



EFFECTIVENESS OF FUNDAMENTAL REFORMS IMPLEMENTED IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: In this article, during the years of independence, Uzbekistan as a sovereign state gained its own prestige in the world community with its economic opportunities and intellectual potential. The reforms carried out to strengthen independence during the period of national recovery, the stages of national recovery during the period of development of Uzbekistan during the years of independence are described.

INTRODUCTION

During the period of national revival, the reforms carried out in the way of strengthening independence were given priority to the social protection of the population based on the principle of "not for the sake of reform, but for the sake of man and his interests", to achieve the rule of law, to promote the equality of all before the law. The principles of provision were established. Economic stability was achieved through economic reforms aimed at fundamentally changing the country's production, attracting foreign investment in the implementation of structural changes in the national economy, and strengthening trade and economic relations with the countries of the world. The reforms covering all spheres of public life were carried out based on the worldview, national-spiritual values of the Uzbek people, and the achieved results are proof of the pro-people nature of the state policy and the fact that the human factor has found its expression on the basis of the reforms.

METHODS

The article is published on the basis of generally accepted historical and sociological methods - historical, analytical, sequence, objectivity, comparative-logical.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

After gaining independence, a number of socio-economic, spiritual, cultural and political reforms were implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The comprehensive reforms aimed at realizing the national identity, developing the country's economy, and improving the welfare of the people can be studied in the following stages:

Stage 1: Uzbekistan is on the verge of independence (1989-1991). This stage is connected with the complicated political, socio-economic conditions, extremely dangerous realities (Fergana tragedies) on the eve of Uzbekistan's independence. characterized by bold steps taken for In such a complex situation, in the most tense and dangerous period, when inter-ethnic conflicts and other conflicts have escalated, the country is at risk of civil war, the economy is in a deep crisis, in a word, at the time when the old era is ending and the new era is beginning. The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.Karimov, on the way out of the deep economic, financial and spiritual crisis, asked "Where to start?" to the question: "The most important thing is to move to market relations without social upheavals, with determination and consistency, effective use of total power and wealth, stable development of the national economy, countries with a high standard of living of the republic and economically developed countries. It is necessary to establish a strong foundation of statehood, which creates a powerful economic base that will ensure the emergence of the country" and drew attention to the important tasks of explaining the essence of the reforms, the consequences of the tasks, the difficulties and advantages of the market economy, and the models of the transition to the market economy to a wide segment of the population. Therefore, taking into account that these problems cannot be solved immediately, a clear, practical program of economic reforms was developed and it was consistently implemented. In essence, this was a unique new model of Uzbekistan.

The chosen path of Uzbekistan is aimed at forming a socially oriented market economy that has a constitutional basis and is fully compatible with the interests, conditions and characteristics of the republic. The strategy of economic reforms in Uzbekistan was implemented based on the following five principles:

1. Predominance of economics over politics;
2. The state is the main reformer;
3. Rule of law;
4. Strong social policy;
5. Step-by-step transition to market relations.

A principle is actually a guiding rule. During the past time, the "Uzbek model" has shown the whole world that the five management rules of the transition to the market economy are scientifically and theoretically based. It is worth noting that the ideas of the "Uzbek model" of development, to bring the economy out of chaos and crisis, to create an efficient economy, were written by I. Karimov on June 24, 1989, "We cannot live in the old way from now on, and the time itself will not allow it." in his speech, which expressed the political turn in the social and political life of the country, in his speech on June 5, 1990, on the topic of "Learning from the past and confident in the future" and on January 29, 1991, "We can achieve everything ourselves" It was explained in the answers to the questions of the reporter of the newspaper "Izvestia" on the topic "we need". The formation of the "Uzbek model" as a comprehensive doctrine of development is connected with the achievement of political independence

of the country. It is worth noting that Uzbekistan had the opportunity to create a model embodying its own path of development precisely in the conditions of independence. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev said: "Islam Abdug'anievich considered the implementation of the principle and the most important priority task to be a strategic issue: "Political independence cannot be ensured without achieving economic independence." It is necessary to deeply understand the need to rely and rely on the immortal ideas and leading thoughts of leader I.Karimov.

The changes in 1989-1991, that is, on the threshold of Uzbekistan's independence, can be seen in the following:

On October 21, 1989, the Uzbek language was given the status of "State language";

Nowruz was announced as a national holiday, etc.

On March 24, 1990, the position of President was introduced;

The Declaration of Independence was adopted;

On August 31, 1991, the state independence of Uzbekistan was declared.

In the recognition of these years as a special period, the chronological approach in the work of the First President I. Karimov entitled "Uzbekistan on the threshold of independence" serves as a conceptual basis. In the works of I. Karimov, the stages of the development of society are justified as follows:

1989-1991 - the threshold of independence

1991-2000 - the transition period

2000-2007 - modernization of the country

From 2007 to 2016 - the stage of deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in the country.

Stage 2: Formation of the foundations of national statehood (1991-2000). At this stage, the initial reforms of the transitional period aimed at creating the foundations of national statehood and a socially oriented market economy were implemented. The transition period and the initial stage, which includes the first-time reforms and changes related to the formation of the foundations of national statehood - 1991-2000, a transitional period that left a huge mark on the life of our country, is literally of historical importance. It's been a while. Implementation of fundamental changes in the development of society requires a certain period of transition when approached from the point of view of the legality of development. During this period, fundamental changes in the spheres of social life were manifested in the following:

fundamental changes in the political sphere;

fundamentally changing the economic basis of society;

radical change in the basis of social life;

national-spiritual revival is one of them.

As a result of the implementation of the "Uzbek model", a new state management system was established based on democratic traditions - legislative, executive and judicial power, and the foundations of civil society, i.e. the legal basis of national statehood, were created and the free market economy was introduced. 'dental processes started:

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was developed and adopted;

the grounds for the transition of statehood from administrative command management to democratic management were created;

effective system and structures of executive power were created;

the judicial system was formed;

national security bodies were formed;

agriculture was radically reformed, grain independence was achieved; the foundations of the market economy were created.

It is based on the formation of a financial and banking system that meets the requirements of the market economy, etc. The society of Uzbekistan has fulfilled the tasks of the transitional period and started to develop on the basis of the spheres of social life of the society.

The issues of strengthening the independence of the state of Uzbekistan, restoration of national-spiritual values, revival of traditions and customs, and development were manifested as the main conditions of this new society.

It was a period of careful and serious work in the field of establishing the foundations of the political system of independent Uzbekistan. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted on December 8, 1992, "On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan" (1991), "Uzbekistan" "On Elections to the Oliy Majlis" (1993), "On Elections of People's Deputies to Regional, District and City Councils" (1994), "On Guarantees of Citizens' Voting Rights" (1994), the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1995-1996), "On Political Parties" (1996), "On Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations" (1999) and a number of other adopted laws possible

At this stage, the following important tasks were solved:

First, the old administrative-command system, its ideology, the authorities and management bodies corresponding to it, the monopoly of the party were terminated, the state authorities and management bodies, the public education system, military and law enforcement agencies, and creative associations were departed.

Secondly, a normal political space is created for political parties capable of representing and protecting the interests of broad social groups, and social life develops on the basis of the diversity of political institutions, ideologies and opinions, noting that no ideology can be established as the state ideology. The constitutional and legal basis for the activity of the newly established political parties was created. Civil society institutions and multi-party system were formed at this stage. In particular, the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (1991), the Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Adolat" (1995), the Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "National Revival" (1995), the National Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Fidokorlar" (1998) was established. The legal basis for the formation of a multi-party system in our society was created in the Constitution. In 1994-1999, elections to Oliy Majlis and People's Deputies' Councils of regions, districts, and cities were held on a multi-party basis.

In short, in the process of reforms, the foundations of a new democratic political system were created in the republic. This system was built on the basis of the diversity of political organizations, ideologies and opinions, and ensured the wide participation of citizens in the management of the state and society. Stage 3: in 2000-2010, democratic renewal and modernization processes were carried out in the country. This stage is characterized by the fact that it is a period of transition from a strong state to a strong civil society. Fundamental changes in the political, socio-economic, cultural and educational life of Uzbekistan have been implemented. The processes of democratization and liberalization deepened in the political and economic life of the republic, the independent judicial system protecting human rights and freedoms was strengthened, the foundations of civil society were developed, and the economic and political activity of citizens increased.

At this stage, the most important task, covering all the priority areas, was to further liberalize the political and economic life of our country, the processes of state and society building. At this stage, it is necessary to analyze and generalize the experience gained during the years of independent development, to combine the positive experience with our national experience gained over the past

years based on an in-depth study of the path taken by developed countries in terms of state building and management. on the basis of which the main tasks of the concept of democratization and renewal of our society were defined. At this stage, unlike the previous stage, great importance was attached to the issues of fundamentally strengthening the role and influence of political parties and civil society institutions in making the most important decisions of state importance. The priorities and tasks of the reforms implemented during this period are as follows:

- liberalization of all spheres of the political life of our country, the construction of the state and society;
- to strengthen political and economic activity of citizens and create appropriate conditions for a person to fully realize his potential;
- formation of an effective mechanism that ensures balance between various interests, opposing forces and actions existing in our society;
- to sharply strengthen the role and importance of non-governmental and public organizations in the life of society, which is an important condition for the formation of a civil society, or in other words, to put into practice the principle "From a strong state to a strong civil society";
- to ensure the implementation of laws, to strengthen public control over the activities of state authorities in the implementation of regulatory documents adopted and in force in the country;
 - to create the most optimal organizational and legal mechanisms for the development of civil society institutions and self-management bodies;
- radical strengthening of the role and influence of political parties and civil institutions in making the most important decisions of state importance, etc. As the legal basis of the reforms carried out at this stage, the legal documents "On the results of the referendum and the main principles of the organization of state power" (2002y), "On the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" "(2002), "On the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (2002), "On renewal and further democratization of state administration and strengthening the role of political parties in the modernization of the country" (2007)) Constitutional Laws, "On Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (new version) (2003), "On Financing Political Parties" (2004), "On Guarantees of the Activities of Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations" on" (2007y), "On Amendments to the Articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (2007y), "Amendments to some laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the improvement of electoral legislation and "On Additions" (2008) laws were adopted.

Stage 4: Uzbekistan is on the way to deepen democratic reforms and develop civil society (2010-2016). At this stage, the democratic market reforms aimed at further democratization of state power and management, reform of the judicial and legal system, mass-information, information-informational sector, ensuring freedom of speech, improving the electoral law, and liberalizing the economy were further deepened. On November 12, 2010, at the joint meeting of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "The concept of deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in our country" was adopted. This was a legal and logical continuation of the processes of democratic renewal and modernization in the country, and served as a basis for the development of all areas. The implementation of the conceptual program "Towards a strong state - a strong civil society" has reached a new level.

At this stage, a new era of implementing the theoretical views of the country's leader has been entered. In developed countries, a new stage of civil society reforms, which gave freedom to citizens, created all the conditions for the free development of an individual, and is capable of democratizing all aspects of society, has begun.

Based on this concept, a number of laws were adopted in order to further deepen democratic reforms in the country. done.

Legislative initiatives, conceptual ideas and proposals for reforming the most important spheres of public life were put forward in order to ensure that the country takes a worthy place among the world's developed democratic states. In the concept, the six most important priorities for further increasing the power of the country in the political, legal, socio-economic and humanitarian spheres were determined.

These are: democratization of state power and management;

reform of the judicial system;

reforming the information sector, ensuring freedom of information and speech;

Ensuring freedom of suffrage and development of electoral legislation in Uzbekistan;

formation and development of civil society institutions; further deepening of democratic market reforms and economic liberalization.

On the basis of the established priority directions, reforms regarding the democratization of state power and management were continued, and amendments were made to Articles 78, 80, 93, 96 and 98 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As a result, the principle of separation of state power was further democratized.

After the introduction of the concept, a number of laws, decrees and decisions were adopted in the field of judicial law, the development of the judicial field, the independence of courts, the strengthening of the freedom of judicial proceedings, the rule of law, and the clear foundations of conducting rapid investigations were determined. real legal guarantees were created to ensure compliance, ensure the rights and freedoms of citizens, and prevent administrative arbitrariness.

According to the third priority direction, work was carried out on strengthening social partnership and public control, ensuring the independence of the mass media, freedom of information and speech, and the establishment of a free information space, and a number of draft laws were developed.

Creative use was made of the experiences of the elections held in accordance with the next priority direction defined in the concept, the results achieved in this regard in developed countries, and work was carried out to further increase the role and importance of parties in the electoral process.

Further expansion of the scope of activities of civil society institutions, improvement of their activities and support are being carried out on a large scale. In particular, non-governmental non-profit organizations are responsible for the implementation of programs for solving current problems in the fields of health care, environmental protection, employment provision and support for the population in need of social protection, as well as developing legal norms. being involved in the output process.

According to the sixth direction, more freedoms were given to producers and owners, laws were developed to further improve the processes of deepening democratic market reforms and economic liberalization, and wide opportunities and conditions were created for entrepreneurs in villages.

In general, the organization of state power, the fundamental reform of the socio-political system proposed in the Concept is a very important, basic principle of the democratic changes that have been implemented in Uzbekistan since the day of independence and the establishment of a national state - the principle of step-by-step gradual development. being a logical continuation, this principle aims to cover all directions of reforms described in the Concept. The main goal of these reforms was to ensure a decent level and quality of life for the population.

Sh. Mirziyoev, who started his career as the head of state in the last quarter of 2016, is an important source of power for the development of civil society in the country - his promotion of the idea that "the people should serve our people, not the state agencies, and the state agencies should serve our people."

As a result of the implementation of similar legal frameworks and serious changes, consistent reforms have begun at a new stage of Uzbekistan's development, and the confidence of our people has begun to increase. On the very first day he entered the presidency, he put forward the following conceptual idea: "During the years of independent development, our Constitution will build a legal democratic state, a strong civil society, an economy based on free market relations and the priority of private property, and establish a peaceful, prosperous and prosperous life for our people." , serves as a solid foundation for Uzbekistan to occupy a worthy place in the international arena."

Stage 5: A new stage of Uzbekistan's development (2017-2021). This stage is a period of rapid reforms and renewals from national revival to national rise.

According to the experience of the countries that have achieved progress and high development in world history, each nation takes a worthy place in the world community by setting great and promising goals and having the potential to realize them. Goals and tasks of strategic importance aimed at glorifying human dignity were defined in NEW Uzbekistan.

The Strategy of Actions developed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev has become a national idea representing an important and new stage of the country's future.

A strategy is a system of seeking, articulating, and developing doctrine that, when consistently and fully implemented, ensures long-term success. By the 21st century, the concept of strategy has expanded considerably. Strategy covers the concepts of management organization aimed at forecasting and eliminating crises that have arisen in economic, socio-political and other spheres in the world and in the internal life of the state. Based on this, the state strategy is expressed in many concepts that are interconnected, but have separate characteristics.

The country's strategy is manifested not only in the steps taken towards reforms in domestic and foreign policy, but also, first of all, in the changing attitude of the state to the people and the people to the state. The main goal of the state is that every person living in our country, regardless of nationality, language and religion, should live a free, peaceful and prosperous life, and live contentedly with life today. First of all, they are involved in the developing social spheres (decent education for young people, equipping them with modern skills, ensuring the health of the population, persons with disabilities, those who have lost their breadwinners, lonely elderly people, in general, those who need help support) is being expressed.

CONCLUSION

The most recent historical period of Uzbekistan is the period of choosing the path of independent development, restoration of true history, restoration of national-spiritual values, self-realization. The continuation of this period is the era of new Uzbekistan, which gave a new meaning to national development and started a new era of development. After all, it is necessary to further strengthen the independence of Uzbekistan gained in recent years, democratize society, build a legal-democratic state, further develop civil society, glorify human dignity, promote harmony and equality of all nationalities living in Uzbekistan. new reforms were implemented in order to ensure social and economic development of the republic. The system of ensuring the country's integration into the world community, conducting an open pragmatic policy based on close neighborhood and strategic cooperation, and ensuring peace and security was further strengthened and improved. A new mechanism for communication with the people and paying attention to human interests was introduced. Solving many problems that have matured over many years, strengthening the personal responsibility of each leader, living with people's pains and concerns, introducing a new system of

working with citizens' appeals, and fundamentally reforming the issues of attention to the human factor are the great historical achievements of the new Uzbekistan. is an achievement.

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