

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATION  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**ANDIZHAN STATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE**

# **THE NEWEST HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN**

**Study guide on the newest history of Uzbekistan for  
students of higher educational institutions  
(for foreign students)**

**General Medicine - 60910200**

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The study guide defines the goals, objectives, content and qualification requirements of the science, and comprehensively analyzes the reforms in the system of public administration, socio-economic, political and spiritual spheres in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence.

The study guide is intended for students of higher educational institutions, as well as readers interested in the history of Uzbekistan.

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## O'QUV ADABIYOTINING NASHR RUXSATNOMASI

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***The newest history of Uzbekistan***

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### **Introduction**

The subject "Newest history of Uzbekistan" is taught at all levels of the education system. A number of reforms are being carried out to teach this science and inculcate it in the minds and hearts of all peoples.

The textbook defines the goals, objectives, content and qualification requirements of the science, and comprehensively covers the reforms in the system of public administration, socio-economic, political and spiritual spheres in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence.

In addition, a number of reforms have been carried out in the field of education, and the National Program aimed at forming a harmoniously developed generation is being consistently developed. It was developed by the first President I. Karimov on the basis of the development of theoretical and methodological bases and radical changes in the new stage of national development of Uzbekistan. Also, in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyeyev dated February 7, 2017 No PF-4947 "On the Strategy of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" socio-political life, state and society in our country Democratization of all spheres of construction, protection of human rights and freedoms, ensuring the participation of the population in the formation of civil society, the establishment of effective dialogue between the state and the people.

Explain to students the essence of the reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan at a new stage of national development, the main directions of the "Action Strategy" for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the mechanisms for their implementation; enriched with information on the socio-political, legal and moral foundations of civil society.

Important changes that took place in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence, easy and detailed information were provided to fully understand the essence of radical reforms.

Students will also learn about the rich history and cultural heritage of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the complex situation in Uzbekistan on the eve of independence, their causes and consequences; Formation of changes in the years of independence, issues of modern history of Uzbekistan, the role of Uzbekistan in the world community in modern processes in terms of history and objectivity. to explain to students the essence of political and spiritual and other reforms.

Based on such considerations, methodological, conceptual views, the achievements of Uzbek historiography during the years of independence, this textbook has been prepared at the level of the state educational standard "Modern History of Uzbekistan". The textbook is intended for foreign undergraduate students majoring in non-historical areas of higher education.

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**1. Topic. Subject, purpose and objectives of the training course "Newest history of Uzbekistan". Socio-political processes in Uzbekistan during the period of independence.**

**Plan:**

1. Periodization of the history of Uzbekistan.
2. Subject, object, goal, objectives, theoretical and methodological foundations of the training course "Newest history of Uzbekistan".
3. The crisis situation in the socio-political, economic and spiritual reforms in the mid-1980s. "Cotton Work". Fergana events.
4. Changes in the socio-political sphere in mid-1989 Declaration of Independence.
5. The August events of 1991. The State Committee for the State of Emergency in the country.

**Key words and concepts:**

Historical memory, modern history, periodization, the principle of historicism, the principle of objectivity, "cotton business", "personnel landing", the Fergana events, the policy of perestroika, the administrative command system, the Aral tragedy, the Declaration of sovereignty, a referendum, the State Emergency Committee.

**1. Periodization of the history of Uzbekistan.**

The Uzbek people - one of the most ancient peoples in the world - has a rich and meaningful history dating back to the depths of centuries. On this long path, there were different stages - from the ascending progressive development of the economy and culture associated with the existence and development of centralized states and the activities of progressive rulers (the most ancient states, periods of the IX-XII and XIV-XV centuries), to stagnation and the decline of the economy and culture (periods associated with the invasion of foreign conquerors, etc.).

At the same time, in each subsequent historical era, the people inherited and assimilated all that valuable and useful that was created by the labor of previous generations. The centuries-old history of Uzbekistan is reflected in many historical works created at different times by various researchers of the past. Many interesting observations

and valuable testimonies were left in their works by contemporary historians and the phenomena and processes they describe, such as Tabari, Narshakhi, Hafizi Abru, Abdurazzak Samarkandi, Mirkhond, Khondemir and others. Among the works of these scientists there are those who did not limit themselves to describing the processes they were contemporary with, but covered other historical periods as well.

There are also studies of various periods in the history of Uzbekistan, written during the Soviet period. But, despite the extensive factual material presented in them, they all give a largely one-sided reflection of historical reality, associated with the absolutization of the class approach inherent in historical science of all decades of this period. The entry of Uzbekistan on the path of independent development, the construction of a democratic civil society has significantly intensified the interest of the Uzbek people in their historical past. This is a natural phenomenon, since the revival of the national self-consciousness of the Uzbek people has given rise to the desire to better know their national roots, deeper and more comprehensively to know their close and distant past, their place in the system of world state and social relations both in the past and present. In the process of full-fledged national self-awareness of the Uzbek people, historical consciousness emerges. It allows you to realize the present day in an inextricable connection with the past as a result of the development of this past.

Historical consciousness also allows us to single out from the past that positive that it would be important to preserve and develop in today's reality and that negative that should be abandoned. All this predetermines the need for any people to have a historical consciousness as an integral part of social consciousness. And it is formed in many ways in the process of studying history, which, in turn, determines the relevance of historical science.

The concept of modern history does not have a strict meaning shared by the entire professional community of historians and other representatives of the social sciences (philosophers, sociologists, political scientists, economists, etc.). This uncertainty is associated with the following reasons.

First, the concept of "recent history" comes from the well-known periodization of world (more precisely, European) history, which



includes the following epochs: ancient (the era of primitive society), ancient (antiquity), medieval (late V-early VI centuries. - the end of the 15th – beginning of the 16th centuries), the epoch of the New Time (the end of the 15th – beginning of the 16th centuries - 1917-1918). After the New Time comes the Newest Time, or the latest history. However, this periodization, developed in relation to European history, faced serious theoretical and methodological difficulties in the twentieth century, which will be discussed below. Here we just note that all currently existing countries and peoples do not live in the past, but in their modern era, or in the present. Of course, the level of socio-economic and political development is different for different countries and peoples. Does this mean that some countries live in modern times, others in new, still others in the Middle Ages, and others in antiquity? No, for all countries, the present time is the latest, not the past.

In addition, periodization based on time parameters (oldest, ancient, new, etc.) leaves open the question: what era will come after modern history, or will the latter continue forever?

Thus, if the concepts of antiquity or the Middle Ages have a fixed framework, at least with regard to European history, then the content of modern history is relative, both in relation to Europe and in relation to other countries and regions of the world.

Secondly, there is no common understanding of the content of the concept of "recent history". Sometimes it is understood narrowly - as the history of the current generation, regardless of whether it is filled with epochal events or not; in other definitions, it is the modern era in the broadest sense of the word, the content of which bears a turning point, historically significant.

You can talk about the latest history in the development of mankind, a region or a separate state. This raises the problem of the relationship between "recent history" from the point of view of theoretical concepts of world history and "recent histories" used in national discourses. Thus, a number of historians believe that the main, system-forming factor that determines the content of modern history is the process of globalization. However, in many national schools of history, "recent history" is associated with the formation of independent national states. But even in this case, the boundaries of modern history

are not clear. Will modern history be considered "recent" in 100 or 200 years?

The question of the content of recent history is inextricably linked with the question: from what historical event or process does modern history originate? Another no less significant question: what modern history are we talking about - humanity, region, state or people? And do the temporal boundaries and content of the modern history of mankind coincide with the modern history of a separate state?

## **2. Subject, object, goal, objectives, theoretical and methodological foundations of the training course "The newest history of Uzbekistan".**

The newest history of Uzbekistan is part of the history of Uzbekistan and part of world history. However, when defining the boundaries of the subjects of these disciplines, it is necessary to take into account their peculiarities. When formulating the subject of the history of Uzbekistan, it should be borne in mind that the territorial boundaries in which modern Uzbekistan exists are not identical to the historical and geographical area (this is primarily Central Asia as part of a wider geographical area - Central Asia), in which events and processes took place, related to the historical past of the state, designated today on the world map as the Republic of Uzbekistan. For the most part, the history of Uzbekistan coincides with the history of Central Asia. Many states (kaganates, empires, khanates, etc.), of which the territory of modern Uzbekistan was a part, also covered the territories of other, now sovereign, states of Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan) and even states of a wider area - Central Asia. To this day, significant communities of the Uzbek ethnos live in the neighboring states of Central Asia, and vice versa. This is evidence not only of the migration processes of the 20th - early 21st centuries, but also a reflection of the historical areas of their residence in the Central Asian states of the 19th century. and in earlier periods. The fact is that historically Central Asia is a single whole, and it is impossible to distinguish a "pure" history in the community of ethnogenetic roots of modern Central Asian peoples without referring to those regional events

and processes that took place beyond its borders. Therefore, in contrast to the general history of Uzbekistan, the subject of which is the events and processes (socio-economic, political, cultural, ethnic, etc.) that took place on the territory of modern Uzbekistan, and the adjacent regions of Central Asia, which were of historical importance for Uzbekistan (its peoples, culture and statehood).

The periodization of the modern history of Uzbekistan is directly related to the definition of the subject of this discipline.

The importance of studying the modern history of Uzbekistan is determined is the fact that it is aimed at comprehending socially significant events that directly affect the modern life of the country. What is the historical significance and what is the essence of these events, what is the role of certain political figures in them, what were the possible scenarios for the development of these events and how are these events connected with modern processes? - these are the questions that modern history should answer.

The modern history of Uzbekistan as an area of scientific knowledge and academic discipline performs a number of important functions.

The scientific and cognitive function consists in mastering scientific and historical knowledge, the ability to see the historical development of society on the territory of modern Uzbekistan through the prism of various scientific theoretical and methodological approaches and concepts.

The cognitive and educational function is associated with the formation of the student's independent work skills, the search for information, work with various kinds of sources, their assessment, systematization, interpretation and analysis..

The educational and patriotic function is associated with the formation of a civic position, value-oriented historical memory and a sense of patriotism. We live in a world consisting of many interacting states, peoples and cultures that have their own histories and are proud of them. This polyphony of historical voices should also contain the voice of Uzbekistan.

Therefore, the study of the history of Uzbekistan should not be a mechanical assimilation of the amount of knowledge, it should be

axiologically (value-wise) colored - to form a sense of pride for one's Motherland, love for her.

Predictive, design and heuristic functions allow predicting future development scenarios based on historical knowledge. The predictive function of historical science is associated with the implementation of forecasts; design - with the creation of scenarios for the future, the design of "possible worlds"; heuristic - with the role of historical knowledge in scientific discoveries, in the augmentation of scientific knowledge through foresight.

It is important to name a number of basic methodological principles, based on which one should study historical science. These include: the principle of objectivity, chronological sequence, historicism.

*The principle of objectivity implies revealing historical processes truthfully, i.e. to see history as it was. Based on sources, a conscientious historian seeks to recreate the era or period he is studying as truthfully as possible, i.e. trying as much as possible to get closer to an adequate reflection of historical reality.*

*The principle of chronological sequence aims at describing historical events and phenomena in their temporal sequence, without highlighting certain events and facts from the temporal context, or hushing up some. That is, the above principle allows you to refresh the historical process most fully, to reveal the cause-and-effect relationships of events and phenomena of the past.*

*The principle of historicism presupposes the disclosure of this or that phenomenon of the past from the standpoint of causality - how did it arise? How did it develop? What eventually became of him?*

### **3. The crisis situation in the socio-political, economic and spiritual reforms in the mid-1980s. "Cotton Work". Fergana events**

In the beginning 1980 the CPSU, despite the fact that it remained the main political force in the USSR, no longer enjoyed authority in society. Moreover, it became obvious that the Soviet ideology imposed by it was a fiction, unable to respond to the new challenges of society.

Against the background of the deterioration of the general socio-economic situation in the USSR, as well as the moral decay in the party and economic elite, it was no longer in doubt that the crisis phenomena were more connected with the contradictions of the Soviet political system. And one of the main contradictions was that the CPSU, which was in charge of the country, was a political organization that placed itself above all state institutions - above the legislative bodies of power, above the judicial and legal institutions and the prosecutor's office, not to mention the executive bodies, including such power structures like the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the KGB and the Ministry of Defense.

The position that the CPSU is the leading political organization of Soviet society, which was enshrined in the Constitution of the USSR and the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR (they were adopted in 1977), was imposed on society by the top leadership of the Communist Party. Despite the purpose of the councils to be legislative bodies, their activities were fully regulated by the directives, decrees and instructions of the CPSU. Due to the current situation, councils, trade unions, the Komsomol and other socio-political organizations in the process of their activities were guided by the decisions of party bodies.

For example, the Communist Party in a directive manner indicated that councils should increase the effectiveness of control over governing bodies, exactly assess the activities of officials and business leaders at all levels, seek to strengthen law and order, increase the authority of laws, etc.

However, in reality, the power ministries and departments, the communist leaders fell out of the control of the councils, since the party committees were engaged in the selection and placement of personnel in all government bodies, including the councils, so only party members could become the leaders of the Soviet bodies. They were accountable primarily through the party - to higher party bodies and party leaders. And such a system of organization of public administration, that is, the dictatorship of the CPSU and its bodies over other legislative and executive bodies and public organizations, has become the cause of the generation of large-scale negative phenomena in society.

In the beginning 1980s, along with social and economic difficulties, the Soviet system experienced a deep socio-political crisis, and it was expressed in such large-scale phenomena as:

- blatant manifestations of corruption that spread in the so-called "family circles" of the party, which were distinguished by the stability of the situation, in the absolute impunity of a huge number of party leaders;
- unprecedented growth of the "shadow" economy, which has penetrated into all spheres of economic activity. As a result of the policy pursued by the CPSU, which was the core of the administrative-command system, society has undergone serious deformation. Overcentralization and suppression of critical thought had a detrimental effect on the social and political life of society.

During this period, the discrepancy between word and deed, the adopted party decisions and their implementation increased, and this testified to the deep socio-political crisis of the Soviet system.

The sharp deterioration of the socio-political and socio-economic situation forced the political leadership of the USSR to start a policy of reconstruction in 1985.

During the implementation of this policy, especially in the early period, the CPSU sought to "democratize" and "renew" the Soviet political system, while preserving the political power of party organizations over other authorities. In addition, perestroika faced difficulties due to the fact that it had a declarative character and did not develop a clear concept of fundamental transformations. It was started without deep understanding of the causes of the crisis and the current situation in society, without a deep analysis of the problems in the context of the mistakes and omissions made by the party. As a result, during the three years of perestroika, no significant problems of the people were solved, and even more so, no transformations were carried out.

In society, dissatisfaction with the social and economic policy pursued by the CPSU in the country began to grow. Part of the political leadership of the Center was aware that many negative phenomena in Soviet society arose because of its policy to maintain control over all government bodies and public organizations. Therefore, it was proposed to carry out a "reform of the political system as a whole", it was stated

that it is necessary "to move the process of perestroika, since today it rests against the existing political system." That is, it was proposed to abandon the existing Soviet model and reform the country's political system.

The XIX All-Union Conference of the CPSU (June-July 1988) adopted an additional resolution "On some urgent measures for the practical implementation of the reform of the country's political system", which was prepared by the opposition part of the CPSU and provided for the introduction of additions and changes to the Constitution of the USSR, as well as to the organization of elections and the holding of the Congress of People's Deputies in April 1989, which was supposed to form new organs of state power.

It should be noted that even in the first years of the policy of perestroika, the country's political leadership took steps to reform the political system, aimed at "restoring the role and functions of the councils, which were appropriated by the Bolshevik Party in the early years of the existence of Soviet power as organs of socialist power." The second goal of the reform was to redistribute power, but while maintaining the leading role of the party. It was for this purpose that elections were organized with the participation of a large number of competing candidates with the expectation of returning "legitimacy" to the party leadership. Thus, the CPSU sought to retain power in the hands of the party organs.

However, the course of events showed that it was the Communist Party that was an obstacle in the implementation of its own proposed political reforms, since its political leadership realized that the deepening of democratic reforms would not allow it to monopolize society, as before.

The crisis of the Soviet political system also affected the foundations of the multinational union state. The political and economic rights of the union republics (which guaranteed them a free secession from the USSR) were enshrined in the constitutions of the USSR and the union republics. However, the declarative nature of these fundamental provisions and the very imperial essence of the federal structure of the Soviet state did not allow observing the rights of the union republics. The strengthening of contradictions that weakened the political system

of the USSR, affected the relationship between the Center and the Union republics. For many decades of its existence, the political bodies of the USSR ignored the interests and rights of the national union republics, and the interests of the Center always prevailed in their relations. During the period of the policy of restructuring and glasnost, serious problems in interethnic relations were exposed, and they carried a serious threat to the very existence of the federal structure of the Soviet system. They also arose due to the fact that the political leadership of the USSR absolutized the results achieved in the "solution of the national question"; for many years it argued that there were no problems in interethnic relations in a multinational country. However, against the background of deteriorating interethnic relations and interethnic clashes that took place in some republics, the Center admitted that it "did not take into account the needs of the socio-economic, cultural development of both individual republics and autonomous formations, and national groups. Negative phenomena that have been accumulating for decades have been ignored for a long time, driven inside." All this was the result of the so-called "Leninist nationality policy", which was carried out from the first years of the existence of Soviet power. The Soviet leadership, divorced from reality, and in the new historical conditions continued to adhere to the principles of this policy, pointing out that it was necessary to "persistently assert and creatively develop Lenin's norms and principles of national policy." However, the tragic events in Almaty (December 1986), in Karabakh (1988-1991), in Abkhazia (1989), in Fergana (1989), in Osh (1990), in Baku (1990 g.), in Dushanbe (1990), in Vilnius (1991) showed that many problems have accumulated in the field of national policy. The preserved territorial claims, together with the ethnic settlement, have become sources of real and potential conflicts. As of November 15, 1991, the number of active conflicts in the USSR reached 150.

Therefore, the more the "principles of democratization of society" and glasnost were asserted, the more aggravated the relationship between the Center and the national republics. The deepening of the policy of democratization of society and glasnost, the rapid deterioration of the socio-economic situation in the country and the moral atmosphere



in society gave rise to those destructive forces that ultimately became the gravediggers of the USSR.

In the era of democratization of society, the press has played a major role in the intellectual liberation of society, in re-examining its past and present, which has become one of the most important indicators of change due to the published publicity. He played an important role in shaping public opinion, developing democratic processes and broad public activity. The contribution of literary critics, economists, publicists and historians to the "revolution of minds" was significant. Thanks to their efforts, criticism of particular "deformations of socialism" grew into criticism of the very socialist system of social organization. The masses of people began to realize that the roots of this system lie in the very Marxist-Leninist doctrine, which is nothing more than a utopia.

Against the background of these processes, in 1988 the first independent socio-political organizations and parties appeared in the USSR. In May, the Democratic Union proclaimed itself the first opposition party to the CPSU. Popular fronts - the first mass political organizations - have emerged since April. Following the Baltic republics, oppositional communist parties, political organizations in Uzbekistan, were among the first in the USSR, which at the initial stage of their activities played a significant role in the struggle against the Center and for the restoration of national values.

In such conditions, some union republics moved to the path of political independence, and Uzbekistan was one of the first to take practical steps on this path. Its new leader, Islam Karimov, consistently pursued the policy of creating political institutions of statehood from 1989, and this was an important step towards achieving national independence.

In the 1980s, the worsening situation in the economy of the USSR was caused by various factors - first of all, the crisis of the Soviet management system and the lack of market mechanisms.

Islam Karimov pointed out that over the years the Soviet political system formed a special class - a class of managers who were convinced that only they had the right to regulate material flows, distribute resources. One of such institutions of totalitarian power was the State

Planning Committee (Gosplan). Moreover, he called this body the main instrument and stronghold of the administrative system.

Signatures, poor quality of goods, window dressing, ignorance of the human factor, lack of market mechanisms, etc. were not only attributes of the Soviet planned economy model, but also became social vices that hindered economic progress and deformed society and public consciousness.

In the Soviet economic system, the trend of extensive economic development prevailed, and it was characterized by a low scientific and technological level of production.

In the 70 of the XX century. In world economic practice, a new international division of labor was taking shape: the share of raw materials and materials in world trade is steadily falling the progress of technology nullifies the comparative advantages associated with natural conditions and geographic location.

Even in the early 1980s. The USSR, although this state was a major power, remained aloof from the unfolding world economic processes.

The quantitative growth of Soviet foreign trade in the 80 the twentieth century could not be considered a full-fledged participation in international economic relations. The natural, barter exchange of oil and gas for grain and consumer goods, which formed the basis of international economic relations, in fact at the end of the twentieth century was a historical anachronism.

Growth of export revenues of the USSR in the 1970s and 80 y. was the result of a rapid increase (more than 10 times) in world oil and gas prices. Accordingly, the fall in world prices for energy resources, in particular in 1986, later became one of the reasons that contributed to the financial and economic collapse of the Soviet economy.

Thus, the presence of such negative factors as the prevalence of methods for the extensive development of the economy, a low scientific, technical and technological level of production (for example, only 29% of mass-produced machine-building products met the world level, including in machine-tool industry - 14%, in instrument-making - 17 %), the decline in world prices for fuel and raw materials led to a decrease in the foreign economic activity of the USSR (since the bulk of foreign exchange earnings were the export of these components). In addition,

the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and the earthquake in Armenia, where large financial allocations were directed, further worsened the socio-economic situation.

Also, the situation was worsened by the serious mistakes of the USSR leadership in economic and social policy. For example ill considered steps in the implementation of an anti-alcohol policy, during which the production of wine and vodka was sharply reduced by administrative means. According to official statistics, alcohol consumption per capita in 1985 decreased to 7.2 liters (in 1980 - 8.7 liters), and in 1988 - to 3.7 liters. Home brewing has increased dramatically. Illegal income from it in 1989 reached 23 billion rubles, and in 1990 - 35 billion rubles. Sugar deficiency has arisen consumption of surrogates has sharply increased. Due to the reduction in the sale of alcoholic beverages for three years (1985-1987), the state did not collect more than 37 billion rubles.

Also, in order to "accelerate scientific and technological progress for the development of mechanical engineering and energy", it was allocated, mainly due to the emission of money, twice as much investments than in the previous five years, which further increased the imbalance of the state budget.

At the beginning of perestroika, it was planned to reduce the amount of work in progress in capital construction. However, the State Planning Committee and the State Construction Committee of the USSR could not resist the pressure of departments and local authorities. As a result, appropriations for capital construction increased by 30 billion rubles, which led to the freezing of huge funds in unfinished construction and inefficient production, in general, to a slowdown in money turnover in the country. Analysis of the state of the economy of the USSR in the second half of the 80 years The twentieth century shows that a sharp increase in centralized spending on social and cultural needs in the first two or three years gave some social effect, since these costs were financed through the unjustified emission of money. In such financial and economic conditions, the nominal growth of incomes of the population was "reduced" to naught by inflation, i.e. depreciation of money, and at the same time increased the shortage of goods.

After analyzing the results of the reconstruction policy of the first three years, the leadership of the USSR was forced to admit that there were no fundamental changes in economic, social and cultural development. The brake mechanism was not completely dismantled and replaced with an "acceleration mechanism". The economy continued to move along a largely expansionary path, unable to overcome the pressure of gross, volume approaches.

The structure of the economy continued to remain largely costly. Scientific and technological progress developed slowly, and plans to increase national income and save resources were not fulfilled. There was no noticeable improvement in product quality either. The country's financial situation remained difficult. The tension in the supply of foodstuffs, consumer goods remained, the demand of the population for services was not satisfied. The housing problem continued to be an acute one.

As a result of these negative phenomena, the socio-economic situation began to deteriorate. In late 1988 – begin 1989 y. These difficulties began to intensify, and this led to the fact that the financial system was upset, the consumer market was deregulated. As a result, there was an imbalance in monetary circulation and finance, and the decline in the rate and quality of economic growth increased. All this gave rise to all kinds of deficits (financial, commodity, etc.), concern and even discontent of the population, social tension in society.

A characteristic feature of the socio-economic policy of the Soviet planned economy was that both the economy of the USSR and the economy of Uzbekistan, which was its integral part, developed according to five-year plans, which were developed by state and financial authorities. Five-year socio-economic tasks were approved at the plenums and congresses of the CPSU, the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and were considered mandatory for the ministries, departments and economic bodies of the republic, and local authorities in their socio-economic activities were guided by party directives and had to ensure the implementation of those set by congresses and plenums The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Uzbekistan tasks. However, the plans launched by the Center did not sufficiently take into account the real socio-economic

capabilities of the union republics, which led to the depletion of their labor and industrial resources. Moreover, the fear of party and economic leaders at the local level to be punished for not fulfilling their planned targets pushed them to all sorts of tricks up to and including postscripts on a huge scale.

The residual principle of solving social problems, distortions in planning, low efficiency of the economy led to the fact that the production of consumer goods and food did not meet the needs of the population.

The shortage of industrial consumer goods in the USSR, which was exacerbated by the growing shortage of food, was outlined in the last quarter of the 20th century. The country's agriculture, squeezed in the tight grip of the administrative and bureaucratic system, increasingly demonstrated its inability to provide the population with the necessary foodstuffs. The Soviet administration tried to compensate for its own mismanagement by importing food and grain.

By the early 1980 y. Agriculture was in critical condition. As a result, in the mid-1980 y. Practically everywhere rationed supply for a number of food products was introduced, cards appeared, long queues became common.

One of the negative vices of command-administrative management of the economy was also the fact that unreasonable, practically impossible plans were often descended from above to enterprises, economic organizations, and ministries from above. Therefore, many leaders went to adjust their plans downward, despite the fact that they themselves could be punished by higher authorities. Ultimately, all this led to the fact that almost a third of enterprises did not fulfill contractual obligations, as well as, as mentioned above, to the dispersal and depletion of production and raw materials.

In the context of the command-administrative method of managing the economy and the absence of market mechanisms in the economy, the political leadership of the country, even in the second half of the 1980s, when the crisis intensified more and more, continued to deal only with populist statements: to achieve a radical turn of the economy on the path of intensive development, labor on the basis of strengthening discipline and putting things in order, introducing the achievements of scientific

and technological progress, etc. This approach was only declarative in nature, and there were no real prerequisites for overcoming the socio-economic crisis.

In 1990, the socio-economic situation in the USSR deteriorated significantly. The crisis phenomena continued to grow, covering all spheres of the economy, especially money circulation. The decline in the absolute scale of social production began.

One of the extremely negative consequences of the socio-economic crisis was the growth of monetary incomes of the population, which significantly exceeded the dynamics of production of goods and services, thereby intensifying inflationary processes. The consumer market collapsed.

By the 1980s, as a result of the decrease in the purchasing power of the ruble, the indicators of naturalization of exchange between enterprises, republics and regions increased, which led to the breakdown of established economic ties.

In 1990, the gross national product of the USSR decreased by 2% in comparison with the previous year, the produced national income by 4%, and the productivity of social labor by 3%.

Foreign trade turnover amounted to 131.6 billion rubles and decreased by 6.6%. The negative foreign trade balance reached 9.8 billion rubles. The state internal debt increased by more than 150 billion rubles and exceeded 550 billion rubles.

The issue of cash increased by 1.5 times compared to 1989, which led to the increase of the money balance "in the hands" of the population by more than 104.7 billion rubles, taking into account the limited opportunities to increase the price of goods and services. 132 from the beginning of 1990, 7 billion rubles at the beginning of 1991 and their further depreciation can be seen.

In short, the macroeconomic indicators of the USSR in 1990, i.e. on the eve of its collapse, deteriorated at a rapid pace. This was also facilitated by the deterioration of the social situation and the strong growth of the shadow economy.

The shadow economy - corruption, embezzlement of state and public property, production and sale of moonshine, concealment of income from taxation, bribes of officials, drug business, smuggling have

grown to a huge scale, becoming serious challenges not so much for the economy as for the political system itself, which, of course, it aggravated the moral situation in the country. Thus, the illegal income of service workers (due to the deception of buyers, customers, bribes, tips, gifts) amounted to 17.1 billion rubles in 1989, and in 1990 - 24.3 billion rubles. Theft of state and public property was expressed in 1989 in the amount of 4.9 billion rubles, and in 1990 it amounted to 5.4 billion rubles. This type of offense is especially widespread, such as the production and sale of home brew products. If in 1989 the volume of this type of crime was 23.0 billion rubles, then in the next 1990 it increased to 35.0 billion rubles.

This table contains some facts that indicate the crisis state of Soviet society and the scale of corruption:

Thus, on the eve of the collapse of the USSR, the socio-economic situation in the country had all the signs of an imminent collapse of the Soviet model of the economy, despite the fact that its political leadership through palliative measures, without changing the foundations of the economic principles of organizing the economy and without establishing new, mutually beneficial economic relations between The center and the union republics, sought to preserve the foundations of the Soviet system.

In the USSR, the sovereign status of the union republics, including the Uzbek SSR, was enshrined in law. The constitutions of the USSR and the Uzbek SSR stated that the republic has broad sovereign rights in the Soviet federal state structure. However, in reality, the republic and its political, legislative and executive institutions of power did not have any real sovereignty in order to pursue an independent policy even within the framework of the powers designated by the constitutions of the USSR and the Uzbek SSR.

The complete dependence and unconditional subordination of the Uzbek SSR and its political organizations, legislative and executive bodies to the political and administrative institutions of the Center were the main factor in the relationship between it and the republic. The interests of Moscow have always been put above the interests of the republic, and exclusively the Center solved all issues of the socio-economic, cultural development of the republic, not to mention political

problems, foreign economic relations, etc. In such conditions, the leadership of the Uzbek SSR was forced only to follow the directives and instructions issued by Moscow.

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So, being the head of the republican party organization, I.A. Karimov noted that in order to achieve at least one line necessary for the republic in the decisions of the CPSU Congress, it was necessary to "shed three sweats." At the XXVIII Congress of the CPSU, the delegations of the five republics of Central Asia sought the adoption of a resolution on the Aral tragedy. The congress made many decisions, but the cry from the heart of our region that people in the Aral Sea region are, in fact, dying out, that our gene pool is dying, was never heard, having stumbled upon a blank wall of incomprehension. In his speech, which took place on August 28, 1991, I.A. Karimov said that the neglect and dictatorship of the Central Committee of the CPSU reached the point that in order to recommend someone for the post of secretary of the regional party committee, not to mention the secretary of the Central Committee or the first secretary of the regional committee, it was necessary to coordinate with some head of the sector or instructor, in front of whose cabinet queues were lined up for him to receive the leaders of the republican party organizations. And the fate of the party workers of Uzbekistan at all levels depended on these people, ordinary officials of the apparatus of the Central Committee of the CPSU. From people who never knew Uzbekistan, they never knew either its language, or its culture, or its present and past. And everyone who was at the top only signed the decisions prepared by their officials.



Economically, Uzbekistan and other republics of Central Asia did not have any rights to carry out foreign economic activity. Their borders were practically closed by the Center - so it was impossible to conduct independent foreign trade. For example, the ratio between trade and production that they had was comparable to the small provinces of Canada: if for the former it was only 10-15%, then for the latter it was 34-61%, respectively.

The economic dependence of Uzbekistan and the entire region consisted in the fact that the role of the republics of Central Asia, as already mentioned above, was initially defined as a region that should supply raw materials for the industrially developed republics of the Soviet Union. In the former USSR, no one thought about the interests of the republic, no one controlled where the valuable raw materials mined in Uzbekistan were sent. As a result, 90% of cotton fiber and karakul, 71% of natural wool, 93% of synthetic fibers, a significant part of cocoons and leather were exported from the republic for next to nothing. Most of this extremely valuable raw material, which is in great demand both on the domestic and on the world market, was exported to the countries of Eastern Europe, which resold these products to Western firms at world prices.

For many decades, the economy of Uzbekistan was an integral part of the national economy of the USSR, and its development was mainly determined by the directives of the central party, state and economic bodies. It had a raw material orientation, which to a predominant degree became the reason for the extensive development of the republican economy. Despite the strict formulation of tasks by the political leadership of Uzbekistan with such declarative requirements as "to increase responsibility for the quality of the plans being developed, their tension and reality," the subjective approach to planning, its centralized and inflexible nature negatively affected the socio-economic processes, led to the depletion of financial, workforce in the early 1980s.

In the planning of the socio-economic development of the republic, rather than an objective, comprehensively calculated approach, the subjective desire to accelerate the socio-economic development at a high rate and to overcome economic difficulties in the short term prevailed. Evidence of this is, on the one hand, the consistent development of the

economy under the leadership of the Uzbek SSR in the first half of the 1980s; gross social product and national income increased; the volume of production of industrial products increased by 26%, the material and technical base of the agrarian sector of the economy was strengthened; food production increased slightly; fixed assets with a total value of more than 30 billion rubles were put into operation in the field of capital construction; all types of transport and communication were further developed. But, on the other hand, as a result of serious shortcomings in the activities of the party, soviet and economic bodies, party leadership of the national economy, serious errors and calculations in the selection and placement of personnel the people's republic has been developing for a long time mainly under the influence of extensive factors. The created production and scientific and technical potential, favorable natural and climatic conditions, rich raw materials and labor resources were not used effectively and did not bear fruit.

The negative trends in the economic development of Uzbekistan, primarily in industry and agriculture, intensified the crisis in the economy of the entire republic.

Thus, according to the planned targets of the 12th five-year plan (1986–1990), it was envisaged in Uzbekistan to increase industrial production by 24–27%; and the volume of gross agricultural output by 14–16%; to bring in 1990 the production of cotton fiber to 1.8–1.93 million tons; grain - up to 3.2–3.5 million tons. However, as shown by the socio-economic results of this five-year plan, industrial production in Uzbekistan increased by only 3.4%, agricultural production increased by 1.7%, and the average annual grain production amounted to only 1 million 692 thousand.

It was envisaged to achieve a significant increase in labor productivity, due to which to ensure 80% of the increase in industrial production, as well as the entire increase in gross agricultural output. However, at the end of the five-year period, productivity - instead of the planned "significant increase" decreased by 0.7%. And this also testified to the insufficient substantiation of the control figures, the absence of a mechanism for the implementation of the tasks put forward.

The development of industry was negatively affected by the weak connection between science and production. In 1986–1989 the share of

developments for industry with characteristics higher than the world and better than domestic ones did not exceed one percent of the total number of completed works. Of the 50 samples of new types of machines and equipment created annually, 42-43 belonged to yesterday's technology. In the republic, such a progressive form of connection between science and production as a research and production association was not spread.

The opposite economic situation arose from the fact that the most valuable raw materials - cotton, nitron, caprolactam - were produced in the republic, and at the same time, due to the low depth of their processing, the incompleteness of the technological chain, they were forced to produce it. Gauze, acetate fiber, finished products made from the same raw materials are imported.

Taking into account the state of the republic's industry in the former Soviet era, in recent decades, in its development, priority has been given to raw materials industries that produce and export raw materials and semi-finished products and are characterized by relatively low production indicators. As a result, in the last 50 years, the share of light industry in the total production volume decreased from 54% to 37%, and the share of food industry decreased from 30% to 14%.

The development of mechanical engineering and all its activities were related to cotton farming and the production of machines for cotton growing. Almost no household appliances, road construction machines, plastic products, food industry, trade and service equipment, etc. were produced in the republic.

For the main sector of the economy of Uzbekistan - agriculture - negative trends were also characteristic. In the late 1970s - in the 1980s, it developed slowly, the planned plans for the production of raw cotton, the purchase of grain and other products were not fulfilled. An unsatisfactory situation persisted in animal husbandry as well. Irrigated lands were used ineffectively, and in the development of new lands, subjective decisions were often made, the proper safety of the land fund was not ensured. Despite the acute shortage of irrigation water, the mismanagement of its use continued.

The raw material nature of the economy of Uzbekistan greatly hampered the socio-economic development of the republic. From chemical products to our main wealth - cotton fiber - 90-100 percent of

our products were sent as raw materials for processing to other regions and foreign countries. Half of the copper, lead, zinc and other non-ferrous metals mined in the republic were exported. All gold mining went to the Center's monetary fund.

Due to the fact that a significant part of the raw materials was exported outside the republic, many local enterprises lacked it, and the republic bought goods made from the resources exported from Uzbekistan at exorbitant prices in other regions and abroad. The extensive development and raw material nature of the economy of the Uzbek SSR became one of the reasons that gave rise to the social crisis in the republic in particular and the totalitarian system in general. As a result, postscripts, thefts, bribes became widespread, which led to the decay and degeneration of a certain part of the personnel; that came in the 1970s – 1980 the slowdown in the pace of socio-economic development was deliberately suppressed or distorted in every possible way by adding notes and covetousness.

In the second half of the 1980. Certain shifts have taken place in social policy, some steps have been taken to improve the welfare of society. This is evidenced by the measures taken to increase payments and benefits from public consumption funds.

In 1987, the tax collection from newlyweds was abolished on small-family citizens within 1 year from the date of marriage registration; in 1988, a free supply of medicines was introduced for the treatment of children under the age of three; in 1989, the norms of spending on food, medicines and other needs in boarding houses for the elderly and the disabled were raised; From October 1, 1989, the duration of additional leave without pay was increased for working mothers to take care of a child until the child reaches the age of three, etc. A number of measures were taken to raise wages. So, if the monetary income of the population in 1980 amounted to 13.4 billion rubles, in 1985 - 16.7 billion rubles, in 1988 - 20 billion rubles, in 1989 - 22.9 billion rubles then in 1990 they increased in comparison with 1989 by 4 billion rubles, or 18%.

Also in the second half of the 1980s, housing construction was widely developed. In 1985, residential buildings with a total area of 6004 thousand square meters were commissioned and in 1988 8251 thousand sq. m, in 1989 - 8567 thousand sq. m.

If the number of people who improved their living conditions in 1985 amounted to 590 thousand people then in 1989 - already 747 thousand. These facts indicate that in the second half of the 1980 a lot of positive things have been done in the social sphere of Uzbekistan. At the same time, in social policy and especially in practice, criteria and approaches that were not oriented towards the interests of the population of the republic prevailed. In the late 1980s a difficult demographic situation has developed in Uzbekistan. Over the past ten years, the population of the republic has increased by 4.5 million people, or 30%, and reached 20 million people. The population growth rates in the republic were more than three times higher than the all-Union rates.

At the same time, there were many unresolved social problems in Uzbekistan. In terms of all main economic and social indicators, the republic was significantly behind the average level of the Union, and in terms of social indicators, it took one of the last places in the USSR. Thus, in terms of gross social product production per capita, Uzbekistan took 12th place in the former USSR national income production per capita was two times lower than the average level of the Union.

The production of consumer goods per capita in the republic was only 40% of the average level of the Union. In terms of income, consumption of basic types of food, we were in the last place among other republics. The average population of Uzbekistan consumed meat and meat products, milk and milk products, and eggs almost twice as much as the rest of the country. Uzbekistan, despite the fact that it produced products that were appreciated in the world market, in terms of the standard of living of the population was in the penultimate place in the USSR, ahead of only Tajikistan. In the late 1980s the share of the republic's population with an average per capita total income of less than 75 rubles a month was almost 45%, while in the country it was slightly more than 12%. These facts are confirmed by other authoritative sources. Thus, according to the World Bank, in 1989 43.6% of the population of Uzbekistan was below the poverty line. In the Estonian SSR this figure was only 1.9%, in the Lithuanian SSR and the Latvian SSR - 2.3 and 2.4%, respectively.

The sectors of the republic's social infrastructure were in a difficult situation: health care, public education, preschool institutions. 60% of schools and hospitals were located in adapted premises.

Only 5% of rural residents were provided with sewerage and water supply, about 50% - with normal drinking water, 17% - with natural gas. The food problem was also acute, and this situation arose primarily due to the cotton monopoly in agriculture which did not allow to provide the population with land. In the republic, 240 thousand families did not have land plots. As a result, one fifth of the households in rural areas did not contain any types of livestock, 37% did not have cows, and half did not raise sheep. Of course, these factors had a negative impact on the development of agriculture and hindered the solution of the food problem.

The leadership of the republic intended to solve the problem of providing employment to the population. One of the ways to solve this problem was the transfer of people, primarily young people, from surplus areas in the Fergana Valley to collective farms and state farms in Kashkadarya, Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions. However, in the 1980s, the problem of providing employment to the population could not be solved. At the beginning of 1991, about one million people could not find employment in social production. In general, a difficult socio-economic situation arose in Uzbekistan at the end of the 1980s.

In November 1983, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sh.R. Rashidov, who headed the republic for a quarter of a century, and many positive changes in the socio-economic and cultural life that took place in the 1960s and early 1980s were associated with his name. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan was elected I.B. Usmanhodjaev. During his leadership in Uzbekistan, large-scale actions of the Center were launched in the form of judicial and criminal prosecutions, directed mainly against political and economic leaders of the highest, middle and lower levels of the republic. It should be noted that at the beginning of April 1983 in Moscow an investigative group of the USSR Prosecutor General's Office headed by T. Gdlyan and V. Ivanov was formed and sent to the republic "to establish justice and legality" in Uzbekistan. As a result of this punitive expedition,

Uzbekistan turned into an object of massive criminal prosecutions by the prosecutor's office and investigative bodies of the Union Center. The political leadership of the republic was not only unable to resist the pressure of the central political bodies, but was forced to support the policy of the Center in relation to Uzbekistan and to the national cadres of the republic. Under tough pressure from Moscow, the then leadership of Uzbekistan accused the party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol organizations, administrative and economic bodies of the republic of "showing indecision and inertia in eradicating the theft of socialist property, bribery, speculation, eyewash, addictions." The leadership of the republic also pointed out that "liberalism, serious shortcomings in the education of personnel are also characteristic of law enforcement agencies. Separate party committees, executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies are trying to divert the leading officials who have compromised themselves from responsibility". This practice was antisocial and corrupted the staff.

After the April (1985) plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU proclaimed a new political course, one of the goals of which was "the fight against stagnation" and corruption, the scale of lawlessness perpetrated by the Center through the hands of the Gdlyan and Ivanov group in Uzbekistan increased even more. A group of investigators headed by T. Gdlyan and V. Ivanov, with the strong support of the Soviet political leadership, committed lawlessness towards officials at all levels, towards their relatives, towards ordinary people of the republic under the trials of a far-fetched "cotton work" that became "Uzbek work ". In an effort to expand the circle of accused in the republic, the group of Gdlyan and Ivanov widely spread the practice of indiscriminate accusations of bribery, forcing suspects and witnesses to give "confessions" through illegal arrests, blackmail and intimidation. She insulted those arrested, humiliated their human dignity and intimidated by shooting. In order to exert psychological pressure on those under investigation, she widely practiced the imprisonment of their relatives.

It should be noted that the activities of the so-called "fighters for legality and justice" in 1987-1988 was widely covered in various, especially central, mass media outlets, where they were presented as

"heroes" who "neglecting mortal danger" entered the "fight against the Uzbek mafia in order to defeat organized crime."

The activities of a group of investigators of 200 people who had not previously worked in Uzbekistan and had no idea about the character, morals and way of life of the Uzbek people, but endowed with special powers, required special attention from the leadership and supervision of the USSR Prosecutor's Office. In addition, it was about the investigation of the activities of the highest officials of the republic. However, the illegal methods of the investigation team of Gdlyan and Ivanov found support precisely among some leaders of the USSR Prosecutor General's Office in the person of Deputy Prosecutor Generals Katusov and Pobezhimov, whose activities, it would seem, should be aimed at strict observance of the rule of law.

As evidenced by the report of the Commission for the Verification of Investigative Materials, over 800 criminal cases were investigated in Uzbekistan on postscripts, embezzlements, bribes. More than 5 thousand people were convicted in these cases, of which 600 were senior officials. In 1983-1989 On charges of accepting bribes, 20 senior officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Uzbek SSR and the USSR, 4 secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, 8 secretaries of regional party committees and a number of other senior officials, 62 people in total, were detained.

But in the course of these investigations, many innocent people suffered, including the relatives of the convicts. In order to obtain evidence, the investigating group subjected them to torture and persecution, including the sick, elderly people, and mothers with many children. So, during the investigation of the case on the charge of A. Karimov (the former first secretary of the Bukhara regional party committee), 21 of his relatives were detained, in the case of Khudoybergenov - 15, in the case of Usmankhodjaev (the former First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan) - 9, 8 relatives of the accused Nurusmanov, Radjabova, Kamalov. Saidova, a mother of 12 children, Dolieva and Matchanova, with 11 children each, and Aliyev, a mother of 9 children, were kept in custody. In the end 80s of the twentieth century, when traces of corruption and economic machinations led to Moscow and some



members of the top political elite of the Center fell under the suspicion of the investigating authorities, then a special commission was created, composed of People's Deputies of the USSR to check materials related to the activities a group of investigators led by Gdlyan. Hundreds of investigators who came to Uzbekistan, "servants of the law", did whatever they pleased in the republic. At first, the republic was in shock, there was a general fear, then there was some calming down, so to speak, an assessment of what was happening, the next stage - indignation and also general. The process of rejection of what was happening, active opposition began.

The new leadership of Uzbekistan, headed by I.A. Karimov was able to stop the slide of the republic into political and social chaos. Soon after the adoption and implementation of a number of effective social measures, the socio-political and social situation in the republic changed in a positive direction.

The work of the investigative group was a difficult period of testing the will and resilience of the Uzbek people, but neither attacks through the central media on the whole nation nor repressions against its representatives broke the will of the Uzbek people. On the contrary, the Uzbek people began to realize more and more the bankruptcy and anti-people character of the Soviet command-administrative system. Persons convicted or prosecuted in the "cotton case" were pardoned by the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov. Later, more than 2 thousand people were acquitted.

The negative phenomena associated with cotton growing and large-scale postscripts had deep roots and causes. So, according to the existing order in the Soviet system of management, economic leaders were a link to which the party assigned a secondary role in the command-administrative system, and they strictly followed all the decisions of the party nomenclature. In addition, the heads of ministries, state enterprises and collective farms were confirmed in office only with the consent of the party committees, which made them dependent before the party bodies. For example, to please the party organs, the heads of state enterprises and collective farms often made inaccurate reports on the implementation of plans.

Such a system of socio-political relations created conditions for fraud and postscripts in the economy, in which party and economic leaders took part. Subscriptions and fraud, in turn, were fertile ground for the spread of bribery and corruption.

This can be seen on the example of the activities of the Ministry of the Cotton Industry of the Republic and its departments. In June 1984, at the initiative and demand of the Center, a Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan was adopted, in which the activities of the ministry were severely criticized. It was indicated that there are major shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of the cotton ginning industry of the republic and at many procurement points the registration of raw cotton has become widespread due to the underestimation of moisture content, weediness, overstating the grade, registration of bulk invoices for unwashed cotton, proper accounting and control over its movement has not been established during drying, cleaning and shipment to factories. Many workers in the industry were gripped by corruption, including the heads of procurement points, associations and ministries who received bribes, committed abuses and embezzlement on a large scale. This was evidenced by the facts revealed in Bukhara, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Khorezm regions.

A. Abdurakhmanov (secretary of the ministry's party bureau) was named as one of the culprits, who "knowing about some serious shortcomings in the ministry's activities, did not report this to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, as he merged with its leaders."

It should be noted that the Ministry of the Cotton Ginning Industry was the link through which the registrations in cotton growing were carried out. Therefore, this department and its leaders, headed by V. Usmanov, were involuntarily drawn into the system of postscripts and frauds, which became widespread in many regions of the USSR. Unreasonably overstated planning targets for cotton growing forced the leaders of the republic to resort to the practice of false reports and reports on the implementation of the plan to their advantage, since after each such "victorious" report, many leaders of the republic were awarded orders, medals and titles, which was very popular in the 70 years the beginning of the 80s of the twentieth century. In addition to

orders and medals, they also extracted great material benefits from the system of postscripts, false reports and reports, and part of the party-economic nomenclature received promotions. It should be emphasized here that at that time many "achievements" of the Soviet economy existed only on paper, and this situation was largely acceptable to the political leadership of the USSR.

Thus, the negative phenomena associated with postscripts, bribery, and the corruption of leaders became a characteristic feature of the Soviet command-administrative system. And all these phenomena testified to the deep crisis of the Soviet command-administrative system. Despite the fact that similar phenomena in the early 1980s took place in all the union republics of the USSR, they, at the suggestion of the Center, allegedly "in the most ugly form" appeared in Uzbekistan. Consequently, the question arises why exactly Uzbekistan in the early 1980s became the subject of large-scale criminal prosecutions? In our opinion, the reasons for the implementation of such a campaign against the republic lie in the following circumstances.

Cotton was a strategic raw material that the Soviet economy badly needed - the defense industry, the textile industry, and a significant part of the cotton was exported. Therefore, by demanding more cotton, the Soviet regime did not take into account the real possibilities of the republic and administratively lowered the tasks for the production of cotton from above. Under the tough pressure of the center and to please him, the local leaders humbly agreed to the super-tasks "in order to fulfill their patriotic and international duty to the fraternal peoples of the USSR with honor." It was also important for the Soviet system to show the advantages of socialism, especially the republics of Central Asia, which "passed to socialism, bypassing capitalism", to the world community and to prove this by the example of "the steady development of the socialist economy." At the same time, the real state of industry and agriculture was ignored. Therefore, from year to year, from five to five years, the Center set tasks for Uzbekistan that were not substantiated by the technical, economic and social capabilities of the republic.

The Soviet system of power, in order to hide the vices of command and control, as well as in the event of a crisis in society, periodically

"needed" "enemies of the people" who "impede successful progress along the path of progress and communism." In the early 1980s the next blow of large-scale criminal prosecutions was for the most part dealt to Uzbekistan.

To some extent, this arbitrariness was facilitated by the fact that the republic was headed by people who were not always capable of protecting the honor and dignity of the people of Uzbekistan. Many of them, primarily out of a sense of self-preservation, diligently did not notice the lawlessness and violations. Subsequently, despite the rather loyal attitude of the leadership of the republic to these punitive actions, a significant part of its composition was also brought to criminal responsibility.

The viciousness of the Soviet command-administrative system in Uzbekistan and the failure of the Center's national policy were also manifested in the implementation of the personnel policy and in relation to the national cadres of the republic.

The political leadership of the republic in the mid-1980s, analyzing the situation in personnel policy, pointed out that "serious mistakes and miscalculations in the party leadership of the economy, The political and cultural life of the republic became possible as a result of the established practice of solving many issues from the standpoint of subjectivity, the placement of executives was often carried out not on the basis of business qualities, but on the basis of personal loyalty, friendship or kinship, and community. " Some facts were cited as evidence, in which it was noted that in an atmosphere of protectionism, servility, sycophancy, personnel issues were resolved in Bukhara, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Namangan and some other regional party organizations.

However, negative phenomena in personnel policy were typical not only for Uzbekistan, but for the whole country, including the Central Committee of the CPSU and other higher political institutions of the former USSR. The so-called Soviet principle of selection, education and placement of cadres was based primarily on distrust of the national cadres of the union republics, especially the top and middle echelons. Therefore, in practice, there was a provision that was not established by any party regulations or legislative documents, according to which the second person in the political leadership of the national union republics

was always persons of Russian or, at least, Slavic nationality, who were the “eyes and ears” of the Center. Thus, there was distrust on the part of the central authorities towards local national leaders and national cadres.

The distrust on the part of the Center towards the national cadres of Uzbekistan was clearly manifested in the second half of the 1980s. From Moscow, Leningrad, as well as from various regions of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, a large contingent of party, Soviet and economic cadre workers of the highest and middle levels were sent to work in Uzbekistan to the authorities and various sectors of the national economy, the courts, the prosecutor's office and the police. The overwhelming majority of them were not familiar with the conditions of Uzbekistan and did not have any idea about the Uzbek people, about the customs and traditions of the local population. Despite this, the Center sent a personnel "landing" to the republic.

As already indicated in the second half of the 1980 The Soviet political leadership was forced to admit that in the last decades the achieved results in solving the national question became absolutized in the country, ideas about the problemlessness of national relations were affirmed. The needs of the socio-economic, cultural development of both individual republics and autonomous formations and national groups were not sufficiently taken into account. This led to public dissatisfaction, which acquired a conflicting character. Negative phenomena that have been accumulating for decades were ignored for a long time, driven inside.

The new leadership of Uzbekistan, headed by I.A. Karimov, realizing the need for a radical change in the implementation of personnel policy, pointed out: “Personnel work in the republic needs serious restructuring. In the selection of cadres, the cornerstone should be put primarily on their political, business, professional, organizational qualities, initiative and the ability to take responsibility for themselves. We are obliged to find capable, promising people, of whom there are enough in Uzbekistan. Raise them and entrust them with responsible areas. ”

In June 1989, bloody interethnic clashes with representatives of a national minority - Meskhetian Turks, later called the "Fergana events", took place in the Fergana region. These events were the result of many

factors, primarily the national policy of the Center. During the reign of I.V. Stalin, in relation to entire peoples, including the Meskhetian Turks, historical injustice was admitted. In 1944, more than 45 thousand Meskhetian Turks were deported to Uzbekistan along with other exiled peoples - Crimean Tatars, Koreans, Germans, Chechens, Ingush. During the period of restructuring, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR discussed the historical injustice and admitted it, but did not offer a way out.

Thanks to their greater organization, the Crimean Tatars managed to achieve a return to their ancestral lands. The leaders of the Meskhetian Turks in the North Caucasus not only organized rallies and demonstrations, but began to incite intolerance towards the local population in their compatriots, thereby provoking uncontrollable processes. However, this is not the main reason. The Uzbeks lived together with the Meskhetian Turks for 45 years, and in Uzbekistan no one ever demanded that they leave here.

The processes of glasnost and democratization created an environment in which one could say anything and do anything. Under these conditions, the leadership of Uzbekistan, headed by R. Nishanov, did not show the vigilance that it was obliged to show in order to forestall events there was no proper political assessment of the processes that began long before the Fergana tragedy.

Analyzing the roots and causes of the Fergana tragedy, President I.A. Karimov also pointed out that socio-economic distress, demographic situation and rising unemployment, environmental crisis, spiritual crisis among the people created the explosive situation that the extremist forces used to destabilize the situation, push people into mass riots and illegal actions, cause social and interethnic discord and collision. It was against this background that the dramatic events took place in the Fergana region, and in 1990 there were riots in the Buka and Parkent districts of the Tashkent region. These tragic events were the result of unresolved political, socio-economic, demographic and many other problems that had been accumulating for decades in the former USSR.

It should be noted that cotton production was a very time consuming and most costly branch of agriculture. As the facts in the

table below show, if in 1990 the cost of 1 ton of grain was 103 rubles, and of potatoes 181 rubles, then the cost of one ton of raw cotton was 845 rubles. That is, the cost of producing 1 ton of raw cotton was more than eight times higher than the cost of producing the same volume of wheat. The development of cotton growing in Uzbekistan during the Soviet period to some extent gave an impetus to the development of agriculture in Uzbekistan, but the establishment of a cotton monopoly gave rise to extremely negative phenomena in the socio-economic development of the republic.

Cotton fiber at low fixed prices went outside the republic. Uzbekistan received 84 percent of the labor intensity in growing cotton and only 16 percent of the income from its primary processing. Other republics that received cotton fiber had the opposite proportion: a ready-made shirt, woven and sewn, for example, in Russia, brought colossal profits.

Despite the devastating consequences of the cotton monopoly on the socio-economic and environmental situation, the Center not only failed to take proactive measures to prevent the humanitarian and environmental crisis, but, on the contrary, continued to insist on expanding the land area for cotton. If in 1985 the sown area of cotton was 1989.8 thousand hectares, then in 1986 it increased to 2054.0 hectares, and in 1987 it was expanded to 2107.7 thousand hectares.

Meanwhile, the acreage of grain crops was steadily decreasing. Thus, the sown area of grain crops in the republic in 1985 amounted to 969.3 thousand hectares, and in 1986 they sharply decreased and amounted to 700.4 thousand hectares, in 1989 - 881.8 thousand hectares. This imbalance in the agricultural sector increased Uzbekistan's need for imported bread. The people, which for many centuries have grown grain and were self-sufficient in providing themselves with food, was forced to put up with this situation.

The unrestrained and unjustified desire of the Center to increase cotton production fell heavily on the shoulders of the Uzbek people and had a disastrous effect on the agriculture of Uzbekistan. The cotton monopoly has become the main reason for the establishment of a raw material economy in the republic.

The nature, climate and ecology of Uzbekistan and other republics of the region have become hostages of the Center's policy for the accelerated development of cotton growing, irrigation construction and the chemical industry.

This is confirmed by the tragedy of the Aral Sea and the severe deterioration of the ecological situation in the republic in the late 1980s. Irrigation works were launched at an accelerated pace. If in 1950 the irrigated land in Uzbekistan amounted to 2 million 276 thousand hectares, then by 1986 they expanded to 4 million 171 thousand hectares.

As a result of a significant expansion of irrigated areas and excessive and wasteful use of water resources, primarily for the development of cotton growing, the water level in the Aral Sea over 30 years (from the end of the 1950s) dropped by more than 10 meters and continued to decline by a meter per year: the water left the former coastlines for tens of kilometers, all life in the sea gradually died, because the lake water became excessively salty.

Giving tens of thousands of tons of valuable fish in previous years, the Aral Sea has lost its fishery importance. If in 1960 43,430 tons of fish were caught, then by 1975 it had dropped to 2,940 tons, and in 1980 - to zero, i.e. fishing has practically ceased. Once a flourishing port on the coast the city of Muynak fell into desolation. The population of the Muynak region which in 1950 was 45 thousand people, by the end of the 1980s decreased by half. Fish began to be brought to the Muynak Cannery from the Atlantic.

Waste, used water in industry and irrigation returned to nature so that rivers and reservoirs were mineralized, land was flooded, salinized and waterlogged valuable land. Near the Aral, the Sarykamysch depression was filled with waste waters, in which there were already about 50 cubic kilometers of water.

Excessive application of fertilizers and pesticides to the soil to obtain high yields of cotton has led to a decrease in the quality of drinking water, to its strong mineralization. As a result, diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, liver, and kidneys have sharply increased. Every tenth to eighth child in Karakalpakstan was born with physical disabilities.



Under the influence of negative changes in nature and the environment in the Aral Sea region, since 1980, the number of patients with anemia increased 550 times, and 1160 people out of 10,000 suffered from this disease. In Karakalpakstan, such dangerous diseases as stomach cancer, tuberculosis, viral hepatitis, allergies, etc. are also widespread.

In the development of the republic's chemical industry, preference was given to large-scale industries, which significantly worsened the ecological situation in the republic.

The deterioration of the environmental situation can also be traced to the example of ill-considered industrial construction in cities. Many large enterprises and complexes were built without taking into account the demographic and environmental situation, capital-intensive, but not labor-intensive industries were created, with a large proportion of hazardous waste and emissions.

However, the problems of the ecological situation in Uzbekistan, the deteriorating health of the population of the Aral region did not concern the central political leadership. For him, the maximum exploitation of the human, natural and land resources of the Uzbek SSR was more important in his interests.

#### **4. Changes in the socio-political sphere in mid-1989 Declaration of Independence.**

In the late 80s XX century in the USSR, the economic and political crisis sharply aggravated. In grocery stores, groceries disappeared essential goods began to be sold with coupons. The prices for oil, which was exported and was one of the main sources of foreign exchange earnings in the country, fell sharply on the world market. The USSR was economically and financially exhausted by the war in Afghanistan. Against this background, interethnic conflicts have escalated throughout the Union space: in the Baltics, Nagorno-Karabakh, Georgia, etc.

In the context of complex socio-economic and political processes on June 23, 1989, I.A. Karimov. The Uzbek SSR was a centralized planned economy with an administrative-command method of management with a monopoly of state property, with no competition, with a dependent

position of a subsidized republic with abundant natural resources; with backward technologies and low level of production equipment; with one of the lowest GDP and living standards among the republics of the former Soviet Union. The economy of the republic was 70-80% import-dependent. By the mid-1980s Uzbekistan produced in the USSR 1/4 of gold, 2/3 of cotton, 1/3 of karakul, 60% of silk, and at the same time, due to the hypertrophied nature of the raw materials economy, 80% of raw materials were exported outside the republic without processing.

In 1990, the negative balance in the inter-republican trade turnover amounted to almost 3.7 billion rubles, or about 11% of the gross national product. The republic was focused on raw materials; in fact, Uzbekistan was only the cotton granary of the USSR.

Almost all decisions on the socio-economic development of the Republic were made at the Center - in Moscow, whether it was about repairing a school, building a plant or a plan for the production of goods. School and university programs were approved in Moscow, the USSR Higher Attestation Commission was in Moscow, therefore all dissertations for scientific degrees were sent to Moscow.

In these conditions, it was a very responsible step to take over the leadership of Uzbekistan, stabilize the social situation and develop a plan for the republic's exit from the crisis. However, in the Central Asian republics, as in other parts of the Union, the problems of interethnic relations are aggravated. In June 1989, clashes between the indigenous population and the Meskhetian Turks took place in Fergana, the consequences of which were very tragic. In June 1990, clashes on interethnic grounds (between Uzbeks and Kyrgyz) took place in the Kyrgyz city of Osh. Islam Karimov, considering that the issues of interethnic relations are a decisive factor in maintaining peace and harmony in the republic and in Central Asia, from the first days of his activity he realized that their solution is directly related to the improvement of the socio-economic situation, political reforms and the exit of the republic from the crisis state.

The leadership of the republic began purposeful work to bring the economy out of the crisis and gain real foundations of state independence.

One of the most important tasks of this period was the revival of the moral and spiritual values of the Uzbek people, which has a rich historical heritage, national traditions and high intellectual potential. Since the office work was carried out in Russian and the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR did not specify the status of the national language, it was important to adopt the Law on the state status of the Uzbek language. The Supreme Council of the republic adopted such a law on October 21, 1989, it laid the foundation for the revival of the self-consciousness of the people, their culture and traditions.

At the same time, active work began to create a legislative and legal basis for economic independence and political sovereignty. So, on October 20, 1989, at the XI session of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan, the issue of "Making additions and amendments to the Constitution" was raised, additions and changes were discussed, in which the competence of the authorities and administration of the republic was fully regulated by the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR. A course was taken for the political and economic independence of Uzbekistan. Leader of the Republic during 1988-1990 repeatedly focused on the relationship with the Center. In particular, speaking in Moscow at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on September 2, 1989, I.A. Karimov especially noted the most difficult social and social situation in the republic and at the same time declared: "We are for a clear delineation of powers between the Center and the republics and for the comprehensive strengthening of the independence of the latter." Following this, official proposals were sent to the Central Committee on the practical formulation of questions on the implementation of political sovereignty and the restoration in the union constitution of a special chapter "On the sovereign rights of the Union republics." At the March (1990) plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, it was noted "that the renewal of the political system cannot be considered in isolation from the problem of economic independence," and emphasized the urgent need to develop an integral concept of the political sovereignty of Uzbekistan.

A significant event took place in March 1990, which was a turning point for the independent course of Uzbekistan. On March 24, 1990, the I session of the XII convocation of the Supreme Soviet took place,

where for the first time in the history of the republic it was decided to establish the institution of the President. The session unanimously elected Islam Abduganievich Karimov President of the Uzbek SSR.

The establishment of the institution of the presidency in the republic is the beginning of the path of formation of the form of state administration generally accepted in the world democratic practice and the next stage in the struggle for political and economic independence. In the USSR, the institution of presidency in a separate republic was established for the first time, and this was a confident step towards political independence. At the same time, the principled political line could not be implemented without the support of the people, and such support was provided. The humiliation and atrocities perpetrated by the group led by Gdlyan and Ivanov on the "cotton business" fabricated by the Center were too fresh in the people's memory.

The insolvency and inefficiency of the administrative command system of the USSR - the planned economy - made itself felt. The Center tried to shift its own mistakes in domestic policy "onto the shoulders" of the union republics. Uzbekistan, a large republic with a large economy, was chosen as the target for whipping. In 1983, the Kremlin initiated the so-called "cotton business", the purpose of which was to discredit the Uzbek people and republican party and administrative structures. In general, as a result of the "work" of investigators, 25 thousand Uzbeks were under investigation, of which 4 thousand were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on convictions, and more than 2 thousand were subsequently acquitted.

Thus, the introduction of the post of President of the Republic served as a transition to a fundamentally new political position and contributed to the strengthening of the state mechanism.

On June 20, 1990, the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR adopted the "Declaration of Sovereignty". It was noted in the preamble that the Declaration was adopted "based on the historical experience of state building and the established traditions of the Uzbek people; international legal norms, universal human values and principles of democracy; ensuring every nation has the right to self-determination; in the name of the supreme goal of ensuring every person the right to a dignified life; deep awareness of the historical responsibility for the fate of the peoples

of Uzbekistan". The adoption of the Declaration of Sovereignty was an important historical event and a big step towards the acquisition of sovereignty. This document strengthened the main principles of the republican state structure: the primacy of the democratic state and laws throughout the republic; inviolability and indivisibility of the state border and its territory; independent resolution of domestic and foreign policy issues; the tasks of recognizing and respecting the main principles of international law and determining the way of their development were strengthened.

This historical document consists of 12 main points. Clause 1 of the Declaration states that state sovereignty is the supremacy of the democratic state of the Uzbek SSR in all constituent parts of its territory and in all foreign relations. Thus, this document reflected both components of national sovereignty - internal, possession of full power throughout its territory, and external - as an independent subject of international relations. Paragraph 11 notes that the state "guarantees the representatives of all nations and nationalities living in the Uzbek SSR equal political, economic, ethnic, cultural rights and the development of their native language."

With the adoption in June 1990 at the second session of the Supreme Soviet of the Declaration of Independence, the composition of the Constitutional Commission of 64 people was also approved, which, under the leadership of its chairman, President I.A. Karimova began work on the creation of the Basic Law.

At this time, the general political and economic situation in the USSR did not stabilize at all, the republics' aspirations for real sovereignty grew, and the center's excessive power functions were becoming decentralized. All this happened against the backdrop of the collapse of the economy and the spread of hotbeds of interethnic conflicts, which prompted the country's leadership to initiate a nationwide vote on the future fate of the USSR. On March 17, 1991, a nationwide referendum was held, in the main bulletin of which, in addition to the issues approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, an item was included that reads: "Do you agree that Uzbekistan will enter the renewed Union (Federation)?" 93.9% of the voters voted for him. The overwhelming majority of them still naively believed that the

renewed Union would allow the sovereignty of their republics to develop. Based on the referendum, the Concept of a new Union Treaty began to be prepared.

### **5. August events of 1991. The State Committee for the State of Emergency in the country.**

Uzbekistan was one of the first among the countries of the Union to raise the issue of sovereignty.

The draft Union Treaty was ready by July 1991 and discussed by the leaders of the Union and the Union Republics. The signing of the Union Treaty was scheduled for August 20, 1991 in Moscow. However, in the absence of M.S. Gorbachev, who was on vacation, was established by the State Committee for the State of Emergency in the country (GKChP). GKChP announced the introduction of a state of emergency in a number of regions of the USSR.

In 1991, the leadership of Uzbekistan for the first time attempted to establish and implement their own international relations. In particular, on August 17-19, 1991, President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov paid a visit to India, where he met with President of India R. Vankataraman and Prime Minister Narasimho Rao. During the visit, agreements were signed on trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation, as well as in the field of culture, art, education, tourism, sports and the media. This visit, in fact, was the first for the new Uzbek leadership and very important and took place in the context of complex and ambiguous processes in the USSR. M. Gorbachev was forcibly removed from office by the State Committee for a State of Emergency (GKChP), headed by Vice-President of the USSR G. Yanaev. President I.A. Karimov took a position that ruled out support for the Emergency Committee and the introduction of a state of emergency in Uzbekistan. In particular, interrupting his visit to India, Islam Karimov returned to Tashkent, where he was also met by several generals representing the Emergency Committee. On the same day I.A. Karimov appealed to the population of the republic with an appeal "to behave rationally in this difficult situation, to keep calm and order, to be restrained and patient. It is necessary not to deviate from the chosen path, not listening to those who

violate peace and quiet, pursuing selfish goals.” On August 21, 1991, a decree of the President of Uzbekistan was issued, according to which the directives of the State Emergency Committee were declared unconstitutional. The failure of the Emergency Committee showed the inability of the USSR leadership to influence the situation in the country and extremely aggravated the contradictions between the national republics and the Center. These events urgently demanded from the leadership of Uzbekistan an early legislative definition of its independent path.

The President issued a number of decrees, according to which the republican State Security Committee and the Ministry of Internal Affairs were transferred to the subordination of Uzbekistan. Internal troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, stationed on the territory of the republic, also passed into direct subordination to the President. These were important decisions in defense of Uzbekistan's sovereignty. On August 28, 1991, a joint plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Committee of Party Control was held, at which it was announced that it broke with the Central Committee of the CPSU and the withdrawal of representatives of Uzbekistan from its bodies.

### **Questions on the topic:**

1. When was I. Karimov appointed first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan?
2. When was the Law "On the State Language" adopted in Uzbekistan?
3. When did the civil strife between the indigenous people of Uzbekistan and the Meskhetian Turks begin?
4. What were the reasons for the Fergana tragedy?
5. When was the law "On the Foundations of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted?
6. When was the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR adopted?
7. What is the political pluralism?
8. When was the "Declaration of Independence" of Uzbekistan adopted?
9. What day is Independence Day in Uzbekistan?
10. What model of the transition period did Uzbekistan choose?

**Recommended topics for independent study of students**

1. Changes in the social sphere in Uzbekistan.
2. Reforms in the system of public administration the years of independence
3. The role of the scientific heritage of Central Asian scholars in the education of highly spiritual youth (on the example of scientific activity of scholars).
4. Activity of mass media in the Republic of Uzbekistan (changes and problems)
5. Changes in agriculture and industry.



**2. Topic. The establishment of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan and its historical importance. Uzbekistan's own path to independence and development. Formation of foundations of democratic civil society in Uzbekistan, political reforms.**

**Plan:**

1. Declaration of state independence. Efforts aimed at strengthening state sovereignty in the years of independence.
2. Uzbekistan's choice of its own development path. "Uzbek model". The strategy of social and political development of Uzbekistan.
3. The system of national government. Creation of a multi-party system in Uzbekistan.
4. Non-governmental non-profit organizations in Uzbekistan. Social partnership. The activities of self-government bodies.

**Key words and concepts:**

Democracy, President, Cabinet of Ministers, judiciary, khokim institute, parliamentary control, political party, multi-party system, non-governmental non-profit organizations, self-government bodies, public control, trade unions, business unions, social partnership.

**1. Declaration of state independence. Efforts aimed at strengthening state sovereignty in the years of independence.**

On August 31, 1991, an extraordinary VI session of the Supreme Council of the republic was convened. This was a historic event for Uzbekistan. President Islam Karimov announced the independence of the republic and declared the Republic of Uzbekistan a sovereign state. From that moment on, the national statehood of Uzbekistan began a new stage in its development under the conditions of independence. The resolution of the Supreme Council No. 335-XII of August 31, 1991 on the proclamation of the independence of Uzbekistan was adopted. Thus, a sovereign state, the Republic of Uzbekistan, appeared on the world map. The Supreme Council of the UZSSR became the parliament of an independent country - the Supreme Council of the Republic of

Uzbekistan. At the legislative session, the Constitutional Law “On the Foundations of the State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted, which clearly states: “The Republic of Uzbekistan has full state power, determines its national and state power independently, the system of authorities and administration. The Law also states that “the people of the Republic of Uzbekistan are sovereign and are the only source of state power in the republic. He exercises the power belonging to him both directly and through the system of representative bodies. ” At the same time, the fact that the material basis of the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan is its property is also reflected in the legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Land, its subsoil and other natural resources, economic, scientific, technical and intellectual values are also a national treasure. Day 1 September was declared the Independence Day of Uzbekistan and a national holiday. It should be noted here the important role of President Islam Karimov as a leader capable of taking responsibility for holding legislative measures for Uzbekistan's gaining political independence and creating a new state system. On November 18, 1991, at the VIII session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a decision was made to hold a referendum and the law "On the Election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. Simultaneously with these events, the suffering of the USSR began, ending with the complete dissolution of the central government in December 1991. On December 8, 1991, near Minsk, in Belovezhskaya Pushcha, the presidents of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia signed the Belovezhskaya Treaty on the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Later, other republics joined them (except for the Baltic republics and Georgia). The signing of this treaty ended the existence of the Soviet Union as a single state. USSR President M.S. Gorbachev resigned. Meanwhile, rather complex processes began to take place in Uzbekistan, caused by the fact that radical religious elements aspired to power, who did not want the development of sovereign Uzbekistan along a secular, democratic path. So, on December 9, 1991, a group of radical people seized the building of the executive committee of the Namangan region and demanded a meeting with the head of the country. The situation was critical, delay

could irrevocably change the course of the history of the new state, it was necessary to act decisively.

And then Islam Karimov arrived in Namangan, where religious radicals demanded that Uzbekistan be declared an Islamic state; abolish secular laws and introduce Sharia in the country: close secular schools, etc. In response to their demands, President Islam Karimov reasonably expressed his position on the impossibility of making such decisions alone: the decision on the fate of the country can only be made by representatives of the entire people - the country's Parliament. It was obvious that the demands made by the radicals were illegal. This event became a key moment in Uzbekistan's choice of a further secular path of development. On December 29, 1991, elections of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan were held. As you know, elections are the most important, key issue of the democratic nature of legal norms, an integral attribute of the democratic legal order, the main form of expression of the will of the people, the participation of citizens in managing the affairs of the state. The population of Uzbekistan unequivocally expressed its attitude towards independence at the presidential elections and the national referendum on the issue of state sovereignty, held on December 29, 1991. About 10 million people, or 94.1% of the total number of voters, took part in the referendum. During the referendum, 98.2% of the citizens who took part in the voting approved the proclamation of the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. For the first time in the post-Soviet space, the elections of the head of the young Uzbek state were held on an alternative basis. The absolute majority of voters gave their votes to Islam Karimov. The referendum and elections were held in compliance with the norms stipulated by law and with the participation of international observers from the OSCE, the United States, Turkey, Malaysia and other countries of the world. On December 31, 1991, Islam Karimov, assuming the office of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, took an oath. He considered the main criterion for both economic and political reforms to be gradual, phased protecting from political cataclysms and social upheavals. This determined the tactics and strategy of reforms and development of Uzbekistan for the next decades. The achievement of state independence by Uzbekistan has created conditions for the broad and free development

of the republic. At the same time, independence has entailed an enormous responsibility. The future of the young Uzbek state directly depended on whether it is capable of realizing these opportunities, successfully solving the most difficult tasks of renewing the state and society. The referendum and presidential elections, held for the first time on the basis of a multi-party system, were an important step forward in the development of democratic processes in society and the country's entry into the world arena. Adoption of the Constitution and state symbols of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Constitutional Commission, consisting of 64 people under the leadership of the Chairman - President Islam Karimov, began its work in June 1990 at the second session of the Supreme Council after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. The commission worked for two and a half years on the draft of a new Constitution. The original version of the draft Constitution was prepared by October 1991 and consisted of 158 articles, the second working version of the draft included 149 articles, and the third version was reduced to 137 articles. On September 26, 1992, the draft of the new Constitution, which already consisted of 127 articles, was published in the press for public discussion. On December 8, 1992, the eleventh session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the twelfth convocation adopted the first Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The adoption of the Constitution in 1992 was preceded by a lot of work to study the constitutional experience of various states, which absorbed the democratic values of the political and legal thought of mankind. The Constitution of independent Uzbekistan, unlike the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR, was reshaped based on the main international legal documents of the UN, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, studying the world experience of constitutional development and the achievements of democratic countries. Also, the pragmatism and wisdom of our people, centuries-old political-legal heritage, historical-cultural and national traditions are expressed in the Constitution. The Constitution laid the legal foundation for the transition from one socio-political system to another, took a fundamental place in the general system of sources of law and became the basis of all laws and other legal regulations. Democratic principles were enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Article 7 of the Constitution

enshrines the rule of the people: the people are the only source of power. The principle of the supremacy of the Constitution and laws is enshrined in article 15, and the principle of equality - in article 17. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan reflects all these fundamental provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Fundamental human rights in full compliance with international standards are reflected in chapters VII-X: “Personal rights and freedoms”, “Political rights”, “Economic and social rights”, “Guarantees of human rights and freedoms”.

The constitution of independent Uzbekistan determined the democratic path of development and consolidated the foundations of the state and social system. According to the articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the system of state power of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the principle of division of power into legislative, executive and judicial powers. These principles defined in the Constitution of the country determine the democratic nature of the structure of the political system. Multipartyism was established in the Constitution of Uzbekistan. According to the constitution, citizens of the republic have the right to join trade unions, political parties and other public associations, and participate in mass actions. Constitutional support for the activities of the political rights of citizens is the basis for building a democratic state, the development of civil society. As you know, during the Soviet era, the disintegrating factor was the monopoly of one party, and in the absence of political pluralism and competition of political parties, this led to stagnation, and then to a political crisis. In Uzbekistan, with the acquisition of sovereignty, political parties began to develop. The Republic of Karakalpakstan was declared a sovereign democratic republic within the state of Uzbekistan. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that the Republic of Karakalpakstan has its own Constitution, that the sovereignty of Karakalpakstan is protected by the Republic of Uzbekistan, that relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan are built on the basis of agreements and contracts, and disputes it is determined that it will be resolved through reconciliation procedures. The main law of our country - the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan not only determined the democratic structure of our country, but also became a

strategic legal document, on the basis of which the national statehood of Uzbekistan was restored, formed and continues. The constitutional basis for the development of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is Article 17 of the Constitution, according to which the Republic of Uzbekistan is a full-fledged subject of international relations. Its foreign policy is based on sovereign equality of states, non-use of force or threat of force, inviolability of borders, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in internal affairs and other universally recognized principles and norms of international law. Based on the highest interests of the state, the people, its well-being and security, the republic may form alliances, enter the commonwealth and other interstate structures, as well as leave them. The years of independence have become an era of detailed steps towards the practical implementation of the outlined constitutional goals. The most important attribute of each state is its symbolism. When developing the symbols of independent Uzbekistan, expert groups were formed to create the emblem and flag, with the participation of prominent statesmen of the country, representatives of science and culture. More than 200 projects of the national flag alone were proposed.

The State flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved on November 18, 1991 at the extraordinary VIII session of the Supreme Council of the 12th convocation. The law "On the National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted on December 10, 1992 at the XI session of the Supreme Council. The words of the selected version of the national anthem belong to Abdulla Oripov, and the music is composed by Mutal Burkhanov. The State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved on July 2, 1992 at the X session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The state symbols of the Republic of Uzbekistan are historically related to the states that exist on the territory of our country, reflect its natural features, national-spiritual identity, glorify the Motherland, the nobility of the people, purity of interests, security represents.

In the early years of independence, a huge work was launched in Uzbekistan to dismantle the previous management system and lay the foundation of national statehood. In particular, many structures and governing bodies were liquidated, which were the structures of the command-administrative system and stood an obstacle to the formation

of a new democratic statehood and the formation of a market economy. In place of the previous system of authorities, a different one was created, based on the principle of separation of powers. Political and legal reforms and renewal of the branches of government continued in subsequent years. The liberalization of the socio-political and economic life of the republic was carried out in an evolutionary and progressive manner. From the first days of independence of our Motherland, a clear strategy of the state was outlined, thanks to which, despite the difficult conditions in which the young Republic was placed, Uzbekistan was able to reach a qualitatively significant level, and most importantly, lay the foundation for sustainable development of the economy, politics, and democracy. A correctly chosen strategy for building statehood is a very crucial moment, ensuring the fate of the nation in the long term. Leonid Levitin in his book "Uzbekistan at a Historical Turn" wrote that Islam Karimov is an iconic figure for post-Soviet Uzbekistan. It can be recognized as such for the whole of Central Asia, and in a sense, for the entire post-Soviet space. Why? Firstly, because Uzbekistan is at the center of regional politics. Secondly, a relatively successful example of building national statehood.

In the adopted Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main democratic values were strengthened at the legislative level, and a consistent strategy of development was determined. The new state mechanism based on the system of division of power into three branches: legislative, executive and judicial was strengthened in the constitution. The construction of an open democratic state with a socially oriented market economy was based on five principles, according to which the development of the country was determined on the basis of the path of evolutionary development.

These principles made it possible to successfully overcome the difficulties of the transition period and became known to the whole world as the principles underlying the "Uzbek model", the Uzbek coordinate system. This version of the transition to the market economy ensured the consistent and stable development of the young sovereign state. In the first years of the independent development of our country, it was necessary to stop the economic decline, inter-ethnic conflicts, and ensure security. During this period, not only the correctly chosen

strategy of the state acquired great importance, but also its consistent implementation. First of all, the legal framework began to be created the Constitution of the country laid the democratic foundations for the formation of a renewed national statehood. The adopted laws regulated the competence of new state bodies, provided the legal foundation for market relations, created legislative guarantees for entrepreneurial activity, formed the protection of private property and other human rights and interests, and also contributed to the implementation of international norms and international standards into national legislation. Creating an effective system and structures of the executive power in the implementation of the adopted laws became important. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was reorganized the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Customs and Tax Committees, other specialized departments and institutions were established. Along with the judicial system, the systems of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, prosecutor's office, other law enforcement agencies and power structures, which ensure legality and rule of law in society, were reformed. Local authorities were also changed: the institute of governors was established in regions, districts, and cities of the republic. Much attention was paid to the development and strengthening of the system of local self-governing bodies - the "mahalla" institution. Succession of experience, knowledge and skill was carried out in the neighborhood. In fact, the entire social, cultural and economic life of the people took place in the neighborhoods. Obviously, this explains the fact that the neighborhood as a social value has been preserved by many generations in the period of instability, in the conditions of different political regimes and state structures. At the same time, democratic institutions protecting human rights and interests, guaranteeing the implementation of the norms of the Constitution and international standards in the field of human rights were formed. The Presidential Institute, the Oliy Majlis, the Ombudsman under the Oliy Majlis, the Constitutional Court, the National Center for Human Rights and a number of other institutions were established. Protection of the rights and interests of the individual, family, raising the legal culture and legal consciousness of the population was defined as the goal and the most important condition for establishing a truly democratic legal state and civil society. During the years of independence, changes were made



to the administrative-territorial division, in particular: the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 12 regions were established within the Republic of Uzbekistan. For a young country, of course, the protection of the country's sovereignty was vital. Therefore, in a short time, a system of national security agencies was formed, which ensured reliable protection of sovereignty, constitutional order, territorial integrity, public order and was ready to counter the growing threat of international terrorism, extremism and drug aggression. The legal documents "On the military doctrine of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On the concept of national security of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and a number of other documents were adopted, and a solid legal basis was created for the functioning of the integrated security system.

The presence of a national army is an integral symbol of independence and an important institution of independent statehood. In Soviet times, as is known, Uzbekistan, like other union republics, did not have its own armed forces. The headquarters of the Turkestan Military District was stationed in Tashkent, covering the whole of Central Asia and of great strategic importance. Therefore, from the very first steps of sovereign development, Uzbekistan began to give priority to the creation of the national army. In September 1991, according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the "Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was established. In Uzbekistan, January 14 began to be celebrated as the Day of Defenders of the Fatherland. In a short time, the national army switched to a new organizational structure: military districts and border regions were formed, the entire control system of the armed forces, the composition and deployment of formations and units were revised, comprehensive measures were taken to strengthen the material and technical base, equip troops with modern types of weapons and equipment. As a result, a mobile and effective army was created, the period of conscription for military service was reduced to one year, the qualitative composition, the order of manning and combat equipment of troops were changed. An effective system for the training of sergeants and officers has been created, based on the use of information and computer technologies, the achievements of modern science and technology. In subsequent years, on the basis of the adopted Concept of National Security, a

comprehensive analysis of the rapidly changing socio-political situation, emerging threats and challenges in the Central Asian region, Uzbekistan adopted a long-term program for reforming the army, containing new principles for the construction and organization of the armed forces, and the development of international military partnership. According to the famous political scientist Karl Deutsch, among the many goals that individuals and governments pursue, the broadest, most common and general is security. For Uzbekistan and other independent countries, the stability and dynamism of political systems, the emergence and escalation of regional and ethnic conflicts, the threat of international terrorism, the illegal circulation of narcotics, economic, social and environmental (for example, in 2012, 2008-2013) are the main has been and will continue to be a problem. Aral Sea) problems that pose a risk of instability not only for the countries of Central Asia, but also for the entire world civilization. Thus, in the conditions of the most complex socio-political and socio-economic processes, the Republic of Uzbekistan peacefully gained its state independence. The inalienable right of the Uzbek people to free self-determination and national development was realized. The gaining of independence made it possible to strengthen peace and tranquility in the republic. The country's withdrawal from the protracted socio-economic crisis gradually began. Uzbekistan entered the international arena and gradually began to gain recognition. The revival of national and spiritual values, culture, history, religion began. The democratic secular development path chosen by Uzbekistan guaranteed equal rights and opportunities for self-awareness, development of language, culture and traditions to all nations and peoples living in its territory.

## **2. Uzbekistan's choice of its own development path. "Uzbek model". Strategy of social and political development of Uzbekistan.**

After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, the most important issue for its development was the question of which path to choose.

It was necessary to develop a completely new form of state administration, taking into account the relations of ownership,

ownership and disposal of it, including the ever-growing human factor in the production sphere. In order to switch to the path of democratic development, any state needs a certain amount of time. During this time, in the historical aspect, on the basis of centuries-old traditions formed in this spatio-temporal continuum, its own way of state development is being worked out. Uzbekistan's development path was developed by the First President Islam Karimov. This path was recognized by everyone as the "Uzbek model" as the basis, the foundation for the development of society, a criterion for all our reforms.

The Republic of Uzbekistan, first of all, based on national and universal democratic principles, which includes the study and analysis of world experience, including the choice of the path of development of the state and society, which is the most suitable for our national tradition and mentality accept development parameters development itself was defined as the main task. In this regard, Islam Karimov said: "After achieving independence, we chose our own path of sovereignty, and this is a reliable path for Uzbekistan. We use world experience, developed countries, everything we have accumulated in our experience. Our goal is to establish a powerful, democratic, legal state and civil society, and at the same time, to create a socially oriented stable market economy taking into account our unique conditions," he said."<sup>1</sup>

The most developed states of the world, as a result of determining the path of their progress, have created their own development models, for example, these formats as new models have emerged in the USA, Sweden, and Japan. In particular, the American model is distinguished by its super-liberalism the Japanese model gives priority to the state in economic relations the Swedish model demonstrates the priority of the economy.

It is important to familiarize yourself closely with the transition experience of Asian countries, in particular, Japan, South Korea, and Singapore. The famous Japanese economist Sabura Oneto, based on the experience of Japan and neighboring countries, comes to the following conclusion: first, in countries where there are traditional mechanisms,

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<sup>1</sup> Karimov I. A. Uzbekistan: national independence, economics, politics, ideology. Vol. 1. - T., 1996. - P.103.  
(Каримов И. А. Узбекистан: национальная независимость, экономика, политика, идеология. Том. 1. - Т., 1996. - С.103.)

experience and social culture of free enterprise, the state requires strong intervention in market reforms secondly, the strategy of changes, which should have a progressive, evolutionary character based on strong state management, cannot be completely ignored.<sup>2</sup>

It is also known from world experience that one of the important factors of the transition period is the need for a strong state. Without a strong state, it is impossible either to mobilize social potential, or to achieve success in international relations. This is evidenced by the experience of the transitional period of such democratic countries as Germany, France, for "we must not let go of the reins of government." After the market economy is fully established, the state, in accordance with the rules of supply and demand, minimizes its interference in economic processes.<sup>3</sup>

According to world experience, for example, in Israel and New Zealand there is a procedure for preserving land as an object of state property. In countries such as Bulgaria, Belgium, Denmark and Austria, the authority of state ownership of land is also quite high. The state, on the basis of laws, regulates the process of land privatization, in accordance with the laws of these states, it is prohibited to sell, buy donate exchange and lease land without the permission of state bodies.<sup>4</sup>

Scientists of the world argue that the transition period should occur gradually under normal conditions (evolutionary). For example, McGill M. Bunge, professor at Montreal University, observing economic reforms in the countries of Eastern Europe, noted: "The transition period should be carried out gradually (evolutionarily), because the revolution brings with it a lot of suffering and social upheaval. "

Transitional models cannot be applied to all states as a single template. This can lead to numerous negative consequences, since there are no identical states in the world. In order to apply the world

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<sup>2</sup>Karimov I. A. Uzbekistan: national independence, economics, politics, ideology. Vol. 1. - T., 1996. - P.201.  
(Каримов И. А. Узбекистан: национальная независимость, экономика, политика, идеология. Том. 1. - Т., 1996. - С.201.)

<sup>3</sup>Gafarli M.S., Kasaev A.Ch. The Uzbek model of development: peace and stability - the basis of development. - T., 2001. - P. 259.( Gafarli M.S., Kasaev A.Ch. Taraqqiyotning o'zbek modeli: tinchlik va barqarorlik – taraqqiyot poydevori. - T., 2001. - B. 259.)

<sup>4</sup>Gafarli M.S., Kasaev A.Ch. The Uzbek model of development: peace and stability - the basis of development. - T., 2001. - P. 270-271

experience in any country, it is necessary to take into account its specific conditions, the existing potential and the mentality of its citizens.

If the above circumstances are not taken into account, all the measures taken will backfire. For example, at the end of the twentieth century in Eastern Europe, the method of monetarism<sup>5</sup> was applied in the framework of "shock therapy". Unfortunately, the reforms carried out in these states did not give the expected results.

At this point, it is appropriate to quote the following words of Islam Karimov about market relations: "World experience shows models of the market economy of different scales and periods of implementation - from conservative to radical, from evolutionary to development models." But the same experience shows that reforms, as a rule, fail when there are attempts to blindly copy some models. "<sup>6</sup>

Any society and state in the implementation of progressive democratic transformations recognizes a person and his interests as the highest value, seeks to legitimize them in the legal field. Real life brings its own written and unwritten patterns.

Each state differs from others in its history, the fate of the nation, culture, traditions the degree of political-economic and socio-moral development. It is known from history that there were states that carried out transformations not evolutionarily, but by forcibly changing the political system, bypassing the consideration of the traditions and experience of the people in the sphere of state building. An example of this is the states based on a totalitarian political system.

The word "totalitarianism" means (from Lat. Totalis - wholeness, completeness) a political regime in which the state has complete (total) control over all aspects of the life of society and a person.

Totalitarianism is a form of relations between society and power, in which political power takes society under total control, completely controlling the life of the individual. Any form of opposition is harshly and mercilessly suppressed or suppressed by the state. Also an important

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<sup>5</sup> See: Erkaev B., Karimova G. Market economy (izo luFat). - T., 1997. - B. 99. (Qarang: Erkaev B., Karimova G. Bozor iqtisodiyoti (izo luFat). - T., 1997. - B. 99.)

<sup>6</sup> Karimov I. A. Uzbekistan: national independence, economics, politics, ideology. Vol. 1. - T., 1996. - p. 265 (Каримов И. А. Узбекистан: национальная независимость, экономика, политика, идеология. Том. 1. - Т., 1996. - с. 265)

feature of totalitarianism is the creation of the illusion of public approval of the actions of this government.

The "Uzbek model" can be called a complex tool developed by Islam Karimov and used by the leadership of the republic, the people of the country in the transition period for the evolutionary construction of a new technotronic and informational community with a strong civil society and a stable, just legal state.

There are numerous attempts to build a just society from history. The state system being created in Uzbekistan is aimed at the formation of a just civil society. In this process, social, economic, moral and spiritual contradictions between the people and the state, the state and citizens are more and more leveled and disappear.

Democratic reforms in Uzbekistan, first of all, are based on the experience of world civilization, on the positive results of other peoples, take into account universal human values, are filled with ideas of justice and enlightenment, which are reflected in the sources of the philosophy of the East and in the national traditions of statehood, rely on the "Uzbek model" of development. Many leading scientists of the world emphasize that the "Uzbek model" is very important in building a democratic society. For example, Russian researchers F. Burlatsky, M.S. Gafarli, A.G. Kasaev, German scientist L. Levitin highly appreciated the "Uzbek model". This is a reflection of the high assessment of Uzbekistan's own path of independent development, the recognition of this path on a human scale.

The global financial and economic crisis, which began in 2008, actually tested this model. In the context of the ongoing financial and economic crisis in the world, among the former Soviet republics, Uzbekistan is distinguished by socio-economic well-being.

The leadership of the republic did not copy ready-made models, but chose its own path of development. Uzbekistan is the only country among the CIS countries that has categorically declared that it has its own model of economic and political reforms. The expression "Uzbek

model of development” has appeared in the modern political dictionary, and this model is worthy of recognition.<sup>7</sup>

A distinctive feature of the "Uzbek model" from other national models is that it is not limited to economic development, but is a path of national revival in the broad sense of the word. The "Uzbek model", along with the economic sphere, includes state building, democratization of society, the formation of a class of owners and a middle class, a policy of training personnel, cultural heritage and the spirituality of society.

The restoration of national statehood, the establishment of a socially oriented market economy based on a multi-structured economy, the development of public institutions social protection of the most vulnerable segments of the population distinguishes the “Uzbek model” from other models. This development model provides for the revival of the great cultural heritage of our people, the formation of a sense of patriotism in the citizens of the country, loyalty to the national idea, a sense of national unity and involvement in the progressive reforms being implemented in the country.

The democratic changes taking place in Uzbekistan reflect the unique characteristics of the culture and mentality of our people. At this point, it is appropriate to quote the words of Islam Karimov that "the distinctive feature of the process of democratization in the East is its consistency and gradualness."<sup>8</sup>

If democratic processes in Western countries are largely based on the philosophy of individualism, excessive politicization of the masses, subordination of national traditions to universal principles, then in the East, democratic changes have their own characteristics. The East presupposes democracy based on the idea of collectivism, paternalism, and the priority of public opinion. The democratic process develops under the influence of such traits of our people as obedience to the law, the priority of moral, spiritual principles in political relations.

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<sup>7</sup> See .: Gafarli M.S., Kasaev A.Ch. The Uzbek model of development: peace and stability - the basis of development. - B. 428(Sm .: Gafarli M.S., Kasaev A.Ch. Taraqqiyotning o‘zbek modeli: tinchlik va barqarorlik – taraqqiyot poydevori. - B. 428)

<sup>8</sup> See: I.A. Karimov The homeland is sacred for everyone. T.3. - T., 1996. - P.7.( См.: И.А. Каримов Родина для всех священна. Т.3. - Т., 1996. - С.7.)

The basis of our statehood is formed by the principles of humanism. Achieving awareness by members of society of legal equality between citizens, their full understanding of their social interests and responsibilities is the main direction of state policy. The main task of a democratic, fair civil society is to create a legal mechanism that allows citizens to fully demonstrate their abilities, create conditions for their implementation. In addition, educating a spiritually mature person and improving the education system means forming a mature young generation which means realizing the idea of national revival.

*The concept of the "Uzbek model"* means the most general theoretical postulates aimed at achieving a specific goal, substantiating the final results of the independent national development of Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan, during the transition to market relations, abandoned shock therapy. "We have deliberately abandoned the revolutionary version of reforms through" shock therapy "in favor of evolutionary step-by-step development, thereby saving our people from the most severe economic and social upheavals." <sup>9</sup>

As a result of the progressive advancement of our country towards a civil society, socio-political stability, peace and tranquility, interethnic and interfaith harmony are ensured, the institution of multinational and international constructive interaction is developing. Now let's dwell on those moments that hinder the development of this model. The irreconcilable enemies of the "Uzbek model" are separatism, terrorism<sup>10</sup> and extremism, therefore, the Republic of Uzbekistan is fighting these three threats not only by mobilizing security forces, but also by participating in the SCO international organization (Shanghai

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<sup>9</sup> See: I. A. Karimov. Concept of further deepening of democratic m and the formation of civil society in the country. - Т., 2010. - S. 4. See: The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Counteracting the Legalization of Incomes Received from Criminal Activity and the Financing of Terrorism" dated August 26, 2004 // Collected Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. -2004. - No. 43.-Art. 451; 2007.- No.17-18.-Art.172; 2009.-No.17.- Art.210; 2013.- No. 1.- Art.1. (См.: Каримов И.А. Концепция дальнейшего углубления демократического

м и формирование гражданского общества в стране. – Т., 2010. – С. 4. См.: Закон Республики Узбекистан «О противодействии легализации доходов, полученных преступным путем, и финансированию терроризма» от 26 августа 2004 г. // Собрание законодательства Республики Узбекистан. Узбекистан. -2004. - № 43.-Ст. 451; 2007.-№17-18.-Ст.172; 2009.-№17.-Ст.210; 2013.- №1.- Ст.1.)

<sup>10</sup> See: Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the fight against terrorism" dated December 15, 2000 // Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - 2001. - No. 1-2. - Article 15; Collection of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - 2004. - No. 25. - Art. 287(См.: Закон Республики Узбекистан «О борьбе с терроризмом» от 15 декабря 2000 г. // Вестник Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан. - 2001. - № 1-2. - статья 15; Собрание законодательства Республики Узбекистан. - 2004. - № 25. - Ст. 287)



Cooperation Organization), which contributes to maintaining stability and peace only in Uzbekistan, but throughout the Central Asian region.

In addition, the “Uzbek model” fights against the drug threat, international human trafficking and corruption. This is evidenced by the international legal activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The “Uzbek model” seeks to consolidate peace on Earth, advocating peace negotiations between the conflicting parties, including the international legal recognition of the Central Asian region as a nuclear-free zone. It should be noted that Uzbekistan is in favor of a peaceful settlement of the situation in Afghanistan.

A solid legal basis has been created in our country against this evil.<sup>11</sup> Back in 1999, speaking at an international forum in Istanbul, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov put forward the idea of creating a center for combating terrorism. The events of September 11, 2001 in New York forced the leaders of the largest states to listen to the statements of Islam Karimov. These facts indicate that the author of the “Uzbek model” possesses a truly strategic thinking, which protects Uzbekistan from social upheavals and the so-called “color” revolutions.

On November 19, 2014, the UN Security Council once again considered the issue of threats associated with the terrorist organization Islamic State. The military operations of the "anti-terrorist coalition" led by the United States in Afghanistan and Iraq in 2005-2010 led to a slight decrease in the number of terrorist attacks by Islamic organizations, primarily Al-Qaida. The number of terrorist attacks has been consistently increasing since the heyday of the "Arab Spring" of 2010 and the subsequent destabilization of the situation in Libya and Syria.

The work of Islam Karimov "Uzbekistan: its own path of renewal and progress" was written in 1992. This fundamental work analyzes Uzbekistan's own path of development, as well as world experience in building a democratic society.

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<sup>11</sup> See: Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Terrorism" dated December 15, 2000 // Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - 2001. - No. 1-2. - article 15; Collection of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - 2004. - No. 25. - Art. 287 См.: Закон Республики Узбекистан «О борьбе с терроризмом» от 15 декабря 2000 г. // Вестник Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан. - 2001. - № 1-2. - статья 15; Собрание законодательства Республики Узбекистан. - 2004. - № 25. - Ст. 287

In the work, along with the definition of the legal foundations and principles of building a democratic rule-of-law state and civil society in Uzbekistan, the originality of the republic is also comprehensively substantiated. The historical significance of this work lies in the fact that it was for the citizens of Uzbekistan a source of political and economic significance in decisive and consistent progress along the path of independence.

The work of Islam Karimov "Uzbekistan - its own model of transition to market relations" consists of nine sections. It was written in 1993. The work is a valuable source providing detailed information about the specifics of the transition to market relations in our country. The first section analyzes the consequences of the totalitarian system. Proceeding from this, the author speaks of the need to develop completely new approaches for the transition to a socially oriented market economy, taking into account the peculiarities of our republic and corresponding to its past, today and tomorrow.

In a world Islam Karimov is the author of "Uzbek model". In Uzbekistan, intensive reforms aimed at liberalizing the construction of the state and society on the basis of a unique development path are being implemented in all aspects of social life.

The concept of "Uzbek model of development" refers to a social phenomenon related to our entire country and its multi-ethnic population. Islam Karimov developed a way of independent development.

When it comes to reforms, it means not only the reconstruction of the economic sphere, but also the deep renewal of the entire society, including the social sphere, public education, culture, health, mass media, public consciousness, worldview, worldview. Reforms cover all spheres of public life. At the same time, the "Uzbek model" is a set of reforms that are interconnected in all developing sectors of society and represent a set of conceptual doctrine and practical measures as a whole.

The "Uzbek model" of development corresponds to historical traditions, the level of development of the country's national economy, and satisfies its internal and external capabilities. Currently, the processes of democratic renewal, modernization of the country, and development of civil society are ongoing. "Uzbek model" fully justified

itself. Based on this model, our country has achieved great success in the fields of economy, politics, and spirituality.

The "Uzbek model" reflecting the path of independent development of Uzbekistan is the development program of our country. In fact, this is the philosophical-theoretical core of the social, economic and political reforms implemented in our country.

### **3. The system of national government. Creation of a multi-party system in Uzbekistan.**

Uzbekistan's own path of development is based on the creative use of the accumulated international experience with a comprehensive consideration of national characteristics, way of life, traditions and culture of the people. The model of the political structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan combined state structures and political institutions, created according to internationally recognized models, with a traditional system, which is based on historically established value orientations inherent in Eastern civilization.

In Uzbekistan, especially at the initial stage of structural renewal, as in many post-Soviet countries, even in the conditions of the most complex political and geopolitical changes, important powers were concentrated in the functions of the President. It should also be noted that, first of all, Uzbekistan, like many other countries of the world, announced the establishment of a democratic society based not only on universal human values, but also on the specific characteristics of national culture and historical traditions.

Secondly, this political phenomenon showed a natural tendency in the social development of the transitional period. Getting rid of the rigid Soviet system required enormous efforts, steps, and a strong authoritarian government that could evolve into a true democracy at the initial stage. In this regard, as noted by the famous American researcher Martha Olcott, "the complex complex of Soviet heritage can be gradually changed". This is especially true for Uzbekistan, a country facing a heavy Soviet legacy as well as the rise of Islamic extremism and other threats and threats.

Political scientist L. Levitin rightly stated that "...radical progressive changes in such a country cannot be implemented without a strong government capable of making tough decisions and consistently implementing them."

The pivot of the new system of state administration and the political system of Uzbekistan is a presidential form of government. In accordance with the laws, a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan who is at least 35 years old, who knows the state language well and who has lived permanently in the territory of Uzbekistan for at least 10 years before the direct election can be elected as the President. Constitutional powers of the President: acts as a guarantor of the observance of the Constitution and human rights, represents Uzbekistan in international relations, draws up signed international treaties and agreements and ensures their observance, signs laws, is the Commander-in-Chief, etc.

According to the new constitutional norms adopted in 2011, the President is elected by popular vote for a term of 5 years. After the end of the presidential term, the President becomes a member of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for life. In December 1991, the first national presidential election was held. In March 1995, the powers of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov's powers were extended until 2000. In 2000, alternative elections were held, as a result of which, in accordance with the amendments to the Constitution, I.A. Karimov was elected President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for a term of 7 years. The election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was also held on December 23, 2007.

After counting the votes, according to the decision of the Central Election Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan according to the results of the election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: 13,008,357 (88.1 percent) electoral votes for Islam Karimov (LDPU) gave The election process was monitored by more than 23 thousand observers from political parties and voter initiative groups. 264 foreign observers, representatives of prestigious international organizations: CIS, OSCE, SCO, EuroAzerbaijan, OIC participated in monitoring the presidential election.

On March 29, 2015, the next presidential election was held, in which more than 18 million citizens, that is, 91.08% of the total number of voters, participated. According to the election results, I.A. 17 million 122 thousand 597 voters, or 90.39 percent of the total number of voters who participated in voting, voted.

Islam Karimov, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, died on September 2, 2016. By a joint decision of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev was appointed acting President of the Republic. On September 9, 2016, in his speech at the joint meeting of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, he noted that the history of modern Uzbekistan is a period of extremely complex and difficult struggle for the real independence of our country. Under the leadership of Shavkat Mirziyoyev Islam Abdugyanovich Karimov, the program was developed and effectively implemented for 25 years to deepen democratic reforms and changes in the political, economic and social spheres, ensure the rights and freedoms of citizens, and implement the requirements of the Constitution and laws. He called continuing to grow as his main task. The Republic of Uzbekistan is a state that protects the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity. Among the most important priorities, he noted ensuring the coordination of the activities of republican management bodies and local state authorities, strengthening mutually beneficial cooperation with near and far foreign countries.

The election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was held on December 4, 2016. According to the Central Election Commission, 17 million 951 thousand 667 voters voted out of 20 million 461 thousand 805 voters, which is 87.73% of the total number of voters.

About 600 observers from 46 countries and international organizations - OSCE Bureau for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, CIS, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, World Association of Electoral Authorities and Organization of Islamic Cooperation participated in the election process. Thus, for the first time, a large-scale mission of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights participated, which included about 200 observers from 32

countries. In general, international observers highly appreciated the preparations for the election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its holding. It was noted that favorable conditions have been created for voters in all polling stations, especially for citizens with disabilities and representatives of different nationalities to exercise their electoral rights at a high level. More than 37,000 observers from political parties participated in monitoring the election process.

It is known that in the USSR all power was concentrated in the hands of one party in the absence of democratic institutions, one of the significant components of which is the parliament, which is a reflection of society. The founder of representative democracy, John Stuart Mill, noted: "the entire people, or at least a significant part of it, exercises, through periodically elected deputies, the supreme controlling power, the people should have this supreme power in its entirety».

In the first years of sovereign development (1991-1994), a legislative framework was created within the structure of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as a result of which the transition from the administrative-command economy to the market economy was realized.

At the 16th session of the twelfth convocation of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. In 1995, the Oliy Majlis, the supreme legislative body consisting of 250 deputies, was elected. It should be said that inter-parliamentary relations developed actively during this period and parliamentary diplomacy was established. The unicameral Oliy Majlis made a great contribution to the establishment and development of relations between more than 70 countries of the world.

The popularity of bicameral parliaments is growing in the world. Over the last third of the 20th century, the number of supreme legislative bodies with two chambers has increased from 45 to 67, and in 2010 there were 76, and now there are more than 80 of them. All this speaks in favor of the fact that "Bicameral" (bicameral) is an instrument certainly important for state building. The formula for this utility is simple: a political compromise based on the consolidation of various political forces in society. In May 2000, at a session of the Oliy Majlis,

President Islam Karimov expressed the idea of creating a bicameral parliament in Uzbekistan. The formation of a bicameral parliament is primarily aimed at improving the legislative process and the quality of laws adopted, strengthening the representative role of the regions of Uzbekistan in parliament, strengthening the legislative power, increasing its powers and improving the mechanism of checks and balances in the system of separation of powers. The second stage of the parliamentary reform was the preparation and holding of the referendum held in January 2002. The active participation of the people of Uzbekistan in the referendum and its results gave a reliable indication of the people's support for the parliamentary reform. The results of the referendum were approved by the adoption of the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the results of the referendum and the main principles of the organization of state power" in the VIII session of the Oliy Majlis in April 2002. At the next stage, deputies of the Oliy Majlis actively worked on making changes to the Constitution of the country, creating a legislative framework for the activities of the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 77 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "The Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a regional representative chamber and consists of Senate members (senators)."

Article 80 of the Constitution regulates the absolute powers of the Senate, most of which are constitutional strengthening of the mechanism of checks and balances between branches of government. Elections to the Senate were held in January 2005, and since that time, the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan began to function as the Oliy Majlis - the country's territorial representative body.

The Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan elects the Chairman of the Senate and his deputies from among its members. The Chairman of the Senate is elected on the recommendation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. One of the vice-chairmen of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a representative of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and his deputies

are elected for the term of office of the Senate by a majority vote of the total number of senators by secret ballot.

In the 2004 elections, 120 deputies were elected to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the republic. The seats in the lower house of the National Parliament are divided into political parties - People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, Social-Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Adolat", Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "National Revival", Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businessmen - Liberal-Democratic Party Independent candidates from initiative groups of Uzbekistan and citizens. Serious changes have been made to the electoral law. According to these amendments, candidates for the Legislative Chamber of Deputies are nominated by political parties and initiative groups of voters.

Changes to the electoral law in 2008 were an important step in the development of the electoral system, according to which the number of deputy seats was increased from 120 to 150. 135 of them are elected from political parties, and 15 from deputy mandates. Deputies in the Legislative Chamber were given to deputies elected from the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan based on the importance and relevance of environmental issues.

On December 27, 2009, the next elections to the Legislative Chamber and Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan were held. The formation of the bicameral parliament had a positive effect on the entire law-making process: the procedure and technology for the development and adoption of legal documents was improved; scientists and specialists of various fields were involved as experts in law-making.

More than 100 laws and decisions were adopted by the Oliy Majlis in 2010-2014. Amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2011 and 2014, as well as to a number of other documents adopted in the field of state building, ensured further optimization of the powers of the main subject of state power - the President. The Oliy Majlis has developed mechanisms of mutual restraint and balance between the legislative, executive and judicial branches of power.

In December 2016, in his speech at the inauguration ceremony of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at a joint meeting of the



chambers of the Oliy Majlis, Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted the need to further improve and expand the activities of both chambers. At the initiative of the President, in order to create a system of effective parliamentary control over the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other government departments, the position of First Deputy Chairman of the Senate was introduced. In December 2016, in his speech at the inauguration ceremony of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at a joint meeting of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted the need to further improve and expand the activities of both chambers. At the initiative of the President, in order to create a system of effective parliamentary control over the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other government departments, the position of First Deputy Chairman of the Senate was introduced.

The law shall have legal force from the moment it is adopted by the Legislative Chamber, approved by the Senate, signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and published in official publications in accordance with the law. The law adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis shall be sent to the Senate of the Oliy Majlis no later than ten days after its adoption. The law approved by the Senate of the Oliy Majlis will be sent to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan within ten days for signing and promulgation. The President signs and promulgates the law within thirty days. The improvement of the system of state building and management, the formation of a bicameral parliament significantly strengthened the stability of the statehood of Uzbekistan: the legislative power was strengthened, its constitutional powers were expanded, and the mechanism of mutual restraint and balance between the legislative and executive powers was strengthened. Judicial power is being improved; Democratic representation of regions in the government has expanded. At the same time, it was emphasized the need to increase the responsibility of political parties, all representative bodies of our country - the Senate, the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, regional, city and district councils of people's deputies.

The country's parliament - the Oliy Majlis, due to its constitutional status among government bodies, the establishment of functional ties between central and regional bodies and civil society actors, plays an

increasingly prominent role in improving the national statehood of Uzbekistan.

*Judicial and legal reform*

*Ensuring the rule of law, strengthening the protection of the rights and interests of the individual, family, society and the state, raising the legal culture and legal awareness of the population has become not only a goal, but also a means.*

In Uzbekistan, a system of judicial power aimed at turning the court into a body that not only punishes, but also protects human interests and ensures the rule of law in state bodies has been formed. Constitutional court, courts of general jurisdiction, economic courts were established. Criminal and criminal-procedural codes were adopted, and legal foundations of the judicial system were created.

As early as 1993, the Law "On Courts" established the presumption of innocence, defense, argument and open trial, as well as other principles established in the Criminal Procedure, Civil Procedure and other codes and legal documents at that time. First of all, the legal basis for conducting court cases - an independent judicial authority - was created.

Laws "On Appealing to Courts for Actions and Decisions Violating Citizens' Rights and Freedoms", "On Advocacy", "On Guarantees of Advocacy Activities" and other legal documents aimed at strengthening and democratizing the protection of the rights and interests of citizens and subjects through the courts were adopted.

In 2000, the adoption of a new version of the Law "On Courts" initiated a new stage of reform of the judicial system with this conditions were created for further democratization and improvement of the activity of courts. The introduction of the appellate procedure was an important guarantee of timely correction of court errors and avoidance of red tape in the conduct of court proceedings. Citizens are given the opportunity to defend their rights in the cassation procedure if they are dissatisfied with the legally binding decision of the court.

The Criminal Code has significantly expanded the possibilities of applying economic sanctions in the form of fines in cases of crimes in the economic sphere. For some types of economic crimes; crimes related

to violation of customs and tax legislation; it was found that crimes in the field of trade, which were not previously subject to administrative liability, can now be prosecuted only after the application of an administrative penalty. This type of additional punishment, such as confiscation of property, is excluded from the penal system.

In 2008, the death penalty was abolished in Uzbekistan. In addition, the system of punishing minors, women and the elderly has been revised, and the procedure for shortening the investigation and trial periods of criminal cases has been simplified.

These changes contributed to the humanization of criminal and criminal procedure legislation. A new impetus to the deepening of judicial and legal reforms was given by a number of progressive decisions of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2016 "On measures to further reform the judicial and legal system, strengthen guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens" marked the transition of state policy in this area to a qualitatively new level, which defines the following three main priorities: ensuring the true independence of the judiciary; strengthening guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens; increasing the level of access to justice.

The effectiveness and efficiency of adopted laws and other regulatory legal acts primarily depends on ensuring timely communication of their essence and significance to the executors, addressees of legal norms, as well as the general population and business structures. In order to increase the awareness of individuals and legal entities in these matters, on February 8, 2017, the President of the country Shavkat Mirziyoyev adopted the Resolution "On measures to radically reform legislative acts."

President of the country Shavkat Mirziyoyev, giving a new impetus to the judicial reform, emphasized that "our main goal is to strengthen people's confidence in the judicial system." Since June 1, 2017, the courts are divided into civil, administrative, criminal and economic. Previously, there were three categories of courts: criminal, civil and economic. A new body, the High Judicial Council, will appoint judges and monitor the observance of ethics on their part.

### Executive reforms

Executive power is exercised by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Ensures the implementation of laws and other decisions of the Oliy Majlis, decrees and orders of the President. The functions of the Cabinet of Ministers also include ensuring the effective functioning of the economy, society and culture. He issues decrees and orders that are binding on the entire territory of the state by all acting bodies, institutions and citizens.

The Cabinet of Ministers in its activities is accountable to the President and the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Taking into account the requirements to ensure a system of mutual control and balance, the system of appointing the Prime Minister has been changed. Therefore, the President appoints and dismisses the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the First Deputy Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the members of the Cabinet of Ministers with the approval of the Oliy Majlis. In accordance with the amendments made to the legal documents, the consideration and approval of the Prime Minister's candidate is now within the powers of both chambers of the Oliy Majlis. The President introduces the candidate of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis for consideration and approval. At the same time, the candidates of the members of the Cabinet of Ministers, who were previously appointed by the President and approved by the Oliy Majlis, are now approved by the head of state upon the submission of the Prime Minister. The newly established Cabinet of Ministers, in agreement with the President, submits the activity program during its mandate to the Oliy Majlis chambers for consideration; develops the main directions of the economic and social development of the republic, the main parameters of the state budget and the changes made to it and presents them to the country's parliament.

In December 2016, at the suggestion of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Abdulla Aripov was confirmed as the Prime Minister and a new composition of the Cabinet of Ministers was formed. In accordance with the priority tasks of the state, a number of new ministries and state committees aimed at increasing the efficiency of the executive power bodies were established.

*Creating a multi-party system.*

The role of political parties in the development of a democratic state and civil society in the Republic of Uzbekistan is very important. The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan gives the following definition of a party: "These are political organizations that reflect the interests of social groups and unite their most active representatives."<sup>12</sup>

Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Political Parties" states: "A political party is a voluntary association of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, formed on the basis of common views, interests and goals, and striving to carry out its activities the political will of a certain part of society to participate in the formation of state authorities and the management of state and community affairs through their representatives".<sup>13</sup>

A party is created due to the initiative of a certain social group. This means that it becomes a means of realizing the interests of this group. The main characteristics of political parties are as follows: active participation in political life, existence of membership and a certain social core, political program and charter, presence of people united in the party, common interests, similarity of ideological views, unique characteristics of political parties, interaction of political parties, political parties interdependence.

Currently, party systems are divided into one-party, two-party and multi-party systems.

**One-party systems** arise as a result of the joining of all parties in the state as supporters of one party in a single party, or one party arises as a result of its desire to monopolize all political power. A party in a one-party system has no equal rival in strength who could fight for power with it. Societies with only one party can be called one-party societies. Such political systems include Hitler's Germany, the former Soviet Union, China, North Korea. In these systems, as a rule, one party merges with the state power. In most cases, a party can even act on

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<sup>12</sup> National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Т. 7. - Т., 2004. - В. 607. ( O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. Т. 7. - Т., 2004. - В. 607.)

<sup>13</sup> Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On political parties" dated December 26, 1996 // Vedomosti Oliy Majlisa Respubliki Uzbekistan. - 1997. - № 2. - St. 36. (Закон Республики Узбекистан «О политических партиях» от 26 декабря 1996 года // Вестник Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан. - 1997. - № 2. - Ст. 36.)

behalf of the state; the creation of other political parties is prohibited. This is a clear sign of a totalitarian system.

*Bipartisan systems require a pair of strong political parties to compete with each other. Each of them strives to independently obtain a majority of votes in parliament and form its own government, and thus has the potential to become a ruling party. While the other party during this period is transformed into an opposition party. The bipartisan system is inherent in the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain*

For example, in the United States there are two large parties - Democratic and Republican, and these parties are constantly replacing each other at the helm of power. For example, the last US congressional elections in 2014 were marked by the victory of the Republican Party, while US President Barack Obama, a representative of the Democratic Party, is in the White House. Although there are other parties in this country, their opportunities in political life are so limited that they are unable to compete with both parties. Despite the fact that in this country at the end of the 90s of the twentieth century, the activities of the environmental party somewhat intensified, until now this party cannot compete on equal terms with these two large parties during the elections. In the UK, in the past election campaign in 2010, a party rivalry arose between Labor, Conservatives and Liberal Democrats.

*Multiparty the system is* typical of a situation where two or more parties have real opportunities to achieve state power. In this system, a coalition government is usually formed with the support of a majority of the members of the parliament. The multi-party system is characteristic of the political life of countries such as Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Unlike the United States, most Western countries have multiparty systems, with between 3 and 10 parties. These include Germany, France, Canada, Austria, Australia. They can be called a modified two-party system because two major opposing parties can join a third party to form a government.

It is known that unions and party blocs are involved in the struggle for power. Parties that are not part of these blocs cannot achieve victory in the struggle for power. Before the presidential and parliamentary elections, as a rule, two blocs of forces are created - "right" and "left". It

should be noted that this system cannot be understood as a universal typology of party systems, since party systems, in accordance with the changing social structure of the state, are also constantly subject to changes. Changes in the party systems of the CIS states can be cited as an example. In the economic, social and political structure of the societies of these states, profound changes are taking place; one can observe the active processes of the formation of multi-party systems in them, which continue to this day.

In the years of independence, multi-party system was formed in our republic. In Uzbekistan, the national independence movement was first associated with getting rid of the consequences of the Communist Party, and then, relying on the experience of the party of the advanced countries of the world, taking into account the mentality of the people, the society was democratized.

Currently, 5 political parties are operating in Uzbekistan on the basis of mutual competition: 1) People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan; 2) Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Adolat"; 3) Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "National Revival" 4) Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businessmen - Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan 5) Ecological Party of Uzbekistan. Party competition is the driving force of the multiparty system.

Article 12 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan states that "Social life in the Republic of Uzbekistan develops on the basis of various political institutions, ideologies and views. No ideology can be established as a state ideology." At the moment, the multi-party system in our country has fully justified itself.

#### **4. Non-governmental non-profit organizations in Uzbekistan. Social partnership. The activities of self-government bodies.**

For the first time, non-governmental non-profit organizations arose in Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome they were called "communities of citizens of city-states". International non-governmental non-profit organizations emerged at the beginning of the 19th century in Europe.

Their activities were mainly carried out in a professional, educational, religious, pacifist<sup>14</sup> direction<sup>15</sup>.

The role of non-governmental non-profit organizations in the formation and development of civil society is significant. Non-governmental non-profit organizations are the most important institution of civil society; they do not belong to the state, do not engage in commerce, but participate in the administration of the state. Their main task is to protect democratic values, rights and freedoms of citizens.

In the Memorandum of the United Nations, non-governmental non-profit organizations are called the third sector after the state and the economy.<sup>16</sup> The concept of "non-governmental non-profit organizations" is used in many countries (USA, Great Britain, Austria, Bulgaria).

Non-governmental non-profit organizations can be classified according to the following three criteria:

***Structures reflecting interests in the economic sphere*** - companies operating on the basis of a lease agreement, joint stock companies, financial funds and associations, industrial corporations, concerns and associations, unions (chambers) of entrepreneurs, etc.

***Structures reflecting interests in the social sphere*** - special organizations that protect the family and its interests, independent (non-state) media, institutions for the study of public opinion, structures dealing with the elimination of various social contradictions, etc.

***Institutions and structures reflecting interests in the political sphere*** - political parties, social and political movements, institutions protecting human rights, etc.

In accordance with article 56 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, public associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan are trade unions, political parties, societies of scientists, women's organizations, organizations of veterans and youth, creative unions, mass movements

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<sup>14</sup> Pacifism (from Lat. "Pacificum") - "to reconcile", "to make peace between the warring parties." (Пацифизм (от лат. «Pacificum») — «примирять», «примирять враждующие стороны».)

<sup>15</sup> Sm.: Muxammadiev U. Non-governmental organizations // Tafakkur. - 2010. - № 1. - B. 25. (Sm.: Muxammadiev U. Nodavlat tashkilotlar // Tafakkur. - 2010. - № 1. - B. 25.)

<sup>16</sup> The state is the first, business is the second, and non-governmental non-profit organizations is the third sector. Sm.: IuldoshevM. Development of non-governmental non-profit organizations in Uzbekistan and their legal basis // XXI century. - 2007. - Jan. (Sm.: YuldoshevM. O'zbekistonda nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlarining rivojlanishi va ularning huquqiy asoslari // XXI asr. - 2007. - yanvar.)



and other associations of citizens registered in the established legal order.

Non-governmental non-profit organizations are engaged in activities in the social sphere, including education, science, culture, art, health care, employment, and also contribute to solving other problems. Public control is also carried out by non-governmental non-commercial organizations. As a result, the role of these organizations in the implementation of public control over state power structures is increasing.

Non-governmental non-profit organizations reflect the legitimate interests of citizens, help in solving their problems. They serve citizens in the realization of their social, political, economic and cultural rights, as well as fully support and approve their initiatives in the management of state and community affairs.

The role and importance of non-governmental non-profit organizations in society is determined by their representation of the interests of various social groups of the population, participation in the process of strengthening democratic values in the minds of citizens, and increasing their political activity.<sup>17</sup>

Article 57 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan prohibits the creation and activity of political parties, as well as public associations, aimed at violently changing the constitutional system, opposing the sovereignty, integrity and security of the republic, its constitutional rights and freedoms.

At the same time, Article 62 of our Constitution states: "Dissolution of public associations, prohibition or limitation of their activities can be carried out only on the basis of a court decision." Therefore, the rights and obligations of non-governmental non-profit organizations are expressed in the Constitution. The activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations, in general, should be aimed at expressing the interests of citizens. They are the main mediators in the implementation of political, socio-economic reforms in our country. While non-governmental non-profit organizations play an important role in realizing the interests of citizens, they also actively participate in the

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<sup>17</sup> See: Formation and development of civil society institutions / Compiled by M. Najimov. -T., 2011.- B.6-7. (Qarang: Fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarining shakllanishi va rivojlanishi /Tuzuvchi M.Najimov. -T., 2011.- B.6-7.)

modernization processes that are being carried out in our country. Non-governmental non-profit organizations appear as democratic institutions serving the formation and development of civil society, determination of democratic values, equality of citizens, interests of individuals and society.

In Uzbekistan, much attention is paid to expanding the legal field of activity of civil society institutions, non-governmental non-profit organizations. In this regard, the following laws were developed and adopted to regulate the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations: Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Non-State Non-Commercial Organizations", Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On trade unions, guarantees of their rights and activities", "About political parties", "On freedom of conscience and religious organizations", "On guarantees of activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations". In general, non-governmental non-profit organizations are showing themselves and contributing to the formation of civil society in Uzbekistan. As a result, non-governmental non-commercial organizations are actively involved in the management of the state and society today.

**Social partnership** — a system of institutions and mechanisms for coordinating the interests of participants in the production process: workers and employers, based on equal cooperation. The development of social partnership in its various forms is an important component of the process of strengthening the social orientation of the modern market economy, its socialization. In the system of social partnership, the interests of workers are represented, as a rule, by trade unions, the interests of employers - by unions of entrepreneurs. In its so-called tripartist version, the third direct participant in the process of harmonizing interests is the state, which is at the same time the guarantor of the implementation of the adopted agreements. Reconciliation of interests is achieved through a negotiation process, during which the parties agree on working conditions and remuneration, on social guarantees for employees and their role in the activities of the enterprise.

The development of a system of social partnership creates an opportunity to achieve a relative balance of interests of workers and employers on the basis of cooperation, compromise, and leads to social consensus. It serves as an effective tool for combining economic efficiency and social justice.

For social partnership to develop more actively, the state needs to carry out its propaganda. This can be done with the help of social advertising, holding various conferences, round tables, seminars, explanatory works, creating Internet sites dedicated to the topic of social partnership, as well as through active cooperation with the media.

All the above activities should cover the following aspects:

1. Participation in social partnership saves time in solving problems related to workers' dissatisfaction with working conditions, increasing labor productivity, product quality and, as a result, increasing profits;

2. Interest in constructive and mutually beneficial cooperation with the employer;

3. The optimal way to achieve stability of organ development

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Social Partnership" was adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis on June 18, 2014, approved by the Senate of the Oliy Majlis on August 28, 2014. This Law entered into force on January 1, 2015. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Social Partnership" consists of 5 chapters and 30 articles. Chapter 1. General provisions. Chapter 2. The main forms of social partnership and the procedure for their implementation. Chapter 3. State support for social partnership. Chapter 4. Rights and obligations of subjects of social partnership. Chapter 5. Final provisions.

The purpose of this Law is to regulate relations in the field of social partnership. Article 2. It states: The legislation on social partnership consists of this Law and other legislative acts. If an international agreement of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes rules other than those provided for by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on social partnership, then the rules of the international agreement apply.

#### *Self-government bodies of citizens*

Thanks to independence, serious reforms have been carried out to strengthen the legal status of citizens' self-government bodies, turning them into the main institution of civil society.

During the period of the former Union, makhallas did not have their own legal status. Their main activity was to support local party organizations, they were the "eyes and ears" of the party in carrying out traditional customs here. At this time, the ancient place of the mahalla as a center of spirituality, education and upbringing was completely eradicated.

The Constitution of Uzbekistan has consolidated the status of the makhalla as a self-governing body of citizens. Article 105 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan reads: "The bodies of self-government in settlements, kishlaks(village) and auls, as well as in makhallas of cities, towns, kishlaks and auls are gatherings of citizens that elect for 3 years the chairman (aksakal) and his advisers.

The procedure for elections, organization of activities and the scope of powers of self-government bodies are regulated by law." In the formation of citizens' self-government bodies, normative legal documents are of great importance. Their activities are regulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law "On citizens' self-government bodies", decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, legal documents of the Cabinet of Ministers, provisions of citizens' self-government bodies and other regulatory legal documents. In particular, in article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On self-government bodies of citizens" (as amended), adopted on April 14, 1999, the following definition of self-government bodies of citizens is given: "Self-government of citizens is an independent activity of citizens guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan given to address issues of local importance, based on their interests, historical features of development, as well as national and spiritual values, local customs and traditions."<sup>18</sup> On the basis of this rule, citizens' self-government bodies independently carry out their activities. Self-government of citizens is carried out throughout the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

During the period of independence, about 10 thousand self-government bodies were formed in the country, of which more than 8.1 thousand organized makhalla gatherings of citizens. Makhalla citizens'

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<sup>18</sup> See: [http://www.lex.uz/guest/irs\\_html.winLAV?PID=86256](http://www.lex.uz/guest/irs_html.winLAV?PID=86256).

gatherings, together with social security bodies and other organizations, provide material assistance to low-income families and single people.

Since ancient times, Uzbek mahallas have been the keepers of national values. Mutual benevolence in relationships, friendship and harmony, constant concern for people in need of help, joint weddings, hashars are characteristic of the mahalla. This incomparable method of self-government, inherent in our people since ancient times, finds its place in the hearts and souls of our people. Our people have such wise sayings: "There are seven mahallas for one child and a mother and a father", "Mahalla - both a father and a mother."

**"Mahalla" is an Arabic word meaning "shelter", "place", "space". Scientist-historian Narshakhi writes in his work "History of Bukhara" that 1100 years ago the neighborhood was a form of public administration. The medieval thinkers Mahmud Koshgari in the book "Devon Lugoti Turk" and Yusuf Khos Khajib in the book "Kutadgu Bilig" also paid attention to the term "mahalla". In ancient times, the word "neighborhood" was used to denote both a social phenomenon and an administrative-territorial unit.**

Mahalla manifested itself as a structure that strengthens society. Alisher Navoi in his work "Hayratul-abror" ("The rapture of good people") wrote: "Ascending from the names of cities to heaven, he appeared - one hundred small cities of Khiri, the city of the palace." The poet under the city of Khiri means the city of Herat, which consists of a hundred small "cities" - that is, the city consisted of one hundred mahallas.

In many countries, after the 50s of the twentieth century, as a result of the de-centralization of public administration, municipal (English municipal, i.e. local self-government) bodies have become one of the main institutions of society.

Local self-government is management by this or that elected body and its administrative apparatus, which expresses the interests of the population of this or that administrative-territorial division for the performance of works of local importance. Local self-government is based on democratic principles. Its main properties:

- 1) direct election of these bodies by citizens;

2) the relative independence of self-government in matters of local importance.

Local self-government bodies are an element of state administration. At the same time, locally they do not belong to the system of local government bodies.

Local government officials are elected by citizens and carry out their official activities as representatives of the local population. The activities of these bodies in the economic and social sphere are of great importance for the population. Administration in self-government bodies, in contrast to administrative bodies in the state level of government, is manifested to a lesser extent. These positive properties contribute to the transformation of local self-government into one of the democratic values.

Article 3 of the "European Charter on Local Self-Government Bodies", adopted on October 15, 1985, states: laws with the overwhelming management of most state affairs, subject to their real resolution. These rights are exercised by councils or assemblies of members who are elected in free, secret, equal, direct general elections. Councils or assemblies may have executive bodies accountable to themselves. These rules do not exclude forms of citizens' participation in assemblies, referendums or their direct participation permitted by law". Mahalla is an effective social institution that resolves the issues and aspirations of the people.

Today the makhalla has become an institution of citizens' self-government it has turned into a real school of democracy.<sup>19</sup> From year to year, the institution of makhalla is being strengthened as a democratic basis of our society.

It is known that the concept "From a strong state to a strong civil society" requires a gradual and phased transfer of powers of state bodies to civil society. In this regard, a new version of the Law "On the bodies of self-government of citizens" was adopted. The law determined the status of citizens' self-government bodies. Democracy, glasnost, social justice, humanism, independence in addressing issues of local importance were defined as the main principles of their activities.

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<sup>19</sup> See: Karimov I. A. High spirituality is an invincible force. - T., 2008. - B. 58. (Qarang: Karimov I. A. Yuksak ma'naviyat – yengilmas kuch. - T., 2008. - B. 58.)

Also, the procedure for the election of self-government bodies, the organization of their activities and the terms of reference were determined.

The reform of self-government bodies as an institution of civil society has yielded effective results. At present, for example, the powers to identify families in need of social protection have been fully transferred from the state to the mahalla.

In accordance with the order of the President of the country, the premises for the activists of the makhalla and the police stronghold were placed in the same building. On the basis of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of April 19, 1999, regulations were adopted on public formations "Mahalla posboni" and "Conciliation commissions under citizens' self-government bodies." The main purpose of organizing these structures was to activate the process of building a legal democratic state by increasing the activity of citizens, opening up wide opportunities for the self-government bodies of citizens to exercise separate powers included in the state government system, strengthening the rule of law, increasing the effectiveness of interaction between state bodies and self-government bodies of citizens. In addition, the organization of conciliation commissions under self-government bodies was associated with the widespread promotion of a healthy family. The composition of the conciliation commissions includes the chairmen of citizens' gatherings or their deputies represented by the chairperson of the women's council, the preventive maintenance inspector of the police strongholds, the inspector for minors, school directors or their deputies for educational work, religious leaders, as well as veterans and activists the makhalla .

**Questions on the topic:**

1. Who or which body has the right to pardon citizens convicted by the courts of Uzbekistan?
2. What is the significance of the declaration on the sovereignty of Uzbekistan?
3. What is the form of government in the Republic of Uzbekistan?
4. What are the most important signs of the state?
5. Tell the meaning of the word president.

6. Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
7. Which model of the transition period did Uzbekistan choose?
8. Which country was the first to recognize the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
9. When was the Constitution of independent Uzbekistan adopted?
10. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the state power is divided into how many branches?

**Recommended topics for independent study of students**

1. Establishment of guarantees of human rights and freedoms in Uzbekistan
2. Actions aimed at ensuring national security.
3. Declaration of Independence of Uzbekistan and its historical significance.
4. The historical and political significance of Uzbekistan's rise in international rankings
5. Spiritual and educational life in the years of independence.



**3. Topic Economic reforms, formation of private property.  
Development of market relations in Uzbekistan.  
Social changes in the Republic of Uzbekistan.**

**Plan:**

1. Formation of market relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Creating the legal basis for the transition to market relations.
2. Formation of market infrastructure, reforms in agriculture. Development of industry, automotive industry.
3. Strong social policy concept, stages of its development.
4. The essence of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption".

**Key words and concepts:**

Market relations, "Uzbek model", private property, market infrastructure, agriculture, industry, automobile construction, agrarian sphere, social policy, demographic situation, social protection, corruption, presumption of innocence

**1. Formation of market relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan.  
Creating the legal basis for the transition to market relations.**

From the very first days of Uzbekistan's achievement of state independence, the developed "Uzbek model" of socio-economic development began to bear its first fruits. This model is recognized by the world community, takes into account the conditions for the transition to market relations, corresponds to the customs and traditions of the Uzbek people, and provides for its implementation in a democracy.

Democracy serves the development of activeness, initiative of citizens, reduction of bureaucratic barriers, the shadow economy. Undoubtedly, the main aspect in this case is the presence of a legal foundation, in connection with which in the first years of independence, in order to develop the market infrastructure and the transition to market relations, the priority task was to form the necessary legal framework, adopt relevant laws and regulations, create thereby a solid guarantee of the practical implementation of economic reforms. "From the very first

days of independence,” said First President Islam Karimov, “abandoning the old, obsolete totalitarian Soviet system, we announced the construction of an open democratic state with a socially oriented market economy and the formation of a civil society in the country”<sup>20</sup>. Striving for the maximum approximation to generally accepted norms and rules as the main condition for inclusion in world-economic relations, when developing their own legal framework, the socio-economic and national characteristics of the republic had to be taken into account most fully. At the same time, the newly adopted legislative acts necessarily reflected the moral norms rooted in the daily life of the population, inherited from the centuries-old history of interpersonal and interethnic communication, which do not contradict universal human values, human rights and freedoms.

The process of developing a set of laws was started, reflecting the new political, economic and legal relations, corresponding to a democratic state. The most important moment was the restoration of property rights, which was reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Thus, the main law of the country says: “The basis of the economy of Uzbekistan, aimed at the development of market relations, is property in its various forms. The state guarantees freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship and labor, taking into account the priority of consumer rights, equality and legal protection of all forms of ownership.

Private property, along with other forms of property, is inviolable and protected by the state. The owner may be deprived of it only in cases and in the manner prescribed by law. ”

The norm enshrined in the Constitution, defining the legal basis of the republic's economy, found its further development in laws, presidential decrees, government decisions and other normative acts, which was aimed at forming a legislative base for new economic relations, and in the first of course, property relations. These are, first of all, laws regulating the issues of property, land, denationalization and privatization, lease, etc. At the initial stage of the country's independent

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<sup>20</sup> Karimov I.A. On the way of modernizing the country and sustainable development of the economy. Т.16. - Т., 2008. - Р. 4. (Каримов И.А. На пути модернизации страны и устойчивого развития экономики. Т.16. — Т., 2008. — С. 4.)

development (in the period 1991 - 2000), the main attention in the implementation of large-scale transformations was aimed at breaking down the centralized administrative-command system and creating conditions for the formation of the foundations and, above all, the legislative base of the market economy. Among the most important laws and regulations adopted are the Civil, Land, Tax and Customs Codes, the Laws "On Denationalization and Privatization", "On Banks and Banking Activities", "On Foreign Investments", "On guarantees and measures to protect the rights of foreign investors".

Development and adoption at the next stage of reforms of laws "On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity", "On private enterprise", "On currency regulation", "On foreign economic activity", "On farming", a new revision of the Tax Code adopted a total of more than 400 laws on reforming the economy not only became a solid legal foundation for further liberalization and modernization of the economy, but also became the guarantor of the irreversibility of the ongoing market reforms.

Along with the formation of the necessary conditions and the creation of enormous opportunities, the legal framework of the area under consideration creates a solid normative basis for democratic rules and social guarantees of the political system of our country. It helps to strengthen people's confidence in their future.

The first President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, in the Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and the formation of civil society in the country, noted: "First of all, we need to strengthen the rights and protection of private property, create a system of reliable guarantees in which any private owner must be sure that private property acquired or created by him legally is inviolable. Every entrepreneur should know that he can invest in his business without fear, expand production activities, increase production volumes and earnings, own, use, dispose of his property, bearing in mind that the state is guarding the legal rights of a private owner. To this end, it is necessary to develop and adopt the Law "On the Protection of Private Property and Guarantees of Owners' Rights", which would secure the basic guarantees of the state in relation to private property, which is the basis of a market economy. In order to improve the management system, eliminate unnecessary bureaucratic

barriers, it will be important to develop and adopt the Law "On licensing procedures in the field of entrepreneurial activity."<sup>21</sup>

In the development of these fundamental laws, it will also be necessary to adopt other new laws that contribute to further progress towards a free market economy, such as, for example, "On the activities of credit bureaus and the exchange of credit information", "On the pledge registry", "On real estate activity", "On investment and mutual funds", "On innovations and modernization of the economy" and other laws demanded by the logic and dynamics of market transformations carried out in Uzbekistan.<sup>22</sup>

Thus, to date, the necessary conditions have been created for various forms of ownership, which have a positive impact on the development of the economy of Uzbekistan. Taking into account the peculiarities of the "Uzbek model" of development, we have developed our own approaches to the implementation of the privatization process (transfer of ownership of property from the state to individuals) and the formation of a multi-structured economy in the republic. "First of all, initially we rejected the idea of voucher privatization, although foreign experts persistently tried to impose it on us. With all the desire to make this idea attractive with an emphasis on ensuring the principle of social justice, we found it unacceptable for us for a number of reasons."<sup>23</sup>

In this regard, Uzbekistan has developed its own path to the formation of various forms of ownership. According to this approach, the emergence of various forms of ownership is provided through the transfer of state property only to new owners.

An important feature of privatization in Uzbekistan is that its implementation provides for a phased implementation on the basis of a clear program. The state, for each of these stages, has determined the main priorities in the field of privatization. "At the initial stage, the privatization process covered the public housing stock, trade enterprises,

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<sup>21</sup> See: I.A. Karimov Further deepening of democratic reforms and the formation of civil society is the main criterion for the development of our country. Т.19. - Т., 2011. (См.: И.А. Каримов Дальнейшее углубление демократических реформ и формирование гражданского общества является главным критерием развития нашей страны. Т.19. – Т-2011.)

<sup>22</sup> See: I.A. Karimov Further deepening of democratic reforms and the formation of civil society is the main criterion for the development of our country. Т.19. - Т., 2011

<sup>23</sup> Karimov I.A. The homeland is sacred for everyone. Т.3. - Т., 1996. - S. 193.( Каримов И.А. Родина священна для всех. Т.3. - Т., 1996. - С. 193.)

local industry, the service sector and the system of procurement of agricultural products - the so called "small privatization". Separate medium and large enterprises of light, local industry, transport and construction, and other industries were transformed, as a rule, into leases with the right of subsequent redemption, collective enterprises, closed joint-stock companies with the preservation of a controlling block of shares (shares) for the state. At this stage, already in the course of privatization itself, the mechanism of denationalization was worked out and debugged, the psychology and attitude towards denationalization changed. "<sup>24</sup>

Another feature of privatization is the creation of social guarantees for the population in the process of denationalization (the emergence of other forms of non-state property at the expense of the state). This ensured the equality of citizens in the acquisition of their share of property. For example, a privatized enterprise sold shares to its employees on preferential terms; the new owners of the property were given fixed assets and infrastructure facilities free of charge; State agricultural property - farms, orchards, vine plantations - were privatized on preferential terms; Taking into account the economic development of privatization objects, in their taxation, some kind of privileges were also provided.

Due to the privatization and complete denationalization of the main sectors of the economy, trade enterprises, and the service sector, a multi-structured economy has actually formed in the country, a new class of owner-entrepreneurs has appeared, which from year to year began to play an increasingly significant role in the life of the country. At the beginning of the privatization of state property in 1992-1994 about 54 thousand enterprises and objects came out of the order of the state. Of these, 18.4 thousand went into private ownership 26.1 thousand were transformed into joint-stock enterprises, 8.7 thousand - into public, 661 - into rental. On the basis of the privatized enterprises, additional organizations were opened to attract foreign capital. Today, every two of the three enterprises in the country have a form of ownership that does not belong to the state. As Islam Karimov notes: "More than 76% of

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<sup>24</sup> Karimov I.A. The homeland is sacred for everyone. Т.3. - Т., 1996. - С. 193.( Каримов И.А. Родина священна для всех. Т.3. - Т.1996. - С 195.)

GDP is currently created in the non-state sector of the economy, almost 80% of industrial products, all agricultural products and all retail turnover are produced” .<sup>25</sup>

Comprehensive support for entrepreneurial activity in the privatization process provides for the stimulation of private small enterprises, thereby ensuring macroeconomic stability. Thus, the purpose of accelerating the privatization process is to change the forms of ownership, to fully establish the market infrastructure in the country.

## **2. Formation of market infrastructure, reforms in agriculture. Development of industry, automotive industry.**

Considering that 2/3 of the population of the republic lives in the countryside, and the entire course of socio-economic reforms in Uzbekistan depends on the success of its transformations, special attention was paid to the radical transformation of agriculture. When developing a reform in agriculture, the First President I.A.Karimov proceeds from a simple truth: "A rich farmer is a rich country." The priority task was the issue of land ownership. Given the lack of irrigated land in Uzbekistan, the impossibility of transferring land to private ownership is legally enshrined; it is used on a long-term lease basis. In the "Law on Land" and other normative acts, the legal basis for the reform in agriculture was developed. As a result of the transformations of collective and state forms of management, which did not justify themselves during the years of Soviet power and ruined the workers of the village, a multi-structured economy was created. The subsidiary farms due to the transfer of land to them, only in 1997 expanded by almost 600,000 hectares and occupied about 3 million hectares, while in 1989 the personal farming of rural workers had only 257 thousand hectares of land. In 1996, these farms procured 640,000 tons of meat, 2,968,000 tons of milk, 1,711,000 tons of vegetables, 321,000 tons of fruits, 338,100 tons of potatoes, etc.

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<sup>25</sup> Karimov I.A. On the way of modernizing the country and sustainable development of the economy. T.16. - T., 2008. -- S. 19.( Каримов И.А. На пути модернизации страны и устойчивого развития экономики. Т.16. — Т., 2008. — С. 19.)

The monoculture of cotton that emerged in the era of colonialism played a detrimental role in the life of the Republic. From the first days of independence, part of the cotton area was transferred to grain sowing. In 1998, grain crops were already grown on 1.5 million hectares of land. This is almost the same as the amount employed for cotton growing. In 1998, the country harvested 4.6 million tons of grain, of which 3.5 million tons were wheat. The material and technical base of grain production has been strengthened due to imported high-efficiency harvesters and other equipment from the United States. The adoption at the X session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (December 1997) of the Laws "Land Code", "On Farmer Economy", "On Land Cadastre".

Particular attention has been paid in recent years to the development of small and medium-sized businesses, especially in rural areas. In the first half of 2000 alone, to strengthen the material and financial base of small and medium-sized businesses, credit banks of the Republic allocated 4 billion 100 million soums, of which 42% directly for the development of farms and dekhkan farms. Despite the difficulties associated with drought and water supply in the first half of 2000, 2 million 200 thousand tons of grain were harvested, 180 thousand tons more than in the first half of 1999.

In the countryside, 3.8 million people are employed in useful labor, i.e. 46.5% of the working-age population. Annual population growth in the Republic of 1990-1996 was about 2% and the composition of the working-age population is replenished every year by more than 200 thousand people. Therefore, the President called the employment of the entire adult population the most important task of leaders of all ranks and warned that those who are unable to solve this problem have no moral right to be a leader.

The successes of Uzbekistan in the implementation of reforms contribute to a favorable solution to the problem of employment of the population. In order to provide the able-bodied population of the village with work, the state program for the deployment of the construction of small and medium-sized enterprises is being implemented. By the end of 1999, the number of such enterprises exceeded 159 thousand. The unemployment rate in Uzbekistan is the lowest among the CIS countries.

If by the beginning of 2000 unemployment in Uzbekistan was 0.7%, then in Azerbaijan - 1.1, Armenia - 11.9, Belarus - 2.0, Kazakhstan - 4.2, Kyrgyzstan - 3.2, Moldova - 2, 0, Russia - 1.4, Tajikistan - 3.1, Ukraine - 4.3 percent.

In the conditions of market relations, incomes of the population have different forms. In addition to the monthly salary, budget workers have the opportunity to receive income from entrepreneurship, personal plots, dividends from shares, etc. As incomes associated with market relations grow, the share of monthly salaries decreases. If in 1992 salaries accounted for 57% of the population's income, then in 1995 this figure dropped to 44.2%.

During the transition to a market economy, new monetary systems were formed. In 1991-1996, the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a number of resolutions on the organization of the financial system and the activities of the Central Bank. There are more than 30 commercial, cooperative and private banks with their branches in the country. For example, Pakhtabank has 184 branches, Uztadbirkorbank has 254 branches.

The introduction of its own currency, the sum, played a huge role in strengthening socio-economic stability in protecting the consumer market of Uzbekistan in foreign and domestic trade.

From the first days of independence, much attention was paid to the formation of the tax system of the state, as an important source of replenishment of the country's income. The number of taxpayers in 1997 was 148 thousand, against 91 thousand in 1994.

The successes of economic reforms strengthen the economic and socio-political stability in the country.

The production process that takes place in the agricultural industry is characterized by the unity of technology, economics, biology and ecology, which provides for their coordinated development. Relations in the agrarian sphere are relations associated with the main factor of agriculture - land. In our country, the land, constituting the national wealth, is the basis of the well-being of the people. She is under the protection of the state. Thus, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates: "The earth, its bowels, waters, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth, subject to rational use and



are protected by the state." This testifies to the enormous importance of the agrarian sector in the life of the population.

In this regard, the main tasks of the land legislation of the republic, which provide for the interests of the present and future generation, are to ensure scientifically sound rational use of land, its protection, restoration and improvement of soil fertility, ensuring guarantees of the rights of legal entities and individuals to land plots, legal regulation of land relations, as well as strengthening the rule of law in this area. At the initial stages of implementation of reforms in our republic, the first President Islam Karimov noted the need for the implementation of activities by farms as the basis for organizing the production process in the agricultural sector. The organization, regulation and development of farms and dekhkan farms are based on the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Land Code, the laws "On farming", "On agricultural cooperatives (shirkat)", as well as decisions of the President and the government of the state related to deepening reforms in agriculture farm.

So, a farm is understood as an independent economic entity conducting commercial agricultural production using land plots leased. *An agricultural cooperative (shirkat) is an independent economic entity with the rights of a legal entity, based on a share basis and predominantly a family (collective) contract, a voluntary association of citizens for the production of commercial agricultural products.*

*In a democratic society, farms are independent in economic and socio-political aspects. De-democratization of relations between employers and employees has a positive impact on the economy.*

*Dehkan farm* - This is a small-scale family farm that produces and sells agricultural products based on the personal labor of family members on a personal land plot provided to the head of the family for a lifetime inherited possession. Activity in the dehkan farm refers to entrepreneurial activity and can be carried out at the request of the members of the dekhkan farm both with the formation and without the formation of a legal entity. It is important to note that a dekhkan farm cannot use hired labor in its activities on a permanent basis. To date, significant changes have taken place in the area under consideration, aimed at achieving the goal of ensuring the well-being of the people. And, undoubtedly, the state is at the center of the system of protection

and guarantees of land relations in agriculture. As First President Islam Karimov noted, “agriculture has changed dramatically in recent years. Instead of the forms of management that have discredited themselves from the Soviet era, we have created private farms accepted throughout the world, which in fact have become the main form of agricultural production, the main locomotive in ensuring its sustainable and effective development.”<sup>26</sup>

The first President Islam Karimov supported the implementation of improving the culture of land use, developing links between production and the scientific sphere, and obtaining legal and professional education for rural workers. Farms that contribute to an increase in the yield of agricultural crops, improve the condition of lands and actively participate in their assimilation, spending personal reserves in the name of developing production, are provided with significant economic benefits.

The transition to market relations sets new requirements for science and practice aimed at improving the system of the national economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The effective development of forms and methods of organizing production in agriculture is inextricably linked with the improvement of the entire management system. Today, in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the implementation of the process of forming a new management system that meets the requirements of market relations is in full swing. The improvement of the management system in the agrarian sphere is carried out by restructuring ineffective state farms into non-state economic entities, shirkats, etc.

Great attention is paid to the area under consideration, since this sector of the economy is an important component of the gross domestic product of the state. It should be noted that small business, entrepreneurship and farming today are in the hands of people with significant knowledge and experience, professional skills and ingenuity, legal culture and legal awareness.

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<sup>26</sup> Karimov I.A. On the way of modernizing the country and sustainable development of the economy. T.16. - T., 2008. - S. 40-41. ( Каримов И.А. На пути модернизации страны и устойчивого развития экономики. Т.16. - Т., 2008. - С. 40-41.)

It should be noted that the main goal of deepening democratic reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the development of civil society is to ensure the prosperous life of the people, consistently improve the well-being of the population, create the necessary conditions and opportunities for each person to realize their intellectual, professional and spiritual potential.

### **3. The concept of a strong social policy, the stages of its development.**

Realistically assessing the situation on the threshold of sovereignty and the expected negative processes associated with the transition period, the leadership of Uzbekistan, in developing its own model of reform from the first years of sovereign development, attached particular importance to taking into account the specifics of the demographic situation, historical traditions, psychology and norms of behavior of the people. At the same time, the formation and development of market mechanisms and their social base, i.e. the transitional period, the country's leadership unambiguously assessed as a long, complex and constantly improving process.

The government of Uzbekistan has always insisted that the goal of economic reforms in the country is to improve the well-being of the people. However, it was impossible to solve the social problems inherited by the country or acquired during the collapse of the former Soviet Union without ensuring economic growth. Uzbekistan is perhaps one of the few countries on the territory of the former Soviet Union where populist slogans about the rapid creation of a "welfare state" have not been heard.

Realistically assessing the existing economic potential, the complex tasks of its strengthening and development, the government foresaw the possibility of a drop in the living standards of the population and therefore from the very beginning took the necessary measures of social protection of the population. At the same time, it warned the population against dependent sentiments, at the same time creating conditions for the development of market relations, encouraging private initiative and entrepreneurship. Although measures for social protection of the

population from the first years of reforms were among the priorities, nevertheless, the desire to ensure sustainable economic development in the long term required the correction of structural imbalances in the economy in order to rely on powerful economic potential in the future when carrying out an active social policy. This is one of the features of the “Uzbek model”, in which market reforms are combined with stabilization programs.

This, of course, determined the specific pace of reforms (until 2004), which seemed to be slow from the outside, since at the same time and at the limit of the possible, multilevel and multidimensional tasks for the implementation of stabilization programs were being solved.

Each socio-economic model is created for specific purposes: it attaches paramount importance to the starting conditions, mentality and cultural and spiritual traditions. In the "Uzbek model", as already noted, an effective social policy plays a primary role. This approach contributes to the transformation of socio-economic and socio-political relations in the spirit of social justice, smoothing out inequality in any of its manifestations and, as a result, building a democratic society.

Based on historical realities, it is necessary to clarify that the state of the social sphere with limited financial resources and changes in the functions of the state in the new conditions required a clear step-by-step delimitation of tasks and clarification of the priorities of social policy. In the long term, this is the approximation of the level and quality of life of the Uzbek people to the standards of the post-industrial society; in the medium term - achieving the pre-crisis living standard and consumption standards, but at the initial stage it means ensuring conditions for social security and physical survival of people, preventing a social explosion.

In general, as we moved to the market, the priority directions of social protection, measures and means of social support of the population, which implies changes in the course and direction of economic reforms in order to increase their social efficiency.

Different stages of reforming in the concept of social policy corresponds to its own concept, which corrects the priorities of social policy, measures of social support and protection of the population. Since the mid-1990 y in the context of deepening market

transformations, the central link is targeted and targeted social protection, which required a differentiated approach to various segments of the population, highlighting the socially vulnerable. Along with the creation of conditions for a more complete realization of the labor and creative potential of the population, from this stage, such sectors of the social sphere as health care, education, culture and art, as well as, science receive full support. “When we say that without building a new one, it is impossible to destroy an old house we mean the need to preserve the useful aspects of the old system for the new society being built,” pointed out the First President I.A. Karimov. - In health care, culture, education, we have accumulated a huge positive experience there are achievements that can serve as an example for other countries. And to abandon them, blindly copy the social models introduced from the outside is absolutely useless.

Of course, it is necessary to fundamentally reform the entire social sphere, strengthen its material and technical base, equip with modern equipment, create powerful economic incentives for improving the professional skills and productivity of social infrastructure workers and, on this basis, raise the provision of the population with social services to a qualitatively new level».

The concept of social policy, along with the confirmation of the previous strategic goals and objectives, also includes a reaction to the liberalization crisis that gripped the world economy at the beginning of this century, and boils down to the following:

- ensuring the phasing of reforms in the social sphere, taking into account the further improvement of demographic policy to improve the qualitative characteristics of the demographic situation;

- creation of economic and legal conditions that stimulate active labor activity, strengthening the targeting of social support for vulnerable segments of the population;

- prevention of massive and protracted forms of unemployment, the landslide scale of the release of labor, constituting a threat to the social and national security of the country;

- creation of economic and legal prerequisites for expanding self-employment of the population, including personal subsidiary farming and secondary employment;

- preservation throughout the transition period of the regulatory functions of the state in key areas of the economy and social policy;
- reducing the level of poverty and the share of the poor strata of the population, taking into account the prevention of excessively high differentiation in the standard of living of the population among social groups of the population different in terms of income, etc.

In general, the concept of social policy, which distinguishes Uzbekistan from other countries with economies in transition, made it possible, on the one hand, to maintain social stability in the republic and create a reliable basis for sustainable development; on the other hand, it was recognized by the international community as an efficient and effective approach to ensuring social stability and progress.

At the initial stage of the reforms, despite the difficult economic situation, reserves were found for solving important social problems, and the implementation of the declared social policy was ensured. Of course, the role of the state was great in this. As is clear from world experience, only a state with its economic and social status and capabilities can take on the solution of such a difficult task.

In addition, it was taken into account that as the approach to market relations will change the priority areas of social protection, measures and means of social support for the population. This implies making changes in the course and direction of economic reforms in order to increase their social effectiveness.

As a result, the sectors related to human health, cultural and educational issues were given state guarantees. As the reforms deepened, they changed based on global and national standards. Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" (1992, 1997), "On the National Program for Personnel Training" (1997), "On the Protection of Citizens' Health" (1996), Presidential Decree "On the State Program for Reforming the System Healthcare of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (1998) and other legal acts testified that changes in this direction followed an evolutionary path. In the course of the reform, Uzbekistan has developed its own way of social protection of the population, based on its targeted implementation. For a more fruitful implementation of activities in this direction since the mid-1990s large-scale programs are developed annually. At the same time, the goals stipulated by the programs are

implemented as additional social measures. The general public, state and non-state bodies were also involved in the implementation of these activities. This, in turn, provides an effective solution to problems carried out in the social sphere, strengthens the foundations of an emerging civil society.

In the years of independence, a special place began to be occupied by non-state foundations "Makhalla", "Nuroniy", charitable international foundations "Family Center", "For a Healthy Generation", "Women's Committee" and its branches in the field, a number of non-governmental organizations and societies, individual businessmen, as well as international organizations, foreign sponsors that act within the framework of certain plans aimed at improving the social situation.

**Thus, the government of Uzbekistan, assessing the difficulties and problems of the transition period, proceeding from the economic possibilities of the republic, in order to prevent a sharp deterioration in the living standards of the population, has developed measures for its social protection and is consistently implementing them tasks of the third stage.**

*The first stage covered 1991-1994. The priority task of this stage was to prevent a precipitous rise in unemployment and a sharp drop in the standard of living of the population. This problem was solved on the basis of maintaining guarantees in the labor sphere, pursuing a liberal policy of maintaining employment and generating incomes for the population, incl. due to new sources. At the state level, assistance was provided to employment of the population and entrepreneurial activity, especially in rural areas.*

In order to alleviate the problems and difficulties during this period, the social system inherited from the previous system was adjusted to market rules. But as the economic reforms deepened, the social system also improved: the funds aimed at social protection of the population, and social protection measures that had outlived their time, were agreed or canceled. At the first stage, a program of mass social protection of the population was implemented. The main goal was to prevent a decrease in the level of income of the population and, first of all, the level of consumption of essential products in the context of price liberalization.

At the second stage, which covered 1995-1999, the foundations of a new system were laid, aimed at the transition from the principle of mass to the targeted, targeted implementation of social protection of the population. At this stage, along with positive trends in the economy, signs of adaptation of the population to new conditions appeared: people began to be actively involved in the ongoing process. The leveling of the living standards of the population, the creation of conditions for the growth of well-being became peculiar features of this period.

In connection with the need to consolidate the positive experience gained as a result of the ongoing reforms, as well as taking into account the current macroeconomic situation in the country and the real growth of the economy, the First President I.A. Karimov in his book "Uzbekistan, aspiring to the XXI century" identified the main tasks of the third stage (2000–2016) of social reforms.

At this stage, in order to improve the well-being of the people and strengthen social protection of the population, the main attention is focused on socially vulnerable segments of the population, as well as on the implementation of an active policy to develop the labor market, create jobs, and implement the State Program to provide the population with natural gas and drinking water.

In the first years of reforms, in order to overcome the difficult situation in the republic, the country's leadership adopted a number of legal documents. In particular, republican laws, government decisions and Presidential Orders aimed at protecting persons with disabilities, on state pensions, protecting consumer rights, etc. material assistance to large families, etc. It is noteworthy that despite the raw material orientation of the republic's economy and dependence on imports of most consumer goods, they were sold at affordable low prices. For example, in 1992, 100 thousand tons of meat produced in the republic and 350 thousand tons of imported meat were sold at a price of 400 rubles per 1 kg, despite the fact that its purchase price was 750 rubles; sugar brought in at 315 rubles per 1 kg, was sold at 200 rubles; etc. The difference was covered by the state, and this provided reliable social guarantees for the population in the sphere of consumption of essential products.



At the same time, there was a whole range of social benefits for low-income and vulnerable segments of the population: free breakfasts were organized for primary school students and pensioners, free meals were provided, lunches were organized at reduced prices for pupils and students. Housing was privatized free of charge by citizens of some categories, benefits were introduced for paying for a number of utilities, etc.

Opening up broad opportunities for self-government bodies of citizens, entrusting them with responsible tasks hastened the process of strengthening this system in the years of independence and the transition to a civil society. In the first years of independence, the most difficult for the republic, the adoption and implementation of many legal documents aimed at social protection of the population ensured social stability in Uzbekistan during the period of fundamental transformations. In the early 1990s in conditions when the majority of the population faced a sharp decline in the level of income, social protection solved the problem of minimizing the consequences of deteriorating living standards for the general population.

In the late 1990s and 2000s, as structural transformations accelerated, social protection became a tool to protect vulnerable groups who could be left behind in the process of structural reforms and were at greatest risk of falling into the group of the poor. The results were not long in coming: it was possible to prevent a large-scale decline in the standard of living and impoverishment of vulnerable groups of the population, to preserve the access of children from low-income families to free health care and education. As a result, by 2012, the poverty rate dropped to 15%<sup>38</sup>. The tendencies towards high literacy of the population, which had developed in the pre-reform period, were preserved.

Taking into account the challenges of our time from the initial stages of socio-economic reforms, several state programs have been adopted that allow to form a real labor market. The adopted National Program for Personnel Training contributes to improving the quality of the workforce (training in professions, retraining, improving the system for raising qualifications), developing the economic activity of the population and supporting small businesses.

Reforms in the healthcare sector should be noted. Uzbekistan's entry into the world community the expansion of international relations and cooperation with countries with a developed healthcare, infrastructure have clearly revealed the strengths and weaknesses of domestic medicine. The health care system in the past was extremely cumbersome, costly and ineffective, and therefore it became necessary to create a national health model taking into account its characteristics. To solve these problems, on November 10, 1998, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a Decree "On the State Program for Reforming the Healthcare System of the Republic of Uzbekistan", which defined a phased approach to the national health care model.

In Uzbekistan, from the first days of independence, the protection of mothers and children was highlighted as a priority task. One of the first international documents to which Uzbekistan joined was the Convention "On the Rights of the Child", ratified by the country's parliament on December 9, 1992. Then the Law "On Guarantees of the Rights of the Child" was adopted. One of the first orders established in the republic is the order "Soglom avlod uchun" ("For a healthy generation"). In general, over the years of independence, 14 laws have been adopted in the republic, more than 20 decrees and decrees of the President of the country, government decrees and other documents aimed at supporting this area.

In accordance with the state program, advanced forms and methods of providing medical services have been introduced into the health care system; the base of primary health care institutions, equipped with modern medical equipment, was strengthened, the system of health protection for mothers and children, the activities of the emergency medical service, the training of medical personnel was improved, pharmaceuticals were developed. In cities and villages, dozens of new medical institutions, medical and health centers built according to standard designs have sprung up. Instead of the once existing five-stage health care system, costly and cumbersome, today a modern two-stage system has been created, providing medical care by specialists with higher education, consisting of a rural medical station and a district (city) central hospital. As a result, a national model of primary health care has been created in the republic with a mobile medical-preventive

system covering all segments of the population. Effective medical services to the population are provided by rural medical stations and family polyclinics, specialized hospitals in regional centers. They are gradually provided with modern diagnostic equipment. In particular, thanks to these measures, a steady decrease in the level of child and maternal mortality has been achieved. Over the years of independence, the overall infant mortality rate decreased from 34.6 in 1990 to 9.8 ppm in 2013, and maternal mortality from 65.3 to 20.0 ppm per 100 thousand live births. The average duration of the population increased by 7 years: up to 73 years for men and 75 years for women.

This was facilitated primarily by deep transformation processes in the economy. The level of provision of the population with basic types of food has significantly increased. Thus, the volume of production of fruits and vegetables and grapes per capita increased from 265 kg in 1991 to 530 kg at the end of 2013, which made it possible to bring the consumption of these types of products up to WHO standards 43. Which favorably affected the development of the social sphere.

Based on forecasts, taking into account demographic challenges and dynamic demand for housing, the state is pursuing an active policy in the field of housing construction. 2010–2015 about 56.6 thousand houses with a total area of over 4.7 million square meters were built. As a result, at present, Uzbekistan ranks first among the CIS countries in terms of the commissioning of new housing in rural areas per 1000 people.

In fact, in practice, a dynamically growing rural housing market with all the necessary social and communication infrastructure has been formed in the country. In connection with the announcement of 2009 as the Year of Development and Improvement of the Village, the State Program was adopted, which marked the beginning of a large-scale work to improve the architectural planning of villages, the design of housing and social facilities in them. As a result, for 2009–2015 in all 159 rural districts of the republic, construction of 56.6 thousand residential buildings was carried out according to standard projects on a turnkey basis. Since the beginning of the implementation of the program, 1,374 social and market infrastructure facilities have been built that are necessary for a decent life for the rural population. On a

systematic basis, work is underway to build, modernize and reconstruct networks and communal infrastructure facilities - drinking water supply, electricity and gas supply, as well as improving the sanitary condition of settlements. More than 1,900 km of gas networks, about 2,600 km of water supply networks, more than 1,500 km of power lines, as well as intra-quarter roads with a total length of 1,441 km were commissioned.

It should be noted that the accumulated experience of rural development, improvement of living conditions of the rural population aroused great interest in the international community. This was evidenced by the holding in April 2012 in Tashkent of an international conference on modern housing construction, in which the leaders and representatives of the UN, IMF, World Bank, ADB, Islamic Development Bank, ASEAN took an active part, UNESCO and other authoritative international organizations, over 300 scientists, specialists and experts from more than 60 countries of the world. Loans for the construction of individual housing according to standard projects provided to the rural population by Qishloqqurilish Bank, both at the expense of its own funds and borrowed funds of the Asian Development Bank, are issued on concessional terms for a period of 15 years with a rate of 7% per annum, which about 2 times lower than the rates on mortgage loans of commercial banks. It is widely practiced to issue soft loans to young families to improve housing and social conditions.

A significant achievement is that Uzbekistan has reached the level of formation of the necessary conditions for the transition to the group of states with an average income level.

The increase in incomes really affected the provision of the population with durable goods. The table below shows positive changes in its purchasing power, i.e. in the possibility of acquiring a vital set of goods and services, and reflects significant shifts in the degree of satisfaction of the population in consumer goods. According to household survey data, by 2015, 94% of families had refrigerators, 84% - various types of electrical kitchen equipment, 63% - washing machines, more than half - computers, vacuum cleaners and microwave ovens, a third of families use air conditioners. The provision of televisions by this year increased 1.6 times, and cars - 3.5 times, while in 2010 these figures were, respectively, 1.5 and 2.3 times (see Table 6.3. ).

It should be noted that the country faces new tasks to deepen the transformation processes in the socio-economic life of the country. Some of the most urgent of them - the demographic situation, the problems of employment, labor migration - are still awaiting their optimal solution.

Taking into account the current situation and some problematic aspects in the development of the social sphere, the new leadership headed by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev is taking measures to overcome them. In particular, within the framework of the “Strategy of Actions for the Development of Uzbekistan”, designed for 2017–2021, a special place is given to further deepening reforms in the social sphere. The adopted document specifies the priority measures providing for "the development of the social sphere aimed at consistently increasing employment and real incomes of the population, improving the system of social protection and health protection of citizens, increasing the socio-political activity of women, implementing targeted programs for the construction of affordable housing, development and modernization of road transport, engineering, communication and social infrastructures, development of education, culture, science, literature, art and sports, improvement of state youth policy ”. In particular, an analysis of the current situation in the field of health care and pharmaceuticals showed that in the course of the transformations in previous years, along with the achievements, a number of acute problems that require timely solution of problems have accumulated. During 2017, the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev held four meetings dedicated to problems and shortcomings in the field of public health.

For example, the first most pressing problem is the insufficient level of primary health care, especially in the regions. Due to an insufficient technical base, as well as a shortage of local specialists, most citizens are forced to come to large cities or the capital to receive qualified medical care. The second ailment in the medical field is the lack of efficiency and responsiveness of ambulance services. The third is the poor level of training of doctors and specialists. And finally, the last one is the provision of quality pharmaceutical products.

To remedy the situation in this area, the leadership of the republic has taken a number of measures aimed at eliminating the negative. For

example, the process of strengthening medical institutions in districts and regions began, and 134 experienced leaders were sent to the regions to form professional staff who form teams of doctors locally and increase the level of medical care to the population.

Reform began in the field of training medical personnel and their certification. The medical staff were obliged to undergo licensing procedures, and for a more efficient and high-quality renewal of personnel in specialized universities, the training period for future doctors was reduced - on average by 1 year, which meets international standards. To strengthen the personnel, work began both inside the republic and outside it. On the one hand, Uzbekistan has begun to encourage its citizens working abroad to return to their homeland. So, over the past period, about 50 highly demanded and highly qualified specialists returned to the country.

To eliminate the main reason for the shortage of vehicles in the medical field, the state began to stimulate the growth of ambulance stations and substations. So, their number increased 2.5 times - from 806 to 2100. This significantly increased the efficiency of the departure of teams to call patients.

To solve the problem of pharmaceutical shortages, the state began to allocate additional funds for the development of the industry. A loan of \$ 250 million was allocated about 70 investment projects in the field of drug production are being implemented.

To reduce the incidence rate, a program was developed for compulsory clinical examination of the population, increasing the availability of medical services for the population and improving methods for diagnosing diseases, designed for 2018–2022.

Fundamental changes have affected the solution of issues of employment and migration. Since 2017, a new stage has begun in solving demographic problems, reducing its burden on the economy of Uzbekistan, since in recent decades the problems of employment and labor migration have not received enough attention. President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev especially noted: "We have radically changed our attitude towards our citizens working and studying abroad on a legal basis."

Of great importance in solving the problems of labor migrants from Uzbekistan is the adoption of the necessary measures to improve the

conditions of their work, life and ensure their rights in the countries that receive them. In this regard, in April 2017, the governments of Russia and Uzbekistan signed an agreement on the organized recruitment and recruitment of citizens of Uzbekistan for temporary work in the Russian Federation and an agreement on the mutual establishment of representative offices of competent authorities in the field of migration, promoting safety, social protection of citizens of the republic working in Russia.

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, 1.7 million citizens of Uzbekistan are currently working in Russia; since the beginning of 2017, their growth amounted to about 600 thousand people, which is 10% more than a year ago.

Targeted programs for the construction of affordable housing, the development and modernization of road transport, engineering, communication and social infrastructure are being consistently developed and implemented to improve the living conditions of the population. In particular, a program for the construction and reconstruction of energy-efficient, affordable apartment buildings in cities has been approved and is being implemented.

«It should be emphasized that over the past 25 years, we have for the first time begun the construction of multi-storey buildings with all the amenities at affordable prices for the population. In 2017, such apartment buildings with an area of over 800 thousand square meters were built and commissioned on a turnkey basis. m. Only in the city of Tashkent in the current (2017 - Ed.) year, 420 thousand square meters were built. m of housing - almost 3 times more than last year. "

Thus, it can be argued that from the very beginning of the reforms, despite the costs associated with the transit period, Uzbekistan developed its own model of development and social protection, which incorporated elements and features of the positive experience of a number of foreign countries.

#### **4. The essence of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption".**

The modern concept of corruption began to take shape in the 15th - 16th centuries. Already at that time N. Machiavelli, the author of the famous work "The Sovereign", compares corruption not just with a disease of society, but with such a serious illness of the body as consumption. At the moment of onset, this disease is difficult to recognize, but easily cured. If it is neglected, it is easy to recognize, but difficult to treat. The classic of German sociology of the early twentieth century.

M. Weber, recognizing that the domination of officials lies at the heart of any state, warned that the bureaucracy could turn into an uncontrolled "secret" organization and ultimately use its position for personal gain.

**Corruption** (from Lat. *Corrumpere* "to corrupt", Latin *corruptio* "bribery, ") is a term that usually denotes the use by an official of his power and rights entrusted to him, as well as associated with this official status of authority, opportunities, connections for personal gain, contrary to legislation and moral principles. Corruption is also called bribery of officials, their venality, bribery, which is typical for mafia states. The corresponding term in European languages usually has broader semantics resulting from the primary meaning of the original Latin word.

International law enforcement documents in the second half of the 17th century had the greatest impact on the quality of public administration. This was reflected in a number of laws passed at that time. In particular, the US Constitution, adopted in 1787, provides for bribery as one of two crimes committed against the President of the United States.

Studying the experience of countries such as Sweden, Singapore, Hong Kong, Portugal which have achieved significant results in the fight against corruption, is a key factor in the fight against corruption. At the same time, the Constitution put these countries on the list of countries with low levels of corruption, such as supervisory bodies, the



constitutionality of stuttering bodies, law enforcement agencies and the elimination of literacy.

The United Nations Organization pays considerable attention to the problem of corruption. The problem of corruption has been in the UN field of vision for more than three decades. The relevance of this topic and the need to counter corruption are mentioned in the materials of the V UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Geneva, 1975).

At the same time, corruption was viewed in the documents of those years as a national problem, in many ways depending on the cultural characteristics and traditions of a particular country. Understanding of the international, global nature of the phenomenon of corruption came a little later, with the intensification of integration processes in the world economy.

In response to the problems caused by corruption, the UN adopts relevant documents in this area. In the resolution of the VIII UN Congress (Havana, 1990) "Corruption in public administration" it was noted that "the problems of corruption in public administration are universal and that, although they have a particularly detrimental effect on countries with vulnerable economies, this influence is felt all over the world " In 1996, the Fight Against Corruption resolution appeared, which called for a careful consideration of the problems associated with the international aspects of corruption, especially in relation to international economic activities carried out by corporate organizations. In this regard, the UN declaration "On the fight against corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions" 1996 is also known.

Within the framework of the UN, the "International Code of Conduct for Public Officials" was adopted (annex to the 1996 resolution), which provides for the principles of the activities of public officials.

Many important issues of the fight against corruption were touched upon at the Eighth International Conference on the Fight against Corruption, held in Lima from 7 to 11 September 1997, where the Declaration on the Fight against Corruption was adopted. The problem of corruption was the subject of consideration of the X UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Vienna

from April 10 to 17, 2000. This issue was raised at the first and second global anti-corruption forums, held in Washington in 1999 and 2001.

Thus, the UN has recognized the international nature of the problem of corruption and is trying to find generally acceptable forms and methods of combating this phenomenon. It is important to note that, on the one hand, all of the above documents are of a recommendatory nature and do not actually affect the solution of the problem, on the other hand, they play an important role in the formation of the norms of international law regarding the issue in question, and are also capable of influencing the norms of internal the rights of states.

The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime was the response of the world community to the globalization of organized crime and corruption. This document covers a wide range of problems, including corruption as a crime of transnational significance. Thus, in the course of work on the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the question of developing a draft Convention against Corruption arose for the first time.

In its resolution 55/61 of December 4, 2000, the UN General Assembly recognized the expediency of developing an effective international legal instrument against corruption, independent of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and decided to establish a special committee to develop such document in Vienna at the headquarters of the Center for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the ad hoc committee to take a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach when drafting a convention.

The world community has formed a system of standards for combating corruption and money laundering. It is enshrined in international legal acts adopted within the framework of the UN and the Council of Europe. At the moment, the main ones in the complex of international anti-corruption documents are the following:

- 1) UN Convention against Corruption dated October 31, 2003;
- 2) UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of November 15, 2000;

- 3) United Nations Declaration on the Fight against Corruption and Bribery in International Business Transactions of December 16, 1996;
- 4) UN resolution "Corruption among officials" (March 24, 1990);
- 5) Council of Europe Civil Law Convention on Corruption, concluded at Strasbourg on November 4, 1999, entered into force on November 1, 2003.
- 6) Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (January 27, 1999);
- 7) Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions of December 17, 1997;
- 8) the Council of Europe Civil Law Convention on Corruption (November 4, 1999);
- 9) Model Law "On Combating Corruption" (Resolution of the Interparliamentary Assembly of the CIS Member States of April 3, 1999 No. 13-4)
- 10) Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime of November 8, 1990;
- 11) The European Union Convention against Corruption Affecting Officials of the European Communities or Officials of the Member States of the European Union of May 26, 1997;
- 12) Convention of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development on Combating Bribery of Foreign Officials in International Business Transactions of November 21, 1997;
- 13) International code of conduct for public officials (December 12, 1996);
- 14) Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia "Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan".

It should be noted that in 2008 Uzbekistan joined the United Nations Convention against Corruption (New York, October 31, 2003), and in 2010 - to the Istanbul Action Plan of the Anti-Corruption Network of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The UN Convention regulates in detail mutual legal assistance, extradition of perpetrators of corruption offenses, measures to suspend (freeze) operations, seizure and confiscation of proceeds of crime, including property, equipment and other means intended for the commission of crimes.

The Convention lists 13 types of corruption crimes, 10 of which may well be reduced to specifying two traditional manifestations of bribery - bribery: taking a bribe and giving a bribe.

These normative legal acts oblige the participating countries to provide anti-corruption provisions in their domestic legislation.

The model law "On the fight against corruption", which was adopted at the thirteenth plenary session of the Interparliamentary Assembly of the CIS Member States by Resolution No. 13-4 of April 3, 1999, can also be referred to as international legal acts.

The norms of international legal acts allow for a derogation from the principle of the presumption of innocence when investigating the facts of illicit enrichment. The 2003 UN Convention against Corruption also prescribes criminalization of this act.

In 2008, Uzbekistan joined the United Nations Convention against Corruption (New York, October 31, 2003), and in 2010 - to the Istanbul Action Plan of the Anti-Corruption Network of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

During the years of independence, a number of comprehensive measures aimed at combating corruption have been adopted and are being effectively implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, pays great attention to this burning problem and, speaking at a meeting of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, stressed - "We must take decisive measures to counter and prevent corruption in our society, various crimes and offenses, to ensure in practice the postulate of the law that punishment for the crime is inevitable. "

So, in order to regulate relations in the field of combating corruption, on January 3, 2017, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On combating corruption" was adopted.

President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed the law "On Combating Corruption", which, on the initiative of Mirziyoyev, was submitted to parliament in October 2016. On November 24, the document was adopted by the legislative (lower) house of parliament, on December 13, approved by the Senate (upper house) and entered into force from the moment of its publication in the media.

The purpose of the law is to regulate anti-corruption relations. The document defines the concepts of “corruption”, “corruption offense” and “conflict of interest”.

The main principles of combating corruption, according to the document, are legality, priority of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, openness and transparency, interaction between the state and civil society, priority of measures to prevent corruption and inevitability of responsibility.

The main directions of state policy in the field of combating corruption will, according to the law, increase the legal awareness and legal culture of the population, the formation of an intolerant attitude towards corruption in society, the implementation of measures to prevent corruption in all spheres of the life of the state and society, the identification, suppression of corruption offenses, and their elimination consequences, causes and conditions contributing to them, as well as ensuring the principle of inevitability of responsibility for committing corruption offenses.

Civil society is increasingly aware of the danger of corruption, the fight against which is not the sole task of public authorities. Slowly but steadily, a mechanism for combating corruption, based on high civic consciousness and responsibility, is being formed in society. It is about understanding and using rights as a regulator of public relations, taking into account public and private interests, overcoming the deformation of consciousness and behavior, the formation of a legal culture and incentives, motives for lawful behavior, the activation of public institutions, and the development of forms of anti-corruption self-regulation. All this should not take place in isolation from the actions of the state, but in close cooperation with it.<sup>27</sup>

Voluntary public institutions serve to consolidate the efforts of civil society in the fight against corruption.

They can be conditionally divided into several groups:

- a) political parties;
- b) trade unions;
- c) industry associations of workers;
- d) self-regulatory organizations;

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<sup>27</sup> January 3, 2017 the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption".

- e) creative unions;
- f) institutions of civil initiative;
- g) situational protest institutions;
- h) religious organizations.

These and other structures have their own status, within which they are called upon to form the civil legal consciousness of their members and participants, thereby contributing to the prevention of corruption factors.

**Questions on the topic:**

1. Which body has the right to restrict or deprive citizens of their rights and freedoms?
2. Who can be elected as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
3. What kind of authority do regional, district, city mayors manage in the respective area?
4. Who has the right to vote in the Republic of Uzbekistan?
5. When the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" (new edition)
6. Which body has the authority to administer justice?
7. Who has the right to issue decrees in the Republic of Uzbekistan?
8. What bodies does the system of executive power in Uzbekistan consist of?
9. Executive bodies?
10. What does the preamble mean?
11. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of ...
12. Which document served as the temporary Constitution until the adoption of the Basic Law of Independent Uzbekistan in 1992?

**Recommended topics for independent study of students**

1. Increasing the place and status of Uzbekistan in the CIS.
2. Uzbekistan's cooperation with Central Asian countries.
3. Prospects of cooperation between Uzbekistan and the countries of the European Union.
4. Uzbekistan's policy of ensuring peace and stability in the region. Ensuring security, international harmony and religious tolerance, thoughtful, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy priorities.
5. Adoption of the new Constitution. State symbols.

#### **4 Topic Spiritual and cultural development of Uzbekistan in the years of independence Reforms in the field of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan.**

##### **Plan:**

1. The idea of national independence and ideological issues.
2. Revival of national customs, values and traditions during the years of independence. Development of culture and art.
3. State policy to ensure stability in interethnic and interreligious relations in Uzbekistan.
4. Development of science in the years of independence.
5. Reforms in education.

***Key words and phrases:** The idea of national independence, ideology, interethnic and interreligious harmony, the Law on Education, the National Training Program.*

##### **1. The idea of national independence and ideological issues.**

Since the independence of Uzbekistan, the issues of the national idea, the ideology of national independence have been a topical issue. Without national history, the national idea and national ideology cannot be painted by itself. Therefore, it is impossible to imagine neither the national idea nor the national ideology without creating our national history as it was.<sup>28</sup> The reasons for the creation of a national ideology are, on the one hand, the complete abandonment of the communist ideology that defended the interests of the totalitarian regime in the Soviet era, and the rapid liberation from the stereotypes inherited from the Soviet era. Democracy, the development of a sense of respect for the rule of law: on the other hand, to prevent an ideological vacuum, to understand ourselves as a nation, to ensure our unity and solidarity, as well as any alien to this unity. prevention of ideological pressures, in other words, the formation of a specific ideological immune system.

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<sup>28</sup> O`zbekiston tarixi. O`quv qo`llanma. R.Shamsutdinov, X.Mo`minov.T-2013. B-5(History of Uzbekistan. Textbook. R.Shamsutdinov, X.Mo`minov.T-2013. B-5)

Thirdly, the importance and essence of our independence is to bring to the consciousness of the people through ideological means, the highest goal is to mobilize the people for unity, dedication and creativity in the pursuit of glorious ideas.

The essence and horizons of our national ideology, its main principles are perfectly expressed in the works of the head of our state. First, in April 1993, the First President IA Karimov talked to a group of writers and argued for the need to develop the idea of national independence. Over the past period, a number of measures have been taken to determine the role of national ideology in our lives, to create its scientific and theoretical foundations, to develop areas of ideological education, and on this basis to form public opinion in our society. However, in the process of implementing these measures, the issue of creating an ideology showed how comprehensive it is. Indeed, this task is not a one- or two-year process, but a crucial one for the entire life of the nation, a process that requires improvement and enrichment, taking into account the new modern requirements. Therefore, in April 2000, at a regular meeting with a group of scientists and writers and in response to questions from a correspondent of the newspaper "Fidokor" (June 2000), special attention was paid to the development of the basic concept of national ideology, the transition from theory to practice. First of all, the national ideology serves to strengthen the foundations of the national way of life and statehood, regulating the moral and philosophical order of human and social life, which is the ideological content of the creative potential of the nation, mobilizing man and society in achieving the goals of the nation for the near and long term. ideological foundations. Our national ideology is based on two principles, first of all, the ancient traditions, customs, language, religion, psyche of our people, in short, our national values, worldview and thinking of our people, as well as modern, universal, universal achievements. He stressed the need to serve for the peace of the country, the development of the Motherland, the interests and well-being of the people.

National ideology plays an important role in the growth and development of national culture, national consciousness and national pride. The national ideology belongs not only to the Uzbek nation, but



also to the representatives of all nationalities living in our republic. Our worthy reputation is seen as a single goal-oriented flag, a single unifying force. It is known that in our state no ideology can be established as a state ideology. The national ideology, while preserving the diversity of views and ideas in our society, harms and oppresses them in their struggle with each other, in the free expression and protection of the views of any party, movement, any person, citizen. aimed at Of course, today we have a national ideology. We are witnessing the initial period of its creation, but most importantly, people's thinking, worldview is changing and a sense of national pride is being formed. Therefore, the most difficult task is to change the human ideology. The power of a national ideology or idea is determined by persuasion. Therefore, the agenda is to put the national ideology in a holistic scientific concept and present it to the public in a simple, popular form. Spiritual and cultural centers of a number of public organizations, such as "Mahalla", "Kamolot", "Oila", play an important role in the implementation of ideological work. Especially if the work of educational institutions and the content of textbooks and manuals used in them are imbued with the spirit of the national idea, its scope will expand.

## **2. Restoration of national customs, values and traditions during the years of independence. Development of culture and art.**

Thanks to independence, a new era has begun for the spiritual life and cultural development of Uzbekistan. Thanks to independence, our people have been freed from the shackles of spirituality, national freedom has been opened, and a wide path to recovery has been opened. Radical qualitative changes in the spiritual life are aimed at strengthening the spiritual potential of our people for the bright future of our country, the restoration of our national identity and values, as well as the education of national consciousness and pride, vigilant patriotism. Our first President Karimov I.A. As he said: "The rapid growth of our state, its strength, its worthy place in the world community, first of all, depends on the spiritual level, pride and honor of our people. With this in mind, we want to build a new society, and as one of the main directions we have set the task of restoring the history of our people, our

spiritual values. ". Indeed, from the very first days of our independence, the restoration of the immense invaluable spiritual and cultural heritage of our people, created over many centuries, is considered a very important task that has risen to the level of state policy. Material reforms, economic reforms are on their way. It is possible to provide for our people. However, there is no more difficult and honorable task in this world than spiritual reforms - liberation from the yoke of slavery and mutiny, uplifting the status quo, restoring the traditions of our ancestors and becoming a worthy heir to them. The implementation of historical work in this area is an important factor in the construction of the spiritual building of our new society. As a result, a new system of spirituality began to emerge in our republic. Public Center "Spirituality and Enlightenment", "Education Center", "Uzbekkino", "Uzbeknavo", "Uzbekraks", "Uzbek Theater", "Uzbek Museum" The formation of cultural and educational organizations and many foundations, such as the Academy of Arts, the Uzbek Center for Applied Arts, the National Cultural Centers, the Central Asian Association of Cultural Workers, is the basis for the formation and development of key areas of the republic's spirituality. During the years of independence, special attention is paid to the coverage and study of the history of our country. Under the pressure of the Soviet-era class approach and the ruling communist ideology, works on banned historical themes were published, and the history of our people was restored on the basis of objectivity, truthfulness and in-depth, comprehensive study. In this regard, the First President I.A. Karimov's conversation with a group of historians in June 1998 and the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers "On improving the activities of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan" were of particular importance. From the first days of independence, the study of the spiritual heritage and life of our ancestors - great thinkers, statesmen, who made a great contribution to the development of the world, to world civilization, has been in full swing. In particular, the publication of the works of Imam Bukhari, At-Termizi, Ahmad Yassavi, Najmiddin Kubro, Bahovuddin Naqshband, Burhanuddin Rabgozi tribes was a great achievement in restoring our national values. Abdullah Qodiri, Cho The honor of Lpon, Fitrat, Behbudi, Usman Nasir and other scholars was restored and their

spiritual heritage was returned to our people. Celebrating the big birthdays of our great ancestors is also becoming a glorious tradition of our people. In particular, the birthdays of our great ancestors Alisher Navoi (1991), Zahiriddin Babur (1993), Bahovuddin Naqshband (1993), Abduhaliq Gijduvani (1993), Fer (1995), as well as the 600th anniversary of Mirzo Ulugbek (1994). ), 850th anniversary of Najmiddin Kubro (1995), 660th anniversary of Amir Temur (1996), 1225th anniversary of Imam Bukhari (1998) and 1200th anniversary of Ahmad Fergani (1998). The celebration raised the feelings of national pride among our compatriots. The measures taken to celebrate the anniversaries of Cholpon, Fitrat, Behbudi, Fayzulla Khodjaev, Jaloliddin Manguberdi and others were also important steps in the spiritual life. The celebration of the 1000th anniversary of its creation (1999) also contributed.

November 17, 2000 - The 1130th anniversary of Imam Abu Mansur Moturidi, the great scholar of jurisprudence, the founder of the Moturidi school of kalam (the Moturidi memorial complex was opened in Samarkand on the occasion of this anniversary). May 10, 2003 - on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the famous Uzbek poet Gafur Gulom, the park of culture and recreation in the center of Tashkent was named after Gafur Gulom. November 27, 2003 - The 900th anniversary of the birth of the great representative of mysticism Abdulkhaliq Gijduvani was celebrated in Bukhara and Gijduvan.

October 27, 2006 - A ceremony dedicated to the 2700th anniversary of the city of Karshi. November 2, 2006 - The 1000th anniversary of the Khorezm Mamun Academy was solemnly celebrated in Khiva. May 24-26, 2007 - International scientific symposium "The role of Samarkand in the history of universal cultural development" dedicated to the 2750th anniversary of Samarkand. The ceremony was connected with the VI Sharq Taronalari International Music Festival, which has been traditionally held in Samarkand since 1997. September 7, 2007 - A solemn ceremony dedicated to the 2000th anniversary of the city of Margilan was held. May 26-27, 2009 - International scientific conference "The capital of Uzbekistan Tashkent - 2200 years old" dedicated to the 2200th anniversary of the city of Tashkent.

The leadership of the republic, first of all, taking into account the

needs and aspirations of our people, paid great attention to the restoration of ancient national holidays and the formation of new independence holidays in accordance with the ancient traditions of the people. For example, on the basis of presidential decrees, Navruz, Ramadan Hayit and Qurbon Hayit have been legally celebrated. In addition, in honor of independence, the holidays "Independence Day", "Constitution Day" and "Coaches' Day" were introduced. The day of the adoption of the law on the state language - October 21 - has naturally become a "language holiday". The return of the state status in practice, the official office work in the Uzbek language, the study of our rich literary and historical heritage, the restoration and consistent continuation of national values. In addition, the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script has created more favorable conditions for the country's full development and access to the world communication system. Another important event in the restoration of our spiritual and cultural heritage is the large-scale repair of world-famous historical and architectural structures, including historical monuments in Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Termez, Shahrizabz and Kuva, Chelak districts. Reconstruction, celebrations of the 2500th anniversary of ancient cities such as Bukhara and Khiva, practical work on the restoration of the Great Silk Road. Great spiritual deeds have been carried out in our spiritual life for centuries. "If we answer the question of what is the greatest courage, without hesitation, spiritual courage, I think we will not go astray," said I. Karimov.<sup>29</sup>

### **3. State policy to ensure stability in interethnic and interreligious relations in Uzbekistan.**

From the first days of independence, attitudes towards religion have changed radically, and special attention has been paid to the proper establishment of relations between the state and religious organizations. Uzbekistan is a secular state, so religious organizations are separated from the state and schools. Religion, including Islam, is the essence of the people's worldview and the spiritual world. "We," said First

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<sup>29</sup> I. Karimov Yuksak ma`naviyat – engilmas kuch. T.: Ma`naviyat 2008y -159-b. (I. Karimov High spirituality is an invincible force. T.: Manaviyat 2008y -159-p.)

President I.A. Karimov, - we can never imagine our nation without this sacred religion. "Religious values, Islamic concepts are so ingrained in our lives that without them we lose our identity." Article 31 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "Everyone is guaranteed freedom of conscience. Everyone has the right to believe in any religion or not to believe in any religion. Coercion of religious beliefs is not allowed. " The Law on Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations also enshrines the above-mentioned constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens. The relationship between the state and religion in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on ancient traditions and the principles provided by the legislation in this area.<sup>30</sup>

The restoration of religious values, the renovation of old mosques and madrassas, the construction of new ones, the publication of religious literature, the creation of opportunities by the state for Muslims to perform Hajj and Umrah, and other measures ensure freedom of conscience in our country. The translation and publication of the Qur'an and the collection of Hadiths in Uzbek was also a great event. In order to study Islamic teachings and philosophy, to study the religious and cultural heritage of the Uzbek people in 1995, the International Center for Islamic Studies was established in Tashkent and was given the status of a research institute. In 1999, Tashkent Islamic University was established to train highly qualified personnel who have mastered the basics of religious studies, directions, research principles, history and philosophy of Islam, their role in society and modern sciences. In general, there are now more than 20 religious denominations in Uzbekistan, and people of different religions live in peace. At the heart of this are the principles that determine the relationship between the state and religion. They include: 1) protecting the religious feelings of believers; 2) recognition of religious beliefs as a private affair of citizens or their associations; 3) to guarantee equal rights to those who practice and those who do not, and to prevent their persecution; 4) acknowledging that the use of religion for destructive purposes is not permitted; 5) not to interfere in politics, economics, legislation in the

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<sup>30</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga xalqqa Murojaatnomasi 2020-yil 29-dekabr (I. Karimov High spirituality is an invincible force. T.: Manaviyat 2008y -159-p.

Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis December 29, 2020)

struggle for power with religious states; 6) Spiritual revival, cooperation with religious associations in the determination of universal values.

But we must also acknowledge that in recent times there have been more and more users of our religion for personal gain. They are various destructive currents that have entered our country from abroad, people who pursue their own interests under the guise of religion. Our citizens, especially our youth, need to have a clear idea of what “true” and “false” religiosity are. Wahhabis and Hizb ut-Tahrir, who consider themselves to be true Muslims and fighters for the religion, are trying to create terrorists and militants who want to accept the horrible ideas of our people. The high level of criminal activity of some extremist groups can be seen in the events of February 16, 1999 in Tashkent. In order to prevent the threats posed by the fanatics to our peaceful life, it is necessary to carry out a consistent ideological, cultural and educational work. Not forgetting that religion is not politics, but faith, faith, rational and creative use of religious moral values, opportunities in Islam to strengthen our independence, peaceful coexistence of different cultures, to prevent the threat of extremism, fundamentalism in our country. being increased.

### **3. The development of science in the years of independence.**

Along with paying attention to the existing spiritual and cultural factors in our country, which is on the path to independence, attention is being paid to education and upbringing. "Without changing the education system, consciousness cannot be changed. Without changing consciousness, thinking, we cannot achieve the ultimate goal of building a free and prosperous society," I.A. Karimov.<sup>31</sup>

In implementing the new system of education in the country, the Government of Uzbekistan has studied the educational process in our history and prepared a program of education reform. All attention was paid to improving the education system on the basis of democratic and humane principles, raising its material and technical base to the level of modern requirements and strengthening the educational potential of

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<sup>31</sup> I.Karimov. Barkamol avlod orzusi T.: 2000 (I.Karimov. The dream of a harmoniously developed generation T.: 2000)

Uzbekistan. To this end, on July 2, 1992, the Law "On Education" was adopted.

Education reform is based on the following principles:

- Humanism and democracy of education;
- continuity, consistency, scientific and secular nature of the education system;
- The priority of universal and national-cultural, spiritual values in education;
- Opportunities for education for all citizens, regardless of religion;
- The independence of educational institutions from the influence of political parties and movements.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to encourage students and youth in Uzbekistan" in 1993, special scholarships were established for students and graduate students. Conditions have been created for them to study at universities in developed countries, work in their research centers, and improve their skills.

From the first days of Uzbekistan's independence, one of the most important issues was the training of cadres who have got rid of the old way of thinking, faith, and serve for independence and their homeland. Gradually overthrowing the old regime and building a completely new, truly democratic society on the path of the world's most developed countries, it is now up to the top-class cadres to think anew.

In the former Soviet Union, senior and junior officials were trained in various levels of party and Komsomol schools, universities and academies that train propagandists and propagandists of communist ideology, but now these institutions, of course, have fallen off the stage of history.

In order to train leaders in the new society based on market relations, the establishment of the Academy of State and Social Construction under the President, the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, and academies under some ministries is of great importance.

In his meetings with the leaders of the republic and regions, heads of law enforcement agencies, the first President of our country always speaks about the violation of discipline and law by the authorities, some law enforcement officers, and the past, such as tribalism, localism,

impurity. repeatedly emphasizes the need to train young people who are clean from the remnants, who work honestly for their country and people, to give them access.

The future of Uzbekistan's independence depends on the training of highly qualified, enlightened and loyal specialists. IA Karimov asked reporters, "What are the reasons for paying so much attention to education in your policy?" It is impossible to build a new society without changing consciousness, thinking lim-education is inextricably linked, complementing each other.

On August 29, 1997, at the IX session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic, a new edition of the Law "On Education" and the "National Program of Personnel Training" were adopted on the basis of the report of IA Karimov "Harmoniously developed generation - the basis of development of Uzbekistan."

During the years of independence, special attention was paid to the educational work in preschool institutions, primary schools, lyceums, colleges, business schools were opened in the system of secondary special and higher education institutions, universities were established on the basis of 8 institutes. By the beginning of 2000, more than 360,000 students were studying in 61 higher and 258 secondary special educational institutions, including 75 colleges. The future of our independence is in the hands of young people.

The work of the Ulugbek (1993) and Umid (1997) foundations has a special place in this regard. Between 1997 and 1999, 5,500 young people took part in the Umid Foundation's tests alone, and 658 of them won presidential grants. In the 2000-2001 academic year, 3,000 young people were tested in this competition, and 124 of them were able to study at the most prestigious universities in foreign countries.

From the first days of independence, the system of public education was rapidly reformed. The status, curricula and teaching methods of a number of educational institutions have been completely changed. Separate universities and institutes in modern, unprecedented specialties, including the Military Academy under the Ministry of Defense, the Academy of Internal Affairs under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Academy of Banking Finance, the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, the Tashkent Aviation Institute, Navoi Mountain Dozens of



new educational institutions, such as the Mining Institute, have been established. Advanced methods of assessing the level of knowledge of entrants and students on the basis of tests and ratings have been introduced. New types of lyceums and gymnasiums have been opened based on the experience of advanced countries. Uzbekistan has a modern, new system of education, from gymnasiums to academies. The year 1997 marked a turning point in the education system. The IX session of the Oliy Majlis adopted the Law "On Education" and on its basis the "Training Program". These are the documents that determine the development and future of our country and form the spiritual basis of national revival. The National Training Program is seen as part of the national idea. Thus, the national model of training was established. The individual has the opportunity to become an integral link between the state and society, as well as between science and industry.

On the basis of these documents, after 9 years of general education in Uzbekistan, voluntary compulsory education was introduced in 3-year academic lyceums or vocational colleges. Education reform has been gradual:

Phase 1 - 1997-2000, in which the legal, regulatory, scientific, methodological and material conditions of education are created. To date, a completely new legal and regulatory framework for continuing education has been created, a monitoring system has been introduced to determine the effectiveness of reforms, state educational standards have been developed, a new generation of programs and textbooks is being developed, and teaching staff and educational institutions have been certified. and the basis for accreditation has been developed, etc.

In the second stage, in 2001-2005, it is planned to fully implement the national program.

In Phase 3, in 2005, it was planned to further improve and develop the education system based on the experience gained in subsequent years.

The issue of educating the younger generation has risen to the level of state policy as a priority, and measures have been developed to support it, first of all, financially, based on the domestic economic potential of the state.

In terms of spending on education, Uzbekistan is approaching the

world's leading countries. In 1998, the government allocated 7.8 percent of GDP to education, while in 1999 it spent 8.1 percent. In just two years, this has allowed the establishment of 250 new academic lyceums and vocational colleges in different provinces. In particular, 1 academic lyceum and 9 vocational colleges have been built in Kashkadarya. Special attention is paid to the problems of youth. A number of foundations have been set up to increase their intellectual potential, provide them with moral support, social protection, and encourage talented and gifted people.

Founded in 1997, the Umid Foundation's mission is to select talented young people and educate them in prestigious universities abroad. World-renowned organizations, including Axels, Irex, the British Council, Daad, Tacis, take part in the selection of candidates for study abroad. In 1997-1999, more than 700 students were sent abroad to study through the Umid Foundation, including 30 young people from Kashkadarya. The Ustoz Foundation, established in 1997, also makes a significant contribution to the provision of qualified professors and teachers in the field of education. As a result of in-service teacher training activities in 1998, 71 teachers were trained abroad. 980 people improved their skills in our country with the participation of foreign experts. 185 Master Grant recipients have been trained in the United States and Israel. There is no doubt that today's measures in the field of education will increase the efficiency of this system and provide the country with highly qualified specialists in the future.

During the years of independence, important measures have been taken to reform public education and strengthen the training system. New universities have been established and training in new fields of knowledge has been launched. May 21, 2004 - Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State National Program for the Development of School Education for 2004-2009".

The goal of the National Training Program is to radically reform the education system, free it from the ideological stereotypes and stereotypes of the past, and create a national system of training highly qualified personnel at the level of developed countries that meets high moral and ethical standards.

The national program envisages the implementation of educational reforms in three stages, in line with the ongoing reforms in all spheres of life.

*In the first stage* (1997-2001), based on maintaining the positive potential of the existing system of training, the task of creating legal, personnel, scientific-methodological, financial-material conditions for the reform and development of this system will be fulfilled.

*In the second stage* (2001-2005), the National Program will be fully implemented, with clarifications taking into account the development of the labor market and the real socio-economic conditions.

*In the third stage* (2005 and beyond), based on the analysis and generalization of the experience gained the system of training will be improved and developed in accordance with the prospects of socio-economic development of the country.

The Presidential Decree of 2004 adopted the State National Program for the Development of School Education for 2004-2009. Under the program, new schools were built, others were overhauled; science and science training laboratories are equipped with the necessary equipment. New curricula and state educational standards have been created at all levels of general secondary education. School textbooks have been completely updated and improved to enrich them with science and practice. Multimedia textbooks have also been created. There are about 10,000 schools in the country. Their logistics are also provided by the state.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", in connection with the establishment of nine-year general secondary education, all students graduating from nine-year school receive a special secondary education. or continued their education in vocational colleges. It is a gradual transition to a new education system. Implemented within the first phase of the National Training Program (1997-2001). During this time, about 300 new types of educational institutions were opened. 46 lyceums have been established at universities, about 800 students have studied abroad, and many teachers have returned abroad to study the best practices of foreign countries. In the field of secondary special education in the regions, in the field, the

opening of business schools, vocational courses for primary and secondary schools, based on the requirements of a market economy. According to him, more than 1,400 professional colleges and about 200 academic lyceums have been built in the country since 1997. Due to the fact that they are also attached to the relevant authorities and higher education institutions, the educational process at this stage is effectively organized, and despite the focus on the employment of college graduates, no satisfactory results have been achieved.

#### **4. Educational reforms.**

2017 was a year of radical reforms in the system of general and secondary special vocational education. Based on the proposals and comments received by the public receptions and the virtual reception of the President, as well as the results of a survey of parents of graduates of schools of the republic, on the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev 9 + 3, ie 12-year compulsory education returned to 11-year education. In 2017 alone, \$ 9 million was spent on 10th graders. copies of textbooks have been published and a system of teaching has been set up in about 10,000 secondary schools with the transition to 11-year education.<sup>32</sup>

The pre-school education system is the primary and most important part of continuing education. Pre-school education is provided in families, kindergartens and other educational institutions for children aged 6-7. Experts estimate that 70 percent of all information and data a person receives in a lifetime is received by the age of five. Therefore, kindergarten education plays an important role in the development of children into healthy, well-educated and mature professionals. In order to further improve the system of preschool education, strengthen the material and technical base, expand the network of preschool educational institutions, provide qualified teachers, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on September 30, 2017 signed a decree "On the system of preschool education", signed a decree "On improving governance." According to him, the Ministry of Preschool Education has

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<sup>32</sup> O‘zbekiston Respublikasining «Ta’lim to‘g‘risida»gi qonuni 2020y avgust (Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" August 2020)

been established. The new ministry system includes the Ministry of Preschool Education of Karakalpakstan, the General Directorate of Preschool Education in Tashkent, regional preschool education departments and their city and district branches. *Improving higher education and further education.* In March 1992, Andijan State University, Bukhara State University, Termez State University, Urgench State University, Karshi State University were established on the basis of regional pedagogical institutes. By presidential decree in February 1992, eight more regional pedagogical institutes were granted university status. Dozens of new universities and institutes in the most modern specialties, including the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Navoi Institute of Metallurgy, the Military Academy under the Ministry of Defense, the Academy of Internal Affairs under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Banking and Finance Academy lands were established. Tashkent State College of Electrical Engineering and Communication was transformed into an institute. In 1993, special scholarships were established for students and graduate students in the "On measures to encourage students in Uzbekistan." Tashkent State Agrarian University, Andijan, Samarkand Agriculture, Karshi Engineering Economics, Tashkent Irrigation and the Institute of Agricultural Mechanization began operations. The experience of developed countries in the introduction of higher education in the regions of the country has been used. In 1992, the first test-based enrollment was conducted in 6 higher educational institutions of the republic. In 1993, experimental tests were conducted in 19 of the 46 higher education institutions. In 1994, the State Testing Center was established, and from this year admission to higher education institutions through tests was introduced. In 1996, a contract fee was introduced for education.

Under the 1997 Education Act, q moved from a five-year higher education system to a two-tier system with four years of undergraduate and two years of master's degrees. Also, in accordance with the Presidential Decree of 2013 "On further improving the system of legal training", the legal institute was reorganized into a university, and in 2014, the Tashkent State Institute of Dentistry was established. done. Along with public and secondary special, vocational education

institutions, the work on training and retraining of personnel in the fields of higher education and the industry has reached a completely new level. In accordance with the Presidential Decree of 2015 "On measures to further improve the system of retraining and advanced training of managers and teachers of higher education institutions" 15 leading higher education institutions were identified as basic higher education institutions .

### *International cooperation in higher education.*

As a result of the implementation of the National Training Program, in a relatively short period of time, Uzbekistan has created a fundamentally new model, which includes the achievements in the field of education in the leading countries of the world, national traditions. As a result of consistent reforms in the higher education system during the years of independence, a number of branches of foreign universities have been opened in our country. In particular, Westminster International University in the United Kingdom, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, I.M. Branches of the Russian State University of Oil and Gas named after Gubkin, the Singapore Institute of Management Development, the Polytechnic University of Turin, Italy have started operating. Also in Tashkent G.V. The Plekhanov Russian Academy of Economics and branches of Inha University in South Korea are also teaching Uzbek youth the secrets of their education.

After a break of more than 10 years in 2017, taking into account the needs of qualified personnel in the state and society, at the initiative of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the system of distance learning was restored, special distance learning was improved.

On November 16, 2017, the President of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On improving the procedure for conducting entrance tests to the bachelor's degree in higher education." According to him, starting from the 2018/2019 academic year, special skills will be required in the fields of culture, art, design, fine and applied arts, music education, art history, sports and physical education. there will be no test trials. For example, the State Conservatory of Uzbekistan, the Uzbek State Institute of Arts and Culture, the National Institute of Art and Design named after

Kamoliddin Behzod, the Uzbek State Institute of Physical Culture and other educational specialties only through creative exams reception is set up. A number of reforms have also been made in the medical higher education system.

In particular, the duration of undergraduate study in medicine is from 7 to 6 years, and in medical prophylaxis - from 6 to 5 years.

Particular attention is paid to improving the coverage and quality of higher education, the development of science and innovation. In particular, the task is to increase the number of doctoral students to 4,500. At first glance, this task will cost the budget 240 billion soums. However, it is true that in developed countries, more than half of the gross domestic product comes from the "knowledge economy", ie. through innovation and highly qualified personnel. The words of the great poet Mir Alisher Navoi "If you want the sun, improve your profession." A person who wants to shine like the sun on people, to do good, must strive for perfection, master various sciences and professions. It is obvious that in Uzbekistan, young people are considered as key players in economic development and scientific and technological progress.<sup>33</sup>

*Postgraduate education.* Until 2012, it consisted of postgraduate (3 years) and doctoral (3 years), and from 2012 to 2017 there was a single-stage doctoral program. Between 2013 and 2017, only about 360 researchers defended their doctoral dissertations. This did not meet the demand for highly qualified scientific and teaching staff for higher education and research institutions in the country. In order to further improve the field of postgraduate education, to expand the opportunities for young people to demonstrate their intellectual potential in research activities and to study the international practice of a number of advanced foreign countries, from July 1, 2017 a two-tier system of education was introduced. The first is a basic doctoral dissertation, which provides for the defense of a dissertation and the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the relevant field, and the second - the defense of a

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<sup>33</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga xalqqa Murojaatnomasi 2020-yil 29-dekabr (Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis December 29, 2020)

dissertation and the degree of Doctor of Science in the relevant field. is a doctoral system that involves giving.<sup>34</sup>

### **Questions on the topic**

1. What is the national idea?
2. Reforms in the spiritual sphere in Uzbekistan?
3. Reforms in education?
4. When was the law "On education" adopted in Uzbekistan?
5. Talk about the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education"
6. Which of the following statements correctly describes the stages of implementation of the National Training Program?
7. How many types of continuing education are there in Uzbekistan?
8. Since when is Teachers 'and Coaches' Day celebrated in our country and whose holiday is it?
9. What are the spiritual and moral aspects of the Uzbek family?
10. Tell us about the national customs and traditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

### **Recommended topics for independent study of students**

1. First President of Uzbekistan I.Karimov - Architect of Independence
2. National traditions of Uzbekistan
3. Contributions of Medieval Eastern Scholars to the Development of Science (Abu Ali ibn Sina)
4. Contributions of Medieval Eastern Scholars to the Development of Science (Imam al-Bukhari)
5. The Great Silk Road and the present

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<sup>34</sup> O‘zbekiston Respublikasining «Ta’lim to‘g‘risida»gi qonuni 2020y avgust (Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" August 2020)



## **5 Topic The Republic of Karakalpakstan during the years of independence Uzbekistan and the world community.**

### **Plan:**

1. Reforms in the socio-economic and political life of the Republic of Karakalpakstan during the years of independence.
2. Spiritual and cultural changes.
3. Uzbekistan's peace-loving foreign policy and its recognition by the world community.
4. Cooperation between Uzbekistan and Central Asia.
5. A new stage of active foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

*Keywords:* Karakalpakstan, Supreme Council, Council of Ministers, environmental situation, geopolitical situation, world community, foreign policy.

### **1. Reforms in the socio-economic and political life of the Republic of Karakalpakstan during the years of independence.**

On December 14, 1990, at its IV session, the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan adopted the Declaration on the State Sovereignty of the Republic of Karakalpakstan within the Republic of Uzbekistan. This Declaration found its legal basis in the Law "On the Foundations of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on August 31, 1991, and Articles 1 and 17 recognized the territorial integrity and independence of Karakalpakstan.<sup>35</sup> Political, economic and cultural relations between the two republics are reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted on December 8, 1992 (Articles 70-75). The Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Karakalpakstan adopted the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan at its XII session (April 9, 1993). For the first time in the history of its development, the national statehood of Karakalpakstan has enjoyed humane, just and democratic privileges. At the same time it has all the attributes of a sovereign republic.

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<sup>35</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat mustaqilligi asoslari to'g'risidagi" Qonun (Law "On the Foundations of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan")

In particular, at the XI session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Karakalpakstan on December 14, 1992 the State Flag of Karakalpakstan, at the XII session on April 9, 1993 the State Emblem, on December 4, 1993 The National Anthem was approved at the XIV session. The Parliament is the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. It consists of 86 deputies. The following statesmen served as Speakers of Parliament: Dauletbay Shamshetov (1991-1992), Ubbiniyaz Ashirbekov (1992-1997), and Timur Kamalov (1997-2002). On May 2, 2002, Musa Tajetdinovich Yerniyozov was elected to this post. Unlike the previous Supreme Council, elections to the Supreme Council are held on a multiparty basis.

In previous elections, the role and number of the working class, the collective farmers, and the people's intelligentsia were determined in advance in the process of forming the Supreme Soviet. In addition, there were seats in parliament, of course. This approach was abandoned in subsequent elections. The deputies have a daily relationship with their constituents. The previous parliament did not pay much attention to this issue. The executive body is the Council of Ministers. The following statesmen served as chairmen of the Council of Ministers: Amin Tadjiev (1989-1992), Radjapboy Yuldashev (1992-1995), Bahram Jumaniyazov (1995-1996), Saparbay Avezmatov (1996-1998), Amin Tadjiev (1998-2002). , Tursunbay Tangirbergenov (2002-2006).

Today, the amount of financial assistance provided to Karakalpakstan from the central budget of Uzbekistan is more than 9 billion soums, or 75% of the total budget of Karakalpakstan. Practical assistance of the Government of Uzbekistan Thanks to the selfless work of the people of Karakalpakstan, in recent years a number of positive results have been achieved in improving the living conditions of the population in Karakalpakstan, the implementation of radical economic reforms.

First of all, peace and stability have been strengthened in the country. Conditions were created to work together for the future of the country. New forms of ownership began to appear in the republic. The share of the non-governmental sector in manufacturing and services has increased. The share of the non-governmental sector in industry, agriculture and trade is 80-90%. Reforms in other areas of the country's

economy have been gradually implemented, including in the banking system. Along with state-owned banks, there are also commercial and private banks.

Agro-Industrial Bank and Industrial Construction Bank were transformed into specialized joint-stock commercial banks. The Karakalpak branches of Tadbirkorbank, Asakabank, Alokabank, Sabzavotbank, Zaminbank, Turonbank, Savdogarbank and Gallabank have been established. For the first time in the history of Karakalpakstan, the National Bank for Foreign Economic Activity was established. Measures have been taken to ensure the freedom and equal rights of producers, consumers and businesses in order to use their full potential.

There are 51 small wholesale systems in Karakalpakstan, including 4 trading houses, 35 small wholesale shops and warehouses, 32 wholesale trade bases and the Karakalpak branch of the Uzbek Commodity Exchange, There were 19 supermarket stores. As of January 1, 1999, the total amount of privatization proceeds amounted to 650 million soums. Twenty percent of it was allocated for the social development of the republic. Fifty percent was spent on soft loans to support entrepreneurs.

At the same time, the Committee for Privatization of State Property of the Republic of Karakalpakstan has allocated a loan of 13.8 million soums to support privatized enterprises and entrepreneurs. By 2000, 2,932 enterprises had been privatized. By 2000, shares worth 958 million soums were sold in the branches of the republican stock exchanges. 7807 small and medium enterprises and 8977 individual entrepreneurs are registered in the country. At the end of 1996, the volume of production amounted to 10 billion 355.7 million soums. The share of non-governmental enterprises in total industrial production increased by 90%. In 1996, the country produced industrial products worth 10 billion 754.4 million soums at current prices.

The production of cotton yarn, yarn fabrics, ready-made knitwear, flour, pasta and mineral water has increased. The production of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and details, stone decorative materials, confectionery, vegetable oil, grape wine, soft drinks, vodka, salt has grown. A number of positive changes have taken place in the

industry. In 1995, a glass factory was built and put into operation in Khojaly. In 1996, the production of gas condensate and natural gas began at the Urga gas industry enterprise in Kungirat. The level of gas supply to the population has reached 83%. Karakalpakstroy JSC is equipped with high-quality equipment from Italian companies 60.000 sq.km a new marble workshop for the production of marble blocks and slabs was opened. A new distillery has been built at the Nukusun plant.

The base of light industry production has expanded. In 1993, the Catex textile complex was opened in Nukus, and in 1995, the Elteks textile complex was opened in Ellikkala district. Nukus and Kungrad flour mills, a plant for the production of 3 million cans of canned goods in Turtkul, and a cannery with the same capacity in Ellikkala district were put into operation construction of a plant to produce a thousand tons of calcium soda has begun.

The plant will also produce chemically environmentally friendly and energy-efficient caustic soda. The plant was built for \$ 600 million. The Kungrad-Beynov highway and the Navoi-Uchkuduk-Nukus railway have been built. As a result of denationalization and privatization, 113 out of 144 industrial enterprises were transferred to various forms of ownership.

However, the fixed assets of many industrial enterprises (machines, mechanisms) have become spiritually and physically obsolete. Their wear rate was over 35 percent. First of all, it was necessary to modernize the production parks of spinning and sewing factories, meat and dairy and food industries (cannery, winery).

In Karakalpakstan, the majority of the able-bodied population lives in rural areas. The agricultural sector has also undergone economic restructuring and transition to market relations. As of January 1, 1997, there were 263 agricultural enterprises in the country. The share of the private sector in total output was 98.3%.

The share of non-governmental enterprises in cotton production is 97.8%, grain - 98.1%, potatoes - 99.7%, vegetables - 98.8%, melons - 95.1%, horticulture - 98.5%, silkworms - 100%, meat - 98.9%. , 99.4% in the production of milk and eggs, 100% in the cultivation of astrakhan leather and wool. The composition of arable land in agriculture has changed. Grain fields accounted for 35.8 percent of arable land. The

production of wheat and potatoes has tripled, and the production of grapes has quadrupled. Sufficient experience has been gained in establishing dehkan farms in Karakalpakstan. By 1998, 1,686 associations of farmers had been established. In Ellikkala district, 14 collective farms have been transformed into associations of farmers. Lands have been leased to farmers for a long time.

However, in Karakalpakstan, no attention was paid to the dissemination of this experience. In 1992, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of the Republic of Karakalpakstan was established. In 1992-2000, more than 100 agreements were signed with the World Bank, the European Development Bank and other firms. There are more than 303 joint ventures in the country. The main foreign trade partners of the Republic of Karakalpakstan are Russia, the United States, South Korea, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

Mainly cotton fiber, fiber products, refined petroleum products, dyes are sold. Exports of goods in 1996 amounted to \$ 122.9 million. Raw materials exported to Western countries amounted to \$ 113.6 million. Cotton fiber accounted for 95% of total exports. The share of imports in foreign trade in 1996 was 46.2%. Imports include mainly consumer goods, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, and foodstuffs.

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On September 2, 1992, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 405 "On measures to eliminate the

consequences of natural disasters in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, to accelerate the solution of social and environmental problems." Electrification of settlements of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is completely solved. The level of access to safe drinking water has reached 59.5%.

In 1992-1996, 2,885 km of water supply network was delivered from the Tuyamuyin reservoir to the settlements of the republic. 4057.5 km of gas pipelines were laid and natural gas supply was 85.4%, including 99.4% in urban areas and 72.4% in rural areas. Many health facilities, hospitals, clinics, maternity hospitals and residential buildings have been built. The people of the Republic of Karakalpakstan have listened with great interest to the call of the first President Islam Karimov from the UN rostrum to save the Aral Sea. At his initiative, on January 14, 1994, in Nukus, at a meeting with the Presidents of the five Central Asian states and representatives of the Russian Federation, the issue of practical assistance to the Aral Sea and the people of the Aral Sea region was discussed. In 1995, the Nukus Declaration was adopted at an international conference, which drew the attention of the world community to the Aral Sea problem. The declaration included the transfer of aul and forestry to the scientific system, the development of economic methods and technologies for the use of water resources, improving the management of natural resources in the region, improving the living standards of people living in this area. At the 50th anniversary of the UN General Assembly, President Islam Karimov said that "today this problem cannot be solved without the support of developed countries with international financial systems and the organizational role of the United Nations." billion 686 million dollars of investment. Of this, \$ 856.25 thousand was given in 1997 for the above work. The Nukus branch of the Island Rescue Fund has been established. We all know and appreciate the important role of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the socio-economic development of our country.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> SH. Mirziyoyev. Buyuk kelejagimizmi mard va olijanob xalqimiz bilan quramiz. T.: O`zbekiston-2017. B-211(SH. Mirziyoyev. We will build our great future with our brave and noble people. T.: O`zbekiston-2017. P-211)

## **2. The traditional results in the spiritual and cultural sphere.**

The organization of holidays of the Republic of Karakalpakstan has played an important role in the restoration of spiritual values: March 21 Navruz, January 1 - New Year, March 8 - Women's Day, April 9 - Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan May 9 - Remembrance Day, September 1 - Independence Day, October 1 - Teachers' Day, December 8 - Constitution Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Eid al-Fitr, Eid al-Adha. 60th and 70th anniversaries of Nukus, 120th anniversary of Turtkul, 170th anniversary of Ajiniyaz Qasiboy oglu and Berdak Kargaboy oglu, 60th and 70th anniversary of Nukus Pedagogical Institute, 25th anniversary of Karakalpak University, 100th anniversary of Allayor Dustnazarov The 200th anniversary of Yernazar Alakoz, the 70th anniversary of I. Yusupov and T. Kaipbergenov were widely celebrated. Nukus Pedagogical Institute was named after Ajiniyaz poet, Karakalpak University was named after Berdakh. Statues of Berdak and Ajiniyaz, Ulugbek were erected, the Berdak Museum, the Museum of Amet and Aimkhon Shomuratov were established. In 1994, the Center of Spiritual Culture and Enlightenment was established in Karakalpakstan. The Golden Heritage, Amir Temur, Nuroniy and Navruz foundations have also been established.

Dedicated children of the Republic of Karakalpakstan Allaniyoz Otaniyozov, Agitoy Adilov, Onesya Saitova, Tulepbergen Kaipbergenov, Ibromkhim Yusupov were awarded the title of "Hero of Uzbekistan". In 1993, the Council of Ministers of the Republic decided to switch to the new Latin script in the Karakalpak language. Textbooks for 1996-1997 were published by Bilim Publishing House on the basis of Latin script. In 1993, the Turkish-Karakalpak lyceum was established in Nukus. In 1996, there were 743 secondary schools in the country. 11.8 thousand students study in the full-time departments of 22 secondary special educational institutions in the republic and the Nukus State Pedagogical Institute was reorganized on the basis of two departments.

In 1991, on the basis of the medical faculty of the university, the Nukus branch of the Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute was

established. In 2001, the number of students reached 1,000. In 1995, the Nukus branch of the Tashkent Agrarian University and the Nukus branch of the Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Construction were established on the basis of the faculties of agriculture and economics. In 2005, the Nukus branch of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies was established. There are 9,000 students in five universities.

In 1991, the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan received the status of a department. The Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography, the Institute of Bioecology, the Institute of Socio-Economic Problems of the Aral Sea Region were established within the department. After academician S.Kamalov, academicians Ch.Abdirov and T.Yeshanov headed the department. Professor Nagmet Aimbetov is currently the chairman of the department. The Karakalpak branch of the Uzbek Agricultural Research Center has also been established. We have academicians in agriculture and economics, such as J. Mambetullayev and B. Mambetnazarov. Today, there are 65 doctors of sciences and more than 600 candidates of sciences in Karakalpakstan, including 60% of doctors and 40% of candidates of sciences who received scientific degrees during independence. Formerly elected full members of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan S. Kamalov (1979), Ch. Abdirov (1989) in 1994-2000 J. Bazarbayev, A. Bakhiyev, T. Yeshanov, A. Dauletov, H. Khamidov were found. In 1997, two artists J.Izentaev and J.Kuttimuratov were elected academicians of the Academy of Arts of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Linguists M.Kalenderov, R.Yesemuratova, A.Turabaev, K.Dauletbaev, philosopher Polat Seitov received the award. The Berdakh State Prize of the Republic of Karakalpakstan was awarded to A.Bakhiyev, R.Reimov, L.Konstantinova, J.Bazarbayev, K.Dauletova, M.Ametov, J.Saparniyazov, T.Yeshanov, M.Ajibekov, S.Kamalov. The Allambergenovs took over.

Gynecologist Aral Ataniyazova won the Goldman International Ecological Prize. She recently defended her doctoral dissertation on Karakalpak language and literature at the Karakalpak State University, and defended her dissertation on history at the Karakalpak Institute of History, Archeology and Enography of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences.



Specialized councils have been set up to defend doctors and candidates of science. So far, 51 candidates of science have defended their dissertations. During the years of independence, scientists of the republic have been conducting scientific research in cooperation with foreign experts.

Scientists from the Institute of Bioecology, together with German scientists, have been conducting research on the ecology of the Aral Sea since 1993. In 1995, an international ecological station of the Institute of Bioecology was opened in Muynak with the help of Germany. Scientists from the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography are organizing expeditions with scientists from the University of Sydney in Australia and French archaeologists.

In order to promote tourism in the territory of Karakalpakstan, our historians have developed the "Golden Route", which includes monuments Mizdakhkon, Ellikkala. In September 1997, an international scientific conference on the study of the Kyrgyz epic and Turkish folklore was held in Nukus. Current issues of independent Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan play an important role in the work of poets and writers of the republic. Heroes of Uzbekistan, People's Poet of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan Ibrokhim Yusupov, People's Writer of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan Tulepbergan Kaipbergenov include Tolibay Kabulov, Khalmurat Saparov, Gulaysha Yesemuratova, Kengesbay Rakhmonov, Uzakbay Abdurahmanov, Murotbay Nizonov, Kengesbay Reimov, Saginbay Ibrokhimov, Kengesbay Karimov, Khalila Dauletnazarov, Jiyanbay Izbaskanov, Baktiyar Genjemuratov, Sharapatdin Ayapov, Gulistan Matyakupova, Nabiyra Toreshova, Munaykhan Jumanazarova, Gulnara Nurlepesova, Abdimurat Atajanov, Bazarmagul Jumakay, Payurzubayev, Khurliman Utemuratova .

The Days of Karakalpak Culture were held in Tashkent in January 1993, and the Days of Tashkent Culture in Karakalpakstan in November. In 1993, the national opera "Ajiniyaz" was performed at the Tashkent Conservatory. In 1996, for the first time in the history of Karakalpak choreography, the ballet "Oyjamol" was staged. Composers N.Muhammadmadov, K.Zaretdinov, G.Amaniyazov, Sh.Pakhratdinov, T.Yesirkepov and others have been working well during the years of independence. Muyassar Razzakova, Kegesbay Serjanov, Mirzagul

Sapayeva, Gulkhatiysha Aimbetova, Roza Kutekeyeva, Makset Khujaniyozov, Makset Utemuratov, Gulna-44ra Utepova, Eleonora Kutlipulatova, Anifa Artikova, Gulnara Allamber-genova and other Central Asian singers and other Uzbek singers. Jumabay Jirov Bazarov, Bakhtiyar Jirov Esemuratov, Bakshi Turganbay Kurbanov, Ziyada Sharipova, Zulfiya Arzimbetova, Jarilkagan Yeshanov, Tenel Kalliyev and others performed Karakalpak epics and poems in Germany, France and other countries.

Karakalpak University's ensemble "Khurliman" won first place in the competition "Uzbekistan - My homeland" in Tashkent in 2000. In May 2002, the morning show "Assalam Karakalpakstan" was broadcast on national television. There were also programs "Maurit", "History and Destiny", "Bayterek", "Shanarak", "Youth Channel". The first President of our country Yerkin Kutibayev, Alisher Auyezbayev, Bakhtiyar Nurullayev, Muratbay Baltaniyazov, F. Orazimbetov and others recognized the heroism in the field of sports. The past period of independence is a moment in history. However, the weight and scale of the work done in Karakalpakstan during this period is several decades. In a historically short period of time, a sharp turn has taken place in the life of our country and in the lives of people. Our thinking has expanded.

### **3. Uzbekistan's peace-loving foreign policy and its recognition by the world community.**

In the implementation of foreign policy, we consider it our priority to further strengthen friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries, especially with neighboring countries.<sup>37</sup>

The Republic of Uzbekistan is unique among the countries of Central Asia due to its unique geographical structure. There are advantages and disadvantages of such a geographical location, which play an important role in the selection and determination of the geopolitical situation and geostrategic interests of the republic, its domestic and foreign policy.

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<sup>37</sup> SH. Mirziyoyev. Buyuk kelejagimizmi mard va olijanob xalqimiz bilan quramiz. T.: O`zbekiston-2017. B-235(SH. Mirziyoyev. We will build our great future with our brave and noble people. T. : O`zbekiston-2017. P-235)

The favorable geopolitical potential of independent Uzbekistan is as follows: the Great Silk Road, an ancient route of trade, cultural, scientific and diplomatic relations between East and West in the distant past, passed through the territory of Uzbekistan. . Even today, roads from Europe and the Middle East to the Asia-Pacific region pass through Central Asia, with Uzbekistan at its center; Due to its geographical location, Uzbekistan, located in the heart of Central Asia, has the potential to maintain the balance and balance of power in the region, develop the process of economic integration, ensure stability and strengthen cooperation. Today, Uzbekistan serves as a link between neighboring countries - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Afghanistan.

Uzbekistan is located in the center of transport, energy, communications and water systems in Central Asia. The natural climate is favorable, there are huge mineral resources and strategic materials, the agricultural culture is developed, and it is self-sufficient in food. It is not only self-sufficient in oil, gas and non-ferrous metals, but also has the potential to export them. The Republic of Uzbekistan has all the elements of the current Mendeleev periodic table. Even with these opportunities, Uzbekistan's geopolitical location is not without its inconveniences. In this regard, the following factors pose challenges to the Republic of Uzbekistan: Uzbekistan is located in the strategic center of the semicircle, which is rich in oil and gas deposits of the Persian Gulf, the Caspian Sea and the Tarim Basin. As a result, many countries in the region are facing conflicting interests in the face of energy shortages around the world. The world's most powerful nations are pursuing their own interests in the region. At the same time, Uzbekistan shares a border with a country such as Afghanistan, where internal conflicts are still raging, fueled by ethnic intolerance, drug trafficking and various external forces in the region. Uzbekistan is a landlocked country and the farthest from seaports. The shortest railway to the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Sea of Japan and the North Sea is about 3,000 kilometers long.

Despite the fact that independent Uzbekistan, in general, has more than 50 rivers with a length of 150 kilometers or more, crossing all the rivers and the territory of the republic, it has limited water resources and

environmental problems. The Aral Sea tragedy is also a factor of inconvenience for our country.

Development of the basis of independent foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Today, the international community recognizes the first steps of independent Uzbek diplomacy, its position in Central Asia and its role in ensuring regional security. The spiritual direction of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is to be humane, transparent, valuable, self-reliant and to have its own path of development in a single family of humanity. Therefore, over the years of independence, our country has established official diplomatic relations with 133 countries, with embassies of 45 foreign countries, 9 honorary consulates and 11 international organizations operating in Tashkent. The strengthening of independence, security, stability and development of our country depended in many respects on the establishment of diplomatic relations with foreign countries. The foreign policy system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers of May 1992 "On the organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and March 1994 "On Improving the Activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

In 1996, the Law "On Basic Principles of Foreign Policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. In September 2012, the "Concept of Foreign Policy Activity" of the Republic of Uzbekistan was published. The concept of foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is an integrated system of views that defines the principles and strategic priorities of foreign policy, goals and objectives in the international arena, mechanisms for promoting the national interests of Uzbekistan in the future.

“The Republic of Uzbekistan is a full-fledged subject of international relations. Its foreign policy is based on the sovereign equality of states, non-use or threat of force, inviolability of borders, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and other universally recognized rules and norms of international law”<sup>38</sup>.

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<sup>38</sup> O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi 17-modda (Article 17 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan)

The Concept focuses on the Central Asian region and officially recognizes that "Uzbekistan's vital interests are linked to this region." It noted that Central Asia, due to its important geopolitical location and vast reserves of mineral resources, is becoming a strong focus of global attention, a region where the strategic interests of major powers collide. It also said that "Central Asia's problems should be solved by the countries of the region themselves, without the intervention of external forces, given the competition between the world's major powers in the region." The concept states that Uzbekistan will pursue a peaceful policy, not participate in military-political blocs, and retain the right to withdraw from any interstate structures in the event of their becoming a military-political bloc.

Foreign policy principles. The main principles of the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan are: openness to cooperation, adherence to universal values, peace and security, regardless of ideological views; respect for the sovereign equality of states and the inviolability of borders; not to interfere in the internal affairs of other states; peaceful settlement of disputes; not to use force and not to threaten with force; respect for human rights and freedoms; the supremacy of universally recognized rules and norms of international law over domestic laws and legal norms; to form alliances, join and secede from the Commonwealth in order to ensure the highest interests, well-being and security of the state and the people; not to join aggressive military blocs and associations; equality and mutual interest in interstate relations, the supremacy of national interests of the state; the development of foreign relations on the basis of both bilateral and multilateral agreements, and not to move away from one state to another at the expense of rapprochement.

#### **4. Cooperation between Uzbekistan and Central Asia.**

One of the priorities of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is to strengthen friendly relations and cooperation with the newly independent states of Central Asia - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

There are many similarities between the five countries in the region. The unity of our history, culture, language, religion and roots is

the basis for bringing the peoples of these countries closer together. The socio-political processes that are emerging in the new historical conditions have made it necessary to look at the origins of the peoples of Central Asia, their history, unique lifestyles and good neighborly relations differently than ever before. In January 1993, on the initiative of the First President of our country Islam Karimov, the Tashkent meeting of Central Asian leaders was organized. The summit established the Commonwealth of Central Asia. The leaders of five countries - Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan - have signed the Commonwealth Agreement. The people of the region welcomed and supported it.

The Central Asian leaders held meetings on the Aral Sea problem in 1993 in the Red Horde of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in 1994 in Nukus, in 1995 in Dashoguz, Turkmenistan, and in 1995 in Nukus. began to carry out practical work. In 1999, a meeting of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea was held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. The issues of developing cooperation in stabilizing the situation in the region of environmental disasters were discussed at the meeting. The two leaders also exchanged views on bilateral cooperation, regional security and international issues.

In 2017, on the initiative of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a new era in Uzbekistan's relations with neighboring countries began.<sup>39</sup> The same year, the President of Uzbekistan paid official visits to Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan. In March 2018, a summit was held in Tajikistan. In addition, in 2017, Samarkand hosted a UN-sponsored conference on "Central Asia: Common History and Common Future, Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Progress." It was attended by 500 foreign participants.

**Uzbekistan - Kazakhstan.** Bilateral relations between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan were signed in June 1992 in Turkestan during the official state visit of the President of Uzbekistan to Kazakhstan. and strengthened on the basis of the Agreement on Cooperation and Cooperation. The President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev paid

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<sup>39</sup> SH. Mirziyoyev Milliy taraqqiyot yo`limizmi qat`iyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga ko`taramiz T.: O`zbekiston 2017yil. B-376 (SH. Mirziyoyev We will resolutely continue the path of national development and raise it to a new level T.: Uzbekistan 2017. P-376)

an official state visit to Uzbekistan in January 1994. The two Presidents agreed on a mutually agreed credit, settlement, budget, tax, price, customs and exchange rate policy that provides for the free movement of goods, services, investments and labor between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. signed an agreement to mine. In October 1998, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan signed a treaty of eternal friendship. The Presidents of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan met in Tashkent in 2000 to discuss the demarcation of the two countries' borders. Following the talks, a "Joint Statement of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan" was signed.

In 2001, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov paid an official visit to Kazakhstan. The two presidents signed an agreement on the Uzbek-Kazakh border. 96% of Uzbekistan's 2440 km long border with Kazakhstan has been demarcated. It was agreed to delimit the rest by agreement. In 2002, the President of Uzbekistan visited Astana. An agreement on separate sections of the Uzbek-Kazakh state border has been signed, and current border issues between the two countries have been legally resolved. Kazakhstan is one of Uzbekistan's most important partners in Central Asia.

The Agreement on Strategic Partnership between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan, signed in 2013, is also one of the most important documents. In 2014, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov paid an official visit to the Republic of Kazakhstan. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev visits Kazakhstan on the occasion of the Astana summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in June 2017.<sup>40</sup> In September 2017, the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev paid an official visit to Uzbekistan. A number of documents were signed following the meeting of the Presidents of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Shavkat Mirziyoyev awarded Nursultan Nazarbayev with the Order "of El-Yurt Hurmati".

Currently, there are about 550,000 ethnic Uzbeks in Kazakhstan, and about 1 million ethnic Kazakhs in Uzbekistan. During the visit of the President of Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan in 2017, it is planned to hold

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<sup>40</sup> SH. Mirziyoyev Milliy taraqqiyot yo`limizmi qat`iyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga ko`taramiz T.: O`zbekiston 2017yil. B-420 (SH. Mirziyoyev We will resolutely continue the path of national development and raise it to a new level T.: Uzbekistan 2017. P-420)

the Year of Uzbekistan in Kazakhstan in 2018 and the Year of Kazakhstan in Uzbekistan in 2019.

**Uzbekistan - Kyrgyzstan.** Bilateral cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan has been established and is developing on the basis of the Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Kyrgyz Republic. The agreement was signed in Tashkent in 1992 during the official state visit of Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev to Uzbekistan. During the official state visit of the First President of our country Islam Karimov to Kyrgyzstan in 1993, a Declaration on the development of economic integration between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan for 1994-2000 was signed in Osh. This document was aimed at coordinating national programs developed in both republics, the effective use of raw materials and manpower, scientific potential. In January 1994, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan visited Kyrgyzstan. At the end of the official visit, the Presidents of the two countries signed an agreement defining the movement of goods, services, capital, labor, mutually agreed credit, accounting, budget, tax, price, customs and monetary policy.

In July 2010, Uzbekistan hosted more than 100,000 refugees in the wake of bloody ethnic violence in Kyrgyzstan.

In 2017, a new page was opened in Uzbek-Kyrgyz relations. In September, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited Bishkek at the invitation of Kyrgyz President Almazbek Atambayev. The presidents of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan have signed an agreement on the border, which covers 85 percent of the territory. In this regard, the border checkpoints between the two countries, which were closed for 7 years, have been opened for the passage of the population. In December 2017, at the invitation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the newly elected President of the Kyrgyz Republic Sooranbay Jeyenbekov paid an official visit to our country. A number of documents on cooperation in economic, cultural and social spheres were adopted.

**Uzbekistan - Tajikistan.** The 1992-1997 civil war in Tajikistan had a negative impact on Tajikistan's economic development, as well as on its cooperation with neighboring countries, including Uzbekistan.



Tajikistan's relations with neighboring countries were re-established in 1997 after an agreement was reached in Moscow on national reconciliation between the Tajik government and opposition forces. At the invitation of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, in January 1998, President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon paid a working visit to Uzbekistan. The two leaders signed a joint statement following the visit. The two governments also signed agreements on freight and gas supplies, as well as mutual settlements on Tajikistan's debt. Uzbekistan has been using transport links through Tajikistan. The volume of trade between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan has been growing year by year.

In 2017, a new page was opened in Uzbek-Tajik relations. In May this year, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev met with President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon for the first time as part of his participation in the US-Arab-Muslim Summit in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Many beneficial agreements were reached during the meeting. In April 2017, after a 25-year hiatus, flights between Dushanbe and Tashkent were resumed. In April 2017, Dushanbe hosted the first large-scale exhibition of Uzbek products in the history of bilateral relations. In early May, for the first time in the history of Tajik-Uzbek relations, the Days of Uzbek Culture were held in Tajikistan.

**Uzbekistan is Turkmenistan.** In 1991, at the meeting of the Presidents of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, an agreement on friendship and cooperation was signed between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Turkmenistan. The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov paid a working visit to Turkmenistan in January 1996. Negotiations between S. Niyazov and I. Karimov and between the delegations of the two countries took place in Chorjoi. The Presidents signed the Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, the Agreement on Cooperation in the Protection of the State Border between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. signed a number of agreements on economic issues. From 1991 to 2016, the leaders of the two countries made 11 high-level visits.

More than 150 international agreements signed at the interstate, intergovernmental and interagency levels, covering topical areas of

wide-ranging cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, serve as a solid legal basis for bilateral relations.

The Republican Turkmen Cultural Center, established in 2001, operates in our country. Today, the territory of Uzbekistan is home to about 170,000 people of Turkmen descent, and 44 schools teach in the Turkmen language. During the official visit of the President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov to our country in May 2014, a number of bilateral documents on further development of Uzbek-Turkmen cooperation were signed.

During his official visit to Turkmenistan in March 2017, President Mirziyoyev also spoke about the cooperation, friendship and neighborly relations between the two countries.<sup>41</sup>

## **5. A new stage of active foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.**

In 2017, Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited Turkmenistan twice (March and May) at the invitation of President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov. A number of agreements were reached during the visits. Following the talks in March 2017, the presidents signed a Strategic Partnership Agreement between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. The ministries and departments of the two countries signed a number of documents on cooperation in the fields of economy, agriculture and chemical industry, railway transport, cultural and humanitarian spheres, as well as the development of interregional ties. On March 6-7, 2017, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev paid an official visit to Turkmenistan. This is Shavkat Mirziyoyev's first official visit to foreign countries as President.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> SH. Mirziyoyev Milliy taraqqiyot yo`limizmi qat`iyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga ko`taramiz T.: O`zbekiston 2017yil. B-353 (SH. Mirziyoyev We will resolutely continue the path of national development and raise it to a new level T.: Uzbekistan 2017. P-353)

<sup>42</sup> SH. Mirziyoyev Milliy taraqqiyot yo`limizmi qat`iyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga ko`taramiz T.: O`zbekiston 2017yil. B-358 (SH. Mirziyoyev We will resolutely continue the path of national development and raise it to a new level T.: Uzbekistan 2017. P-358)

**Uzbekistan - Russia.** Uzbekistan paid special attention to cooperation with the Russian Federation. Interstate Relations and Cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation 1992 Interstate Relations, Treaty on the Foundations of Friendship, 1998 On Deepening Economic Cooperation for 1998-2007 developed on the basis of contracts.

The Agreement on Strategic Partnership between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation, signed in 2004, has played an important role in the development of Uzbek-Russian relations in recent years. The Treaty on Allied Relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation, signed in Moscow in 2005, as well as the “Republic of Uzbekistan and Russia” agreement adopted at the end of the meeting in Tashkent in 2012 The Declaration on Deepening the Strategic Partnership between the two countries was a special event in the relations between the two countries. The Moscow meeting between the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov and the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin in April 2013 gave a new impetus to the further development and deepening of relations and cooperation between the two countries. During the meeting, the sides discussed the state and prospects of cooperation in a wide range of areas. In the post-independence period, Uzbekistan and Russia have signed more than 160 international agreements and more than 40 other documents.

In April 2017, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev paid an official visit to Russia. Following the state visit of President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Russian Federation, the political, trade, economic, investment, military-technical, migration spheres, as well as interregional cooperation, tourism and health care worth \$ 16 billion 55 and the document was signed.

**Uzbekistan - China.** The People's Republic of China recognized the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 27, 1991. Diplomatic relations were established in January 1992. The Republic of Uzbekistan and the People's Republic of China have traditionally established friendly relations. This will allow the two countries to cooperate in a mutually beneficial and effective manner on many issues of mutual interest. The state visit of the President of the People's

Republic of China to Uzbekistan in 2010 and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the People's Republic of China in June 2012 was of historic significance. Prospects for cooperation were identified during the meetings. This is evidenced by the fact that during the visit of the President of Uzbekistan to China, the heads of state signed a "Joint Statement on Strategic Partnership."

The Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership, signed in 2005, and the Joint Agreement on Comprehensive Deepening and Development of Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership, signed in 2005, provide a legal basis for mutually beneficial cooperation. Declaration, Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnership in 2012, Joint Declaration on Further Deepening and Development of Bilateral Strategic Partnership in 2013, Strategic Partnership Development Program for 2014-2018 and the Joint Statement signed in 2016. The adoption of these documents will serve to further develop relations between our countries in the long run.

The state visit of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the People's Republic of China on May 11-13, 2017 raised Uzbek-Chinese relations to a new level. Following the talks, Shavkat Mirziyoyev and Xi Jinping signed a Joint Statement between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the People's Republic of China. During his visit to China, Shavkat Mirziyoyev paid a total of \$ 23 billion. 105 bilateral documents worth \$ 1 billion were signed.<sup>43</sup> In 2017 alone, 60 billion dollars were spent with foreign countries. \$ 35 billion, or \$ 23 billion. dollars for China.

**Uzbekistan - the United States.** Interstate relations between Uzbekistan and the United States were established in the early years of independence. In February 1992, the US Secretary of State paid an official visit to Uzbekistan and established diplomatic relations between the two countries. In March 1992, the first U.S. embassy opened in Tashkent. The visit of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov to the United States in June 1996 raised Uzbek-American relations to a new level. Islam Karimov met with US President Bill Clinton. The sides discussed issues of deepening relations

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<sup>43</sup> SH. Mirziyoyev Milliy taraqqiyot yo`limizmi qat`iyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga ko`taramiz T.: O`zbekiston 2017yil. B-407 (SH. Mirziyoyev We will resolutely continue the path of national development and raise it to a new level T.: Uzbekistan 2017. P-407)

between the two countries, political, economic and security issues of mutual interest. Bill Clinton stressed that the US administration is interested in the independence, stability and prosperity of Central Asia, wants to establish closer relations with Uzbekistan and will help Uzbekistan to integrate into the world community as soon as possible.

In 1996, the Embassy of Uzbekistan in the United States was opened. The visit of the Uzbek delegation to the United States has eliminated the lack of information about the conditions created in the country for foreign investment. In March 2002, a state delegation led by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov paid an official state visit to the United States. In 2002, Islam Karimov was awarded the International Leader Award by the American public for his support of the United States in difficult times.

In May 2017, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev attended a summit of the United States and Arab-Muslim countries in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Shavkat Mirziyoyev and US President Donald Trump met for the first time during the summit. During the meeting with the President, Donald Trump praised the process of reforms in Uzbekistan. In September this year, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited the United States on the occasion of the 72nd session of the United Nations and met with a group of Uzbeks living there. The visit of our President to the United States of America was rich in various historical events and meetings. On September 19, President Islam Karimov met with United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres at the UN Headquarters in New York. The 72nd session of the UN General Assembly marked another important event for our country and our people. A model of the majestic Registan Square has been erected at the United Nations.<sup>44</sup>

An official reception was held in New York on September 19 by President of the United States Donald Trump in honor of the heads of state and government who attended the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly. The ceremony was attended by President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and his wife. The President met with UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Zaid

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<sup>44</sup> O'zbekiston Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev BMTning 72-sessiyasida so'zlagan nutqi. 2017 yil (Speech by President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly. 2017)

Raad al-Hussein, IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde, President of Bulgaria Rumens Rudev and Prime Minister of Georgia Giorgi Kvirikashvili. It is noteworthy that Christine Lagarde, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, spoke about the large-scale reforms underway in the country, describing them as the renaissance of Uzbekistan, the beginning of a new era of revival.

The President of Uzbekistan also met with the President of the World Bank Jim Eng Kim. During the visit, the President also met with a group of our compatriots living in the United States. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev took part in a reception attended by representatives of Uzbek and US business circles. Compatriots shared their views on the development of science, education, technology, investment and other areas, strengthening ties between Uzbek and U.S. institutions. Addressing them, Shavkat Mirziyoyev called on them to take part in large-scale reforms in Uzbekistan and to apply modern knowledge and experience to the country's development. Today, Uzbekistan and the United States are strategic partners.

**Uzbekistan - Japan.** In its foreign policy to the east, Uzbekistan has paid special attention to strengthening interstate relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with Asian countries such as Japan, India and the Republic of Korea. Diplomatic relations established in January 1992, high-level meetings between the heads of state in May 1994, July 2002 and February 2011 in Japan and in August 2006 in Uzbekistan. It gave a new meaning to the mutually beneficial and friendly relations between the two countries. In particular, during the visit of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov to Japan in 2002, he met with Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi and signed a Joint Statement on mutual friendship, strategic partnership and cooperation. The statement became an official document confirming the similarity of views and attitudes of the parties on many issues of modern international relations, as well as their desire to further expand multifaceted cooperation between the two countries. In 2004, a statue of the great Uzbek thinker Alisher Navoi was erected at Soka University in Tokyo.

During the official visit of the President of Uzbekistan to Japan in February 2011, a series of meetings with major companies specializing

in high technology aimed at attracting Japanese technology and investment in fast-growing sectors of Uzbekistan such as oil and gas, chemical, energy, machinery and textile industries agreements were reached.

During the visit of the Prime Minister of Japan Shinzo Abe to Uzbekistan in October 2015, Uzbekistan and Japan signed a \$ 8.5 billion agreement agreed to implement joint projects worth more than.

**Uzbekistan - India.** India is a major strategic partner of Uzbekistan. In March 1992, a protocol on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Uzbekistan and India was signed in Tashkent. Until 2016, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov paid five visits to India, the first official visit was in August 1991.

In May 1993, the Prime Minister of India Narasimha Rao paid a state visit to Uzbekistan. During the visit, an agreement on "Principles of Interstate Relations and Cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of India", trade and economic cooperation and other agreements were signed. During the official visit of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov to India in 1993, a number of agreements on economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation were signed between the two countries. The official visit of the Prime Minister of India M. Singh to Uzbekistan in 2006, the state visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to India in May 2011 and the official visit of the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi to Uzbekistan in June 2015 further enhanced cooperation. About 40 documents have been adopted between Uzbekistan and India, which serve mutually beneficial relations, the most important of which is the Strategic Partnership Agreement aimed at raising the relations between the two countries to a qualitatively new level. At present, more than 60 enterprises with Indian capital operate in Uzbekistan.

**Uzbekistan - Republic of Korea.** The development of cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Korea was established in December 1991, the day of the recognition of the independence of Uzbekistan and the establishment of diplomatic relations between them in January 1992. These historic dates have paved the way for active political dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation

between the two countries. The visit of the President of Uzbekistan to the Republic of Korea in September 2012 gave a new impetus to the development of Uzbek-Korean mutually beneficial cooperation. At the end of the meeting, a Joint Statement was adopted, which assessed the state of multilateral cooperation between the parties and identified future priorities of bilateral relations. During the official visit of the President of the Republic of Korea Park Geun-hye to Uzbekistan in June 2014, the Joint Declaration on further development and deepening of the Strategic Partnership between the two countries and the Uzbeks in the fields of finance, investment, alternative energy and culture - A number of documents were signed to further deepen Korean cooperation. There are more than 400 enterprises with Korean investment in Uzbekistan.

The Korean Education Center has been operating in Tashkent since 1992. The Uzbek State University of World Languages and the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages have Korean language and culture centers.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev paid an official visit to the Republic of Korea in November 2017 at the invitation of President of the Republic of Korea Mun Chje In. This was a historic state visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Republic of Korea. At the high-level talks, agreements were signed on a wide range of issues of cooperation, prospects for further development of interstate relations in political, trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and humanitarian spheres, as well as regional and international issues. The modern foreign policy of Uzbekistan takes into account the rapidly changing international political realities of the XXI century, which require an active, proactive and pragmatic foreign policy course and timely and adequate response to emerging threats. This shows that Uzbekistan has strong ties with the world community and is deepening mutually beneficial cooperation.

In order to fully implement the documents and agreements adopted in the framework of international cooperation, 40 "road maps" have been developed and are being implemented in cooperation with our foreign partners. Uzbekistan's foreign policy also pays great attention to the establishment and development of close relations and cooperation with newly industrialized countries. These include the countries of Southeast



Asia in the full sense of the word. The unique role of Southeast Asia in the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is determined by the fact that the region includes ten developing countries. These include Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand in terms of socio-economic living standards and growth rates. Their experience in political and socio-economic reforms since their liberation from colonial mutiny could be invaluable for the newly independent states.

As a result of official meetings between the heads of state and government over the past period, agreements and treaties on mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation have been reached, which provide a solid foundation for interstate relations. created. All this has contributed to the successful development of cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the countries of Southeast Asia in trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and humanitarian spheres.

### **Questions on the topic**

1. In which country is the United Nations Headquarters located?
2. When did the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev visit the United States on the occasion of the 72nd session of the UN?
3. In which city is the SCO headquarters located?
4. When did the UN office open in Tashkent?
5. Which article of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan reflects the legal basis, principles, content, goals and objectives of the independent foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
6. When did Uzbekistan join the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)?
7. How many CIS countries are there today?
8. Talk about Uzbekistan's cooperation with neighboring countries
9. Foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
10. Legal basis of the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

### **Recommended topics for independent study of students**

1. Ecological situation in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.  
Island tragedy

2. Reforms in the socio-economic and political life of the Republic of Karakalpakstan during the years of independence.
3. State policy to ensure stability in interethnic and interreligious relations in Uzbekistan.
4. Historical cities (Bukhara, Samarkand, Margilan, Karshi, Tashkent, Khiva, Shahrisabz)
5. The concept of modernization of the economy. Formation of market relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan, its directions, stages and features.

## **6. Topic Renewing Uzbekistan: from national revival to national growth. Increasing role and prestige of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international rankings and indices**

### **Plan:**

1. Development, implementation and significance of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021.

2. State policy on "Improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international rankings and indices and the introduction of a new mechanism for systematic work with government agencies and organizations."

*Keywords: Renewing Uzbekistan, National Revival, National Growth, Action Strategy, International Ratings and Indices.*

### **1. Development, implementation and significance of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021.**

The goal of the Strategy for 2017-2021 is to further increase the effectiveness of ongoing reforms, to raise the development of the state and society to a new level, to liberalize all spheres of life, to implement the most important priorities for modernization of our country.<sup>45</sup>

According to the document, is doing an in-depth analysis of the country's development path requires taking into account the changing world market conditions and growing competition, and on this basis to develop and implement a completely new strategic approach and principles for more stable and rapid development.

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<sup>45</sup> SH. Mirziyoyev. Buyuk kelejagimizni mard va olijanob xalqimiz bilan quramiz. T.: O`zbekiston-2017. (SH. Mirziyoyev. We will build our great future with our brave and noble people. T. : O`zbekiston-2017.)

*I. Priorities for improving the system of state and society building.*

1.1. Strengthen the role of the Oliy Majlis chambers and political parties in deepening democratic reforms and modernizing the country; the quality of legislative activity is the socio-political, socio-economic, in which the adopted laws are implemented

and radically increase its influence on the judicial reform process; to develop the political system, to strengthen the role of political parties in the life of the state and society, to create a healthy competitive environment between them.

1.2. Public administration reform: reform of public administration and the civil service by decentralizing public administration, increasing the level of professional training, material and social security of civil servants, and gradually reducing public participation in economic management;

introduction of modern mechanisms of public-private partnership aimed at increasing the effectiveness of mutually beneficial cooperation in the implementation of tasks on socio-political and socio-economic development of the country; Ensuring transparency of public authorities and administration, the introduction of modern forms of providing information on the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities; Improving the e-government system, increasing the efficiency, quality and accessibility of public services to the population and businesses.

1.3. Improving the system of public administration: introduction of effective communication mechanisms with the people; development of modern forms of public control, increasing the effectiveness of social partnership; development of civil society institutions, increase of their social and political activity; increase the role and effectiveness of the mahalla institute in public administration; strengthening the role of the media, protecting the professional activities of journalists.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> 2017-2021 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi B-1. 2017.7 yanvar (Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 P-1. January 2017)

## *II. Priorities for ensuring the rule of law and further reform of the judiciary*

2.1. Ensuring true independence of the judiciary, enhancing the prestige of the judiciary, democratization and improvement of the judiciary: increasing the status of judges and court staff, the level of financial incentives and social security, strengthening the material and technical base of courts; take effective measures to prevent undue influence on judges; comprehensive application of the principles of independence and impartiality of the judiciary, adversarial proceedings and equality of arms; Expanding the scope of the Habeas Corps, strengthening judicial oversight of investigations; further specialization of courts, strengthening the judiciary; introduction of modern information and communication technologies in the courts.

2.2. Ensuring reliable protection of citizens' rights and freedoms: timely resolution of citizens' appeals, ensuring the inevitability of liability for negligence, formality and indifference in the consideration of appeals, as well as taking all necessary measures to restore violated rights; ensuring guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens in the activities of the judiciary, law enforcement and regulatory agencies; strengthening the guarantees of the exercise of the rights of citizens to private property; ensuring the unimpeded access of citizens to justice; increase the efficiency of execution of court documents and documents of other bodies.

2.3. Improvement of administrative, criminal, civil and economic legislation: improvement and liberalization of criminal and criminal-procedural legislation, decriminalization of certain criminal acts, humanization of criminal penalties and their execution; improving the efficiency and quality of justice, improving the procedural framework of administrative, criminal, civil and commercial proceedings; improving the procedure for reviewing criminal, civil and economic cases, reducing duplication of powers and instances; introduction of modern forms and methods of electronic court proceedings and enforcement proceedings.

2.4. Improving the system of combating crime and crime prevention: increasing the effectiveness of coordination of activities in the fight against crime and crime prevention; further strengthening

organizational and practical measures to combat religious extremism, terrorism and other forms of organized crime; improving organizational and legal mechanisms to combat corruption and increase the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures; Improving the legal culture and legal awareness of the population, the organization of effective cooperation of government agencies with civil society institutions and the media in the implementation of measures in this area.

2.5. Further strengthening the rule of law in the judicial system: effective planning and analysis of the work of law enforcement and regulatory agencies, the identification of systemic offenses and the elimination of their causes and conditions; Improving the system of training, selection, training, retraining and retraining of judicial, law enforcement and regulatory agencies; modern mechanisms of departmental control over the prevention, prevention and elimination of offenses among law enforcement and regulatory agencies; introduction; increase the effectiveness of public control mechanisms over the activities of law enforcement and regulatory agencies, strengthen public confidence in the law enforcement system.

2.6. Improving the system of legal aid and services: increasing the effectiveness of the legal service of public authorities and administration; developing the institution of advocacy, increasing the role of lawyers in criminal, civil, administrative and economic cases; reform the system of notaries and civil registry offices.<sup>47</sup>

### ***III. Priorities for economic development and liberalization.***

3.1. Further strengthening macroeconomic stability and maintaining economic growth: maintaining high macroeconomic growth rates through the adoption of medium-term programs, maintaining macroeconomic balance, deepening structural and institutional changes; Maintaining a balance at all levels of the state budget while maintaining the social orientation of expenditures, improving inter-budgetary relations aimed at strengthening the revenue side of local budgets;

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<sup>47</sup> 2017-2021 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi B-2-3. 2017.7 yanvar (Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 P-2-3. January 2017)

further improvement of monetary policy through the use of instruments in accordance with international best practices, ensuring the stability of the national currency and prices in the domestic market; establishment of currency relations that ensure free conversion, introduction of modern market mechanisms in the formation of the national exchange rate; Continue to reduce the tax burden and simplify the tax system, improve tax administration and expand appropriate incentives; reform the banking system, deepen the capitalization and increase the stability of the deposit base of banks, strengthen their financial stability and reliability, further expand lending to promising investment projects and small businesses and entrepreneurs; expand the volume and improve the quality of new types of insurance, leasing and other financial services, attract capital and develop the stock market as an alternative source of placement of free resources of enterprises, financial institutions and the population; continue to pursue a well-thought-out foreign debt policy through the development of international economic cooperation, including by expanding ties with leading international and foreign financial institutions, and the effective use of foreign investment and credit;

3.2. Deepening structural changes, increasing the competitiveness of the national economy through modernization and diversification of key sectors of the economy: ensuring the balance and stability of the national economy, increasing the share of industry, services, small business and private entrepreneurship; pursue an active investment policy aimed at modernization of production, technical and technological renewal, implementation of projects in production, transport and communications and social infrastructure; Further modernization and diversification of industry through a qualitatively new stage aimed at the accelerated development of high-tech processing industries, primarily the production of high value-added finished products based on deep processing of local raw materials; creation of an effective competitive environment for sectors of the economy and the gradual reduction of monopolies in the markets for goods and services;

mastering the production of fundamentally new types of products and technologies, based on which to ensure the competitiveness of national goods in domestic and foreign markets; Continuation of the

policy of encouraging the localization of production and, above all, the replacement of imports of consumer goods and components, the expansion of intersectoral industrial cooperation;

reduction of energy and resource consumption of the economy, the widespread introduction of energy-saving technologies in production, expanding the use of renewable energy sources, increasing labor productivity in various sectors of the economy; establishment of free economic zones, technoparks and small industrial zones, increasing the efficiency of existing zones; Accelerate the development of the service sector, increase the role and share of services in GDP, radically change the structure of services, primarily at the expense of modern high-tech services; liberalization and simplification of export activities, diversification of the structure and geography of exports, expansion and mobilization of export potential of industries and regions; further development of road and transport infrastructure, introduction of information and communication technologies in the economy, social sphere, management system;

3.3. Modernization and accelerated development of agriculture: deepening structural changes and sustainable development of agricultural production, further strengthening the country's food security, expanding the production of environmentally friendly products, significantly increasing the export potential of the agricultural sector; Reducing the area under cotton and cereals and optimizing the area under crops, planting potatoes, vegetables, food and oilseeds on vacant lands, as well as new intensive orchards and vineyards; Expansion of research work on the creation and introduction into production of new varieties of agricultural crops and high-yielding, disease and pest-resistant, local species adapted to local climatic and environmental conditions;

to create favorable conditions for the promotion and development of diversified farms, especially those engaged in the production, processing, preparation, storage, sale, construction and provision of agricultural products; Implementation of investment projects for the construction of new processing enterprises, reconstruction and modernization of existing ones, equipped with the latest high-tech equipment for the production of deep processing of agricultural



products, semi-finished products and finished food products, as well as packaging; further deterioration of the infrastructure for storage, transportation and sale of agricultural products, agrochemical, financial and other modern market services; Further improvement of the reclamation of irrigated lands, development of a network of reclamation and irrigation facilities, introduction of intensive methods of agricultural production, first of all, modern water and resource-saving agrotechnologies, use of high-efficiency agricultural machinery; take systematic measures to mitigate the negative impact of global climate change and the drying up of the Aral Sea on agricultural development and livelihoods;

3.4. Continuation of institutional and structural reforms aimed at reducing state participation in the economy, protecting the rights of private property and strengthening its promising role, encouraging the development of small business and private entrepreneurship:

to ensure reliable protection of the rights and guarantees of private property, to eliminate all kinds of barriers and restrictions, to give full freedom to the development of private entrepreneurship and small business, to put into practice the principle "If the people are rich, the state will be rich and strong";

creation of a favorable business environment for the widespread development of small business and private entrepreneurship, strict prevention of illegal interference of state, regulatory and law enforcement agencies in the activities of business structures;

further expansion and simplification of procedures for privatization of state property, reduction of state participation in the charter funds of economic entities, creation of favorable conditions for the development of private entrepreneurship on the basis of privatized state property; introduction of modern standards and methods of corporate governance, strengthening the role of shareholders in the strategic management of enterprises;

Improving and simplifying the mechanisms of procedures for connecting business entities to the engineering network;

reduction of state participation in the regulation of socio-economic development of the country, decentralization and democratization of public administration, expansion of public-private partnerships,

increasing the role of non-governmental, public organizations and self-government bodies;

3.5. Comprehensive and balanced socio-economic development of regions, districts and cities, effective and optimal use of their potential: rapid socio-economic development, increase of living standards and incomes of each region's natural, mineral and raw materials, industry, agriculture, tourism and ensuring comprehensive and effective use of labor potential; Reducing the gap in the level of socio-economic development of the regions by modernizing and diversifying the economy of the regions, accelerating the development of districts and cities, primarily by increasing industrial and export potential; active development of small urban towns and settlements through the establishment of new industrial production and service centers, attraction of funds of large business associations, bank loans and private foreign investment; expansion of the revenue base of local budgets through the reduction of subsidized districts and cities, the accelerated development of industry and services; further development and modernization of production, engineering, communication and social infrastructure of the regions in order to create favorable conditions for the location of industrial and other production facilities, the widespread development of private entrepreneurship and improving the living standards of the population;

3.6. Tourism development: accelerated development of the tourism industry, improvement of the tourism management system; simplification of visa, licensing and permitting procedures in the field of tourism; creation of favorable conditions for foreign investment, active attraction of world brands, doing business in the field of tourism; creation of new tourist destinations, development of modern types of tourism, increase of their attractiveness.<sup>48</sup>

#### ***IV. Priorities for the development of the social sphere.***

4.1. Gradual increase in employment and real incomes: increase real incomes and purchasing power of the population, further reduce the

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<sup>48</sup> 2017-2021 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi B-3-7. 2017.7 yanvar (Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 P-3-7. January 2017)

level of income inequality of low-income families and the population; Gradual increase in salaries, pensions, stipends and social benefits of employees of budgetary institutions in relation to inflation;

to create new jobs and ensure rational employment of the population, especially graduates of secondary special and higher education institutions, to ensure the balance and development of the labor market infrastructure, to reduce unemployment; to create conditions for the full realization of labor and entrepreneurial activity of the able-bodied population, to improve the quality of the labor force, to expand the system of vocational training, retraining and advanced training of persons in need of employment;

4.2. Improving the social protection and health care system: providing compulsory social guarantees to the population, strengthening social protection of the needy and state support for the elderly and people with disabilities, improving social services, developing public-private partnerships in providing social services to the population; Further reform of the health care system, primarily aimed at improving the convenience and quality of medical and socio-medical services to the population, the system of emergency medical care, the formation of a healthy lifestyle, strengthening the material and technical base of medical institutions;

Further implementation of comprehensive measures to strengthen family health, protect motherhood and childhood, expand access to quality health care for mothers and children, provide them with specialized and high-tech medical care, and reduce infant and child mortality;

further development and improvement of the system of medical and social assistance to pensioners, the disabled, the lonely elderly and other needy groups to ensure their full livelihood; Further development of the pharmaceutical industry, improvement of the supply of the population and medical institutions with cheap, high-quality medicines and medical supplies, taking measures to prevent unjustified increase in their prices; ensuring a reduction in morbidity and an increase in life expectancy.

4.3. Implementation of targeted programs to build affordable housing will improve the living conditions of the population

Development and modernization of road transport, engineering and communication and social infrastructure: the provision of mortgage loans on preferential terms to the population, especially young families, residents of dilapidated houses and other categories of citizens in need of improved housing, and in urban and rural areas Further improvement through the construction of affordable housing; Improving access to clean drinking water in rural areas, primarily through the construction of new water supply systems and the gradual introduction of modern cost-effective and efficient technologies; Ensuring environmental safety of human life, construction and modernization of household waste recycling complexes, strengthening their material and technical base, providing the population with modern facilities for waste disposal;

radically improve the provision of transport services to the population, increase the safety of passenger traffic and reduce air pollutants, purchase new and comfortable buses, build and reconstruct bus stations and bus stations;

Accelerate the construction and reconstruction of road infrastructure, in particular, the development of regional highways, capital and current repairs of inter-farm rural roads, streets of settlements; Implement measures to improve electricity supply to the population through the construction of new power generation facilities and modernization of existing ones, modernization of low-voltage power lines and transformer substations, as well as improving the supply of the population with other fuel and energy resources and expanding the use of renewable energy sources. increase; development and improvement of theatrical performances, cultural and educational organizations and museums, strengthening their material and technical base.

#### 4.4. Development of education and science:

Continue to further improve the system of continuing education, increase access to quality educational services, training highly qualified personnel in accordance with the modern needs of the labor market; construction, reconstruction, overhaul of educational institutions, their modern teaching and laboratory equipment, computer technology

and to take targeted measures to strengthen their material and technical base by equipping them with teaching aids; Expand the network of children's preschool institutions, radically improve the

conditions in preschool institutions for the full intellectual, aesthetic and physical development of children, significantly increase the coverage and convenience of children in preschool education, improve the skills of teachers and specialists; radical improvement of the quality of general secondary education, in-depth study of foreign languages, computer science, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and other important and demanding subjects;

construction of new children's sports facilities, children's music and art schools, reconstruction of existing ones in order to involve children in mass sports, to connect them with the world of music and art; Improving the training and employment of vocational college students in specialties that meet the needs of a market economy and employers; Improving the quality and efficiency of higher education institutions through the introduction of international standards for quality assessment of education and training, a gradual increase in admission quotas to higher education institutions; Stimulation of research and innovation activities, creation of effective mechanisms for the implementation of scientific and innovative achievements, the establishment of specialized research and experimental laboratories, high technology centers and technology parks at universities and research institutes.

4.5. Improving state youth policy: raising physically healthy, mentally and intellectually developed, independent-minded, strong-minded young people, loyal to the Fatherland, deepening democratic reforms and increasing their social activity in the development of civil society;

employment of graduates of secondary special, vocational and higher education institutions and their involvement in private entrepreneurship; to support and realize the creative and intellectual potential of the younger generation, to form a healthy lifestyle among children and youth, to involve them in physical culture and sports; social protection of youth, decent housing for young families

and creating social and living conditions; Organize the effective work of public authorities and administration, educational institutions,

youth and other organizations in the implementation of state youth policy.<sup>49</sup>

***V. Ensuring security, religious tolerance and interethnic harmony, as well as well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy priorities.***

5.1. Priorities in the field of security, religious tolerance and interethnic harmony: protection of the constitutional order, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan; to improve the system of information security and information protection, to organize timely and proportionate response to threats in the field of information;

strengthening civil, inter-ethnic and inter-religious peace and harmony; strengthening the country's defense potential, increasing the combat power and capabilities of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan; prevention of environmental problems that damage the environment, public health and gene pool; improving the system of prevention and response to emergencies.

5.2. Well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy priorities: strengthening state independence and sovereignty, strengthening the country's role as a full-fledged subject of international relations, joining the ranks of developed democracies, creating a zone of security, stability and good neighborliness around Uzbekistan; Strengthening the international image of the Republic of Uzbekistan, providing the world community with objective information about the ongoing reforms in the country;

Improving the regulatory framework of foreign policy and foreign economic activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the legal framework of international cooperation; resolving issues of demilitarization and demarcation of the state border.<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>49</sup> 2017-2021 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi B-7-10. 2017.7 yanvar  
(Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 P-7-10. January 2017)

<sup>50</sup> 2017-2021 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi B-10. 2017.7 yanvar (Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 P-10. January 2017)

## **2. State policy on "Improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international ratings and indexes and introducing a new mechanism of systematic work with them in state bodies and organizations"**

Today, Uzbekistan is a developing country in all spheres and is recognized by international experts. And development does not happen by itself. There is no doubt that the current changes in the economic and social life and the wide-ranging measures raised by the country's leadership and the hard work of the social executors are unquestionable. These confessions, of course, are ours to make. But their development is one of the main directions of the country's policy.

Human development, globalization processes in all spheres, qualitative and structural changes raise international cooperation and ties to a new level, and each independent country faces the task of taking a fresh look at these situations and taking a step with them. This is determined, first of all, by the country's place in the world, its position in international rankings and indicators.

Today, innovation and creativity in all spheres of life are in full swing. Naturally, the results of such updates are reflected not only in the life of our people, but also in the prestigious international rankings and indices.

It should be noted that international rankings and indices reflect the development process of each country, which includes important aspects such as quality of governance, living standards, human rights, entrepreneurship and a favorable environment for foreign investors, sustainable economic growth and competitiveness. is a mirror. These aspects are also reflected in the essence of reforms in our country. All of this has a deeper meaning as it serves to glorify human dignity and ensure that people live a life of contentment and contentment.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international rankings and indices and the introduction of a new mechanism of

systematic work with government agencies and organizations" adopted on 2 June this year was an important guideline in raising the stage.

According to the decree, the Republican Council for International Ratings and Indexes was established and parliamentary control was established in the field.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international rankings and indices and the introduction of a new mechanism of systematic work with them in government agencies and organizations" serves to take these efforts to a new level. important to do.

As a result, what will be the role of the parliament in the process of raising international ratings and indices, which will serve as a criterion for increasing the political, economic and social attractiveness of our country? The seminar on June 4 in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis on "The role of parliament, in particular, the Legislative Chamber in improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international rankings and indices" focused on this topic. issues were discussed in detail.

Establish official relations with international rating agencies and organizations such as the World Bank, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Program, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Economic Forum, International Budget Cooperation, the INSEAD International Business School and the Economist Intelligence Unit.

Over the past period, according to the reports of international rating agencies published in 2019-2020, the country's position in the economic rankings has grown significantly. In particular, according to international rating agencies Fitch Ratings and S&P Global Ratings, in 2019 the country's sovereign credit rating "BB-" remains stable.

The World Bank's Doing Business 2020 Annual Report (Doing Business 2020) reports that over the past year, Uzbekistan has implemented four reforms that have made it one of the 20 most successful countries in business reform. disseminated information. In 2019, Uzbekistan ranked 69th out of 190 countries in the ranking and rose by 7 places.



In September 2019, the report of the World Bank's Management Quality Indicators for 2018 revealed that the Republic of Uzbekistan has improved from a number of indicators. In particular, the Corruption Control Index increased by 1 point, the Government Efficiency Index by 3 points, the Normative Quality Index by 7 points, the Rule of Law Index by 4 points, Freedom of Speech and Accountability. »Index rose by 5 points.

It was noted at the seminar that the Republican Council for International Ratings and Indices was established by the Decree of the President of June 2, 2020, and the first heads of government agencies were appointed to improve the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international ratings and indices.

The document also noted that the establishment of the International Ratings and Indexes Department within the central office of the Ministry of Justice will allow to coordinate the work in this direction, which in turn will help to achieve the desired result.

Over the past four years, the country's Heritage Fund's Index of Economic Freedom has risen by 52 points, the World Bank's Logistics Efficiency Index by 19 points and the Doing Business Index by 18 points.

International ratings and indices are a tool accepted by the world community as a key condition for economic development in assessing the quality of the institutional environment in the world. They are used not only by experts, but also at the state level as a criterion for reform and socio-economic policy.

The fact that in recent years our country has risen in many priority rankings is an important result of the good work being done in our country to improve the welfare of the population, to ensure openness and transparency in our society.

For example, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) recently published a report on the Competitive Industrial Productivity Index. For the first time, our country took the 92nd place among 152 countries, the 5th place among the CIS member states and the 2nd place among the Central Asian countries.

It should be noted that today the main goal of reforms in our society is to please our people. This goal is at the heart of all our efforts,

reforms, laws and decisions. As long as the population is satisfied with the policy, our position in various rankings and indices will continue to grow.

In particular, gradual reforms aimed at reducing the role of the state in the economy, ensuring macroeconomic stability, improving economic growth prospects will help us to rise from 76th to 69th place in the World Bank's Doing Business Index in 2020, according to Transparency International. The country's Corruption Perceptions Index and the World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index have improved our country's position.

However, there is still much work to be done. The purpose of the decree of the President is to control the effectiveness of government agencies at the highest level, ie at the parliamentary level - to increase the responsibility of heads of ministries and departments in this regard. Therefore, the Republican Council for International Ratings and Indexes was established. Given the fact that the deputies and senators of the Oliy Majlis are elected by the people, this mechanism means that the people have control over the implementation of measures in this area.

Now the heads of ministries and departments will report to the Republican Council on the work done to improve the performance of the ratings and indices for which they are responsible, and the implementation of the tasks set.

The improvement of our country's position in international rankings and indices largely depends on the local implementation of our laws. That is why local governors were included in the council. This will allow timely identification and elimination of problems with the implementation of legal requirements on the ground.

This will ensure the cooperation of parliaments, ministries and departments, as well as local authorities in the work in this direction, the prevention of censorship, and the organization of all work in a coordinated manner.

Of course, this is a new process that takes a lot of time and requires progressive knowledge. This, of course, requires a consistent study of the methodology of international ratings and indices attached to them by the responsible government agencies, the ability to interpret and apply

them in practice, to establish relations with the international rating and indexing organization. related to acquisition.

Obviously, it is difficult to say that all the ministries and departments, especially the local authorities or members of parliament, fully understood the essence of the issue. As I said above, ratings and indices depend on the situation on the ground, on the implementation of laws. Unfortunately, sometimes unintentional statements or actions of local authorities or government officials negatively affect our position in the rankings and indices.

At this point, I would like to emphasize once again that all leaders, regardless of their level of leadership, must act in accordance with the law. In dealing with others, be gentle and kind.

In order to effectively organize our work in each system, we have managed to create departments in all ministries and departments to work with international ratings and indices. This makes our job much easier. Dedicated employees work on an international rating and index, which is the responsibility of their ministry or agency.

We have launched special trainings for local authorities and officials of ministries and agencies to study the importance of international ratings and indices, to identify priorities, to study the methodology of rating agencies.

At the same time, our main task is to ensure the effective implementation of laws and other normative legal acts, in short, the rule of law. In this regard, we have begun to tighten parliamentary and public control, and, of course, we will achieve positive results.

There are several reasons why Uzbekistan is not recognized in these international indices. For example, as a result of negotiations with the Ministry of Finance on the inclusion of our country in the Global Competitiveness Index of the World Economic Forum, it became clear that the process of entering the index will take 2 years.

In the first year, the organization will select a partner for a formal survey in Uzbekistan, ie non-governmental organizations, research institutes, and conduct a survey. In the second year, based on the results of the survey, Uzbekistan's informal position in the index will be determined and their compliance with the real trends of Uzbekistan will

be examined. –Trends are regularly monitored and analyzed by special experts for 2 years.

As for the International Budget Community's access to the Budget Transparency Index, the resources (including funding) needed to conduct research in the country on the index are provided only by international non-governmental organizations and institutions (donors).

One of the main demands of the community is to have independent civil society institutions (NGOs) as local partners in research. It was agreed that the final decision on the country will be considered at the meeting of the organization in August this year.

Negotiations were held with the heads of the structures of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to recognize Uzbekistan in the "Index of Restrictions on Foreign Investment Regulation". In particular, agreements were reached with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to develop a report entitled "Investment Policy Review - Uzbekistan" and thus expand the opportunities to reflect the country's position in the index.

The Ministry of Innovation Development is holding talks on Cornell University's reflection of our country's place in the Global Innovation Index of the International Intellectual Property Organization. We are currently working together to gather the necessary statistics for this index.

Of course, such information is sent in the form of various newsletters to relevant organizations, private investors and international experts. They are also being made available to the general public on the official websites of the ministries and on social media.

In addition, the statistical data required in some ratings and indices are based on a statistical database compiled by government agencies and organizations of the republic.

For example, the UN Sustainable Development Goals set a total of 206 national indicators. The necessary information will be posted on a special website created by the State Statistics Committee. Information on international ratings and indices is also regularly updated by government agencies.

For example, the government portal has launched an "Open Data Portal". The portal coordinates the maintenance and updating of an open

database of government agencies and organizations of the State Statistics Committee, as well as the timely display of relevant information.

In general, international rating and index organizations rely on the results of surveys conducted among entrepreneurs and the population, data from non-governmental organizations, as well as the conclusions of national and foreign experts. This, in turn, shows how well the local population and entrepreneurs are aware of the economic, political and social reforms in the country and their results.

In general, the country's position in the political and legal rankings and indices is relatively low. For example, it ranks 191st in the Freedom of Speech and Accountability Index, 184th in the Normative Quality Index, 183rd in the Corruption Control Index, 182nd in the Rule of Law Index, and 156th in the World Press Freedom Index. We are standing in the ring. Of course, in the last 3-4 years, many laws regulating these areas have been adopted, and various institutional changes have taken place.

In particular, our country has created the necessary conditions for freedom of speech and the free functioning of the media. The National Public Media Support and Development Fund has been established to create a level playing field in the media market and to further develop it, as well as to support journalists and bloggers.

The Anti-Corruption Law was adopted to regulate anti-corruption relations. In order to organize the development and implementation of state programs in this area, to coordinate the activities of various bodies and organizations, to form an intolerant attitude to corruption in society, the National Anti-Corruption Council was established. The Anti-Corruption Agency has been established to pursue state policy in the field of prevention and combating corruption.

The rapid development of legislation related to changes in a number of areas has led to the emergence of many norms that in some cases contradict existing legislation. Therefore, in order to radically revise the legislation, systematize it, improve the quality of the process of development and adoption of normative legal acts, improve the monitoring of its implementation, the concept of improving the work of the norm has been developed.

However, despite all this work, the indicators in the indexes show that we still have shortcomings in this area. Therefore, we have identified a number of important tasks. First of all, we need to develop a long-term strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan to combat corruption.

We also want to establish a procedure for mandatory assessment of corruption risks in government agencies and a rating for the prevention of corruption in public administration.

At the same time, we need to study the issue of our country's membership in the International Group of States against Corruption (GREKO) and the implementation of the requirements of the relevant anti-corruption conventions of this organization in our national legislation.

We need to further strengthen the legal framework for the media, diversity of opinion and freedom of expression. In particular, we need to establish accountability for violations that interfere with a journalist's lawful professional activities.

Another reason for the country's low ranking in the political and legal rankings and indices is that these rankings and indices are formed mainly on the basis of public opinion and the opinion of international experts. In addition, given that surveys of indexing organizations are conducted only in cooperation with independent civil society institutions (NGOs), this may be due to the lack of such organizations in the country and their limited research capacity.

It should be noted that it would be expedient to establish public councils consisting of representatives of non-governmental non-profit organizations under each state body, especially at the republican level, ministries, departments and organizations.

Of course, Uzbekistan dropped by 6 points in the overall ranking. However, there has been a slight increase in the components that make up the rating. For example, the indicators of the rating on the indexes "Human Capital", "Electronic Participation" and "Telecommunications Infrastructure" increased from 0.01 to 0.14 points.

According to the "Electronic Participation" index, the country has increased its score to 0.80 points, raising its position in the overall ranking by 13 points and taking 46th place. entered the list. However, in 2018, our country ranked 59th in this index.

In addition, Uzbekistan received the highest score on open data. Of course, there are a number of factors that have contributed to the decline in our e-government ranking. First of all, it should be noted that from 2018 to April this year, the country did not have a single coordinating body for the development of the digital economy and the introduction of "e-government". As a result, there is no clear action plan to increase the rating and the relevant work is not organized enough. The Ministry of Information Technology and Communications is currently in charge of this work.

Nor can we say that the national e-services portal and the websites of relevant ministries and agencies in the fields of education, labor, social services, health, finance and environment fully meet the demand. These sites are evaluated in 148 aspects in the "Electronic Services" component of the rating. The national online services portal and official websites are not sufficiently developed for mobile devices.

In addition, the low level of transaction services, the incomplete electronic payment of state duties, various fees and penalties have a negative impact on our ranking.

There are also some shortcomings that need to be addressed in the Human Capital component of the ranking. For example, the incomplete use of distance learning opportunities and the lack of accurate data on the population with higher education affect our ranking.

The lack of high-speed wired Internet in remote areas of the country in the component "Telecommunications Infrastructure", which determines the share of mobile subscribers and Internet users, also affects our position in the ranking.

We have set priorities to address these shortcomings. We hope that the next reports will further improve the role of our country in this area.

### **Questions on the topic**

1. Identify the key factor that determines the socio-economic development of any country?
2. What are the consequences of high inflation?
3. How many young people will be included in the integrated and continuous system of comprehensive support for young people?

4. Who is the subject of social development?
5. Since when have new higher education institutions been established in our country as a result of international cooperation?
6. When was the Action Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?
7. What are the main tasks set out in the Action Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
8. What is the place of Uzbekistan in the world ranking of GDP? And your country?
9. What is the first priority area of the Action Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021?
10. How many priority areas of the Action Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021?

### **Recommended topics for independent study of students**

1. Uzbekistan's peace-loving foreign policy and its recognition by the world community. Establishment of economic and political relations of Uzbekistan with international organizations and foreign countries.
2. The membership of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the UN and its special place in the world community.
3. The growing role and position of Uzbekistan in the CIS. Cooperation of Uzbekistan with Central Asian countries.



## GLOSSARY

**ARREST** - the maintenance in isolation from a society, applied by the authorised state bodies in an order established by the law. It is considered one of the most strict measures of the state compulsion. According to the Decree of the President of Republic Uzbekistan «About transfer to courts of the right of delivery of the sanction on imprisonment», since January, 1st, 2008, the right of delivery of the sanction to imprisonment of the persons suspected or accused of fulfilment of crimes will be transferred in the competence of courts. According to the Decree, imprisonment should be carried out in unusual cases when use of other preventive punishment established by the law appears inefficient, and only under the court decision on criminal cases or warships according to their competence. It is the major problem of reform of judicial-legal system carried out in Uzbekistan on maintenance of effective protection of constitutional laws and freedom of the person, first of all, the rights to protection against unreasonable criminal prosecution and intervention during its private life, inviolability of person, and also the rights to fair proceeding. The specified measure will allow to raise considerably efficiency of protection of constitutional laws of citizens on freedom and inviolability of person. Thus it to the full corresponds to the Republic Uzbekistan Constitution, the conventional principles and the norms of international law establishing, that the rights and personal freedoms are firm, and nobody has the right to deprive or limit them without court.

**VOTE** - (from fr *voter* - a sphere for the voting, a called point) - participation in elections as the candidate or on an elective office.

**BANK** - (from italy. *vapsa* - a bench and fr. *bangue* - a chest) - the legal body who is carrying out reception of contributions from legal both physical persons and use of accepted means for crediting and realisation of various payments; the credit organisation, having the right to carry out in aggregate such bank operations, as attraction in contributions of money resources physical and legal bodies; placing of the specified means on its own behalf and at own expense on the terms of a

reflexivity, promptness; opening and conducting bank accounts physical and legal bodies. Bases of bank system according to

The Republic Uzbekistan constitution fixes by the Law «About banks and bank activity», the accepted 25.04.1996 (with changes from 20.08.1999). According to item 124 of the Constitution of Republic Uzbekistan the bank system of Republic Uzbekistan is headed by the Central bank.

**BANK SECRET** - bank secret according to the law «About bank secret» from 30.08.2003 are data protected by bank: about operations, accounts and contributions of the clients (correspondents); about the client (correspondent), received by bank in connection with rendering to it of bank services; about presence, character and cost of property of the client (correspondent) who is stored in safes and premises of bank; about interbank operations and the transactions made on the instructions of the client (correspondent) or in its advantage; about the client (correspondent) of other bank, become known as a result of the reference of the data making bank secret, between banks.

**The BANK ACCOUNT** - the relations arising between bank and the client as a result of the conclusion of the contract of the bank account on which the bank undertakes to accept and enlist arriving on the account of the client (the owner of the account) money resources to carry out orders of the client about transfer and delivery of the corresponding sums from the account and carrying out of other operations under the account.

**The BANK RIGHT** - set of the diverse rules of law regulating the organisation of credit system and activity of banks. The bank right is not independent branch of the right, therefore to name more correct its bank legislation.

**The DENUCLEARIZED ZONE** - Republic Uzbekistan has assumed liability not to make the nuclear weapon in the territory, not to extend and not to use it at the resolution of conflicts with other countries.

**STOCK EXCHANGE** - (from *an armour*. bursa - a purse) - the legal body creating conditions for trade by the exchange goods by the organisation and carrying out of the public and public exchange auctions on the basis of established rules in in advance certain place and during certain time. The earth, its bowels, waters, other natural

resources, objects of a cultural heritage and intellectual property, and also the property withdrawn from a civil turn according to the legislation cannot be the exchange goods.

**The BLOCK SELECTIVE** - association of two and more selective associations for the purpose of participation in elections by means of promotion of candidates or candidates on elective state posts and struggle for their election as the ways established by the legislation.

**MARRIAGE** - the voluntary union of the woman equal in rights and the man, the prisoner for creation of a family and generating the mutual rights and duties of spouses. Marriage consists in bodies civil registrations (REGISTRY OFFICE). For a marriage the mutual voluntary consent is necessary. According to the family code of Republic Uzbekistan, the age of consent is established for women from 17 years, for men - from 18 years.

**The BUDGET** - (from *English*) - a list of public revenues and expenses on the certain term, confirmed in a legislative order the state bodies. In Republic Uzbekistan the state budget accepts Oliy Majlis, and execution provides the Cabinet. The project of the State budget of Republic Uzbekistan for the next fiscal year is brought by the Cabinet in Legislative chamber and considered by corresponding committee. The State budget accepted by Legislative chamber goes on consideration to the Senate. The State budget approved by the Senate goes to the President of Republic Uzbekistan for signing and promulgation.

**The BUDGETARY RIGHT** - a part of the financial right, set of the rules of law defining the budgetary device of the state, an order of formation of budgets of various levels, their profitable part and an expenditure of means of budgets, and also formation and realisation of a budgetary-financial policy of the state II whole.

**CURRENCY** - - bank notes a kind of banknotes, treasury notes, the coins, being in circulation in the state and being lawful payment means.

**CURRENCY FOREIGN** - it is hard bank notes in the form of banknotes, treasury notes, the coins, being in circulation in the foreign state and being in it icon payment means, and also withdrawn or withdrawn from circulation, but subject to an exchange; means in it is hard monetary units on accounts of the states and international monetary or units of account.

**CURRENCY CONVERTED** - state currency for which at participants of the currency market it is possible to get any foreign currency. Convertibility internal and external differs. The combination of internal and external convertibility is called as full convertibility of national currency.

**CURRENCY NATIONAL** - the currency used in territory of the given state. Existence of national currency - the precondition of national independence of the state. National currency - unique lawful payment means, obligatory to reception at nominal cost in all territory of the state. In Republic Uzbekistan uniform national currency is «сум», entered since July, 1st, 1994.

**CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS** - the operations connected with transition of the property right and other rights to currency values, including the operations connected with use as an instrument of payment of a foreign currency and payment documents in a foreign currency; import and transfer to Republic Uzbekistan, and also export and transfer from Republic Uzbekistan of currency values; realisation of the international remittances.

**DEPARTMENT** - the generalised name of bodies execute the authorities, considering and resolving special questions of the government.

**VERDICT** - (from lat. *verge dictum* - correctly said) - in the criminal process, the decision of the jury on the issues put before him, including the main question of the guilt of the defendant. The verdict precedes the judgment of the judge. Unlike the verdict, the motives and grounds for the decisions taken by the jurors are not specified.

**The ACCREDITING READING** and writing (from fr. *lettre de creance* - to trust) - the diplomatic document officially certifying the status appointed in foreign state дипломатической of the representative.

**LEADERSHIP** of the LAW - the term applied in a constitutional law and meaning higher legal forces of laws in comparison with other standard legal certificate ми. All laws of the state are created on the basis of the Constitution, подзаконные certificates - on the basis of the laws which are not contradicting the Constitution of the state. The

leadership of the law is a domination of the law accepted by the higher legislature of the country. It means, that any подзаконный the certificate cannot contradicts the law and its application should be carried out in exact conformity with norms of the law.

**SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF** - the higher chief of armed forces of the state, both in military, and in a peace time. A supreme commander in chief, as a rule, is the head of the state. The Republic Uzbekistan constitution establishes, that the President is the Supreme commander in chief Republic Uzbekistan Armed forces. It appoints and dismisses the higher command of Armed forces, appropriates the higher military ranks (item 93. Item 20).

**KINDS of the MILITARY ACCOUNT** - the military account of persons liable for call-up and recruits is conducted in a place of their residence, shares on about the general and special account. On the general military account recruits, and also persons liable for call-up who are not reserved by state bodies, the enterprises, establishments and the organisations for mobilisation and a wartime consist. On the special military account persons liable for call-up who are reserved behind state bodies the enterprises, establishments and the organisations for the period and a wartime consist. The personal account of persons liable for call-up and recruits is carried out regional (city) body on defence affairs, by self-government institutions of citizens, and also the enterprises, establishments and the organisations, educational institutions where they work or are trained.

**RESPONSIBILITY** - a normal condition of mentally healthy person. It is expressed in ability to give the report in the actions and to supervise over them.

**FOREIGN POLICY** - activity of the state which on carries out outside of the frontiers, participating the international life, the relation of one state with other states, with the international organisations, and also the general course of the state in the international relations. Laws: «About main principles of foreign policy activity of Republic Uzbekistan»,) the international contracts of Republic Uzbekistan ». The Overall objective of foreign policy of Republic Uzbekistan consists in maintenance of the world, the international safety and an establishment of is equal-equal cooperation with other states.

**EXTERNAL INVESTIGATION** - set of bodies specially created by the state as a component of forces of maintenance of safety of the country, called to protect safety of the person, a society and the state from external threats with use of methods of the means defined by the law.

**MILITARY SERVICE In the MOBILIZATION invocatory RESERVE** - the persons suitable for execution of urgent military service and having the rights to a delay and clearing of it, but not called for the next term in Armed forces, are subject is enlisted »in mobilisation a draught reserve. The service in a mobilisation invocatory reserve will be organised by a territorial principle a kind of monthly gathering and provides entering of the recruit! Monetary payments into the special account of Ministry of Defence Re of public Uzbekistan. The specified persons are enlisted on service in mobilisation a draught reserve before achievement of twenty seven years by them and can be involved in annual military gathering, and in case of occurrence of extreme situations or military aggression against Republic Uzbekistan are called on active military service. After achievement двадцатисемилетнего age citizens served in a mobilisation invocatory reserve, are enlisted in structure of a reserve of Armed forces. The size of monetary payments and order of their entering by the persons enlisted on service in mobilisation draught reserve, are defined by the separate position confirmed by the Cabinet of Republic Uzbekistan. The specified means go in a target order on increase of a monetary contentment and the maintenance of military men of urgent military service, and also on carrying out of military gathering of the persons enlisted on service in mobilisation draught reserve. The order of the organisation and service in a mobilisation invocatory reserve is defined by Position about an order of passage of military service citizens of the Republic Uzbekistan, the confirmed Cabinet of Republic Uzbekistan.

**The WARTIME** - a wartime comes from the moment of the announcement of a state of war or with the actual beginning of military actions and comes to an end from the moment of the announcement of the termination of military actions, but not earlier than their actual termination. In the conditions of a wartime the Supreme commander in

chief Armed forces the authorised body which presides at Armed forces and a national economy can be created.

**The MARTIAL LAW** - according to the Law «About defence» a special legal regime of activity of public authorities, other state bodies, local governments and the organisations, providing restriction of the rights and freedom. It is entered in all territory or in separate districts in case of aggression or direct threat of aggression against Republic Uzbekistan.

**PERSONS** liable for call-up - the persons consisting in a reserve and a stock of Armed forces.

**MILITARY MEN** - the persons consisting on it is active military to service.

**CONFRONTATIONS** - confrontations are military incidents (actions and armed conflicts) the limited scale at which the state of war and appears. In case of occurrence of confrontations of involving in them Republics Uzbekistan, Armed forces immediately take measures on their liquidation. About the announcement! A state of war or introduction of state of emergency the general or partial mobilisation can be declared. An order of preparation and carrying out of mobilisation actions define the legislation.

**ARMED FORCES** - according to item 125 of the Constitution Republic Uzbekistan Armed forces are created for protection of the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of Republic Uzbekistan, a peace life and safety of the population. Armed forces include army associations, connections and parts, and also other military formations organised and containing state for restraint and prevention of wars and confrontations, protection of national interests, the sovereignty, territorial integrity of Republic Uzbekistan and a peace life of the population. Armed forces are under construction and carry out the activity on a basis of leadership of the law, the centralised management and one-man management, constant fighting and mobilisation readiness and observance of military discipline. Military objects, buildings and the constructions, all kinds of arms, the military technics and other military property are the property of the state and are introduction of Armed forces.

**The INTRODUCTION Into MARRIAGE** - for the introduction into marriage is necessary the voluntary consent of the groom and the bride,

and also achievement of certain age by them (girls - 17 years, young men - 18 years). The voluntary consent means, that at the decision of a question on the introduction into marriage there should not be a pressure of the third parties. The obstacle to a marriage from the third parties, including relatives, can become penal act. Relatives can *довать* councils, help to prepare for wedding, to render the material and moral help.

**The INTRODUCTION Into the POST of the PRESIDENT of REPUBLIC Uzbekistan** - the President of Republic Uzbekistan enters a post from the moment of oath bringing at session Oliy Majlis not later than two months from the date of the official announcement the Central selective commission of results of presidential elections of Republic Uzbekistan.

**ELECTIVE OFFICE** - a post in machinery of state or the local government system, occupied as a result of election or the population, or a government or local government representative body.

**REPUBLIC Uzbekistan PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS** - according to the Republic Uzbekistan Law «About Republic Uzbekistan presidential elections» from 18.11.1991 (changes from 03.12.2004 are made) And Constitutions of Republic Uzbekistan (item 90) - Republic Uzbekistan presidential elections are carried out by citizens of Republic Uzbekistan on the basis of general, equal and *прямою* the suffrage at ballot. By the president of Republic Uzbekistan the citizen of Republic Uzbekistan not more youngly thirty five years, freely owning a state language can be selected, constantly living in territory of Uzbekistan not less than ten years directly ahead of elections the President of Republic Uzbekistan is selected for a period of seven years. Citizens of Republic Uzbekistan have the right to participate in presidential elections of Republic Uzbekistan from 18-year-old age Any direct or indirect restrictions of suffrages of citizens of Republic Uzbekistan depending on an origin social and a property status, racial and a national identity, a floor, formation, language, the relation to religion, a sort and character of employment are forbidden. Citizens, recognised sous the house incapacitated, and also the persons containing in places of imprisonment on a sentence of court do not participate in presidential elections of Republic Uzbekistan. Citizens of Republic Uzbekistan



participate in pre-election campaign and in voting by Republic Uzbekistan presidential elections voluntary. Voting by Republic Uzbekistan presidential elections is secret and is carried out by citizens directly. The control over will »citizens is not supposed. Each citizen of Republic Uzbekistan has one voice.

**The STATE TAX COMMITTEE of REPUBLIC Uzbekistan** - is formed by the Decision of the Cabinet of Republic Uzbekistan «About questions of the organisation of activity of the State tax committee of Republic Uzbekistan» from January, 12th, 1998. Position about the State tax committee of Republic Uzbekistan is confirmed by the Decision of the Cabinet of Republic Uzbekistan «About perfection of legal regulation of activity of the state tax service» from May, 5th, 2000. The structure of the State tax committee of Republic Uzbekistan is confirmed by the Decision of the Cabinet of Republic Uzbekistan «About perfection of the organisation of activity of the state tax service» from March, 13th, 2000. The primary goals (items 4 of the Law of Republic Uzbekistan «About the state tax service») bodies of the state tax service are: Control of tax laws observance, correctness of calculation, completeness and timeliness of payment of taxes, and also obligatory payments in an off-budget Pension fund of Republic Uzbekistan; maintenance of necessary conditions of observance of tax laws, rendering assistance to tax bearers in performance of tax obligations; direct participation in tax policy realisation; maintenance of the full and timely account of subjects and objects of the taxation; revealing, the prevention and suppression of tax offences.

**The STATE SOVEREIGNTY** - is meant, that by the government based on a sovereign will of the people, is independent of somebody in internal affairs and in the international relations. According to item 1 of the Constitution Republic Uzbekistan - sovereign democratic republic. The state sovereignty is a leadership of the government on territories of the country and the right of independent definition by the state of a policy in the international relations and non-interference of other countries to state internal affairs. The constitutional law «About bases of the state independence of Republic Uzbekistan» is accepted on August, 31st, 1991 in which position that Republic Uzbekistan which structure includes Republic Karakalpakstan is fixed, - the independent,

democratic state. The republic Uzbekistan possesses all completeness of the government, independently defines the national-state and administrative-territorial device, system of governing bodies.

**The STATE CUSTOMS COMMITTEE of REPUBLIC Uzbekistan** - is formed by the Decree of the President of Republic Uzbekistan «About formation of the State customs committee of Republic Uzbekistan» from July, 8th, 1997. Position and structure of the State customs committee of Republic Uzbekistan are confirmed by the Decision of the Cabinet of Republic Uzbekistan «About questions of activity of the State customs committee of Republic Uzbekistan» from July, 30th, 1997. The primary goals of bodies of the State customs committee are: protection of economic interests and maintenance within the established powers of economic safety of republic; participation in working out and realisation of a customs policy of republic; control of observance of the customs legislation; protection of the rights and interests of citizens, and also legal bodies at realisation of customs business; assistance to development of foreign economic relations of republic; Realisation of cooperation with customs bodies of the foreign states, the international organisations, prosecuting subjects of customs business, participation in international customs and trading organisations; maintenance of performance of the obligations following from the international contracts of Republic Uzbekistan, in a part, concerning customs business; collection of the customs duties, taxes and other customs payments.

**NATIONAL FLAG** - one of state symbols. The law «About the Republic Uzbekistan National flag» is accepted on November, 18th, 1991.

**REPUBLIC Karakalpakstan STATE LANGUAGE** - Republic Karakalpakstan state languages are the Karakalpak and Uzbek languages. In the Constitution of Republic Karakalpakstan (item 4) position that the Republic Karakalpakstan provides the valid relation to languages, customs and traditions of the nations and the nationalities living in its territory is fixed, creates conditions for their development.

**The STATE AUTHORITATIVE** - the state in which the antidemocratic, authoritative mode dominates. The authoritative mode is characterised by liquidation or considerable restriction of the rights

and freedom of citizens, prohibition of opposition parties and other organisations, restriction of a role of elective state bodies and strengthening of a role of executive-administrative bodies, a concentration of huge imperious powers in hands of the head of the state or the government, data of a role of parliament and other public authorities before position of especially formal institutes. Logically complete and most dangerous form of an authoritative mode is the fascism. The fascist mode as the extreme form of an authoritative mode in 30-40th of XX century in a number of the western countries completely liquidated the democratic rights and freedom, has destroyed everything, or nearly so everything, in opposition adjusted organisations and establishments, has put in the forefront and widely used terrorist methods of board. Activity of parliamentary structures thus will completely be paralysed and will politically be neutralised. The parliament practically loses the traditional competence - to create laws.

**The STATE LEGAL** - a special kind or the level of development of the state characterised by such signs, as all-round and real guarantees of the rights and freedom of citizens, leadership of the Constitution and the law, direct action of the law, mutual responsibility of citizens before the state and the states before citizens, a principle of division of the authorities, carried out in practice, and a mode of democracy, legality and the constitutionality, supported by a society. The major conditions of formation and lawful state functioning are: existence in the country of a civil society; achievement of high level of political and legal consciousness of all or, at least, the majority of members of a society; development at them necessary for active participation in a political and public life of universal culture. Unlike idea and the theory of the lawful state, the world recognised actually as all modern states, practice of its realisation takes place far not in all countries. Now in the world there is no such country where ideas of a lawful state would be realised to the full. In this sense the lawful state theory acts as a certain standard, an ideal to which any democratic state finally should aspire.

**The CITIZEN** - in a constitutional law the physical person officially belonging (i.e. Having documentary acknowledgement) to the given state and possessing its citizenship. The citizen has a continuous communication with the given state. Owing to it it possesses full volume

of the rights, freedom and the duties provided by the constitution, laws and other standard legal certificates of the state. The category "citizen" assumes possibility of the person to participate in a political life of the given society and the state, management public and state affairs that is not characteristic for other categories of the physical persons who are in territory of the state, - foreign citizens and persons without citizenship. The state is obliged to operate in interests of citizens, but at the same time it has the right to demand from them certain behaviour and performance of laws and the duties.

**The CIVIL INITIATIVE** - the form of collective will of citizens by means of which the opinion of their certain group is possible to competent state body or local government and demands its reaction. More often the civil initiative is realised by means of gathering of necessary number of signatures of citizens or decision-making at meeting of citizens in a place of their residence or work. The opinion of the population expressed as the civil initiative, is not obliging for body.

**The CIVIL RIGHTS And DUTIES** - the concept used in civil and a constitutional law. In civil law as it follows from the Civil code of Republic Uzbekistan, property rights, and also the personal non-property rights of subjects *civil правоотношений* are considered as the civil rights and duties. The name "civil" designates on the one hand their personal character, i.e. An accessory to each citizen, on the other hand - that these rights and duties exist in a society in which the citizen lives.

**CIVIL SOCIETY** - a society in which there are various patterns of ownership and the economic activities kinds, all citizens can freely express the opinions, create for distribution of the sights various associations. The society cares of each citizen, and each person is considered with public interests.

**CITIZENSHIP** - steady political and legal communication of the person with the state, expressed in aggregate their mutual rights, duties and the responsibility, based on a recognition and respect of advantage, fundamental laws and freedom of the person. The law «About citizenship of Republic Uzbekistan» is accepted 02.07.1992 ( changes from 03.12.2004 are made).

**CITIZENSHIP of REPUBLIC Karakalpakstan** - according to the Constitution of Republic Uzbekistan (item 21) and Republics Karakalpakstans (item 21) each citizen of Republic Karakalpakstan simultaneously is the citizen of Republic Uzbekistan. The bases and an order of acquisition and citizenship loss are defined by the Republic Uzbekistan Law «About citizenship» from 02.07.1992 (with changes from 03.12.2004).

**DUAL CITIZENSHIP** - presence simultaneously citizenship - (citizenship) of two states.

**BICAMERAL SYSTEM (STRUCTURE) of PARLIAMENT-** concept of a constitutional law, applied to the internal organisation of parliament. The parliament can be unicameral or two-chamber (occasionally there are parliaments with the big number of chambers). At a bicameral system (structure) of parliament one of two principles can be applied: a principle of equality (equality) of chambers; a principle top and the lower chamber.

**BORDER DEMARCATION** - border carrying out between the states on district with a designation its frontier marks. Border demarcation is carried out by representatives of both states with carrying out of shooting of district (topographical or air photographs) and drawing up of a topographic map of a border land. Frontier marks are simultaneously established and their co-ordinates are defined. The report on border demarcation is made, on it are applied a card and schemes. Documents affirm competent bodies of the corresponding states.

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** - a designation of the republican form of board existing in the given state at which authorities are formed by the people or its representatives. The head of the state is selected or directly people, either parliament, or a special electoral college. New elections that allows citizens to update power structures are periodically appointed, rendering trust to other parties and movements. Referenda - national votings by the major questions of the state life are if necessary held. The democratic republic is also the wide political rights and freedom of citizens: the freedom of speech, the press, meetings, demonstrations, etc. It allows citizens to participate in management of the state and public affairs, to discuss projects of laws and other

important questions of a life of the country. In democratic republic there is a public control over power structures not to suppose an arbitrariness and lawlessness.

**The DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION** - the information fixed on the material carrier, with the requisites, allowing to identify it.

**The DOCUMENTS CONFIRMING CITIZENSHIP of REPUBLIC Uzbekistan** - the documents confirming citizenship of Republic Uzbekistan, are the passport of the citizen of Republic Uzbekistan, and before its reception - the birth certificate. For the person who is the citizen of Republic Uzbekistan, the accessory to citizenship of the foreign state does not admit.

**The OFFICIAL** - the person, is constant, temporary or on special power carrying out functions of the representative of the power or carrying out organizational-administrative, administrative functions in the state bodies, local governments, state, and also in Armed forces, other armies and military formations

**ADVANTAGE** - an internal self-estimation of own qualities, abilities, outlooks, the public value. Comprehension by the person of the place in a society and own importance.

**The STATEMENT of the PUBLIC PROSECUTOR** - the public prosecutor for protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, legal bodies and the state has the right to address with a petition. The statement of the public prosecutor is considered by court in an order provided by the legislation. The State Tax is not raised from the statement of the public prosecutor.

**ABUSING In USE of MASS MEDIA** - is not supposed use of mass media for the purpose of an appeal to violent change of an existing constitutional system, territorial integrity of Republic Uzbekistan, propagation of war and violence, cruelty, national, racial and religious hostility, disclosure of state or other secret protected by the law, fulfilment of other actions involving the criminal liability. It is forbidden to discredit through mass media honour and advantage of citizens, intervention in their private life.

**ABUSING the POWER** (office powers) - in the broad sense of the word is the offence shown in wrongful use by the official of the rights. Under certain circumstances abusing the power can be qualified as a

crime. That it admits, when the official deliberately uses the office powers contrary to interests of service from mercenary promptings or personal interest, and it attracts essential infringement of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens or the organisations or interests of a society protected by the law or the states. The circumstance aggravating fault considers fulfilment of such actions by the person, holding the state post or being head of local government. Circumstance aggravating fault can become and heavy consequences содеянного.

**IDEA of NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE** - already in the first years of independence and reforms in Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov has allocated substantive provisions of idea of national independence. The first is a definition of the purpose in state development; the second - necessity of a combination of traditions, language and mentality of the people of Uzbekistan with universal values; the third - to inform to heart and reason of people belief in the future; the fourth - to bring up the best human qualities, humanism, feeling of justice, aspiration to knowledge and education. At this I.A.Karimov especially underlined, that «the original sense of new ideology consists

In that - to bring up independently and in a new fashion conceiving people, free from old prejudices ». The basic qualities of the person possessing spirituality, the feeling of love to the Native land, consciousness and diligence, and the main thing - belief and firm belief in spiritual ideals and ideas of independence is. The person without belief can easily change the sights and adopt absolutely opposite. Cultural wealth of the population of Uzbekistan, the ideas which have become by a basis of independence, are the moral our ancestors moral, legal and religious doctrines, sights and norms of behaviour, and also the created monuments of a science, the literature and architecture, art. One of bases of spiritually-moral development is an ancient and rich history of our Native land.« The people which knowing the history and have received from her spiritual force, - speak I.A.Karimov, - are invincible. Means, we should restore true history. And to arm the nation, the people with this history ». Scientists continue to develop questions of national ideology, generalising processes of our life on the basis of deep studying of laws of its development. The main thing is thus established: the ideology of our society, expressing interests of the simple person, should

become a power source and energy of our people in achievement of the peace, safe, safe and provided life by it. The basic requirements to national idea define the following: the national idea should capture in itself the prime targets and the problems put today before a society; the national idea should unite all inhabitants of Uzbekistan, irrespective of their sights and vital positions round performance of overall objectives and state problems; The national idea should be absolutely free from any displays of aggressive nationalism, extremism, the disrespectful or scornful relation to other nations and the people; the national idea should become a wisdom and force source and to bring up young generation in the spirit of patriotism, fidelity to the Native land; the national idea should connect strongly the present and the future of our people, open ample opportunities to mastering by achievements of world culture and progress.

**The PERSON** - in legal sense the person as the physical person. It is besides, used and in a more comprehensive sense, uniting in a single whole of a category "person" and "citizen".

**PERSONAL CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS And FREEDOM of the PERSON And the CITIZEN** - the concept characterising a legal status of the person in relation to the state, its possibility and freedom in economic, social, political and cultural areas of the state. According to the Constitution of Republic Uzbekistan (item 24-31) citizens of the state possess following rights and freedom: the right to a life; the right to freedom and inviolability of person; inviolability of a private life and the right to family secret; protection of the honour and a reputation; inviolability of dwelling; a freedom of movement and a residence choice; a freedom of worship; the right to training, education and creativity.

**CITIZENSHIP DEPRIVATION** - the termination of citizenship of the given state at the concrete physical person under the decision of the state bodies, more often contrary to desire of this person. Citizenship deprivation is an extreme measure to which the state usually resorts when the behaviour of the citizen will not be co-ordinated with interests and state laws. As a rule, citizenship deprivation is a sanction concerning the certain person in connection with its behaviour. For



example, service in army of the foreign state, public service in other country, fulfilment of hostile actions in relation to the state, etc.

**The MASS INFORMATION** - the documentary information, printing, audio, audiovisual both other messages and the materials intended for an unlimited circle of persons.

**MASS SOCIAL MOVEMENTS And THEIR PURPOSES**-mass social movements pursue political or other aims and have no fixed membership. Military men and the persons occupying posts in law enforcement bodies, in the office activity are guided by requirements of laws and are not connected by decisions of political parties and the mass social movements pursuing political ends.

**The MATERIAL BASIS of the STATE INDEPENDENCE** - a material basis of the state independence of Republic Uzbekistan is its property. The Earth, its bowels, waters, woods, vegetative and fauna, natural and other resources on republic territories, its intellectual values are national property, the Republic Uzbekistan property.

**The INTERNATIONAL LAW** is a set of legal rules which regulate relations of participants (subjects) of the international dialogue. According to norms of international law, the independent state can be the full subject of the international relations only sovereign, i.e. There is an international law division into two parts: *public* and *private*. The international public law regulates relations between the states and the interstate organisations. A subject of the international private law - civil-law, family, labour relations. Specificity of such relations is that they concern territories and citizens of two and more states ( the property right, the foreign trade transactions, transportations, calculations, crediting, author's and изобретательское the right, family relations, inheritance etc.), and are regulated by the international contracts, the international customs, judicial and arbitration practice.

**The RESIDENCE** - a residence of the citizen admits territory where the citizen constantly or mainly lives. A residence of minor citizens is the residence of his parents, adoptive fathers or trustees.

**MIGRATION** - moving of citizens on a residence from one region in another. Migration can be: *internal* - moving of citizens in the state; *external* - arrival (returning) to the state of its citizens, and also

foreigners and persons without citizenship from abroad, interested persons temporarily or constantly to live in the given state.

**MILITIA** - one of the state enforcement authorities. Militia form entering into system of law-enforcement bodies of service and division to which are assigned: public order and safety protection; criminal investigation department; struggle against the organised crime, economic crimes and a drug trafficking; creation of conditions for safe traffic, etc. the Primary goals of militia: maintenance of safety of citizens; the prevention and suppression of crimes and administrative offences; disclosing of crimes; protection of a public order and maintenance of public safety; rendering assistance in the limits established by the law, to citizens, officials, the organisations, public associations in realisation of their rights and legitimate interests.

### **Use of pedagogical technologies**

#### **"Why?" technology.**

Why a scheme is a scheme that helps determine the causes of an existing problem. Under the law of cause and effect, it is difficult to solve a problem without identifying the causes of the problem. To find a solution to a problem, it is necessary to identify and eliminate the causes that caused it. It is important to train listeners to think in terms of cause and effect. This scheme develops exactly this feature in the listener. Develops systematic, creative, analytical observation skills in the audience.

- **"Express your opinion, give a reason, give an example, summarize." technology**
- (E) - Express your opinion. ( )
- (I) - Indicate the reason.
- (G) - Give an example (evidence).
- (S) - Summarize.

This technology can be used to resolve disputes, debates, or at the end of a workshop (in order to find out students' opinions about a training seminar) or after studying a section based on the curriculum, as it allows students to defend their opinions, think freely and express themselves. teaches students to pass on to

others, to debate openly, as well as to analyze the knowledge they have acquired in the learning process, to assess how well they have mastered it, and to instill in students a culture of debate.

***I know / want to know / I found out Technology***

*Students:*

*Get acquainted with the rule of drawing up a table. They draw up a table in separate / small groups.*

*They answer the questions “What do you know about the topic” and “What do you want to know” (a reference basis for the previous work is created). Complete sections 1 and 2 of the table.*

*They listen to the lecture and read it independently.*

*In independent / small groups, they complete 3 sections of the table*

***I know / want to know / I found out. table***

<b><i>I know</i></b>	<b><i>want to know</i></b>	<b><i>I found out</i></b>

**APPENDIX**





The works of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, as well as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, which are of fundamental methodological significance, are of great importance for the study of the newest history of Uzbekistan

### **Aral tragedy**



**Entrance to the mausoleum of Gur-Emir**

**Vabkent minaret**



**Ark, Bukhara**

**Registan, Samarkand**



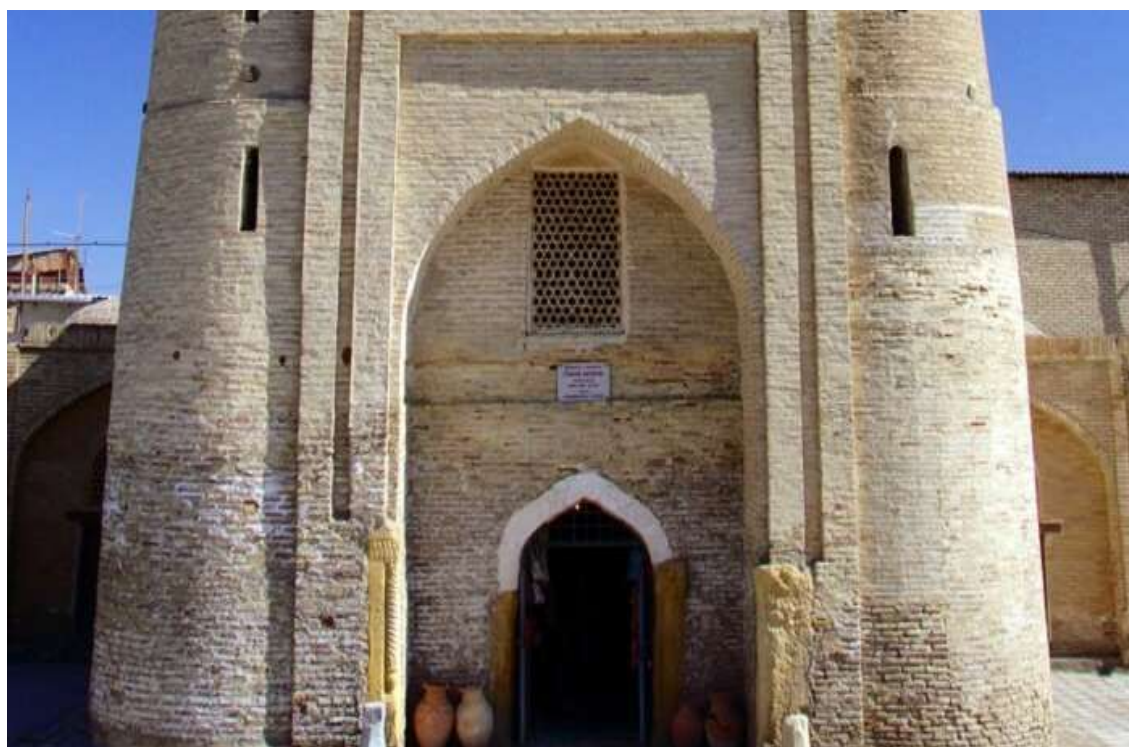
**Amir Timur Museum, Tashkent**



**The Walled City of Khiva**



**Chor Minor, Bukhara**



**Palace Of Khudayar Khan, Kokand**



**Uzbek national clothes**





**Uzbek national clothes**



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*Ilmiy nashr*

## **Manzura Badalova**

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### **THE NEWEST HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN**

#### **O'quv qo'llanma**

*Muharrir: D.Axmedova*

*Dizayner: Z.Axmedova*

*Musahhih: B.Axmedov*

“ARJUMAND MEDIA” NASHRIYOTI

Namangan shahri, Navoiy ko'chasi, 36.

Nashriyot litsenziya raqami: AI 007.

2018-yil 20-iyulda berilgan.

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