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## The State Authority System of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its Organization

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**Abstract:** *in this article, the organizational structure of administrative management, the principles of formation of organizational structures of administrative management and the requirements for them, the forms of communication in the organizational structures of administrative management, the distribution of duties and tasks by activity in administrative management, the content of management efficiency and the factors affecting it, the assessment of administrative management efficiency and the impact of efficiency on economic stability, administrative reforms to increase the efficiency of administrative management, and its functions (activities) representing the implementation of the administrative management process. and issues related to technology are covered.*

**Keywords:** *referendum, democratic state, social strata, humanitarianism, administrative-territorial structure, human rights, authorities, voters, power branches.*

In the theory and practice of the science of administrative management, the study and analysis of the state power system and its organization, which is the highest subject of the country's administrative management system, is of great importance. We consider it expedient to make a comparative analysis of these categories in terms of both the content and the theoretical basis in terms of research goals and objectives.<sup>1</sup>

This section deals with the administrative-territorial structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the state socio-political system, the country's management system and the complex of knowledge and accumulated experience. The main goal and task of this section is to shed light on the reforms implemented in the spheres of state building, organization of central and local government systems, and the accumulated experiences during this short period of our country's independence.

The administrative-territorial structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as defined in Article 3 of the Constitution, "The Republic of Uzbekistan defines its national-state and administrative-territorial

<sup>1</sup> Usmonjon o'g, A. U. B., & Nodirjonovich, S. S. (2021). THE ECONOMIC MECHANISMS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, 2(05), 427-431.

structure, the system of state power and management bodies, implements its internal and external policy. "The state border and territory of Uzbekistan are inviolable and indivisible." When a person experiences these feelings, he evaluates other people's behavior or mental characteristics and his own behavior based on a certain morality, that is, a set of social morals and norms.<sup>2</sup>

The Republic of Uzbekistan is a country located between the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers, the largest waterways in Central Asia, and its territory is 448.97 thousand square kilometers. This is more than the UK, Belgium, Denmark, Austria and Switzerland combined. Information about the administrative-territorial structure of Uzbekistan is presented in Figure 1.

Uzbekistan, which occupies an important place in the Central Asian region, is a country connecting East and West, North and South, from ancient times, now and in the future. The country has unique climatic conditions, wealth, labor and scientific and technical capabilities.

Uzbekistan is a country with all the historical, political-geographical, socio-economic and cultural-spiritual conditions necessary for state independence, sovereignty and freedom.

### **Administrative-territorial structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan.**

The length of the common border of the Republic of Uzbekistan is 6221 km. The length of the state border with Afghanistan is 137 km, with Kazakhstan - 2203 km, with Kyrgyzstan - 1099 km, with Tajikistan - 1161 km, with Turkmenistan - 1621 km. Along with Liechtenstein, Uzbekistan will be one of the two countries in the world that must pass through the territory of two countries to enter the world water basin.

**The population of Uzbekistan** is 3.6 million. close to the person. ( based on 2021 data)

**The capital** is the city of Tashkent.

### **Within the Republic of Uzbekistan:**

Republic of Karakalpakstan, 12 regions, 119 cities, 115 towns, 18 urban districts, 159 districts, 1085 urban settlements, 11017 rural settlements.

The country's economic potential is increasing year by year, more than 2,700 deposits of various mineral resources have been identified. More than 100 of these are involved in production. Proven reserves in more than 900 discovered deposits amount to 970 billion. Estimated in US dollars. At the same time, it should be noted that the potential of the total mineral resources is more than 3.3 trillion US dollars.

155 promising strategic resources such as oil and gas condensate, natural gas, more than 40 precious metals, 40 non-ferrous rare and radioactive metals, and 15 promising mining chemical raw materials have been searched. Team mood-a complex of emotions that arise in team members in relation to this or that phenomenon, team mood has a huge power of influence, which is the motive for the behavior and activity of military personnel. While some types of Team mood (passion, confidence in success, high spirits) are factors in its success, others (bad mood, distrust of one's own strength, boredom, sadness and dissatisfaction), on the contrary, reduce the capabilities of the team.<sup>3</sup>

5.5 billion in the Republic every year. underground resources equal to USD 6-7 billion are being mined. new reserves are increasing in dollar terms.

<sup>2</sup> Baxodir o'g, G. I. F., & Abdullo o'g'li, M. I. (2022). SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONALITY EMOTION. Vital Annex: International Journal of Novel Research in Advanced Sciences, 1(3), 1-12.

<sup>3</sup> Said o'g'li, S. S., & Abdurasul o'g'li, R. S. (2022). Psychological View of the Military Community. Pioneer: Journal of Advanced Research and Scientific Progress, 1(2), 5-12.

In terms of gold reserves, Uzbekistan ranks 4th in the world, in terms of gold mining, it ranks 7th, and in terms of uranium reserves, it ranks 7th-8th.

Discovered gas reserves are almost 2 trillion cubic meters, coal reserves are 2 billion. is a ton. There are more than 160 oil fields.

The discovered reserves will satisfy the Republic's needs for natural gas for more than 35 years, and for oil for 30 years.

Uzbekistan 2 bln. It has a large coal reserve equal to tons and ranks 2nd in Central Asia.

Uzbekistan has large sought-after reserves of precious metals - copper, lead, spirit, tungsten and others. Existing mines and similar metals can supply the metal industry for 40-50 years, and the spirit and lead industry for more than 100 years. Today, Uzbekistan is one of the largest producers and suppliers of cotton in the world market. The republic ranks 4th in terms of cotton fiber production and 2nd in terms of export.

The republic ranks first among the CIS countries in terms of production of fruit and vegetable products.

One of the main assets that the people of Uzbekistan are reviving and presenting to the world is the rich and priceless cultural and spiritual heritage of our great ancestors. Uzbek scientists, thinkers, writers make a great contribution to the development of world civilization. Their ideas are imbued with the spirit of humanity, patience, and good neighborliness, and at the turn of centuries and millennia, they are of great importance in eliminating extremism, terrorism, and conflicts that surround many continents of the globe. is doing. There are a number of effective ways to manage conflict situations. They can be divided into the following large group.<sup>4</sup>

The nature of Uzbekistan is generous, colorful and rich, the number of unique monuments of ancient culture located in its territory is more than 4 thousand. Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, Kokand, Termiz are famous all over the world as international travel centers. More than 4 million tourists visit our republic every year.

Many measures are being taken to establish a democratic legal state, civil society, state power and socio-political system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It can be concluded that the foundations of a new democratic political system will be created in the course of the reforms. This system is built on the basis of the diversity of ideologies and opinions of political organizations, and ensures broad participation of citizens in the administrative management of the state and society. This is consistent with democratic principles. Some types of psychotherapy can help a person learn what defense mechanisms they are using, how effective they are, and how to use less primitive and more effective mechanisms in the future.<sup>5</sup>

After gaining independence, the issue of great strategic importance for the Republic of Uzbekistan - the issue of determining its new statehood and the main and main principles of its implementation - remains transverse.

In accordance with the world experience, the historical experience of the nation and its own characteristics, it was stopped: the authoritarian administration method and the administrative command system that defined the state and social life system during the former union were completely abandoned, and Uzbekistan became a democratic, legal state and is on the way to build a civil society. The ten-year experience of state and socio-political development in the country confirms that the republic is committed

<sup>4</sup> Dilmurod o'g'li, Q. B., & Usmon o'g'li, M. R. (2022). Conflict and Stress Management. *Nexus: Journal of Advances Studies of Engineering Science*, 1(3), 10-15.

<sup>5</sup> Furqat o'g'li, M. T. (2022). THE MECHANISM OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PROTECTION IN A PERSON. *Vital Annex: International Journal of Novel Research in Advanced Sciences*, 1(3), 13-19.

to the internationally recognized cultural standards of socio-political life, democratic and legal principles, taking into account the traditions and characteristics of its people. In the first situation, the psychological properties of the subject's behavior appear as the initial and final conditions of the explanation, and in the second - external and operational conditions. In the first situation, we talk about motives, needs, goals, wishes, interests, etc., and in the second - about incentives arising from the situation. Sometimes all factors that determine human behavior from the inside are called personality dispositions. Accordingly, dispositional and situational motivations are spoken of as internal and external analogs of behavior determination. That is why the desired action of a person is considered as twofold: dispositional and situational determination.<sup>6</sup>

When it comes to **democracy, this concept has a centuries-old history as the main principle of state building, and** the democratic norms of organizing social life have appeared in many times and have become the main and leading principles in many developed countries of the world. we can reach

Each nation that has reached the future chooses one or another type of state building depending on its specific political, socio-economic and other conditions, historical traditions, and spiritual and moral values. Therefore, the state building of each country and nation will have its own and different characteristics. Nevertheless, there are several important internationally recognized principles that represent the main features of a cultural, democratic state at the current stage of human historical development. These include:

**First**, the state is a necessary reality and the main condition for organizing life on a fair and legal basis. In this respect, the scientific concept of the state, which is fundamentally different from Marxism and anarchism, does not arise from its weakness, death or destruction, but rather from the nature of its development, improvement, and ensuring the effectiveness of its activities. There is a specific basis for the division of group members with "conflict-of-regulation relations" related to the hierarchy within an unregulated group. These are, for example, the time spent in a group, age, gender, place of residence before entering a social organization, etc. In this case, the object of —relations contrary to the charter” is a person who does not accept the existing hierarchy or does not achieve informal status in the group, allowing him to take an equal position with the rest of the group.<sup>7</sup>

**Secondly**, the state is not only a necessary objective reality, it is also a need of society, a certain value for all its members. Centuries-old experience of history and present-day experiences clearly show that the weakness and powerlessness of state power in most cases leads to tragic events.

**Thirdly**, a democratic state is needed to serve the interests of the whole society, not some social strata, groups and classes.

**Fourthly**, the democratic state improves its rights, working methods and mechanisms and regularly develops in the way of getting closer to the civil society.

**Fifth**, the task of a democratic state is to guarantee the freedoms and rights of people and citizens.

World experience testifies that at the current stage of human development, the highest, cultural form of state building is democracy, and it is based on the following basic principles:

- free will and will of the people;
- of citizens equal to legality ;

<sup>6</sup> Diyorbek O'tkir o'g, A. (2022). Personal Activity and Motivation. *Pioneer: Journal of Advanced Research and Scientific Progress*, 1(2), 13-22.

<sup>7</sup> Olimjon o'g'li, O. O., & Shuxrat o'g'li, Z. I. (2022). The Main Features and Signs of “Relations Contrary to the Charter”(On the Example of Russian Experience). *Web of Scholars: Multidimensional Research Journal*, 1(5), 17-21.

- a person of rights priority ;
- power bodies elected to put
- their to voters submission ;
- appointment the way with formed state bodies by choosing to be placed organs in front account to give responsibility ;
- power networks distributed .

Above this such as principles Uzbekistan Republic of in the Constitution sure expressed being legal without strengthened .

Har one the law and another normative to documents without deviating action just to do society too much except arbitrariness and from anarchy , bureaucratic from nausea protection to do and to authoritarianism opposite - opposite standing can \_ Our laws cover all fundamental changes implemented in Uzbekistan during the years of independence.

Law enforcement mechanisms rely on a system of democratic legal bodies and services, making extensive use of methods such as clarification, consultation, verification and warning. Every country should be able and ready to protect itself against any attempt to change the Constitution and laws by force. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "Uzbekistan is a sovereign democratic Republic" (Article 1).

State people express your will reach , his to the benefits service does \_ State organs and official persons society and citizens in front responsible persons ( Article 2) .

People state of the authorities suddenly - one is the source . Uzbekistan in the Republic state authority people interests looking forward to and Uzbekistan Republic Constitution and his based on acceptance done laws authority gave offices by done is increased (Article 7) . Strict stratification within the group is associated with the conditions for the existence of closed communities: firstly, the group is faced with the need to solve most of the problems that arise with its resources, and secondly, the group is deprived of the opportunity to redirect. negative emotional stress accumulated from the outside.<sup>8</sup>

That 's it means that the people , that is According to Article 8 of the Constitution of nationality strictly \_ look him organize which Uzbekistan Republic citizens of the country social life and of the state the most important \_ issues directly will take . \_ People h ohish - of will such directly \_ \_ expression is a referendum .

Uzbekistan Republic Article 9 of the Constitution says so it is said : " Society and state of life the most important issues people to the discussion present is done , general will be put to the vote ( referendum ) . Holding a referendum procedure i the law with is determined .

This is **the referendum** of the people directly , directly \_ \_ h drop is the will . However , absolutely doubt - doubt no , the state and social of life all issues holding a referendum on possible not \_

### 3. State power system of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its organization

In our country, multidisciplinary bodies have been established to manage socio-economic systems. They are republic scale higher competent organs is the composition of the following consists of ;

Power \_ the law producer , performance doer and court to the authority division of our constitution In Article 11 , own powers within independent and free activity show , and this of power one organ at your

<sup>8</sup> Ravshanjon o'g', J. R. M., & Rustam o'g'li, S. U. (2022). Socio-Psychological Reasons for the Origin of "Relations Contrary to the Charter". *Web of Scholars: Multidimensional Research Journal*, 1(5), 22-28.



disposal too much except powers incarnate that it won't be provides their \_ people and the law in front of rights sure distributed to give service does \_

State in management To the president separately powers given of management \_ the most high on the step President standing Article 89 of the Constitution showing passed .

### **Uzbekistan Republic President the following to powers has :**

- 1) is the guarantor of the observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens, the Constitution and laws;
- 2) protects the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, takes necessary measures in connection with the implementation of decisions on issues of nation-state structure;
- 3) Country inside and international in relationships Uzbekistan Republic on behalf the work sees \_
- 4) Negotiations take goes and Uzbekistan Republic of contract and deals signs , republic by Created to contracts , deals and his obligations compliance to be done provides ; These are just a few advantages of the digital economy. The development of the digital economy has a positive effect on our daily life, provides many additional opportunities for the average user, and can also ensure the growth and development of the market.<sup>9</sup>
- 5) Own in the presence of from accreditation past diplomatic and another of representatives trust and call labels acceptance does ;
- 6) submits candidates to the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the appointment of diplomatic and other representatives of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign countries;
- 7) has the right to apply to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the most important issues of the implementation of its internal and foreign policy;
- 8) ensures the joint operation of the republic's supreme authority and administrative bodies; creates and terminates ministries, state committees and other bodies of state administration according to the submission of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and then submits decrees on these issues for approval by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 9) submits a candidate to the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for election to the position of Senate Chairman;
- 10) submits the candidate of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan for consideration and approval by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and upon his resignation, when the vote of no confidence expressed against the Prime Minister is accepted by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, or in accordance with the law relieves him from his position in other cases provided for;
- 11) approves and dismisses members of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan according to the submission of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan after approval by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 12) appoints and dismisses the Chief Prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Chairman of the Accounts Chamber, and then submits these issues to the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for approval;
- 13) To the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the chairman and judges of the Constitutional Court, the chairman and judges of the Supreme Court, the chairman and judges of the

<sup>9</sup> Usmonjon o'g, A. U. B., & Obidjon o'g'li, A. O. (2023). Content, Positive and Negative Characteristics of the Digital Economy. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS DIPLOMACY AND ECONOMY, 2(5), 230-235.

Supreme Economic Court, the chairman of the board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan presents candidates for the position of chairman;

14) appoints and dismisses judges of regional, inter-district, district, city, military and economic courts;

15) Appoints and dismisses regional hokims and Tashkent city hokims in accordance with the law on the recommendation of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The President has the right to dismiss district and city mayors who have violated the Constitution, laws, or committed acts that tarnish their honor and dignity; Upon completion of the search work, the author analyzed selective publications that touch upon both the problems of conceptualizing the digital economy as a complex socio-economic phenomenon and its differences from other concepts and categories, and applied aspects of the digital economy, including the introduction of appropriate technologies.<sup>10</sup>

16) suspends and cancels documents adopted by republican state administration bodies and governors in cases where they do not comply with the norms of legal documents; has the right to chair the meetings of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

17) signs and promulgates the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan; he has the right to attach his objections to the law and return it to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for repeated discussion and voting;

18) declares a state of war in the event of an attack on the Republic of Uzbekistan or in the event of the need to fulfill the contractual obligations of the organization in order to defend each other from aggression, and submits the decision to the approval of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan within three days;

19) in the event of an emergency situation (a real external threat, public riots, a major disaster, a natural disaster, epidemics), with a view to ensuring the safety of citizens, imposes a state of emergency on the entire territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan or in some of its areas, and implements his decision three submits it for approval by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan within a day. The conditions and procedure for introducing a state of emergency are determined by law;

20) is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, appoints and relieves the Supreme Commanders of the Armed Forces, confers high military titles;

21) awards orders, medals and labels of the Republic of Uzbekistan, awards qualifications and honorary titles of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

22) resolves issues related to citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan and political asylum;

23) makes a submission to the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the acceptance of amnesty documents and pardons persons sentenced by the courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

24) appoints and dismisses the chairman of the National Security Service, and then submits his decrees on these issues to the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for approval;

25) exercises other powers provided for by this Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The President has no right to delegate the performance of his powers to state agencies or officials. In the light of all these trends, the concepts of "digital economy" and "knowledge economy" are becoming inseparable. Science and the new knowledge it produces are the central core on which almost all aspects

<sup>10</sup> Абдуллаева, М. (2020). Теоретические аспекты определения, развития цифровой экономики и её зарождение в Республике Узбекистан. in Library, 20(3), 21-27.

of the modern economy are "strung", based on the scientific and technological paradigm - general principles and standards of development based on innovative sources of growth associated primarily with the use of breakthrough results of fundamental and applied research. This paradigm includes the widespread use of the most modern methods and technologies for research and development, including on a digital basis.<sup>11</sup>

Oliy Majlis, its structure is unique. As defined in the Constitution, the Oliy Majlis is the supreme representative body, exercises legislative power, and consists of deputies elected for five years on the basis of multi-party constituencies. Parliament work organize reach for High Assembly under the leadership of High Assembly Council organize done \_ Position according to his to the composition chairman deputies , Oliy Assembly committees and commissions chairmen , block and fractions representatives enters \_

High of the assembly powers Uzbekistan Republic Detailed in Article 78 of the Constitution illuminated .

On January 27 , 2002 being past Universal in the referendum Uzbekistan Republic High Assembly two Chambered parliament to the system pass our people by full supported . Referendum results according to second call Uzbekistan Republic High In the 10th session of the Majlis " Uzbekistan Republic High of the meeting Senate about". and " Uzbekistan Republic High of the meeting Legislation chamber about". Constitutional laws acceptance done \_

Uzbekistan Republic **High Assembly Senate** (top palace) territorial representation chamber is considered Members of the Senate (Senators) of the Republic of Karakalpakstan by secret voting from among these deputies at the relevant additional meetings of the representatives of the Dzhokorg Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional, district and city state power representative bodies. They are elected from the city of Tashkent in equal numbers - from six people. Among the terminological predilections that have developed in science, despite all the imagery of concepts: hidden, underground, informal, illegal economy, the term "shadow economy" still remains popular, which is one of the most significant and relevant topics of our time.<sup>12</sup>

Sixteen members of the Senate are among the most prestigious citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have great practical experience in the fields of science, art, literature, production, and other branches of state and community activity. Appointed by the President. The work of the Senate is based on the activity of senators who gather in plenary sessions and in the meetings of its committees. The term of office of the Senate is five years. A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan who has reached twenty-five years of age on the election day and has lived in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan for at least five years can be a member of the Senate.

**Legislation chamber** - Uzbekistan Republic High It is the lower chamber of Majlis. The Legislative Chamber will consist of one hundred and fifty deputies elected on the basis of multi-party constituencies. Legislation of the ward work all Deputies are professional, permanent activity to show is based on The term of office of the Legislative Chamber is five years.

A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan who has turned twenty-five years old on the day of the election and has lived in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan for at least five years can be a deputy of the Legislative Chamber.

The absolute and joint powers of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Legislative Chamber are detailed in the above Constitutional Laws.

<sup>11</sup> Абдуллаева, М. (2020). Дистанционное обучение: мировая практика, достижения, риски, перспективы. in Library, 20(4), 231-235.

<sup>12</sup> Абдуллаева, М. (2021). Теневая экономика, её влияние на экономическую систему. in Library, 21(4), 86-101.



The prime minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the supreme executive body of the state power of Uzbekistan and is also the chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers. The Cabinet of Ministers produces decisions and orders that all bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, officials and citizens in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan are obliged to comply with in accordance with the established laws.

**the judiciary** of the Republic of Uzbekistan operates independently of legislative executive authorities, political parties, and other public associations.

Local state power is the Councils of People's Deputies headed by governors in regions, districts and cities (except for cities subordinate to the district, as well as districts that are part of the city), and are the representative bodies of the government.

Decisions made by higher bodies within the scope of their authority are binding for lower bodies to execute. The term of office of Councils of People's Deputies and governors is five years. The Ministry of Innovative Development was created, the main the directions of which are: the introduction of innovations in state and public construction; in the sector of the economy; Agriculture; social development; system of environmental protection and nature management; initiation, coordination and stimulation introduction of advanced technologies.<sup>13</sup>

Regional governors and the mayor of Tashkent are appointed and dismissed by the President and approved by the relevant Council of People's Deputies. District and city mayors are confirmed and dismissed by the relevant regional governor and approved by the relevant Council of People's Deputies.

Citizens' assemblies in towns, villages and villages, as well as in their constituent neighborhoods and urban neighborhoods are self-governing bodies that elect a chairman (elder) and his advisors for a term of 2 and a half years. The Management textbook published in 2002 by M. Sharifkho'jaev and Yo. Abdullaev was used to explain this issue.

The administrative-territorial structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the state socio-political system and the system of the country's management and the complex of knowledge and accumulated experiences are discussed. The main goal and task of this section is to shed light on the reforms implemented in the spheres of state building, organization of central and local government systems, and the accumulated experiences during this short period of our country's independence.

## Summary

In conclusion, it should be said that Uzbekistan, which occupies an important place in the Central Asian region, is a country connecting East and West, North and South, from ancient times, now and in the future. The country has unique climatic conditions, wealth, labor and scientific and technical capabilities. When it comes to democracy, this concept as the main principle of state formation has a centuries-old history, and the democratic standards of organizing social life have appeared in many times and have become the main and leading principles in many developed countries of the world. we can reach

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<sup>13</sup> Абдуллаева, М. (2021). Роль государства в управлении инновационными процессами: международная практика, опыт Республики Узбекистан. in *Library*, 21(1), 14–17.

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