

THE PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AFTER INDEPENDENCE

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Annotation: This article discusses the achievement of Uzbekistan is independence and the countrys comprehensive development in the subsequent period, including economic and political reforms. It also analyzes the key reforms carried out under the leadership of the First President Islam Karimov and the transformations implemented within the framework of the New Uzbekistan strategy initiated by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Keywords: Period of independence, economic reforms, political reforms, new laws, Islam Karimov era, Shavkat Mirziyoyev era, strategies, stages of development.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается достижение независимости Республики Узбекистан и всестороннее развитие страны в последующий период, включая экономические и политические реформы. Также анализируются основные реформы, проведённые под руководством Первого Президента Ислама Каримова, и преобразования, осуществлённые в рамках стратегии «Новый Узбекистан» под руководством Шавката Мирзиёева.

Ключевые слова: Период независимости, экономические реформы, политические реформы, новые законы, эпоха Ислама Каримова, эпоха Шавката Мирзиёева, стратегии, этапы развития.

In 1991, our country and people finally got rid of 130 years of colonial oppression, that is, they achieved their freedom and independence. This historical event was unforgettable for the Uzbek people and a new future, a new opportunity, and in some ways, a great and priceless happiness. When Uzbekistan became independent, a number of problems arose in governing the state, in feeding the people, and in providing them with work. In order to find solutions to these problems and form a democratic state, our first President Islam Karimov implemented a number of economic, political, and social reforms.

For example, these include:

1. Reforms in the political sphere: State independence was declared On August 31, 1991, the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan was declared, and Islam Karimov was elected the first President. The Constitution was adopted On December 8, 1992, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted. It guaranteed state sovereignty, democracy, human rights and freedoms. A multi-party system was formed, and the activities of political parties and

public organizations were opened.[1] The system of the Oliy Majlis (parliament) and local authorities was formed.

2. Reforms in the economic sphere: Transition to a market economy: A policy of gradual transition from a centrally planned economy to market relations was pursued. The "Uzbek model" was developed. This model is based on 5 principles:

- 1). The primacy of economics over politics.
- 2). The state is the main participant in reforms.
- 3). The rule of law.
- 4). Conducting a strong social policy.
- 5). Gradual implementation of reforms.

The national currency, the som, was introduced into circulation on July 1, 1994.

Freedom of land, property, and entrepreneurship was gradually developed.

A policy of privatization of state property was pursued.

A system of farms was introduced.3. Reforms in the social sphere[7]:

Education system: The National Program for Personnel Training (1997) and the Law on Education (1997) were adopted, and a continuous education system was introduced. The health care system was modernized, new medical centers were established in villages. The social protection, pension and benefit system was strengthened to improve the standard of living of the population. 4. Reforms in the cultural and spiritual sphere: National values, freedom of language and religion were restored. The Law on the Uzbek Language and the Law on Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations were adopted. The study and dissemination of the heritage of great ancestors were widely promoted (the anniversaries of such scholars as Alisher Navoi, Amir Temur, Ulugbek were celebrated). National holidays (Navroz, Independence Day, Constitution Day) began to be celebrated at the state level.

5. Foreign policy reforms: Uzbekistan became a full member of the international community. In 1992, it became a member of the UN, and also joined structures such as the CIS, OSCE, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and SCO. Foreign policy was conducted based on the principles of non-interference in anyone's internal affairs, peace and security, and peaceful resolution of any conflict.

During the reign of Islam Karimov, the above-mentioned reforms were implemented, but in the post-Islam Karimov era, namely the era of Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the following reforms are being implemented: 1. Political and administrative reforms: Review of the local governance system: the activities, responsibilities, number of employees and advisors of district and city khokimiyats have been reorganized. Improvement of citizen appeals and state services: the processes of providing services through e-appeals of citizens and the single window principle have been simplified. A new approach to foreign policy: relations with neighboring countries

have improved, old problems have been sorted out (for example, border issues). 2. Improving the economic and business environment: Measures have been taken to liberalize the foreign exchange market, liberalize the som exchange rate, and improve the environment for investors. Support for entrepreneurship, simplify licensing and registration processes. Focus on modernization, value-added creation, and attracting foreign investment in the agricultural, infrastructure, and energy sectors. 3. Social sphere and human rights: Measures against forced labor: for example, strengthening the policy against forced labor in the cotton harvest. Striving for improvement in the areas of education, health, and social protection. 4. Foreign policy and regional cooperation: Regional integration and expanding cooperation with neighboring countries: trade, transport, and energy sectors. Focus on attracting foreign investment and developing open relations with the world. 5. Development strategies and future plans: Development plan based on the New Uzbekistan concept: goals are to increase national income, improve the standard of living of the people. Strategic directions for 2024-2025: infrastructure, urbanization, transport, energy and economic modernization.[17]

The reforms during the reign of Shavkat Mirziyoyev have further developed our country. In short, today our country is recognized by the whole world, developing day by day in every field and joining the ranks of developed countries. In conclusion, Uzbekistan has been developing in a short period of time since independence, especially today, sports are very developed, raising the flag of our country.

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