



The Importance of Strategic Planning in State Policy

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Abstract

The article analyzes the place and importance of strategic analysis of international and domestic political relations. And also, the possibilities of strategic management and strategic analysis in public administration are described today.

Keywords: *Strategic Management; Strategic Planning; Strategic Analysis; National Development Strategy*

Introduction

The role of strategic planning in society, its separate subsystems and elements, in the political sphere of life is determined by the role of planning in the management system. In order to manage the development of the national economy, local authorities, and to regulate the processes taking place in society, all subjects of management should clearly and correctly define their goals and prepare scientific bases that ensure the achievement of these goals. All these problems are solved during the planning process. Strategic planning is carried out by various subjects of state political activity, but a detailed and differentiated analysis of the characteristics of strategic planning for levels and subjects of planning is not the subject of our research. In the center of our attention are issues of strategic planning of political entities and political institutions of the state, therefore, the study of strategic planning stages, features and problems that arise during it is carried out in the context of the analysis of these entities of strategic planning.

One of the theoretical foundations of strategic management is the concept of strategic planning aimed at determining the political mission of the subject in state policy, identifying and analyzing strategic problems, determining long-term directions of development, and redistributing existing resources accordingly.

Any strategy of public administration can be implemented only through strategic planning, which is an integral part of it.

There are different definitions of strategic planning. According to V.F. Ukolov, strategic planning means the process of developing and maintaining a strategic balance between the organization's goals and

capabilities in changing conditions [1]. S.A. Popov believes that strategic planning is a total of actions and decisions made by management that lead to the development of specific strategies designed to help the organization achieve its goals [2]. V.N. Parakhina, L.S. Maksimenko and S.V. Panasenko come close to the definition of the essence of strategic planning. They consider that strategic planning is the process of developing and concretizing a strategy in the form of a strategic plan for a period equal to the time of strategy implementation [3]. The main task of strategic planning is to provide a rational reaction to expected changes in the political environment within the political organization and in conditions of competition that is difficult to predict [4].

In order to ensure effective strategic planning in the political activity of the state, the following basic principles should be taken into account: taking into account the factors that prevent or prevent the achievement of the assigned goals and tasks; determination of necessary and planned obligations at the specified time; to ensure that the established plan responds adequately flexibly to situations that are difficult to predict in advance [5].

All the components listed above ensure the process of developing and implementing plans. The essence of this process as strategic planning in the extended sense includes the following main steps: defining the mission of the political organization; study of the strengths and weaknesses of its subjects in state policy (“internal diagnosis of the organization”); study of strategic alternative ways (taking into account the formation of systematic tentative plans); choosing a political strategy; implementation of political strategy (the main means of strategy, that is, tactics, policies, measures and rules as activities on the way to the implementation of strategic activities); control and evaluation of the effectiveness of political strategy implementation [6].

The management strategy of the state as a strategy of political organization is implemented based on the national idea with the participation of the broad population. In this case, the strategy involves the use of pressure and coercion by the privileged class or the state apparatus for their own interests or on the basis of the “wishes of foreign masters”.

Development of a successful strategy and concerted efforts to implement it is a new situation in the foreign and domestic policy of the state. In most cases, the efforts of state leaders and politicians are aimed at solving daily pressing issues. Even so, it is one of the effective instruments of strategic planning policy.

We can say without exaggeration that the instructions of the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, on the creation of a state system of strategic planning met the demands of the times [7].

The state is a socio-economic and political organization, and its strategy is the main development plan for achieving the goals for the development of the state and society, which is carried out through systematic necessary steps and attracting the necessary resources. The main task of implementing the state strategy is to ensure the positive development of the state, society and man.

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The analysis shows that there are many strategies that the state can adopt. Stabilizing, disruptive, and national and anti-national strategies can be distinguished among them.

Focusing attention on everyday life events, reflexive situational situations is characteristic of normal consciousness. It mainly limits itself to responding to events, but does not attempt to control them. Only politicians–practitioners are capable of strategic thinking.

G.B. Kochetkov, a famous Russian expert on management, expresses the following opinion: “the success of strategic thinking depends on how much the leaders of this organization are capable of “strategic thinking” at the decision level, and how much they are oriented towards it, because qualified planners can only monitor the course of the planned process and its ensure their effectiveness, but they cannot implement strategic planning of the organization” [8].

High–quality strategic planning on the most modern scientific basis is also an important tool for ensuring the intellectual superiority of our country in the international arena.

Strategic planning (in various fields) is one of the mechanisms of the country’s development strategy and is an urgent problem for the modern state of Uzbekistan. The promotion of such strategies (even private strategies, especially foreign political or political–military strategies) is related to the function of political mobilization, which is structured in such a semantic sequence (semantic constructions) that the main central ideas influence the public consciousness and the consciousness of elites [9].

For example, in modern China’s national development strategy, “closing opportunities”, “small welfare society”, “rule in human form”, “governance based on morality” and other semantic constructions play an important role. Recently, the leadership of the People’s Republic of China has been pursuing a public policy of “peaceful self–improvement” [10].

Under this concept, it is understood that China should become a powerful country without harming the neighboring and other countries of the world, while ensuring peaceful relations with the world community.

For example, China is ready to be more open to the implementation of the new “Silk Road” project and continue to actively support financially the most ambitious initiative of the 21st century.

At the end of April 2019, the second international forum “One Place–One Way” in Beijing gathered representatives of 150 countries, including leaders of 37 countries. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, President of the Kyrgyz Republic Sooronboy Jeenbekov and First President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev took part in the forum.

The forum was organized by the initiative of China and the country’s leader, Xi Jinping. The head of state made a speech on April 26, in which he gave information about what the Chinese authorities are planning to do to speed up the implementation of the project. Two main conclusions can be drawn from the remarks of the leader of the People’s Republic of China. First, China is a supporter of the policy of openness, the principles of healthy competition, the creation of equal conditions for all business participants, and the creation of a favorable market environment. Second, the Chinese government will actively continue to financially support the One Space One Road initiative with the participation of various countries through the allocation of funds from loans and trust funds and the issuance of bonds.

A total of 283 practical results, in particular, intergovernmental agreements on cooperation, were reached during the preparation and holding of the “One Place–One Way” forum. At the conference of entrepreneurs, the total amount is 64 billion. Agreements worth more than US dollars have been signed”, said Xi Jinping at a briefing with journalists [11].

As the Russian political scientist A. Chadaev rightly noted, “finding a clear word to explain the event that is taking place and will take place tomorrow is a great success”.

All important issues that fall into the field of country strategy development (strategic planning) are ultimately big policy, political strategy issues. They may consist of strengthening the country’s position in the world market, spreading the national language, spreading national information in the world information space, developing the defense industry, security and other issues.

It should not be overlooked that we believe that it is necessary to seriously rely on the scientific base in the development of the national development strategy. In this regard, it is important to use the experience of one’s base and the base of the world community. Many political classes, state apparatus and business entities do not understand the importance of strategy development, definition and implementation. It is necessary to take into account that this system of coordinates, that is, strategy, acquires a multifaceted and interdisciplinary complex aspect.

Each state, the corresponding society, exists in several space–time coordinate systems at the same time, which can be clearly observed in the process of globalization. First, it is a universal coordinate system; secondly, it is a coordinate system suitable for a particular region; third, it is the time–space coordinates for that particular country. Each coordinate system and their specific historical time must be taken into account when determining the position of a country in the modern world.

The modern policy of the state and nation is aimed at securing its interests and strengthening its real sovereignty in world politics and the world economy, and this policy is likened to a multifaceted (and multistep) chess game played on many chessboards; at the same time, the rules of the game are updated from time to time, players change. In such a policy, it is very important to preserve one’s national statehood. Globalization processes have a negative impact on these situations. Politicians (not to mention the intellectual elite) of countries that have achieved high levels of development after the Second World War (China, India, France, Japan, etc.) have paid great attention to preserving this identity.

Relevant research, both practical (applied) and theoretical, is very weakly encouraged by the political class and entrepreneurs in our country. Intellectual anarchy prevails in many social sciences in the country (F.Kh. Khikmatov). Instead, we believe that healthy scientific pluralism should prevail. We should be well aware of our country’s shortcomings. The Soviet “leadership circles” were not free from this deficiency, and this situation ended the attempts to modernize and reform the country with a crisis in 1980 (Yu. Andropov’s words in 1983 at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (June) “We don’t know the country we live in” [12].

In order to develop a national strategy suitable for the transformation of Uzbekistan into a modern great state, the political class itself must understand the need for this legal techno–evolution (economic, social, medical, health care, military work, mass culture, etc). At the same time, the political class should understand that modern practical sciences, fundamental sciences such as physics, biology, chemistry, and “hybrid” sciences should continue to develop. Technological changes ensure the release of new products to the world market, the expansion of opportunities, and national competitiveness.

To ensure such changes, it is necessary to ensure the preservation and development of sciences in the country. In our country, the idea prevails that we do not need science if it does not bring economic benefits, if it cannot be combined with sciences that support commercial fields (in the political class, in the state apparatus and in most of the business elite). At the same time, science that uses its results in other countries is considered unnecessary. This is a misconception. High–tech civilization should understand this, political class, state apparatus, intellectual elite, business elite should understand this.

The function of science is not only to create a technological base for new products in our society, but also to develop new knowledge. This foundation allows us to develop industries that cannot be developed today in 10–20 years.

In the United States, France, Japan, Germany and other countries, both the state and non–state sectors are working on researching the laws of techno–evolution, the development trends of science and technology, and their scientific research covers hundreds of fields. In our country, such studies are not extensive and numerous.

To ensure our national security, it is very important to understand what is happening in the development of world science and technology. Emerging biotechnology based on molecular biology and genetic engineering is also a cause for concern. The political class and intellectual elites of different countries do not really understand what is happening in the field of biotechnology. At the same time, we are on the verge of a new scientific revolution: submolecular biology (nanotechnologies) is developing.

In Western countries and mainly in the USA, the active participation of not only scientists, but also politicians in the development of science is very different from the people who participate in the development of our sciences. They are actively engaged in both new technology and fundamental and applied sciences.

A vivid example of this is the US Vice President (former) Albert Gore, who during his political career was engaged in information technology and biotechnology research. In his research, he relied on the US National Academy of Sciences and its staff, the US President’s adviser on science and his staff, and other leading scientific centers of the country, as well as a team of experts from government and non–government sectors [13].

Another example is the work of former Indian President Abdul Kalam. He was one of the national science and industry leaders before he was elected president, and he retained this position after he was elected president (2002).

New problems and risks The rapid development of biotechnology, molecular biology, genetic engineering requires a deeper study of the problem. In the US, the political class has always paid great attention to science and technology. The great scientist Vanever Bush’s report (1945) to F.D. Roosevelt focused on the prospects of scientific research and the development of various technologies after the war. Based on the study of this report, scientific and technical policy has changed radically. Extensive state funding of fundamental research and applied research has begun. During the Soviet era, the “atomic project” gave a great impetus to the development of science and technology.

A number of researchers emphasize that the historical path of Uzbekistan corresponds to the logic of mobilizing development, and for example, we can see such a situation in Russia. It can also be seen the elements of modernization carried out by the representatives of the Romanov dynasty. Accordingly, a mobilization shift is needed today, and it is not behind the mountain.

Such a point of view can be partially recognized: indeed, in the history of Uzbekistan, a mobilization strategy was implemented, but it ended with stagnation or conservation. A natural question arises: Is it necessary to continue such development? We think there may be alternatives.

Effective strategic planning enables the state (especially our country) to take strategic initiatives in the field of international politics.

Any strategy is a choice of priorities, when a political entity chooses one or another strategy, it limits itself in its long–term movement. Choosing priorities in strategy is very important in limiting one’s actions. Therefore, strategic planning causes a conflict of interests within the bureaucratic apparatus,

someone's actions are limited, the sphere of influence is narrowed, and this aspect of it is required to effectively overcome the oppositions of its various segments.

Unlike strategic planning, operational planning refers to specific operations, actions. In modern conditions, the importance of political-psychological influence is increasing. Subjects such as theoretical and applied political science, as well as political–military strategy are not well developed in our country. Anglo–Saxon countries, France and China are actively engaged in it. Detailing the operational planning strategy covers issues of determining the structures and organizations responsible for its implementation.

Strategic planning consists of a series of steps and steps. It should depend on the actual decision–making mechanisms in place. The latter situation is often overlooked by strategic planners, especially academics who lack practical work experience.

In modern conditions, strategic planning in Uzbekistan can be both indicative and directive. Both planning methods should work closely with the state (both executive and legislative) and the business sector. The role of business in indicative planning should be considered [14].

Indicative planning is a method of indirect influence on subjects of economic activity. It limits entrepreneurial activity, it creates directions important for entrepreneurship, strategic planning of corporations, and directs them to the international and regional economy. One of the important tasks of indicative planning is to set priorities for the development of national policy for a certain period [15].

In modern conditions, directive planning is long–term and medium–term planning and is related to the armed forces, defense industrial complex, national transport, energy and information–communication structures. It is of great importance in ensuring national security.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Today, it is possible to point out several notes regarding the choice of strategy of Uzbekistan. The modern stage of world politics and socio–economic development is characterized by the following features: globalization of the world economy; information of all forms of relations; acceleration of the stage of scientific and technical development; the transformation of the role of the state and the formation of new quasi–states; the development of a new economy in the process of resource depletion.

An important theoretical basis of strategic management is strategic planning. These strategic issues will be identified and analyzed, goals will be set, long–term directions of development will be determined, and available resources will be redistributed. At the strategic planning stage, the integration of the results of the strategic analysis into the strategic plan of the organization is observed. Therefore, strategic planning plays an important role in the process of developing a strategy in public policy. This process is directly related to political forecasting, political risk identification and management technologies. A strategic plan in state policy should consist of several scenarios. It is only in this way that a system of flexibility is formed in the state policy.

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