

COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT: This article delves into the extensive administrative reforms carried out in Uzbekistan, showcasing how these reforms stand out compared to those in other countries. It details how numerous management principles have been significantly improved due to these comprehensive administrative changes, which have been implemented over several years. The primary objectives of these reforms have been to develop the legal system and address various challenges the country faces.

KEYWORDS: Administrative reforms, tax reform, public administration, public service, strategy.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan is one of the largest republics in Central Asia and has great potential for economic and industrial development. In recent years, the government of Uzbekistan has been actively implementing reforms aimed at improving the business environment and accelerating the country's development. We will consider the most important administrative reforms implemented in Uzbekistan. Administrative reforms in Uzbekistan began to be implemented in the early 90s and became one of the most important and complex tasks facing the government of Uzbekistan. The purpose of these reforms was to create a more efficient and responsible public administration system capable of ensuring the country's sustainable development. Initially, administrative reforms in Uzbekistan were related to changing the organizational structure of state administration. New ministries and departments were created, and existing authorities were reorganized. At the same time, within the framework of the reforms, the functions of individual state bodies were changed, which made it possible to define their powers more clearly and simplify decision-making procedures.

METHODS

In the following years, more profound reforms aimed at increasing the efficiency of public administration and improving the conditions for business and investors were carried out. As part of these reforms, the procedures for registering business entities were simplified, tax and customs barriers were reduced, and the conditions for attracting foreign investments were significantly improved. Thus, the administrative reforms carried out in Uzbekistan are an important stage in the history of the country, which made it possible to significantly improve the public administration system and create a more efficient and open environment for businesses

and investors. However, like any reform, they faced certain challenges and difficulties. This was primarily due to the need to change outdated structures and procedures, as well as to create new institutions and management mechanisms. After that, there was a need to improve the skills and qualifications of civil servants so that they could effectively implement new policies and development strategies. In addition, administrative reforms in Uzbekistan faced the problem of corruption, which has been one of the main problems of public administration in the country for a long time. Various anti-corruption measures have been implemented, including strengthening the punishment for corruption-related crimes, establishing specialized bodies and offices dealing with anti-corruption, and increasing the transparency and openness of public administration processes. Despite all the difficulties, administrative reforms in Uzbekistan continue to this day and achieve certain results. Among them, it is possible to emphasize the simplification of state registration and licensing procedures, the creation of a unified electronic system of public administration, the reduction of bureaucracy, and the improvement of the skills of the administrative system and civil servants. Tax reform. One of the main reforms implemented in Uzbekistan is the tax reform. To simplify the tax system and improve the business environment, the government of Uzbekistan introduced a number of changes to the tax policy. In particular, tax rates have been reduced, the procedure for submitting tax returns has been simplified, and the conditions for tax payment have been improved. These measures served to improve the business environment in the country and attracted new investments in public administration reform. Another important reform in Uzbekistan is the reform of public administration. To improve the quality and efficiency of public administration, large-scale reforms were implemented in the public administration system.

In particular, new ministries and departments were established, decision-making procedures were improved, and control over the implementation of state programs was strengthened. These measures helped to improve the quality of public services and increase the confidence of the population in public institutions. 1991-1995 period. In the first years of Uzbekistan's independence, the first steps were taken to reform the state system. In 1992, the Constitution was adopted, in which the power was divided into legislative, executive and judicial powers, and the role of parliament and local government bodies was strengthened. In the same year, a state body - the Office of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established, which was supposed to help coordinate the activities of executive authorities. In 1993, a new Constitution was adopted, in which the position of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was introduced, the position of the President of the Supreme Council was abolished, and the power of the president was strengthened. Also, two new regions were established and new boundaries of administrative-territorial units were defined. 1995-2016 period. In 1995, a new Constitution was adopted, which significantly expanded the powers of the president. A new state body - the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established to coordinate the activities of state bodies and given wider powers to manage the country's economic development. In 2004, one of the main bodies responsible for the implementation of administrative reforms in Uzbekistan - the Ministry of Reform and Development was established. His task was to develop, coordinate and supervise the implementation of administrative reforms in the country. The ministry played an

important role in simplifying the procedures for obtaining permits for opening and registering business entities, introducing the "Electronic Government" system, and creating a centralized system for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of state programs. In addition, a number of special agencies were established to be responsible for specific aspects of administrative reforms. For example, in 2017, a reform committee was established in the field of employment and social protection of the population, which is engaged in improving the system of employment and social protection of citizens. Also, the Education Reform Committee, the Science and Technology Reform Committee, the Health and Medicine Reform Committee and other agencies were established. Among the most important reforms implemented in Uzbekistan in recent years, the following can be noted.

RESULTS AND FEEDBACK

In 2017, the Law "On Foreign Economic Activities" was adopted, significantly simplifying and speeding up the procedures for importing and exporting goods. Customs duties have also been significantly reduced, and new tools have been introduced to support exports. In 2019, the Law "On Attracting Foreign Direct Investment" was adopted, and transparent and predictable rules for foreign investors were established in Uzbekistan. In recent years, a number of administrative reforms have been implemented in Uzbekistan, which led to serious changes in the structure and operation of the state apparatus. These changes were aimed at improving the quality of public services, increasing the efficiency of the activities of state bodies, and generally increasing the level of public administration. One of the important initiatives in the field of administrative reforms was the creation of the Ministry of Public Service Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2016. The main task of the Ministry is to ensure the development of the public service, to improve the qualifications and professional training of civil servants, as well as to improve the public administration system in general. The establishment of the Ministry of Public Service Development was an important step in the improvement of the public administration system in Uzbekistan. One of the main tasks of the ministry is to train skilled and qualified personnel for the civil service. For this purpose, the State Service Development Institute was established under the ministry, which implements educational programs in various areas of state service. In addition, reorganization and optimization of the structure of the state apparatus was carried out in Uzbekistan within the framework of administrative reforms. In particular, a number of ministries and committees were abolished, and new state bodies - Urban Development Agency, Innovation and Development Agency, etc. were established. As part of the administrative reforms, new electronic services have been introduced that allow citizens and businessmen to receive public services remotely without being in the state bodies in person. Administrative reforms of new Uzbekistan. In order to have a qualitative achievement in the public administration system in Uzbekistan, it is very important to understand the need to improve it, to carry out systematic work on increasing its flexibility, efficiency and transparency, and to implement administrative reforms in a qualitative and qualitative manner. the intended strategy of development of New Uzbekistan is impossible. In September 2017, the concept of improving the efficiency of the State Administration System and local government bodies was approved by

the President's decision . In November of last year, by the order of the head of our state, the republican commission to coordinate the development of the program of administrative reforms of New Uzbekistan in 2022-2023-and to develop proposals for determining the status of the administration, improving and optimizing its structures. working groups were formed. state units of state bodies, openness and public-private partnership in their activities, increasing personnel capacity, prevention of corruption, etc. They are entrusted with the task of ensuring mutually agreed and effective activity of state bodies; distribution of functions of ministries, state committees, committees, agencies, inspections, centers and other bodies in the field of implementation of state policy, implementation of control functions, provision of state services to individuals and legal entities; introduction of a system of specific indicators and target indicators; ensure the thorough development and implementation of legal documents on the foundations of state administration. Measures for the implementation of the administrative reform program will be rapidly developed. The "roadmap" should be submitted to the President for approval by March 1. I hope that these documents will be accepted in the process of preparing the concept of administrative reforms in priority directions, taking into account the suggestions and recommendations developed earlier by experts. I would like to draw the attention of software developers, specialists and experts to some of them. Increase functional, institutional efficiency and interdepartmental cooperation. The administrative reform should ensure the fundamental modernization of the functional and organizational structure of state administration, interdepartmental cooperation technologies, and also fundamentally improve the mechanism of strategic planning and development programs. It is necessary to form a full-fledged methodological, instructional and normative base. They require a clear and detailed definition of goals, tasks, means, as well as the procedure for the development, coordination, implementation and financing of the implementation of development programs. In addition, it requires careful regulation of the methodology and monitoring of program implementation and evaluation of the results of their implementation - determining the need for corrective measures or the development of programs at the next stage. The formation of a methodological, instructional and regulatory framework should be based on the results of the study of international standards and practices in the development and implementation of programs and projects. Optimizing the functional and organizational structures of state administration The state administration apparatus needs necessary and sufficient functions to fulfill the goals and tasks of state administration. How effectively these functions are implemented depends on the organizational structure of state bodies. They should be structured as economically as possible: the functions within the powers of the executive and management bodies should not be duplicated, redundant or obsolete in terms of the actual tasks of state policy . In addition, public administration functions must be properly provided with personnel, financial and material resources. Often there is a need to review the structure and redistribute functions or restructure organizational structures to take into account new priorities. It is also necessary to regularly assess the provision of personnel and financial and material resources to functions and structures. The structure and functions of state bodies are changing, but they are still not suitable for achieving new goals. During the transition period, major changes took place in the organizational structures of state administration in our

country. However, the functional bases of their activity have not been fundamentally revised in accordance with the new goals and objectives of the state policy and the objective requirements of the socio-political and economic reality. It can be seen that at the level of separate organizational structures of state administration (executive authorities and organizations) there was a place even during the previous reforms. Fragmentation, inconsistency and unsystematicity of structural and functional changes. Therefore, it is difficult to assess the effectiveness of the previous measures of administrative reform. An important strategic shortcoming of the public administration system is the lack of a permanent mechanism for structural and functional optimization. Therefore, the administrative reform should first of all solve the problems of organizing the study of the current state of affairs and the systematic management of changes. The essence of these requirements is that a modern state must be able to effectively organize the development of the economy and the entire society in accordance with its long-term goals in the rapidly changing world. Functional and organizational structures of state administration are necessary, first of all, in the field of economic development. the main problem is this line of administrative reforms - a holistic view of the current functional and organizational structures of state administration is not to go out. Such a holistic view can provide a complete functional analysis. About the reasons for the ineffectiveness of administrative reforms . The reason for this is that the actual distribution of functions may differ significantly from the normative one: in fact, one or another administrative body may perform several unusual or additional functions in addition to its main powers, which is explained by its suboptimal organization. due to scattered reforms that are not based on the management system, including a complete analysis of management functions and the provision of their structures. For example, in Uzbekistan, an experimental-functional analysis conducted on the basis of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population showed that 30% of the personnel resources of this ministry are regularly used to perform non-officially assigned, unusual tasks related to assistance. to the governorships . Also, a significant shortage of personnel was found due to the fact that the main tasks of the ministry were not performed efficiently enough. Later, taking into account these data, a decision was made to transfer the portfolio of functions of social protection of the population to the Ministry of Health. Another reason is that the process of reforming the economy and social sphere leads to the emergence of new tasks that are transformed into new functions. As a result, the volume of work has increased, and the employees of the administrative department, who have been dismissed, cannot cope with it. The higher authority must decide on increasing the number of employees and allocating additional funds, but these measures do not always lead to an improvement in the quality of public services, and in some cases negate the positive results of reorganization. It should be understood that functional analysis technology requires direct examination of state bodies and organizations using methods such as question-and-answer, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, along with in-depth study of the regulatory and legal framework. Only such a study allows to understand what the bodies, structural units and individual employees of this or that administrative unit actually do, how much time, labor and financial resources are spent to perform each function.

CONCLUSION

Thus, before making decisions on institutional and personnel reforms of administrative reforms, there should be a full-scale functional analysis of the entire public administration apparatus, how effectively public administration functions are distributed and implemented by public administration functions. creates a complete picture of various organizational structures of its apparatus. In order to carry out a high-quality systematic, systematic functional analysis of public administration and subsequent structural and functional optimization, it is necessary to create an organizational management structure in addition to a special office that can ensure the proper preparation and conduct of the functional analysis of the entire public. the several-year management system, as well as consistent purposeful implementation of the measures developed on the basis of it to optimize the functions and structures of state administration. It should be taken into account that the functional analysis is based on the analysis of the functions specified in the statute on the state body and the functions performed in practice even if they are not specified in the normative documents. The analysis should include the typification of functions, which allows for the identification of confusion between tasks and functions, as well as the identification of imbalances between functions. It is necessary to evaluate the results of optimization and improve the organizational and legal provision of new functions, structures, mechanisms and procedures of state administration.

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