



THE MODERNIZATION OF EXECUTIVE POWER IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE FIRST YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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Abstract:

In the article were analyzed the processes of modernization of public administration in the early years of Independence of Uzbekistan. Based upon various scientific and political sources, the author elucidates the key trends and factors that determined the directions of implementation of the modernization of the executive power in Uzbekistan in the early years of Independence.

Keywords: Modernization, the executive power, the early years of Independence, the President, the Cabinet of Ministries, Prime-minister, local governance.

It is known that after the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, there was a need to establish its own path of development. The basis of such needs was the need to carry out reforms in the system of Public Administration, that is, to carry out political modernization. Because the Soviet Union was disintegrated and the totalitarian regime, based on which it was based, was degraded and the people's confidence in power was increasingly lost. In such a period, the reform of the management system was considered an important step towards the recovery of the country.

It is known to all that during the former Soviet system, the governing power was subordinated to the party's rule, and the leadership of the executive power in the Uzbek SSR was carried out by the First Secretary of the Central Branch of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. The political processes that were in the Soviet Union on the border of the years of 80-90 of the XX century: the policy of "restructuring", the process of understanding the national identity of the Peoples, etc., lowered the image of the Communist Party and its ideologies, and the need for the control of the state from the control of the party arose. These processes, which began in the center, did not show their impact on the republics either. But the leadership of Uzbekistan noticed such a demand before other republics. Before the independent Uzbekistan, the following were the first tasks:

a) liquidation of the old administrative-command system, the authorities and management bodies that are in accordance with it;

b) creation of political-legal, constitutional foundations of new statehood, strengthening a new

system of social relations in the Constitution and laws, a new system of state power bodies [1].

First of all, it should be noted that reforms in the management system, including in the executive power system, began some time before independence, that is, in March 1990. This situation also demonstrates the importance of political reforms. On March 24, 1990, at the session of the Supreme Council of the SSR of Uzbekistan adopted the law "on establishment of the post of President of Uzbekistan and introduction of amendments and additions to the constitution (Basic Law) of the USSR. As noted in the introductory part of this law, the post of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan SSR was established "for the purpose of further development of democratic processes, improvement of political changes, strengthening the constitutional system, rights, freedoms and security of citizens, improving the interaction of the Supreme bodies of state power and management of the Republic of Uzbekistan SSR" [2]. Within the framework of this law, a new chapter "president of the Uzbek SSR" was added to the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR and the political and legal basis of the current management reform was created. This was later reflected in the creation of the Constitution of independent Uzbekistan.

The introduction of the post of President of Uzbekistan was, first of all, a serious step towards the country's aspiration for national independence. Because, as we know, the post of President is inherent only in sovereign republics. In addition, at that time there was only one in the former Union – the president of the USSR. The establishment of this position among the national republics as the first in Uzbekistan can



also be based on our above opinion. Secondly, the introduction of the post of President of the Republic began the process of adaptation of State Administration in the country to the modern requirements, that is, modernization.

In the early period, the Council of ministers retained its legal status and powers as an executive body. In particular, the new composition, approved by the Supreme Council of the Republic on March 30, 1990, consisted of 41 people, namely the chairman, the prime minister, his two vice chairman, four deputies, 19 ministers, 14 heads of State Committees. On November 1, 1990, the Supreme Council adopted a law "on improvement of the structure of executive and administrative power of Uzbekistan SSR and introduction of amendments and additions to the constitution (Basic Law) of Uzbekistan SSR", within which the executive and administrative power of the presidential administration and the Council of ministers were added. The Council of ministers was renamed as the Cabinet of Ministers, and the president of the Republic at the same time became the chairman of the Cabinet of ministers, adding to it, as well as the President administration. This, in turn, led to the finding of a strong presidential power in the country. It is worth noting that the problems associated with the disintegration of the former Union – a sharp decline in production, mass unemployment, the escalation of the ideas of religious extremism and nationalism, the civil war, beginning in the country near the border, the introduction of a strong presidential authority in the Prevention of political risks in the Republic was of great importance in case of the lack of confidence of the population in the old party management. November 15, 1990, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed the decree "on approval of the composition of the Cabinet of Ministers under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan". On the basis of this decree, the national economy was divided into the branches of agricultural industry, consumer goods, construction-transport, mechanical engineering, energy, general-industrial, material-technical and Cultural Affairs, its leaders were established and they were included in the Cabinet of Ministers. This was the next step towards modernization of executive power.

The post of Vice – President, who heads the activities of the Cabinet of Ministers and organizes its work, was also established – the main body carrying out the executive power in Uzbekistan. However, this position did not justify itself. Therefore, in 1992, with the Law January 4, he was liquidated and the post of

Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established. It was established that he heads the Cabinet of Ministers and organizes his work [3]. On August 31, 1991, after the Republic of Uzbekistan declared its state independence, modernization of the system of Public Administration took a new stage. In particular, new management structures implementing state sovereignty – the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, the State Scientific and technical committee, the Supreme Attestation Commission, the National Bank, the Tax Committee and others were established. On January 4 in 1992, the law "on reorganization of local authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. Based on the national statehood experience of the Uzbek people on the basis of this law, was established the post of Governor. In 1992, for the first time in the city of Tashkent and 12 regions, 163 rural districts, 18 city districts and 120 cities were appointed and approved governors, their powers were formed. The measures taken to restore the Institute of governors and the establishment of local government bodies served as one of the main steps in the formation of a strong authority [4].

The issue of modernization of the new independent state – the system of executive power of the Republic of Uzbekistan was one of the main research topics of the Constitutional Commission of the Republic, which has been operating for 2.5 years, and this was expressed in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted on December 8, 1992 at the XI session number XII of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, like all other spheres, became the main theoretical and legal criterion for the formation of a new holistic system of executive power. The ideas, objectives of the Constitution, each article of the Universal Declaration of human rights, other international documents, democratic principles and values formed in developed democratic countries, have embodied the traditions of national and oriental State Administration for nearly three thousand years [5]. In the Constitution, the dividing government into three divisions of power was fixed firmly and also indicated ways of independent development of the implementation of executive power.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of research on the process of modernization of the executive power, which was carried out in Uzbekistan in the first years of



independence, the following conclusions can be put forward::

- These reforms were primarily aimed at ending the party-bureaucratic system deeply rooted in the management system;
- The need for reforms in the system of public administration, including executive power, was realized in a timely manner. As proof of this, we can show that Uzbekistan SSR was the first on the forming of presidential position among the former Union republics;
- Executive and managerial reforms carried out in Uzbekistan aimed at the introduction of a strong presidential administration in the country in the state of "transition" as a priority;
- The reforms of the executive power carried out in 1990-1993s defined the main directions of the next stages of modernization processes of the system of Public Administration in Uzbekistan.

In addition to the above conclusions, it is worth noting that the reforms carried out in the first years of independence in the direction of modernization of executive power have played an important role in ensuring stability in the country due to the characteristics of its period.

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