

Structural Fundamentals Of Action Strategy

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Abstract: The article examines the scientific analysis of the Action Strategy as a complex system, its main elements and the presence of inter-elemental feedback in it. It also highlights the fact that the Action Strategy as a complex dynamic system incorporates structural changes in all aspects of the social system, including the transformation of science and education into epistemological and social necessity, its main tasks and elements, its role in social transformation. The constructive role of science and education transformations, the epistemological and social significance of increasing the cognition of social subjects have been studied epistemologically. This article analyzes the fact that development will lead to structural changes in the state and society, as well as in the socio-economic spheres as a result of structural reforms implemented under the Action Strategy.

Keywords: strategy, action strategy, complex system, change, transformation, element,

1. INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalization and social crises, the whole of humanity is going through a turning point. The process of large-scale radical reforms in independent Uzbekistan, especially President Sh. The Action Strategy for 2017-2021, developed and consistently implemented by Mirziyoyev, marked a new stage in the development of our society and raised the most important issues arising from it. These include, first of all, the essence of our society, the laws of its life and development, the study of events and processes in it. At the same time, the task of further development of our philosophical science, which effectively helps to determine the way to solve problems arising in the process of social development on a scientific basis, is of particular importance. This, in turn, requires the development and improvement of a new philosophical methodology that forms a system of methods and techniques in solving problems and tasks of modern

philosophical science, as each new period of social development, significant socio-spiritual changes occur in the development of philosophical methodology. requires improvement.

2. LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is first of all reflected in the works of President Sh. Mirziyoyev and his speeches at various events. In particular, the ideas, goals and objectives put forward in the strategy are set out in state programs for different years.

Legal (A.Saidov, R.Ruziev, M.Boltaboev), political (N.Juraev, N.Nazarov), philosophical issues of the strategy of actions (M.N.Abdullaeva, G.T.Mahmudova, G.G.Gaffarova, G.O.Jalalova, N.O.Safarova, A.A.Khuseinova, M.Niyazimbetov, B.S.Kodirov) were also studied. In particular, in such works as "Conceptual and philosophical methodology of analysis

and implementation of reforms in Uzbekistan", "Philosophical issues of prospects of education and science in Uzbekistan", "Scientific and theoretical concept of action strategy", the specifics of the strategy, scientific bases, important directions of the strategy, the essence and significance of the democratic reforms carried out within the framework of the strategy.

3. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Of course, in the current period of rapid development, only countries that rely on new ideas, new ideas and innovations are moving forward and developing. In this regard, "today we are moving on the path of innovative development aimed at radical renewal of all spheres of life of the state and society."

Indeed, structural changes are taking place in our republic today. It is known that the structure reflects the interrelationships and interactions between the elements of the system. Therefore, a change in the structure leads to a change in society as well. This article analyzes the fact that development will lead to structural changes in the state and society, as well as in the socio-economic spheres as a result of structural reforms implemented under the Action Strategy.

First of all, let's talk about the meaning of the word structure. Structure (Latin *structura* - structure) - the internal structure of the system, a unit, a set of stable, stable connections between the elements. Indeed, the concept of structure allows us to penetrate into the system (system) by classifying the internal structure, order of the system.

Scientific sources also describe it as "a structure - a set of stable connections between its parts, which ensures the integrity and originality of the object, that is, the preservation of basic properties under various external and internal changes."

By its very meaning, the term "structure (structure)" differs philosophically from

the word "structure" which means "internal structure, structure" in everyday speech and usually in a number of disciplines [1].

In the philosophical sense, an example of a structure can be a set of covalent bonds in a molecule (in the simplest sense, the structure of a molecule is understood to be what and how the atoms placed in space are made up of molecules). Another example is the cognitive structures (gestalt qualities) discovered in 1890 by the Austrian psychologist Christian Erenfels.

Structure, along with concept and substrate, is one of the aspects of reflecting something as a system. In this case, the structure assumes an intermediate position between the concept and the substrate, and the system model often considers the concept-structure and the structure-substrate relationship.

Pharaoh emphasizes that the properties of bodies depend on their structure. He knew that the reason that determined the properties of bodies was in the specificity of their structure and in the predominance of the original elements in their composition. His views influenced the worldview of Beruni, Ibn Sina and other thinkers. In particular, Beruni explains the nature of bodies by the gradual accumulation or separation of elements. "All of these are specific aspects that make up the essence of things, and their causes go back to simple elements, to the beginning of their combination and creation[2], writes the scientist.

According to Ibn Sina, structural changes are the basis of qualitative changes. He sees the difference between animate and inanimate nature at the level of the order of structural processes. Ibn Sina writes: "As the mixture improves and becomes more orderly, the bodies tend to absorb nutrients and first of all develop the ability to grow in them, for example, as in trees and grasses"[3]. Continuing the idea, "a mixture is more effective in life when it is more orderly than in plants[3], he says.

So structure is the relationship between the elements, the way the system is organized. A system, on the other hand, is a set of interconnected and interconnected elements and the relationships between them. The system expresses the interdependence of the elements and the unique principle of their organization, the structure is characterized by the internal structure of the system.

We will now begin an analysis of what the structural foundations of the Action Strategy are. First of all, before highlighting the structural changes that have taken place within the Action Strategy, let us briefly dwell on the content of the word strategy, i.e. the concept of strategy.

The concept of strategy is derived from the Greek word *stratēgia*, which means the art of command (*iskusstvo polkovodtsa*)[4]. That is, the science of war, in part, the science of command, a plan not based on military activity, the ability to achieve a complex goal in human activity in general, covering a certain period of time. The task of the strategy is to make efficient use of available resources to achieve the main goal. That is why "strategy is a system of searching, expression and development of doctrine, which ensures long-term success when implemented consistently and fully"[5].

Strategy is needed to win the war. However, this concept began to develop in the second half of the twentieth century, both methodologically and practically in the field of commerce, and then in the field of public administration. By the 21st century, the concept of strategy has expanded significantly. Indeed, the strategy includes the concept of the organization of governance aimed at predicting and overcoming crises in the world, in the economic, socio-political and other spheres of domestic life. Therefore, public strategy is represented in many concepts that are interrelated but have a distinct character.

It should be noted that the Action Strategy for the further development of the country in 2017-2021 includes five key priorities: state building, improvement of the judicial system, liberalization of the economy, accelerating the development of the social sphere and active foreign policy. Of course, "strategy is a real program of action for the renewal process. This document is currently being implemented"[6].

So what structural changes have taken place as part of the ongoing Action Strategy?

It is known that the basis of the development of the Republic is the idea of building a democratic and legal state, civil society. Therefore, taking into account the socio-economic changes taking place in our country and the rapid changes in the world, a strategy of action has been developed for the future development of our republic. It aims to radically change the relationship between government agencies and citizens. At the same time, "we always rely in our work on the strategic principles of implementing the" Uzbek model "of development and building a modern state"[7].

On the basis of the action plans of the Strategy, we are witnessing the ongoing socio-economic changes in our country and the changing position of our country in the international arena. The Action Strategy is based on the "Uzbek model" of development, and along with the implementation of its main ideas, it introduces new tasks and new opportunities. The algorithm of the strategy of actions is aimed at communicating with the people, with other countries in the process of protecting human interests. The direction of the action strategy plans is multi-vector and each is multifunctional.

The implementation of the Action Strategy for 2017-2021 also includes five priorities for the country's development. That is, improving the building of the state and society; ensuring the rule of law and

further reform of the judicial system; further development and liberalization of the economy; development of the social sphere; ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, pursuing a well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy[8].

So, from a philosophical point of view, the Action Strategy for the development of Uzbekistan reflects the idea of systemicity. It is known that the understanding of complexity is based on the concepts of interdependence, structure, system. A system is a whole made up of many interconnected elements. If any of the system elements are removed, a change will occur in the system. The behavior of a system is determined by its structure. A change in the structure of the system leads to a change in the system. The system has a unique feature that is not present in the elements[9]. In addition, the system has the following characteristics: the linear behavior of the system is determined not by the properties of its elements, but by the composition of the interrelationships between them, the interdependence. For example, the condition of the crystal lattice of carbon causes it to be in the form of graphite, diamond, carbide. The properties of the system are the properties of integrity. Not system elements.

The system has a dynamic complexity, which is due to the different positions and interrelationships of the elements in the system. Maintains stability through connections between system elements. The system is in feedback from the external environment. There will be a goal in every system. This goal can simply be in the form of self-preservation, sustainability, or serving a functionally higher hierarchical system.

In particular, the first leaders not only sit in the cabinet, but also go to the places and deal with practical solutions to the most pressing problems that bother the population. In this sense, "2017 was the year of the creation of a new system of close communication with the people, the

effective solution of their concerns and problems [10]. In particular, the fact that the People's Receptions and Virtual Receptions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which are the basis of this system, have positively resolved the problems that many people have not solved for years shows that they are implemented in Uzbekistan. In fact, these receptions, as a kind of democratic institution for dealing with citizens' appeals, provided an opportunity to quickly eliminate the mistakes and shortcomings in practice.

It should be noted that the State Program for the implementation of the Action Strategy on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 in the "Year of dialogue with the people and the interests of man" was adopted. This means that the relationship between the state and the people must change the relationship between them, that is, the people must serve our people, not government agencies. At the same time, it requires constant interaction between the state and society.

It is known that the "Action Strategy Program for the further development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" also envisages further structural changes in our society. Because this program includes eleven directions for 2017. That is, the interrelationships between the elements of the system increase even more.

In particular, the announcement of 2017 as the "Year of dialogue with the people and the interests of man" is an important factor in strengthening the changes in the structure of our society. Because if we consider our society as a complex system, the interaction between man, the state, society, which are its elements, will further strengthen the existing connections and influences between these elements. Indeed, interaction further strengthens interconnectedness and increases the interaction and activism of citizens, society and the state in our society.

At the same time, it is necessary to determine the future of society, to eliminate systems and institutions that do not correspond to the level of social development, to identify a new state of society and to develop ways of development. The criteria for these processes are: the effectiveness of social institutions, the structure of social groups, and the quality of the human factor. The task of "significantly strengthening the material and technical base of scientific institutions at the level and in accordance with the requirements of advanced foreign centers", we believe, will be an important factor in improving the efficiency of social institutions, the structure of social groups and human capacity.

This year, structural changes have also been introduced in the system of state power. In particular, the role and significance of the representative bodies elected by the people - the parliament, the councils of people's deputies in the socio-political life of our country have changed radically. We can see this only when the councils of people's deputies are established at the district level in Tashkent. This gave the people of Tashkent the opportunity to participate in the management of districts through their representatives (through deputies).

It should also be noted that structural changes in the judiciary are also yielding positive results. In particular, the practice of a single court (merger of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Economic Court), the appointment of judges indefinitely and the introduction of administrative courts, the practice of taking into account public opinion. In particular, the introduction of a mobile trial system has created a feedback loop between the public and the judiciary. This, on the one hand, gave people the opportunity to solve their problems on the spot, and on the other hand, to get acquainted with the judiciary from the life of the people, from their concerns.

Indeed, within the framework of the action strategy, structural changes are taking

place in all areas of our country. One such structural change is the establishment of the Ministry of Preschool Education in the social sphere. The main tasks of this new ministry are to gradually cover all children in preschool education, to create a network of competing governmental and non-governmental MTCs in the country, to introduce into practice alternative forms of preschool education and child rearing[11]. Of course, the introduction of such a new system has created an opportunity for the people, especially mothers and women living in rural areas, to send their children to kindergarten. The question naturally arises as to whether there were no kindergartens in the villages. There were no kindergartens, but not everywhere. Conditions in their barns were not in demand. As a result of the introduction of the new system, the reforms carried out within this system, new kindergartens have been built in all regions of the country and they are equipped in accordance with modern requirements, providing qualified educators and specialists with new methods. Even private kindergartens and home gardens were allowed to be established and operated. As a result of the implementation of such huge reforms in the field of preschool education, the child is ready for school on the basis of a healthy lifestyle in kindergarten, and the conditions are created for the child's consciousness and outlook to be high. Indeed, through the establishment of state and non-state MTCs, as well as the introduction of alternative forms of preschool education, children are fully covered in preschool education.

2018 has been named the Year of Active Entrepreneurship, Support of Innovative Ideas and Technologies in our country. This year's program also includes reforms in key areas of the Action Strategy. Why now the focus is on active entrepreneurship, innovative ideas? This is because when an entrepreneur is active, he creates new jobs, not only feeds himself and his family, but also benefits the whole

society. Therefore, this year such programs as "Every family is an entrepreneur", "Youth is our future" were developed and implemented. In particular, within the framework of the program "about 2 trillion soums were allocated and more than 2,600 business projects were implemented in the field"[12].

In particular, industry, agriculture, capital construction, transport-Structural work was also carried out in the field of communications, service and maintenance. In particular, the programs "Every family is an entrepreneur", "Prosperous neighborhood", "Prosperous village" were implemented. Systematic work has also been carried out in the development of science, education, culture and arts, sports, international relations and active foreign policy, as well as in the Armed Forces. It should be noted that the joint investments of the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Islamic and Asian Development Banks, and other international financial institutions for the implementation of such systematic work amounted to \$ 8.5 billion. In particular, this year "456 projects worth \$ 23 billion have been implemented due to foreign investment [12. 8]. Of course, the introduction of such investments and their focus on the development of various sectors is yielding positive results. Countries pursuing such an active investment policy will achieve sustainable growth of their economies. Along with investment, new technologies, best practices, highly qualified specialists will come to various industries and sectors, regions, and entrepreneurship will develop. In the program of the year 2019, entitled "Year of Active Investment and Social Development", systemic reforms in the main areas of the strategy were continued. Indeed, this year has seen the rapid development of the economy through the active attraction of investment and the launch of new production facilities. As a result of positive changes in the economy, it has become possible to systematically

address the accumulated problems in the social sphere.

This year, systematic work on the development of the social sphere, especially in the education system, has been carried out on a larger scale. In particular, 4 schools of the President and 3 schools of creativity have been launched in a completely new content and form. For the development of higher education, 19 new universities have been opened this year, including branches of 9 prestigious foreign universities. In cooperation with leading foreign universities, training on 141 joint educational programs has been launched[13].

As a result of systemic reforms in the social sphere, the procedure for full payment of pensions to working pensioners has been introduced. The amount of benefits for the population in need and in need of social assistance has been doubled.

As a result of the elections held in 2019 on the principle of "New Uzbekistan - new elections", a new political environment has emerged in the country.

In the program of the year 2020, entitled "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Development of the Digital Economy" in our country, systemic reforms in the main areas of the Action Strategy have been continued. In accordance with the State Program established this year, a large-scale work has been carried out on the priority development and reform of all spheres to build a new Uzbekistan. In particular, reforms have been carried out to increase the coverage of preschool children to 60%. As a result, for the first time in our country, a system of preparing 6-year-old children for school has been introduced.

It should be noted that this year's pandemic has caused unexpected anxiety and complex problems for our people, as well as for all mankind. Natural and man-made disasters in Bukhara and Sardoba also had a significant impact on the economy and development of the country. However, systematic work has also been done to

prevent such negative effects. In particular, from the first days of the pandemic, the entire management system and all medical facilities were put into emergency mode. As a result, in a short period of time in the city of Tashkent and the regions were established medical facilities for all 30,000 beds with all the conditions. They were provided with the necessary medicines, protection and the most modern diagnostic tools. More than 200,000 medical workers, including 150 foreign doctors and specialists, were involved in the fight against the pandemic. At the same time, the state has taken comprehensive measures worth 82 trillion soums to mitigate and eliminate the consequences of the pandemic. In particular, the Anti-Crisis Fund has been established, and more than 16 trillion soums have been allocated from the budget for measures to combat the coronavirus and support the population and businesses.

As a result of systemic reforms in 2020, there was a radical change in the social protection of the population. First of all, for the first time acknowledging the existence of poverty among certain segments of the population, extensive work has been done to reduce it. In all districts and cities, in every mahalla, a completely new system of targeted work with needy families, women and youth has been introduced - the "iron notebook". In a short period of time, 527,000 people were employed through this system. In addition, 500,000 citizens have legally started working due to the provision of tax benefits for the self-employed population and the abolition of many restrictions.

Of course, such structural work can be observed in other areas as well. For example, a new direction in the social support of the rural population - the allocation of 300 billion soums of soft loans and subsidies to farmers and landowners, the establishment of "IT parks" in the regions, improving centralized drinking water supply and clean drinking water, Introduce the

practice of admission of girls from needy families to higher education institutions on the basis of special state grants, disclosure of indicators in 20 areas of public and social administration, the judiciary, liberalization of criminal penalties, judicial independence, open and pragmatic foreign policy active conduct, etc. It should be noted that within the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the country for 2017-2021, about 300 laws and more than 4,000 resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been adopted over the past period. They carried out systematic work to ensure human rights, strengthen the accountability and transparency of government agencies and increase the role of civil society institutions, the media, the political activity of the population and public associations. At the same time, effective measures have been taken to reform the national economy, liberalize foreign trade, tax and financial policies, support entrepreneurship and ensure the inviolability of private property, organize deep processing of agricultural products and ensure the rapid development of regions. Strengthening social protection and reducing poverty has been identified as a priority of public policy, and the provision of the population with new jobs and a guaranteed source of income, qualified medical and educational services, decent living conditions has reached a qualitatively new level. Of course, as a result of the last five years of reforms, the necessary political, legal, socio-economic and scientific-educational foundations for the establishment of a new Uzbekistan have been created in our country.

4. CONCLUSION

Thus, the implementation of the Action Strategy is a step towards reforming and modernizing the country, building a democratic state based on a developed market economy, a strong civil society, the rule of law, security and law and order, inviolability of state borders, interethnic

harmony and religious tolerance. gives new strength to their actions. In general, as a result of large-scale reforms in our country, changes in the country are reflected in the life and daily life of our people. At the same time, all systemic reforms are aimed at developing human capital in our country. Also, the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 was developed on the basis of the principle "From the Action Strategy - to the Development Strategy". In this new development strategy [] also to build a people's state by enhancing human dignity and further developing a free civil society; to make the principles of justice and the rule of law the most basic and necessary condition for development in our country; accelerated development of the national economy and ensuring high growth rates; pursuing a fair social policy, development of human capital; ensuring spiritual development and bringing the industry to a new level; approach to global problems based on national interests; strengthening the security and defense potential of our country, pursuing an open, pragmatic and active foreign policy.

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