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**ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE REDUCTION OF  
STATE GOVERNANCE IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE**

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*Abstract: this scientific work analyzes the state of state regulation of the economic sphere. The author cites the legislative base of Uzbekistan regulating this area. In this work, the author argues that the presence of the state should be minimal in the economic sphere and gives the corresponding opinions of scientists and substantiates them with his opinion.*

*Keywords: regulation, government, legal basis, strategy, economic rights, economic management, national economy, rule of law.*

Currently, in Uzbekistan, in the conditions of market relations, special attention is paid to methods for developing the economy, technical and technological renewal of production. After the country gained state independence, fundamental changes took place in its social and political life [1]. During this period, the country adopted a number of legislative acts regulating relations in the field of market economy. The fundamental foundations of market relations were enshrined in the Constitution (Articles 53, 54, 55) of the Republic of Uzbekistan and found their further development in other legislative acts that were adopted in our country during the years of independence. Such legislative acts include: Civil, Land, Tax and Customs Codes of the Republic of Uzbekistan, laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On denationalization and privatization", "On banks and banking activities", "On foreign investments", "On guarantees and measures to protect the rights of foreign investors", "On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity", "On a private enterprise", "On currency regulation", "On foreign economic activity", "On farming", Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On measures to dramatically increase the share and importance of the private sector in the economy of Uzbekistan", "On additional measures for the effective use of state property" and a number of other regulatory legal acts.

In general, the process of lawmaking sufficiently reflects the trends in the development of the republic's economic complex and contains significant positive experience [2]. At the same time, it should be noted that "an objective assessment of the path traveled and the accumulated experience, the analysis of the achieved milestones over the past years of independence convincingly prove the correctness of our chosen model of evolutionary, phased, gradual development of the country and the need to further follow this path" [3].

The progressive development of market relations and the emergence of new, previously not considered, issues make it urgent to revise our ideas about the relationship between law and economics, the methods of influence of state legal regulation on the economy, the functions of law, the essence and principles of building a unified system of legal regulation of market relations [4].

The relevance of this research topic is due to the fact that the process of formation of the rule of law and civil society is directly related to measures taken in order to further improve the legal framework of economic reforms, taking into account certain innovations that were not known when drafting the legal framework, as well as with the

addition or changing the legal framework based on the improvement of theoretical concepts. An important component of the legal framework for the formation of civil society and the rule of law is the norms of legislation that guarantee the basic economic and social rights of citizens. From this I would like to conclude that there is a correlation between the state and the economy, since they are not only antipodes, but, on the contrary, are two components of a single democratic process, i.e. improvement and exit of the state to a more perfect level leads to an improvement in the state of the economy, and vice versa, an improvement in the economy leads to the development of the state. It is also impossible not to notice that free enterprise, free exchange of goods and services, free sale of one's own intellect and working hands require state regulation, but very, very careful, restrained and moderate [5].

The relevance of further research of the problems of the role of the state and law during the development of market relations, requiring a decrease in the level of economic management, is associated with the fact that the economic basis of the rule of law state is production relations based on multi-structure, various forms of ownership (state, collective, private, joint-stock, cooperative and others) as equal and equally legally protected. The choice of the topic of the final qualifying work is justified by the fact that the economy is the main activity of the state, which needs constant legal regulation, control and study [6]. For example, it is argued that it is important to improve the competitiveness of the national economy. This task is achieved only with the support of a government agency and within the framework of legal instruments [7]. This means that the state apparatus will influence the development of legal models:

- a) free economic zones, technology parks, small industrial zones;
- b) changing the structure of services provided due to high-tech types of services;
- c) development of the tourism industry, improving the quality of tourism services, etc. [8].

The need to study the role of the state and law in the context of reforming market relations also exists for the reason that during the development of market relations one should rely on centuries-old traditions and take into account the peculiarities of the national model of the formation of civil society and the rule of law.

In other words, speaking about the development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the national economy and its legislative framework, it is necessary "to take into account the ancient and rich history of our people, its spiritual values, traditions and customs ..." [9].



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