement



of the qualifications of scientists, the exchange of scientific and cultural experience, private entrepreneurship and many other factors testify to the firm strategic goals of the leadership of Uzbekistan. At this point, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his speech at the 78th session of the UN General Assembly on September 19, 2023: "Development of human capital and education of creative young generation is one of the strategic tasks that Uzbekistan has set before itself. We believe that open and quality education for all is the most effective factor for eradicating poverty, improving people's well-being and achieving sustainable economic growth" [5], he noted.

A political system that operates consistently and gradually is stable. Only the authority whose goals, principles, and methods of action correspond to the established traditions and norms of the society, and whose authority is voluntarily recognized by the majority of the population, is considered legitimate and, in turn, guarantees the stability of the political system. At the same time, it represents the legitimacy of political power and the economic interests of social groups. Therefore, in order to use the long-term recognition of the society, the political power should, firstly, ensure stability in the society, and secondly, rely on the classes and strata that connect the interests first of all with the material well-being of the population.

When talking about the middle class, the role of people with a certain independence cannot be underestimated. The basis of its material well-being is the middle class of owners.

In the conditions of new Uzbekistan, this is explained by the following. Including:

- 2017 - the year of communication with the people and human interests;
- 2018 - the year of active entrepreneurship, support for innovative ideas and technologies;
- 2019 – Year of active investments and social development;
- 2020 - Year of Science - Enlightenment and Digital Economy Development;
- 2021 - Year of youth support and public health promotion;
- 2022 - the year of glorification of human dignity and active neighborhood;
- 2023 - Year of attention to people and quality education;
- 2024 - Was declared as the year of youth and business support.

So, it can be said that the political-organizational and cultural-educational form of social protection is a criterion of development specific to the new Uzbekistan. Under these slogans, separate State programs were developed in the past years, and large amounts of funds were allocated for the implementation of these programs. As a political institution, the state sponsored and led this political process and continues to do so.

The path chosen by the new Uzbekistan is the path of forming a civil society in which human interests are protected, and his will and freedom are legally guaranteed in all respects. For this reason, the head of state explained that the success of social reforms largely depends on the individual freedom of a person, his place and role as a subject who not only assimilates reality, but also changes it with his active participation.

"Note that this year the largest amount of funds - 134 trillion soums - was allocated to the social sector. This means a 5.6 times increase compared to 2016. The confirmation of the rule that Uzbekistan is a social state established in the newly revised Constitution in our practical life can be clearly seen in this example alone." (Speech of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the extended meeting of the Republican Spirituality and Enlightenment Council "Spirituality must become a new force, a new movement in our lives". New Uzbekistan newspaper, December 23, 2023)

According to the decree of the President of January 28, 2022 on the development strategy of New



Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, seven directions were defined by the government of New Uzbekistan. On the basis of the fourth direction of this strategy, "Conducting fair social policy, development of human capital", the necessary measures for social protection of the population in the conditions of market relations are defined. As a result of these measures, people's standard of living is prevented from falling sharply, and the main factors for maintaining peace and stability in the country are created.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "Certainly, the work being done in the field of poverty reduction in our country today is the first step in this regard. In this regard, cooperation activities in social, economic, educational and cultural spheres, as well as the issue of ensuring the transparency of the work being carried out, are of great importance. Based on the national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development, reduce the poverty level by 2.0 times by 2030, create 500,000 new jobs, attract the unemployed from poor families to entrepreneurship in the next ten years, and reduce the unemployment rate to 2.0 by 2030, provide poor families with 600,000 apartments on a preferential basis, create an opportunity to improve home conditions, increase the coverage of children from poor families in pre-school education institutions from 10 percent in 2020 to 30 percent in 2030, it is necessary to ensure the full provision by the state of minimum consumption standards for the population, including poor families, in education, healthcare and other social spheres [6]. Therefore, in the program defined in the "Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy against global problems, adopted by our government, the tools related to the labor market, maintaining employment, and protecting the vulnerable segments of the population are mentioned. According to him, it is significant that the rate of unemployment has been reduced twice. After the independence of Uzbekistan, in the process of transition from the centralized planned economy to the socially oriented market economy, ensuring the social protection of the population became an important direction of the state policy. The real goal of all the reforms being carried out, especially in the new Uzbekistan, is to create decent living conditions for people. For example, in the first difficult years of the path of independence, many methods and methods of managing the social life of the population by the state were used in order to moderate the living standards of the people. In particular, methods of introducing payments in the form of constantly changing salaries, pensions, scholarships, various allowances, compensation payments, benefits and various subsidies were widely used. Since the first years of independence, that is, at a time when the country was experiencing economic stress, the system of social protection of the population in Uzbekistan was fundamentally changed. An advanced system of civil society based on completely new, democratic principles of social assistance was formed. During the transition period, a mechanism for fair coordination of property inequality standards in society was created. In the conditions of the new Uzbekistan, these issues are becoming the primary task of politics. Also, during the ongoing reforms, the problems of implementing and improving the social protection policy were scientifically studied for the first time from the point of view of political science, and the unique manifestation of the social protection system in the political life of the country was analyzed. It is expressed in the following aspects:

- the national characteristics of the factors of ensuring the guarantee of social protection of the population during the transition to market relations are revealed;
- it has been scientifically studied that social protection is a guarantee of political, social and



economic stability;

- to study and demonstrate the essence and practical significance of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on strong social policy, presidential decrees and government decisions, based on the point of view of political science;
- the interdependence of social protection measures and their stages, as well as their purpose and duration are analyzed;
- it is justified that the role of neighborhoods in providing material and moral support to families with many children and poor families is important;
- pension provision in the social security system and its legal and organizational aspects, as well as allowance payments;
- the change of compensatory additions in the process of reforms is explained;
- a unique national system of self-management in social protection, practical recommendations on the significance of the role of the neighborhood and non-governmental non-profit organizations in solving the existing problems and shortcomings in this area have been developed.

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