

Vafaeva D.B., Makhmudova A.

**THE MODERN HISTORY
OF UZBEKISTAN**

(for faculties international education)

Textbook



**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL
EDUCATION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
SAMARKAND STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

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This textbook is intended for undergraduate students of all specialties of the international faculty studying the discipline "Modern History of Uzbekistan" according to the curriculum of the 1st year students and reveals the essence of the topics defined in the curriculum. In particular, the textbook covers issues related to reforms and changes in the political, economic, social, and spiritual life of Uzbekistan after independence.

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Introduction



«...Today, when the powerful potential of our people is being fully realized, the foundation of a new Renaissance - the third Renaissance - is being laid in Uzbekistan. After all, today's Uzbekistan is not yesterday's Uzbekistan. And our people are not

the same as they were yesterday." These thoughts were voiced by the President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at a solemn ceremony dedicated to the 29th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the same time, the mention of the phrase "New Uzbekistan" on a global scale testifies to the recognition that in recent years we have entered a completely new stage of development - a stage of huge transformations and achievements.

Nowadays, much attention is being paid in the country to the improvement of the educational sphere, especially the comprehensive support of representatives of science and education. Intellectual wealth is revered, which is directly related to the history, character, mentality, age-old values, and dreams of our people. And here the firm conviction, one can say, the life principle of the President is important - "The greatest wealth in the world is the knowledge and profession acquired in youth."

The primary task of the modern educational system is the education of spiritual and moral students. Spiritual and moral education can be considered in various ways and methods. A key role in the spiritual and moral education of society is given to education and, in particular, to the history of Uzbekistan. The main purpose of studying the modern history of Uzbekistan is the study and in-depth analysis of the historical processes that take place in our country after independence. The



modern history of Uzbekistan helps to learn in full about all historical facts, events, phenomena, and processes that occur in the political, economic, spiritual, and social spheres in the era of democratic changes. The younger generation can find in the recent history of Uzbekistan the ways and stages of the formation and development of a democratic state and civil society, which are fully covered, images of political figures and the fruits of their actions begin to be created before readers. The reader finds the history of Uzbekistan with the diversity of its socio-political, economic, and cultural ties and prospects for social development. The modern history of Uzbekistan tells the first steps on the way to independence, the first parties that are being created in Uzbekistan, and in which the younger generation actively participates.

The modern history of Uzbekistan as an integral part of humanitarian education is designed to help all its students in a comprehensive analysis of the political, socio-economic, and spiritual life of society at the present stage, in developing a worldview value scale in assessing current events, in the ability to link historical knowledge with modernity.

The study of the course "The modern history of Uzbekistan" provides the necessary knowledge for a deep, comprehensive, and critical understanding of topical issues of our time, the formation of a legal, democratic state, and the formation of civil society. "The modern history of Uzbekistan" is a priority course on the spiritual and moral education of young people and the formation of a harmoniously developed personality.

This textbook is a source for studying the modern history of Uzbekistan based on interdisciplinary approaches. It analyzes the main directions of the development of society, the features of political, economic, and socio-cultural transformations, and international relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the involvement of a wide range of materials and literature.

The descriptions of processes and facts presented in the chapters, and especially their analysis, are extremely important for specialists and students in their further understanding of the events and phenomena of modern history. Based on accepted national standards and taking into account the broad international experience of training courses, the topics of the manual are structured as follows:

Plans, covering the main issues of the topic;

The **section topic** consists of several key mini-paragraphs that reveal the main issues, the essence, and the content of the topic;

Questions: at the end of each topic, several control questions are defined that can be used for discussion or as topics for an essay;



I.A. Karimov (1938-2016)

The subject of independent work with a task to complete.

Literature: at the end of each topic, sources are offered for which the student can independently supplement his knowledge

At the end of the textbook, there is a glossary, a list of references, and applications for performing tasks on independent work.

The textbook is intended for students of non-historical specialties, therefore all information is maximally generalized and systematized. It is presented in a concise form and presented in the most acceptable form for perception and memorization. The authors of this textbook express their gratitude to all colleagues for their valuable suggestions and for their help in working on the textbook and will be grateful for constructive comments, advice, and additions.

Chapter 1: Introduction. The first steps toward gaining independence in Uzbekistan

1-Topic: Introduction. Subject, goals and objectives, theoretical and methodological principles of the course "Modern history of Uzbekistan".

1. Subject, goals, and functions of the course "Modern history of Uzbekistan".

2. Theoretical and methodological foundations of subject study.

3. The place of the "Modern history of Uzbekistan" in the education of a perfect person with high intellectual potential.

1. The subject, goals, and objectives of the course "Modern history of Uzbekistan".

The question of the content of modern history is inextricably linked with the question: from what historical event or process does modern history originate? Another equally important question is: what kind of recent history are we talking about - humanity, the region, the state, or the people? And do the time boundaries and content of the

modern history of mankind coincide with the modern history of a separate state?

Thus, although the concept of "modern history" is aimed at separating the processes that define the face of modern society from those processes that defined it in previous milestones, its content, and scope are not fixed. Therefore, many foreign historians prefer to talk about modern history or the history of modernity, which is for living generations. In this case, modern history becomes synonymous with modern history. As for the recent history of Uzbekistan, in our opinion, it begins with the time when the leadership of Uzbekistan took a course to acquire the state independence of the republic. This coincides with the coming to power in Uzbekistan of I.A. Karimov as the 1st secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Uzbekistan.

The periodization of the modern history of Uzbekistan is directly related to subject definition of this discipline. Most domestic historians associate the modern history of Uzbekistan with the formation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In several works, 1989 is called the starting point of the modern history of Uzbekistan, linking it with the coming to power of I.A. Karimov. Other scientists believe that such a point is 1991 – the year of the formation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Despite the differences, both approaches link the chronology of the modern history of Uzbekistan with the stages of ongoing reforms. When periodizing any historical time, it should be born in mind that it can be based on macro- and micro-approaches.

So, all of these stages relate to the transformations of the transition period. It is quite possible that in the future when a more significant period has passed, they will be sub-stages within one major stage (transition period). In this case, should they be designated as stages of modern history? Otherwise, the number of these stages will be difficult to count.

In addition, the allocation of certain stages in historical development is always associated with the question of their criteria, indicating the qualitative certainty of these stages, while in the above-mentioned periodization, the content of the stages is largely quantitative ("strengthening", "further democratization and liberalization", "deepening", etc.).

When formulating the subject of the history of Uzbekistan, it should be born 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 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 (khaganates, 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 ethnic group live in the neighboring states of Central Asia, and vice versa. This is evidence not only of the migration processes of the XX - early XXI centuries and in earlier periods but also a reflection of the historical areas of their residence in the Central Asian states of the XIX century. 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 outside its borders.

Therefore, in contrast to the general history of Uzbekistan, the subject of which is events and processes (socio-economic, political, cultural, ethnic, etc.) that took place on the territory of modern Uzbekistan, as well as the adjacent regions of Central Asia that had historical significance for Uzbekistan (its peoples, culture, and state), The modern history of Uzbekistan is a part of the modern world history. And here the question arises of synchronizing the content and time frames of the modern history of Uzbekistan as the history of a sovereign state and the modern history of mankind. Do they essential? We are living in an era of profound global changes, entering a new historical era. A new world order is being formed before our eyes. The modern history of Uzbekistan is an integral part of this era and is closely intertwined with global trends. That is, in terms of content, the modern history of Uzbekistan fits perfectly with the processes of modern world history. But at the same time, the beginning of modern world history is about 70 years ahead of the beginning of the modern history of Uzbekistan.

The purpose of the study the course aims to analyze the stages of development of the political, socio-economic, and spiritual life of Uzbekistan after independence.

The tasks facing historical science today were largely determined at the meeting of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov with historians of the republic in 1998. The movement on the path of independence, which caused the rapid growth of the national consciousness of Uzbek people, brought to the fore the tasks that can be formulated as follows: When did Uzbek statehood arise? What are the tasks of forming a democratic, rule-of-law state and civil society? The enumeration of the above questions shows how urgent the problems of the history of Uzbek statehood have become today. Historical science in independent Uzbekistan is called upon to solve them.

The modern history of Uzbekistan as a field of scientific knowledge and academic discipline performs several important functions or tasks.

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

The cognitive-learning function is associated with the formation of the student's independent work skills, information retrieval, work with various sources, evaluation, 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 histories and are proud of them. In this polyphony of historical voices, there should also be the voice of Uzbekistan. Its significance is because people's loss of their historical identity and disregard for historical memory also affect the attitude of other people towards them. Therefore, the study of the history of Uzbekistan should not be a mechanical mastering of the sum of knowledge, it should be axiologically (value) colored – to form a sense of pride for one's homeland, and love for it.

Predictive, design, and heuristic functions allow for predicting future development scenarios based on historical knowledge. The prognostic function of historical science is associated with the implementation of forecasts; design – with the creation of scenarios of the future, the design of "possible worlds"; heuristic – with the role of

historical knowledge in scientific discoveries, in the increment of scientific knowledge by foresight.

Analysis of the present and penetration into the future is impossible without knowledge of the past. Even though in several doctrines there is also a skeptical attitude to forecasts based on historical research (for example, expressed by the famous British philosopher K. Popper in his work "The Poverty of Historicism"), most sociologists and political scientists do not question the significance of such forecasts.

2. Theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of the subject.

What theoretical and methodological principles should the study of history be based on?

It is known that in the life of human society, social development is a dialectical process. Dialectics as the doctrine of universal laws of development teaches us to know the world and all events and phenomena occurring in it in interrelation and interdependence, in continuous movement, in contradictory development. Dialectics has a long history, in its formation and development as integral teaching, the merits of Heraclitus, Aristotle, Al-Khorezmi, Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Ulugbek, Descartes, Spinoza, Hegel, Herzen, and other scientists and thinkers are great. Through their efforts, a dialectical method was created, which is the basis for the process of cognition of both the material and spiritual world. That is why one of the most important theoretical and methodological foundations for studying the history of human society is the dialectical method. In line with this method, the study of the history of any country, including the history of the people of Uzbekistan, takes place in close connection with the history of other peoples of the world, since each nation, has its unique national features, in its development is in conditions of interaction and interpenetration with other peoples, in the world-historical development. Thus, the socio-political, economic, and spiritual life of the Uzbek people for many centuries proceeded in close relationship with other peoples of Central Asia, who are building their national statehood today. Here we mean, first of all, the Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik, and Turkmen nations and nationalities. Along with this, since ancient times, the territory of Uzbekistan has been within the framework of a single economic and cultural space with countries such

as Afghanistan, and Iran, as well as with northern India. The clans, tribes, and nationalities living in this vast region were constantly in contact with each other, and their economic, political, and spiritual life proceeded in conditions of interaction and interdependence. Based on this, we can conclude that the better we know the history of the Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, Turkmen, and Tajik, as well as Persian, Afghan, Indian, Arab, and other peoples, the more we will study the history of the peoples of Uzbekistan.

In addition to the dialectical method, it is important to name several basic methodological principles, based on which historical science should be studied. These include objectivity, chronological consistency, and historicism.

The principle of objectivity presupposes revealing historical processes truthfully, i.e. seeing history as it was.

This is certainly quite difficult, since history, along with such sciences as paleogeography, paleogeology, and paleontology, studies what is no longer there. But, as we know, the past leaves its traces, and our present reality is a product of the past, which makes it possible to investigate and uncover events and phenomena that took place in the past.

The most important sources of information about the near, and especially the distant past, are the monuments of material culture (they are studied by archeology), as well as written documents of different historical epochs that have survived to the present day. Based on them, a conscientious historian strives to recreate the epoch or period he studies as truthfully as possible, i.e., trying to get as close as possible to an adequate reflection of historical reality. The principle of chronological sequence aims to describe historical events and phenomena in their temporal sequence, without isolating certain events and facts from the temporal context, or suppressing some. That is, the above principle allows us to cover 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 a particular phenomenon of the past from the standpoint of causality - how did it arise? How did it develop? What eventually became of him? Strict adherence to the above-mentioned methodological principles may well contribute to a truthful and comprehensive coverage of the historical past.

Objective reconstruction of historical reality is also connected with the rejection of the absolutization of the class approach, through the prism of which the events and phenomena of the past were considered throughout the Soviet period. This approach, it is obvious, revealing the historical process and assessing certain facts and events from the standpoint of one class, does not contribute to objective and comprehensive coverage of the past, giving rise to a one-sided vision of history. However, rejecting the absolutization of the class approach, it would be erroneous to abandon the class approach in general, because whether we want it or not, since the collapse of the communal-tribal system and the emergence of class societies, the history of human society has developed along the lines of both interaction and the struggle of class interests. In our opinion, it would be right to rely on a social approach.

The methodology of the social approach involves the study of historical processes from a broader perspective, where not only struggle can take place, but also the interaction of various social groups and strata. There is a study and coverage of history taking into account the diversity of interests of all classes and social strata.

Given this approach, it is possible to evaluate the activities of, for example, the shahs, emirs, beks, and other representatives of the ruling various historical periods, depending on their specific actions, distinguishing between both positive and negative.

In general, we can say that the social approach is important in the process of objective reconstruction of the historical past in terms of identifying the positive and negative impact of statesmen, political forces, parties, and movements on the process of social development. The study of modern history and its coverage is unthinkable without a source base. What are the sources, analyzing which historians reveal the historical past? Here, first of all, it would be necessary to highlight documents, newspaper and magazine materials, and special literature related to the period of the modern history of Uzbekistan and stored in archives and libraries of the republic.

Monuments of modern material culture, exhibits, and various items stored in museums of the republic can also be considered important historical sources in the study of modern history. Films, videos, and photo documents reflecting the most diverse aspects of the development of our country during the period of independence are certainly considered valuable historical sources.

3. The place of the “Modern history of Uzbekistan” in the upbringing of a perfect person with high intellectual potential.



One of the urgent tasks of today is to educate the youth of Uzbekistan as comprehensively developed and highly conscious people. This direction is considered a priority in state policy. And an important role here should be played by historical science, designed to form in the younger generation pride in their people, their outstanding representatives, understanding of the laws of historical development, as well as humanistic values that represent a universal heritage.

History becomes the true educator of the nation. The grandiose changes taking place in our country, the high rates of development, the rapid improvement of the living conditions of the people, the deepening of democratic processes, and the increasing activation of the population – students will learn about all this in the process of studying the modern history of Uzbekistan. This forms a new civic consciousness and becomes a source of moral education and the development of an active civic, life position.

Studying the modern history of Uzbekistan makes it possible to join the most complex processes of modern development, contributes to understanding the society in which we live, to understand its problems, difficulties, and efforts to overcome them. By studying the dynamics of many modern problems, one can find the key to their solution. This is the first.

Secondly, the recent history of Uzbekistan is designed to form a socio-political, theoretical, and scientific worldview among young people.

Thirdly, the recent history of Uzbekistan has rich opportunities for educating young people in the spirit of devotion to the Motherland.

Fourth, the recent history of Uzbekistan allows the younger generation to join the national values and contributes to the formation of moral qualities inherent in our people.

Fifth, the recent history of Uzbekistan is a means of educating young people in the spirit of internationalism.

The importance of studying the modern history of Uzbekistan is determined by the fact that it is aimed at understanding socially

significant events that directly affect the modern life of the country. What is the historical significance and 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 related to modern processes? – these are the questions that recent history should answer. In addition, since modern history is connected with modernity, it has a predictive potential that allows us to see trends related to the future.

Modern society, and modern youth, do not know the history of our Fatherland well. In many ways, this was influenced by the changes that took place in Uzbekistan in the 1990s, after the collapse of the USSR. At that time, due attention was not paid to the study of history, the history of Uzbekistan was greatly distorted, and there was no motivation to acquire new knowledge. But our country has overcome this difficult period in all respects. And now, in modern realities, we need to know our past very well, first of all, to draw the right conclusions about the events, processes, and phenomena that occur around us.

Another argument in favor of the need to study history in the modern world is that history broadens the horizons as a whole. After all, by studying historical processes, we gain knowledge in the field of culture, geography, economics, and other sciences. We have a rich inheritance from our ancestors and history helps us to study it, realize it, and comprehend it. The modern generation needs to know history to assess the current political situation in the world based on knowledge and certain historical facts, to understand the role and significance of Uzbekistan in the international arena. Without knowledge of history, it is difficult for a person to form his picture of the world and understand what events are happening around us and how to react to them.

Studying history helps to acquire such qualities as critical and analytical thinking, communication skills, and the ability to find different approaches to solving certain tasks. The role of history in the education of patriotism is great. What is patriotism? Patriotism is a social feeling, the content of which is love, attachment to the Motherland, and devotion to it. And can a person who does not know the history of his country call himself a patriot? Instilling an interest in the history and traditions of our country, forming students' sense of pride in the history of their homeland, and a sense of love for the Fatherland and respect for the past of Uzbekistan are the main tasks of

a history teacher. In modern society, it is important to educate patriots, to educate the general culture of the younger generation. Modern society needs to know the history of its country, and as the great Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov said, "People who do not know their past have no future."



Questions for self-control:

1. What approaches exist regarding the content of the concept of "modern history"?
2. What are the models of periodization of world history?
3. What are the theoretical and methodological difficulties of periodization: the most ancient epoch, antiquity, the Middle Ages, Modern times, Modern times?
4. What is the significance of the modern history of Uzbekistan in the formation of historical consciousness?
5. What functions does the modern history of Uzbekistan perform?
6. What are the principles of studying the modern history of Uzbekistan?
7. What are the general scientific and specialized methods used in the study of the modern history of Uzbekistan?
8. What does interdisciplinarity mean concerning the modern history of Uzbekistan?

Topics and tasks for independent work

1. The purpose and objectives of studying the subject "Modern history of Uzbekistan"
2. Reveal the approaches to the study of the "Modern history of Uzbekistan"
3. Reveal the principles of studying the "Modern history of Uzbekistan"
4. Reveal the methods of studying the "Modern history of Uzbekistan"
5. Periodization of history, developed concerning European history
6. The modern history of Uzbekistan as a field of scientific knowledge and academic discipline
7. General historical and specialized research methods of the "Modern history of Uzbekistan"



8. Theoretical and methodological problems in determining the subject of the modern history of Uzbekistan

9. Stages of world history according to O. Kont

10. Functions and significance of the modern history of Uzbekistan



Task: choose one of the suggested topics and make a glossary consisting of 15 words. After compiling the Glossary, makeup 5 sentences from these words that reveal the topic you have chosen.

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2-Topic: SOCIO-POLITICAL PROCESSES IN UZBEKISTAN ON THE EVE OF INDEPENDENCE.

1. Political and socio-economic crisis in the USSR on the eve of independence

2. Socio-economic situation in Uzbekistan on the eve of independence.

3. The growing priority of national interests. The collapse of the USSR.

1. Political and socio-economic crisis in the USSR on the eve of independence

In historical literature, the Soviet system is called differently: Soviet totalitarianism, Bolshevik dictatorship, command, and administrative method, etc. It's not the name, but the very essence and nature of this power. Created by Lenin, Stalin, and their like-minded people, the management system covered all aspects of human life: political, economic, and even the spiritual sphere. Of course, this system did not arise immediately. Its main outlines were already visible in the authorities established in the country after the October coup. The new authorities were given the right to "pursue and eliminate all counter-revolutionary and sabotage attempts and actions throughout Russia, from whomever they come." At first, repressive measures were limited in nature. But, already since 1918, the mechanism of the destruction of its people has worked at full power. The Bolsheviks, with the help of the left SRS, established a military-proletarian dictatorship in Russia. It first developed into the dictatorship of the Bolshevik Party, and then into the dictatorship of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. As the so-called "socialist transformations" deepened, even greater centralization of power took place. The so-called "Red Tsars" appeared in the person of the General Secretaries of the Central Committee of the party. This is how the command and administrative management system was formed. It finally took shape in the late 20s of the 20th century, when the Soviet Union abandoned the new economic policy. For the NEP was focused on self-financing, on material incentives, from which initiative, enthusiasm, and material interest of people grew. And within the

framework of the command and administrative system, the main emphasis was placed on the discipline of the order.

In the economic sphere, all industrial and agricultural enterprises were practically nationalized. They were controlled from top to bottom by the state. In the spiritual sphere, the unions of writers, journalists, cinematographers, artists, etc. created strictly regulated the activities of creative personalities. All states, trade unions, and other institutions and organizations in the country worked in a strictly centralized manner. The main and defining principle of their activity was the unconditional fulfillment of all instructions from higher authorities or managers. In addition, all the above-mentioned organizations, enterprises, and institutions were accountable to party organizations. All the necessary decisions were made in a narrow circle of party leaders, and they were mandatory for the whole country. Creative discussions and the search for compromise solutions are in the past. Soviet, trade unions, and other public organizations have turned into passive executors of the directives of higher authorities. No important decision was made without the approval of the party bodies. The clampdown on democracy and the massive disregard for the constitutional rights of the people became the norm of life in Soviet society.

This system was highly effective only in conditions of unleashing mass repressions, unscrewing nuts, and creating an environment of universal fear. All this took place under the leadership of I.V. Stalin. After his death, the system continued to exist, some of its elements, for example, the strengthening of the influence of party structures were improved. Along with this, mass repressions were stopped, and punitive bodies were no longer above all other bodies. All this contributed to a gradual decrease in the intensity of passions and the disappearance of deadly fear. Despite the transformation processes, the totalitarian essence of the system itself remained unchanged. But over time, the authority and influence of the party increasingly tended to decline.

All this forced the Soviet leadership to start a policy of "Perestroika" in 1985. During this period, the country's leaders sought to "democratize" and "update" the Soviet political system, while maintaining the power and influence of the CPSU in the country. Therefore, initially "Reconstruction (Perestroyka)" was doomed to failure.

“Reconstruction (Perestroyka)” was declarative, it was not deeply thought out, without analyzing the problems that arose through the fault of the party. As a result, even the problems that were identified during the “Reconstruction (Perestroyka)” were not solved in three years. The crisis of the Soviet political system also affected the foundations of the Soviet multinational state. The USSR was a federal state in form, a unitary state in essence. Because of the inconsistency of such a situation, all interethnic problems arose. During the entire Soviet period, they were not solved but were driven deep into. All activities on the national issue primarily took into account the interests of the Center. For example, the national-territorial demarcation of Central Asia was carried out in such a way that all the nations and nationalities of Central Asia were dissatisfied. It became a time bomb. In the conditions of “Reconstruction (Perestroyka)” all this splashed to the surface. The events in Almaty, Georgia, Ferghana, Osh, Nagorno-Karabakh, the Baltic States, and other areas were just the tip of the iceberg. As of November 15, the number of active conflicts in the USSR reached 150.

The crisis of the Soviet command and administrative system, the lack of market mechanisms, and disregard for the human factor caused the deterioration of the situation in the USSR economy. The whole world at that time preferred the intensive method of economic development. And in the USSR, the trend of extensive economic development prevailed. In addition, the country was characterized by a low scientific and technical level of production.

In the early 80s, the CPSU, while remaining the main political force, no longer had the same authority. Soviet society was torn apart by several contradictions.

1. The CPSU, being considered a political party, has long been part of the state administration apparatus, and the leading, dominant part.
2. All governing bodies, Soviet, public organizations, and economic entities in their daily activities were guided by the resolutions and instructions of the CPSU.
3. The party bodies were also engaged in the selection and placement of personnel. Such a dictate overall state authorities inevitably generated large-scale negative phenomena in society. For only the people, public control was able to protect against the decomposition of the state apparatus.

The socio-political crisis of the 1980s was expressed in such large-scale phenomena as:

1. Egregious manifestations of corruption have spread everywhere, covering all management bodies, from bottom to top, with absolute impunity for a huge number of managers.

2. Unprecedented expansion of the "shadow economy", which has penetrated all spheres of economic activity.

3. The heyday of fraud, attribution, and theft of state and public property.

No one was interested in the results of their work, which ultimately affected the efficiency of all sectors of the national economy. As a result, the economic growth rate decreased every year, the quality deteriorated, and there was a technological lag. If in the 1930s the annual growth rates of the economy averaged 17-18%, then in the second half of the 80s they decreased to 2-3% per year. The pre-crisis state of society forced us to look for ways to update it. Modernization of the system started without changing the model of social development. The complex reforms and the processes associated with them were called "perestroika", directly related to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU M.S. Gorbachev, and the April (1985) plenum of the Central Committee of the Party. Its first stage began in the spring of 1985 with an attempt to "accelerate" the pace of socio-economic development. The main tasks of this stage were the introduction of scientific and technological progress into production and the activation of the human factor. The central place was occupied by the issues of democratization of society and the rejection of administrative and command management methods.

During this period, the country's leaders sought to "democratize" and "update" the Soviet political system, while maintaining the power and influence of the CPSU in the country. Therefore, initially "Reconstruction (Perestroika)" was doomed to failure. The lack of significant results prompted economic reforms. In the summer of 1987, its second stage began, connected with the transition from mainly administrative methods of leadership to economic ones, and with the democratization of public life. However, these transformations were characterized by half-heartedness, compromises between ideas about the socialist economic system, and new approaches. The third stage began in 1988 when the question of changing the political system of society was raised for the first time. The main reason for the failure of

the reforms was called the "braking mechanism", the resistance of the administrative and command apparatus. An attempt was made to combine the ideas of socialism and bourgeois democracy.

Nevertheless, perestroika has created prerequisites for transparency, the democratization of society, transition to a multiparty system. In December 1988, the law on changing the electoral system in the USSR was adopted.

However, economic transformations did not give the desired result.

2. Socio-economic situation in Uzbekistan on the eve of independence.

Uzbekistan throughout the Soviet period, according to the ideas of "socialist internationalism", continued to fulfill the tasks of a supplier of raw materials. According to the distribution of labor imposed by the Center, priority was given to industrial sectors related to the extraction of natural raw materials here and their primary processing, as well as to the cultivation of agricultural products. Industries aimed at the production of finished products have not been developed in the republic. So, only 8-10% of the total volume of raw cotton was processed here, the rest of the cotton was sent to the industrial enterprises of the Union. Processing and production of finished products were carried out outside the republic. Such a plan allowed the Center to barbarically use the natural resources of the Uzbek people. For decades, our region has supplied the entire Union with cotton, astrakhan skins, raw silk, natural gas, and non-ferrous and precious metals, including gold, copper, uranium, lead, zinc, etc. In the early 80s, the volume of gold supplied annually reached 50 tons. The cost of huge natural resources exported from Uzbekistan amounted to hundreds of billions of US dollars, and the central government allocated funds to cover the needs of the republic on a residual basis while emphasizing that Uzbekistan is a subsidized republic. This situation was also possible because the people of Uzbekistan were not the masters of their wealth. All natural resource deposits were directly managed by the Center. Even the leadership of the republic did not know, for example, how much gold, uranium, and other valuable non-ferrous metals are extracted from the bowels of Uzbekistan every year.

The increasing supplies of cotton every year worsened the situation of the people more and more. The dominance of the monoculture of cotton, and the focus of the national economy primarily on the cultivation of cotton led to the fact that the wealth of the Uzbek

people became its misfortune. Due to the forced introduction of the monoculture of cotton, Uzbekistan has become a poor republic, and a serious environmental threat has arisen. Uzbekistan found itself in humiliating dependence on the Center due to food shortages. Thus, in the 70s and 80s, the level of national income per capita in Uzbekistan was three times lower than the average level in the Union. As a result of unilateral specialization, Uzbekistan was forced to import up to 70% of grain and meat, 60% of potatoes, 100% of sugar, milk powder, and other food products from outside. Due to the annual increase in the volume of cotton grown, in particular the development of huge areas of new land, there was a catastrophic decrease in the water level in the Aral Sea, which turned Uzbekistan into an ecological disaster zone. The economic situation of 1985-1991 in Uzbekistan was a direct and logical continuation of the period of Soviet rule. Perestroika was supposed to solve the economic problems of Soviet society that had accumulated over the years. However, it took place in an extremely aggravated political situation and conditions of stagnation in the economy. The average annual gross product decreased in Uzbekistan from 3.4% in 1981-1985 to 2.75% in 1986-1990. The growth rate of labor productivity has decreased, and the indicators of the use of fixed assets have deteriorated. Uzbekistan, along with the entire former USSR, was entering an economic crisis. The positions of "marketeters" have strengthened in society.

In Uzbekistan, it was understood that over-centralism requires speedy dismantling. Under the pressure of the republics, the laws of the USSR were adopted aimed at reducing the influence of the center, which testified to the growing tendencies of independence. The leadership of Uzbekistan has developed its program for overcoming the crisis. The main thing in it was the creation of an effective, socially-oriented market economy based on a variety of forms of ownership and the achievement of a high level of well-being and comprehensive protection for the citizens of Uzbekistan.

Shifts have also begun in the socio-political sphere: glasnost is emerging, the civic dignity of people is being revived, there is a struggle against the monopolism of the CPSU, for the transfer of power from the party apparatus to the Soviets, social movements and informal organizations (Birlik, Erk, Tumaris, the Free Association of Youth of Uzbekistan, etc.) that operated alongside the Communist Party of

Uzbekistan are emerging. Their programs raised issues of national revival of the republic.

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 object of "whipping". In 1983, the Kremlin initiated the so-called "cotton business", the purpose of which was to discredit the Uzbek people and the republican party and management structures.

A powerful landing force of party, Soviet, law enforcement, and economic workers were sent to the republic. On their initiative, a real persecution of the still preserved folk customs and culture unfolded, and the artificial restriction of the native language intensified. It got to the point that people were afraid to celebrate weddings, to bury relatives following national and religious traditions.

The investigative commission headed by the allied investigators Gdlyan and Ivanov from 1984 to 1989 promoted the so-called "cotton" or "Uzbek" case. As a result, the former head of the republic, Sh.R.Rashidov, hundreds of thousands of honest people, and the republic as a whole were defamed. In the course of the case, 74% of 57.5 thousand nomenclature workers were removed and relocated, 250 deputies were recalled, 70 thousand people were arrested, several people were shot, and some committed suicide. In general, as a result of the "work" of investigators, 25 thousand Uzbek citizens were under investigation, of which 4,000 were convicted for various terms of imprisonment, and subsequently, more than 2,000 were acquitted.

The impossibility of any reforms, the unproductiveness of the model of the existing government, combined with the sharply deteriorated social situation of people, determined in the 90s a turn in the life of the entire former USSR, pushed totalitarianism to collapse and showed the irreversibility of progress in the future.

The economic policy pursued by the Center pursued the goal of artificially linking the national economy of all the republics to each other through unnatural "specialization": each republic produced one thing, for example, Uzbekistan - cotton. In the production of other goods, the republic was dependent on other regions. Thus, most of the spare parts needed in mechanical engineering, especially for the production of tractors, were imported from other regions of the

country. In the Union distribution of labor, Uzbekistan was perceived as a region of cotton production and raw material supplies. The one-sidedness of the economic system led, in turn, to an increase in unemployment.

From 1985-1990, this situation persisted in the economy of Uzbekistan. The activity of cotton complexes of the republic was considered a priority direction for the development of the light industry. As a result, Uzbekistan began to pay more attention not to the means of production, but to the production of consumer goods. Attempts to turn Uzbekistan into a republic with a predominance of the light industry continued to intensify. However, the light industry alone could not ensure the full development of the republic. Uzbekistan, which was increasing the power of the Center by supplying cotton, astrakhan, and raw silk, was given an absurd label of a dependent. Since the mid-80s, Uzbekistan has lagged behind other republics in such basic economic indicators as the production of national income and the increase in labor productivity. The situation with the production of national income was particularly difficult. Thus, in 1986-1987, the national income was supposed to grow to 10.7%, but in fact, it barely reached 1.4%. The population of the republic increased by 6% during this period. This led to a further lag in the volume of per capita income, which in 1988 was 3 times lower than the all-Union one. During the years of perestroika, contradictions in Uzbekistan's economic relations with the Center intensified. So, from 1986-1990. the main production assets reached 21%, and the state budget revenues increased by 7 billion rubles. However, the amount of national income allocated for consumer needs amounted to only 4.3 billion rubles. Population growth and a significant increase in the share of children and pensioners in it also affected the distribution of national income. Many enterprises of union subordination were located on the territory of Uzbekistan. By law, they had to transfer their basic income to the accounts of republican ministries. However, by order of the Center, the money was sent to the accounts of the central ministries. In 1988, these enterprises allocated only 10 million rubles to the local budget.

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In the second half of the 80s, a difficult situation developed in agriculture, the economic efficiency of which decreased from year to year. In the period from 1985 to 1990, the average annual labor productivity indicator in comparison with the previous five years in collective farms and other agricultural enterprises decreased by 1.5%, and in state farms - by 16.1%.

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The tragedy of the Aral Sea. The decline in the standard living of the population



The nature, climate, and ecology of Uzbekistan and other republics of the region have become hostages of the Center's policy of accelerated development of cotton growing, irrigation construction, and chemical industry. As a result of the 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 has dropped by more than 10 meters in 30 years (since the late 1950s) and continued to decrease by a meter per year: the water has moved away

from the former coastlines for tens of kilometers, all life in the sea gradually died, because the lake water has become excessively salty.

Having produced tens of thousands of tons of valuable fish in previous years, the Aral Sea has lost its fishery significance. If 43,430 tons of fish were caught in 1960, then by 1975 it fell to 2,940 tons, and in 1980 – to zero, i.e. fishing almost stopped. Once a flourishing port on the coast, the city of Muynak has fallen into disrepair. The population of Muynak district, which was 45 thousand people in 1950, halved by the end of the 1980s. Fish were 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, and land flooding, salinization, and waterlogging of valuable land occurred. Next to the Aral Sea, the Sarykamysh depression was filled with wastewater, 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-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 has increased 550 times, and 1,160 people out of 10,000 suffered from this disease. In Karakalpakstan, dangerous diseases such as stomach cancer, tuberculosis, viral hepatitis, allergies, etc. have also spread widely in the republic.

Uzbekistan ranked first in the use of chemical fertilizers (according to the former USSR), and one of the first places in the world in the use of pesticides. In the mid-80s, 90 thousand tons of pesticides were used. Huge areas of land were dying, having lost their fertility. These fields needed rest and restoration. But the republic had to produce cotton continuously, more and more. The entire increase in the land went to compensate for the ruined saline, eroded areas taken out of circulation by predatory use.

A man was also in distress. The number of allergic, oncological, and infectious diseases has increased.

Ferghana events.



In June 1989, bloody ethnic clashes with representatives of the national minority – Meskhetian Turks took place in the Ferghana region, which later became known as the "Ferghana events". These events were the consequence of many factors,

primarily the national policy of the Center. During the reign of I.V. Stalin, historical injustice was committed against entire peoples, including the Meskhetian Turks. In 1944 More than 45,000 Meskhetian Turks were deported to Uzbekistan along with other exiled peoples – Crimean Tatars, Koreans, Germans, Chechens, and Ingush. During the period of perestroika, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR discussed the historical injustice and recognized it, but did not offer a way out. Uzbeks have lived together with Meskhetian Turks for 45 years, and in Uzbekistan, no one has ever demanded that they leave here.

Analyzing the roots and causes of the Fergana tragedy, First President I.A. Karimov also pointed out that socio-economic distress, demographic situation, rising unemployment, environmental crisis, and spiritual crisis among the people created an explosive situation,



which extremist forces used to destabilize the situation, push people to mass riots and illegal actions, cause social and ethnic strife and clashes. It was against this background that dramatic events took place in the Ferghana region, and in 1990 There were riots in the Bukin 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.

The stabilization of interethnic relations in any multinational society is a crucial problem of the transition period and is put on the agenda as the most important factor for ensuring peace and tranquility.

At such moments, this problem can be solved positively only when the State, relying on the power of justice, can equally protect the rights and interests of all citizens of the country, regardless of their national, racial, and religious affiliation. This can be seen in the example of Uzbekistan.

In Uzbekistan, this approach has been implemented in national and interethnic relations. As a result, during the initial period of independence, severe political storms, economic difficulties, ideological and spiritual devastation, and sharp socio-political upheavals were prevented. During the transition period, it is necessary to form the consciousness of citizens who can overcome all contradictions and difficulties with their inner will and culture, and also be able to ensure their unity. Therefore, interethnic relations have become the most important link of state policy in Uzbekistan.

The situation was difficult not only in the economic sphere. Crisis phenomena also covered the sphere of spiritual life. The ideological basis of the Soviet "cultural policy" was Lenin's theory of the "cultural revolution". It presupposed a radical transformation of public consciousness, the strengthening of the monopoly of the communist worldview, the domination of communist ideology in all spheres of life, the creation of a "socialist culture" of the proletarian type, the strengthening of a wide network of cultural and ideological institutions in such a way that all this served the goals of the ruling Communist Party.

3. The growing priority of national interests. The collapse of the USSR.

The Communist leadership sought to replace the national idea with a socialist one in spiritual life. Proceeding from these tasks, the Soviet government for decades everywhere introduced in Uzbekistan a utopian Marxist worldview that contradicted the national way of thinking, while suppressing national identity.

First of all, the centuries-old spiritual and cultural heritage was under crushing blows. From the first days of its existence, the Bolsheviks began to carry out a "cultural revolution". They sought to separate morality, literature, and art from national foundations and introduce samples of "proletarian culture". And subsequently, the Soviet state, with the help of its ideological apparatus, the use of mass media, and the education system, tried to distort historical reality, destroy national traditions and customs, erase from the memory of the

people the names of great ancestors who made an invaluable contribution to world civilization. At the same time, to implement accelerated internationalization, a fierce struggle was waged for the erasure of national differences, and for the uniformity of national cultures. Representatives of the national intelligentsia, who advocated the preservation of national identity, were accused of nationalism. They were persecuted and branded as "enemies of the people".

Throughout the history of the Soviet state, atheistic extremism prevailed under the slogan "Religion is opium for the people." Atheism was part of the "Soviet way of life". Religious feelings and beliefs of people were roughly trampled, sacred religious values were trampled, and the clergy was persecuted.

Another strategic direction was language policy. Its essence consisted in artificially narrowing the spheres of active action of the Uzbek language and providing greater opportunities for the introduction of the Russian language. This happened in the media, literature, science, and art. So, in those years, more than 95% of scientific dissertations were defended in Russian. More than 80% of scientific literature was also published in Russian. In the period from 1960 to 1982, the number of books published in Uzbek decreased by 60%, although the Uzbek population doubled.

Thus, deprived of the opportunity to lead a habitual and decent way of life, the Uzbek people did not feel free on their land. In many ways, he was deprived of his true culture, traditions, historical memory, and true spirituality. By continuing to barbarously use the natural raw materials and spiritual and cultural resources of Uzbekistan, the Union Center has condemned the people to poverty and an absurd way of life. However, the communist leadership could not turn the people into Mankurts. Having experienced a lot of suffering under the yoke of communist ideology, the Uzbek people remained faithful to the ideals of freedom. As the great thinker, Farabi said, "freedom cannot be stifled by violence."

The socio-political, spiritual, and ideological awakening that took place in Uzbekistan in the mid-80s exposed the inhumane essence of the Soviet administrative and command system.

It should be noted that democracy, the transition to which they tried to implement based on the "idea" of perestroika, was limited in political terms. The establishment of democratic orders and the inviolability of the law were unattainable in the conditions of the

administrative-command system and the autocracy of the communist ideology. Democracy and the administrative command system are incompatible concepts. Perestroika caused an aggravation of interethnic relations. The problems that have accumulated over the years in the socio-economic, political, and cultural spheres could not but affect interethnic relations.

As you know, Uzbeks have long been considered hospitable, warm-hearted, and friendly people. However, the anti-national policy pursued by the Soviet leadership was particularly cruel. By the mid-80s, the process of rigid Centralization of the national economy, restrictions on the use of the national language, customs, and traditions, and denial of international and national interests intensified. National identity was equated with nationalism.

At that time, the intensification of negative phenomena in socio-political, economic, and spiritual life, the aggravation of the "ethnic factor" led the republics to "decentralization", and then the collapse of the Union occurred. The last attempt to preserve the Union was the so-called "August Putsch" organized by the agonizing Allied leadership. But the people and the country were already different. The coup failed. This only accelerated the collapse of the USSR.





Questions for self-control:

1. What is the inconsistency of the Soviet political system?
2. Reveal the essence of "Reconstruction (Perestroyka)" policy and why it was initially doomed to failure?
3. Describe the socio-economic situation in the USSR in the second half of the 1980s and name the causes of the crisis of the Soviet economic system?



4. What was the colonial approach in the relationship between the Center and the Union republics and what impact did they have on the socio-political life of Uzbekistan?
5. What was the essence of the socio-political crisis in the USSR and the deterioration of the moral situation in Uzbekistan in the early 1980s?
6. What are the reasons for the imposition of the cotton monopoly in agriculture in Uzbekistan and reveal its socio-economic, political, and environmental consequences?
7. Why did the "cotton business" arise and what impact did it have on the public of Uzbekistan?
8. The reasons for the deterioration of the economic situation in Uzbekistan and the manifestation of signs of a socio-political crisis in the republic in the early 1980s.

Topics and tasks for independent work

1.  The essence of the perestroika policy
2.  Socio-economic situation in the USSR in the second half of the 1980s.
3. The causes of the crisis of the Soviet economic system
4. Deterioration of the moral situation in Uzbekistan in the early 1980s
5. The colonial approach in the relationship between the Center and the Union republics and what impact did they have on the socio-political life of Uzbekistan?
6. The reasons for the imposition of the cotton monopoly in agriculture in Uzbekistan and reveal its socio-economic, political, and environmental consequences
7. The causes of the Ferghana events
8. Causes and consequences of the "cotton business"
9. Inconsistency of the Soviet political system
10. The growth of the national consciousness of the Uzbek people during the period of independence



Task: choose one of the suggested topics and make a glossary consisting of 15 words. After compiling the Glossary, makeup 5 sentences from these words that reveal the topic you have chosen.



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3-topic. INTRODUCTION. FORMATION OF THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND ITS HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Plan

1. *I.A. Karimov Is the First President of Uzbekistan. The Declaration of Independence and its historical significance.*
2. *Declaration of independence and the first steps of sovereign Uzbekistan*
3. *Fundamentals of public administration*

Uzbekistan, manifested in various spheres of society. The conditions for gaining independence began to form in the second half of the 80s. An important step towards independence was the adoption in October 1989 of the "Law on the State Language", which gave this status to the Uzbek language, previously relegated to the background. To implement it, a network of free circles for the study of the Uzbek language was created, and attention was increased to its teaching in educational institutions, to the publication of textbooks and literature on it. I.A. Karimov repeatedly stated the firmness of the position of the republic's leadership regarding the course toward achieving political independence during 1988 - 1990. In particular, speaking in Moscow at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on September 2, 1989, he said: "We are for a clear division of powers between the Center and the republics and the comprehensive strengthening of the independence of the latter." At the session of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR on November 25, 1989, the issue "On the State plan of socio-economic development of the Uzbek SSR for 1990" was considered, which reflected measures aimed at achieving economic independence. On March 24, 1990, the first session of the XII convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR took place, where for the first time in the history of the republic a decision was made to establish the post of President. The session unanimously elected Islam Abduganievich Karimov as President of the Uzbek SSR. The establishment of the institute of the presidency in the republic was the beginning of the formation of a form of public administration generally accepted in the world democratic practice and the next stage in the struggle for the political and economic independence of the country. However, the reaction of the center to the introduction of a new political institute of public administration and the election of I.A. Karimov as President of Uzbekistan was negative.

The introduction of the office of the President helped to strengthen the mechanism of enforcement of laws and other state decisions



Uzbekistan since only a real statehood has the opportunity to acquire such a power structure. June 20, 1990, The Supreme Council of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic proclaimed the "Declaration of Sovereignty", based on the historical experience of state-building and the established traditions of the Uzbek people, the right of each nation to self-determination, in the name of the highest goal - ensuring everyone the right to a decent life, deeply aware of the historical responsibility for the fate of the peoples of Uzbekistan, based on international legal norms, universal values and principles of democracy.

The adoption of the Declaration of Sovereignty was an important historical event. It enshrined the fundamental principles of the state structure of the Republic: the supremacy of a democratic state and laws



over its entire territory; inviolability and indivisibility of the state border and territory; independent resolution of domestic and foreign policy issues; recognition and respect for the basic principles of international law, determining its path of development, its name, etc. The Declaration consists of 12 main points. Of particular

note is paragraph 1, which states that the state sovereignty of the Uzbek SSR is the supremacy of the democratic state of the Uzbek SSR in all constituent parts of its territory and all foreign relations; paragraph 11 of this document states that the State "guarantees equal political rights to representatives of all nations and nationalities living in the Uzbek SSR, economic, ethnic, cultural rights and the development of the native language". A national referendum was held on March 17, 1991. In addition to the issues approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the following question was included in the main bulletin: "Do you agree that Uzbekistan will join the renewed Union (Federation)?" 93.9% of the voters voted for him. This indicates that the majority of voters still believed that the renewed Union would allow the

sovereignty of all republics to develop. However, the August coup at the top of the CPSU in 1991 dispelled these illusions. It was organized in the form of the State Emergency Committee (GKCHP).

During the August 1991 coup attempt, President I.A. Karimov took a firm position that excluded support for the State Emergency Committee and the introduction of a state of emergency in Uzbekistan. In particular, after interrupting his first official visit to India, Karimov returned to Tashkent, where he was also met by several generals sent by the State Emergency Committee. On the same day, I. Karimov appealed to the population of the republic to "behave reasonably in this difficult situation, maintain calm and order, be patient and patient... It is necessary not to deviate from the chosen path, not listen to those who violate peace, pursue selfish goals." On August 21, 1991, a Presidential decree was issued, according to which the directives of the State Emergency Committee were declared unconstitutional. The State Emergency Committee showed the inability of the USSR leadership to influence the situation in the country and further aggravated the contradictions between the national republics and the center. On August 25, 1991, the President issued a decree according to which the Republican State Security Committee and the Ministry of Internal Affairs were subordinated to Uzbekistan. The internal troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs stationed on the territory of the republic also became directly subordinate to the President; party organizations, the republican KGB, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, prosecutor's offices, judicial bodies, and military units of the Turkestan Military District were abolished.

On August 28, 1991, a joint plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Party Control Committee was held, at which it was announced that the break with the Central Committee of the CPSU and the recall of representatives of Uzbekistan from its bodies. On August 31, 1991, the VI session of the Supreme Council of the Republic was held, at which the Constitutional Law "On the foundations of State independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. It clearly stated: "The Republic of Uzbekistan has the fullness of state power, independently determines its national and state structure, the system of authorities and management."

August 31, 1991. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the foundations of a Sovereign State - the Republic of Uzbekistan" defined the legal foundations of a sovereign republic. September 1,

1991, was declared the Independence Day of Uzbekistan and a national holiday.

On November 18, 1991, at the VIII session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it was decided to hold a referendum. About 10 million people, or 94.1% of the total number of voters, took part in the referendum. The results of the referendum showed that the absolute majority of the population supported the declaration of independence of Uzbekistan. The referendum on the entire territory of the republic was held in strict accordance with legal norms, which was confirmed by observers who arrived from the USA, Turkey, Malaysia, and other countries of the world. The declaration of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved not only by the population but also by the entire world community.

Thus, in the early 1990s, the Republic of Uzbekistan, thanks to the efforts of the political leadership, peacefully gained its state independence. The inalienable right of the Uzbek people to free self-determination was realized. Gaining independence made it possible to preserve interethnic peace and tranquility in the republic.

2. Declaration of independence and the first steps of sovereign Uzbekistan

From that moment, the national statehood of Uzbekistan began a new stage of its development in the conditions of independence. Resolution of the Supreme Council No. 335-XII of August 31, 1991, on the declaration of independence of Uzbekistan, was adopted. Thus, a sovereign state appeared on the world map – the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR became the Parliament of an independent country – the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the session, the Constitutional Law "On the foundations of State independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted at the legislative level. It clearly defined: "The Republic of Uzbekistan has the fullness of state power, independently determines its national and state structure, the system of authorities and management." The Law also emphasized 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 that belongs to him both directly and through the system of representative bodies." At the same time, it was noted that the material basis of the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan is its property. The land, its subsoil, and other natural resources, economic, scientific, technical, and intellectual

values are also national property. It should be noted here the important role of President Islam Karimov as a leader who can take responsibility for carrying out legislative measures for Uzbekistan's political independence and the creation of a new state system.

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 also imposed a huge responsibility. The future of the young Uzbek state directly depended on whether it was able to realize these opportunities, and successfully solve the most difficult tasks of updating the state and society. The referendum and presidential elections, held for the first time based on a multiparty system, became an important step forward in the development of democratic processes in society and the country's entry into the world arena.

National symbols of Uzbekistan

The most important attribute of each state is its symbolism. When developing the symbols of independent Uzbekistan, expert groups were formed to create the coat of arms and flag, with the participation of prominent statesmen of the country, and representatives of science and culture. Only more than 200 projects of the national flag were proposed. The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved on November 18, 1991, at the extraordinary VIII sessions 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 were written by Abdulla Aripov, and the music was written 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

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Dismantling of the old and the logic of forming a new system

In the first years of independence, a huge amount of work was carried out in Uzbekistan to dismantle the previous management system and lay the foundation of national statehood. In particular, many structures and management bodies that were structures of the command and administrative system and stood as an obstacle to the formation of new democratic statehood and the formation of a market economy were eliminated. In place of the previous system of authorities, another one was created, based on the principle of separation of powers. Political and legal reforms and renewal of the branches of government continued in the following years. The liberalization of the socio-political and economic life of the republic was carried out evolutionarily and progressively. 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 well-chosen strategy for building statehood is a very crucial moment that ensures the fate of the nation in the long term. Leonid Levitin wrote in his book "Uzbekistan at a Historical Turn" 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 certain sense for the entire post-Soviet space. Why? Firstly, because Uzbekistan has found itself at the center of regional politics, and secondly, a relatively successful example of the construction of national statehood.

The adopted Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has consolidated the basic democratic values at the legislative level and outlined a progressive development strategy. The Constitution established a new State mechanism based on the system of dividing power into three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial.

The basis for building an open democratic state with a socially oriented market economy was based on five principles, according to which the development of the country should unfold along an evolutionary path of development (and not according to a revolutionary model, which, as the history of mankind testifies, has always brought only violence, blood, deprivation to the people). 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. It was this version of the transition to a market economy that ensured the progressive and sustainable development of a young sovereign state.

In the first years of the country's independent development, it was necessary to stop the galloping recession of the economy, and interethnic conflicts and ensure security. During this period, not only the correctly chosen strategy of the state but also its consistent implementation gained great importance.

First of all, the legal framework began to be created, and the country's Constitution laid the democratic foundations for the formation of a renewed national statehood. The adopted laws regulating the competence of the new state bodies, provided the legal foundation of market relations, created legislative guarantees of 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 in national legislation.

For the implementation of the adopted laws and their implementation, the creation of an effective system and structures of executive power was important. The state bodies of the former system – State plan - were abolished, and numerous branch ministries were liquidated. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was reorganized, and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Customs and Tax Committees, and other specialized departments and institutions were formed. Along with the judicial system, the systems of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Prosecutor's Office, other law enforcement agencies, and law enforcement agencies that ensure legality and law and order in society have been reformed.

Local authorities were also transformed: the institute of khakis was established in the regions, districts, and cities of the country. Important attention was paid to the development and strengthening of

the system of local self-government bodies – the Mahalla Institute. The mahalla has been with people throughout history – in days of joy it provided support, in days of sorrow and sorrow it extended a helping hand to the needy, and the infirm, cleaning procedures mobilized common forces for the construction of houses, canals, and landscaping streets. Often the wise word of the old people stopped the strife and restored peace and tranquility in the family or between neighbors. In the mahalla, the succession of experience, knowledge, and skill was carried out. The entire social, cultural, and economic life of the people took place in the mahallas. This explains the fact that the mahalla as a public value has been preserved for many generations during periods of instability, under various political regimes and state structures.

At the same time, democratic institutions were being formed that protect human rights and interests and guarantee the implementation of the norms of the Constitution and international standards in the field of human rights. Such institutions were the Institute of the Presidency, the Oliy Majlis, Ombudsman under the Oliy Majlis, the Constitutional Court, the National Center for Human Rights, and several others. The protection of the rights and interests of the individual, and the family, the improvement of legal culture, and legal awareness of the population were identified as the goal and as the most important condition for building a truly democratic rule of law state and civil society.

During the years of independence, changes were made to the administrative-territorial division, namely: the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 12 pilots (Andijan, Bukhara, Jizzakh, Navoi, Namangan, Samarkand, Syrdarya, Surkhandarya, Tashkent, Khorezm, Fergana, and Kashkadarya) and the city of Tashkent.

For the young state, of course, it was vital to protect the sovereignty of the country. Therefore, in a short time, a system of national security agencies was formed that provided reliable protection of sovereignty, constitutional order, territorial integrity, and public order and was ready to counteract the growing threat of international terrorism, extremism, and drug aggression. Legislative acts "On the military doctrine of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On the concept of national Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and some other acts were adopted, which created a solid legal basis for the functioning of an integrated security system that contributes to the preservation of peace, tranquility, and stability in the country.

An integral symbol of independence and an important institution of independent statehood is the presence of a national army. In Soviet times, as you know, Uzbekistan, like other Union republics, did not have its 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 first steps of sovereign development, Uzbekistan began to pay priority attention to the creation of a national army. In September 1991, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. was issued. Karimov "On the formation of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan", which was transferred to the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan by the following Decree of July 1992. January 14 is celebrated in Uzbekistan as Defenders of the Motherland Day.

In a short time, the national army switched to a new organizational structure: military districts and border regions were formed, the entire management system of armed forces, the composition and deployment of formations and units were revised, and comprehensive measures were implemented to strengthen the material and technical base, equipping troops with modern types of weapons and equipment. As a result, a mobile and efficient army was created, the term of conscription was reduced to one year, and the qualitative composition, the order of recruitment, and the combat equipment of troops were changed. An effective system of training sergeants and officers has been created, based on the use of information and computer technologies, and achievements of modern science and technology.

In subsequent years, based on 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, a long-term army reform program was adopted in Uzbekistan, containing new principles for the construction and organization of the armed forces, the development of the international military partnership.

According to the well-known political scientist Karl Deutsch, among the many goals that individuals and governments pursue, the broadest, most common, and most common is security. The key issues for Uzbekistan and other newly independent states have been and remain the stability and dynamism of political systems, the emergence, and aggravation of regional and ethnic conflicts, the threat of international terrorism, drug trafficking, economic, social, and

environmental (for example, the Aral Sea) problems that pose a threat of destabilization not only for the countries of Central Asia but also for the world civilization as a whole.

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. Gaining independence made it possible to strengthen peace and tranquility in the republic. Gradually, the country's withdrawal from the protracted socio-economic crisis began. Uzbekistan entered the international arena and gradually began to receive recognition. The revival of national and spiritual values, culture, history, and religion has begun. The democratic secular path of development chosen by Uzbekistan guaranteed all nations and peoples living on its territory equal rights and opportunities for self-realization, and development of their language, culture, and traditions.

3. Fundamentals of Public Administration

Uzbekistan was the first of the republics of the Soviet Union to switch to the presidential form in 1990. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the head of State, its highest official, ensuring coordinated interaction of all state authorities. The President is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, acts as a guarantor of civil rights and freedoms, the Constitution and laws, take the necessary measures to protect the sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity of the country represent Uzbekistan within the country and in international relations. The President is elected by the people of Uzbekistan by universal and secret ballot for a term of 5 years.

Following the first section of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, the basic principles of the state system of Uzbekistan are:

- State sovereignty proclaiming Uzbekistan as a sovereign democratic republic with an inviolable and indivisible territory. The state expresses the will of the people, and independently determines the direction of its domestic and foreign policy (chapter I of the Constitution of Uzbekistan).

- Democracy — the only source of state power is the people of Uzbekistan, formed by its citizens, regardless of their nationality, who participate in the governance of the state directly or through their representatives. Key state and public issues are decided through a

popular vote — a referendum. Only the elected Oliy Majlis and the President can speak on behalf of the people of Uzbekistan (chapter II of the Constitution of Uzbekistan).

- Unconditional supremacy of laws and the Constitution — all citizens and state bodies should act only within the framework of existing laws (Chapter III of the Constitution of Uzbekistan).

- Independent foreign policy, according to which Uzbekistan is a full-fledged subject of international relations. In its foreign policy, Uzbekistan is guided by the generally recognized principles and norms of international law, as well as based on the highest interests of the State and the people (chapter IV of the Constitution of Uzbekistan).

According to article 11 of the Basic Law, the system of State power of Uzbekistan is divided into three independent branches: legislative, executive, and judicial.

Local State power is exercised through the Kengashes (Councils) of people's deputies headed by Khokims (head of the cities), as well as citizens' self-government bodies.

President of Uzbekistan

The core of the new system of public administration and the political system of Uzbekistan has become the presidential form of government. Following the legislation, a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan at least 35 years old, fluent in the state language and permanently residing in the territory of Uzbekistan for at least 10 years immediately before the elections can be elected President. Constitutional powers of the President: he acts as a guarantor of the observance of the Constitution and human rights, represents Uzbekistan in international relations, concludes and ensures compliance with signed international agreements and treaties, signs laws, is the Supreme Commander, etc. According to the new constitutional norms adopted in 2011, the President is elected by popular vote for 5 years. After the expiration of the term of the presidency, the President becomes a member of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for life.

The first national presidential elections were held in December 1991. In March 1995, by the decision of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the powers of President I.A. Karimov were extended until 2000. In 2000, alternative elections were held, following which, following the adopted amendments to the Constitution, I.A. Karimov was elected President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 7

years. Presidential elections of the Republic of Uzbekistan were also held on December 23, 2007. After counting the votes, the Central Election Commission of Uzbekistan issued a resolution, where in was noted that according to the results of the presidential elections of the Republic of Uzbekistan: 13,008,357 voters (88.1%) voted for Islam Karimov (ULDP). More than 23 thousand observers from political parties and initiative groups of voters watched the election. 264 foreign observers, representatives of reputable international organizations: CIS, OSCE, SCO, EurAsEC, and OIC took part in the monitoring of the presidential elections.

On March 29, 2015, the next presidential election was held, in which more than 18 million citizens participated, i.e. 91.08% of the total number of voters. According to the election results, 17 million 122 thousand 597 voters, or 90.39% of the total number of voters who took part in the voting, voted for I.A. Karimov, who represented the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Business People – the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan.

The monitoring of the electoral process was attended by 299 observers from 43 States of America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as from five international organizations – the Bureau for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the World Association of Electoral Organizations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, as well as more than 35 thousand observers from political parties.

In the first stage of independent development, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was both the head of State and the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers. However, the formation of a bicameral parliament, the strengthening of the role and independence of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in addressing issues of state, and socio-economic structure, and deepening the reforms carried out in the country led to the adoption in 2003 of a new version of the Law "On the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan". It clarified the issue of responsibility of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its members.

The speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov at a joint meeting of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 12,

2010, with the "Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and the formation of civil society in the country" marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of the country's public administration system. After that, in 2011, new amendments were made to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at further democratization of state power and management, including modernization of the executive branch. The updated version of article 93 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan excluded from the powers of the President the right to form and manage the executive power apparatus, as well as the right to appoint and dismiss Deputy Prosecutor General. Article 98 of the Basic Law defines the above-mentioned new constitutional procedure for the nomination and approval of the candidacy of the Prime Minister. Now the candidacy of the Prime Minister is put forward by the political party that has won the largest number of seats in the Legislative Chamber, or by several political parties that have received the largest number of seats.

The adoption of the above-mentioned amendments to the Constitution of Uzbekistan has become a new stage in the reform and democratization of the country, associated with the expansion of the powers of the parliament and political parties. Following the amendments, the President now appoints and dismisses the khakis of the regions and the city of Tashkent on the proposal of the Prime Minister. In addition, the powers of the head of state included the appointment and dismissal of the Chairman of the Accounts Chamber. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the head of State and ensures the coordinated functioning and interaction of all State authorities.



Consequently, the amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the legislation of the country have become an important factor in the further democratization of the activities of the legislative and executive authorities, increasing the activity of civil society institutions, which is the most important component of a democratic society.


The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Abduganievich Karimov passed away on September 2, 2016. By a joint decision of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, Prime

Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev became acting President of the Republic. In his speech on September 9, 2016, At a 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 difficult and difficult struggle for our country to gain true independence under the leadership of Islam Abduganievich Karimov On December 4, 2016, early presidential elections of the Republic of Uzbekistan were held. According to the CEC, out of 20 million 461 thousand 805 voters included in the voter list, 17 million 951 thousand 667 people voted, which is 87.73% of the total number of voters.

According to the results, the victory in the presidential elections of the Republic of Uzbekistan held on December 4, 2016, was won by Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev.

The mass media played a huge role in ensuring the openness and transparency of the elections. The presidential election was covered by 615 national and 272 foreign media, including 315 foreign and national online publications. The Republican Press Center for the coverage of the presidential elections of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the press centers of the district election commissions, with the participation of over 1,400 domestic and foreign journalists, held 180 press conferences, briefings, and online briefings on important stages of the election campaign. More than 22,700 articles and information materials, such as TV and radio broadcasts concerning the preparation and conduct of the presidential elections of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been published in foreign and national media.

Questions for self-control

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1. What is the inconsistency of the Soviet political system?
 2. Reveal the essence of the perestroika policy and why it was initially doomed to failure?
 3. Describe the socio-economic situation in the USSR in the second half of the 1980s and name the causes of the crisis of the Soviet economic system?
 4. What are the reasons for the deterioration of the macroeconomic indicators of the USSR economy during its collapse?

5. On what principles were the relations between the Center and the Union republics based and what impact did they have on the socio-political life of Uzbekistan?
6. What was the essence of the socio-political crisis in the USSR and the deterioration of the moral situation in Uzbekistan in the early 1980s?
7. What are the reasons for the imposition of the cotton monopoly in the agriculture of Uzbekistan and reveal its socio-economic, political, and environmental consequences?
8. Why did the "cotton business" arise and what impact did it have on the public of Uzbekistan?
9. The reasons for the deterioration of the economic situation in Uzbekistan and the manifestation of signs of a socio-political crisis in the republic in the early 1980s.

Topics and tasks for independent work



1. Socio-economic situation of Uzbekistan in the late 80s of the 20th century.
2. The emergence of the "cotton business" ("Uzbek business") and its consequences.
3. The causes and consequences of the Fergana events.
4. The economic situation of Uzbekistan in 1985-1991. Deepening stagnation in the economy.
5. Aggravation of the crisis in the socio-political, economic, and spiritual life of the former USSR in the mid-80s of the 20th century.
6. The Commission was established on June 23, 1989, to investigate the Fergana tragedy in Uzbekistan and its conclusions.
7. Uzbekistan's path to gaining state independence.
8. Tension between the new government of Uzbekistan and the Center.
9. Special resolution of the new Government of Uzbekistan dated August 15, 1989, and its essence.
10. Adoption of the Law "On the State language of the Uzbek SSR" and its historical significance.
11. Strengthening of national consciousness in Uzbekistan and its impact on the development of events in Uzbekistan.
12. The introduction of presidential power in Uzbekistan and its historical significance.
13. Election of I. A. Karimov as President of the Uzbek SSR.
14. Adoption of the Declaration of Independence and its historical significance.

15. Aggravation of the political situation in the former USSR and its impact on socio-political processes in Uzbekistan.
16. Adoption by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan of a special decision "On state symbols of Uzbekistan" and its meaning.
17. The decline of the Soviet Empire.
18. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 25, 1991, and its significance.
19. The formal dissolution of the former Soviet Union and the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States.
20. Adoption of state symbols in Uzbekistan.
21. The Declaration of Independence of Uzbekistan and its historical significance.
22. The Law "On the foundations of State independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and its significance.
23. Islam Karimov is the first president of independent Uzbekistan.
24. The national referendum held on January 27, 2002, and its results.



Task: choose one of the suggested topics and make a glossary consisting of 15 words. After compiling the Glossary, makeup 5 sentences from these words that reveal the topic you have chosen.

literature

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4-Topic: UZBEKISTAN: ITS PATH OF RENEWAL AND PROGRESS

Plan

- 1. Uzbekistan's choice of an independent path of development.**
- 2. Strategy of socio-economic development of Uzbekistan: ways of renewal and progress. "Uzbek model" development of Uzbekistan and its features.**
- 3. Creation of the legal basis of independence. Adoption of the Constitution of independent Uzbekistan. The national currency of Uzbekistan.**
- 4. The system of national state democratic governance**

1. Uzbekistan's choice of an independent path of development.

1. With the independence of Uzbekistan, a historic turn in the life of the people of our country took place. Since that moment, Uzbekistan has been living in the process of transformation of society, the questions have become acute: what path of development will Uzbekistan take, what kind of society, what kind of state will it build, and what will it look like?

Islam Karimov argued from the first years of independence that the old system would not give way so easily, and its harmful ideology would not let the human mind out of its clutches so quickly and easily. The most important thing is that to build the foundation of new social relations, it takes some time to educate people who think in a new way, ensuring the process of updating society.

World practice shows that there cannot be the same path of development, one stereotype suitable for all countries in the world.

Each country that has achieved independence is looking for a unique way of development, and developing its standard for creating a new society. And Uzbekistan also faced the task of developing its path of development based on scientific, theoretical, and practical aspects. Based on world experience, the national way of life of the population, and the peculiarities of our country, the leadership of Uzbekistan has developed its approaches to reforming society. The specifics of the transformation process were determined by several factors: the crisis economic situation that developed in the late 80s; the presence of a planned economy; minimal experience of active political participation of the population; the expectation of social equality, labor rights; a diverse ethnic structure with specific traditions and culture; high population growth. The country's leadership has determined its path of development aimed at establishing socio-political stability, ensuring civil peace and harmony, developing national consciousness, strengthening the rule of law and the rule of law, ensuring freedoms and human rights, freedom of pre-entrepreneurship, and stimulating and developing market relations.

The policy of Uzbekistan as a state with a great future is aimed at building a free society and ensuring the well-being of citizens. The Head of State outlined in his work the tasks of reforming and radically updating the political and state structure, guaranteeing a person a free choice of political, economic, and social lifestyle.

In the political sphere, this means:

- the establishment of truly democratic principles that correspond to the interests of the people, the realization of opportunities for them to exercise state power both directly and through their representatives;
- building national statehood based on the separation of powers of the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities, radical renewal of the political system of society, the structure of state bodies, a clear separation of powers of the republican and local authorities, the creation of fair legislation;
- formation of a legal state that guarantees the legal equality of all citizens before the law and its advantages, protection of the interests of society, and the safety of the population;
- implementation of the humane principle according to which every person born in Uzbekistan, living and working on this land, regardless of his nationality and beliefs, deserves to be an equal citizen of the republic;

- protection of the interests and rights of national minorities, guaranteed preservation, and development of their culture, language, national customs, and traditions;
- rejection of the monopoly of one ideology, one worldview, recognition of the diversity of political institutions, ideologies, and opinions;
- formation of a multiparty system in practice as a necessary component of genuine democracy.

In the economic sphere:

- the creation of a strong, stable, and rapidly developing economy that will ensure the growth of national wealth and decent living conditions and activities of people;
- gradual formation of a socially oriented market economy, development of initiative and entrepreneurship;
- ensuring state protection of the rights of owners and the assertion of equality of all forms of ownership;
- decentralization and demonopolization of the economy, expansion of the independence of enterprises and organizations, rejection of state interference in economic activities;
- exercise of the rights to work, rest, and constitutional protection from unemployment;
- control over the use of natural resources, observance of ecological balance.

In the social and spiritual sphere:

- a commitment to universal values, humanistic ideas, the establishment of norms of international law concerning human life, personal integrity, freedom, dignity, choice of place of residence, etc.;
- the revival of spirituality and morality, education of citizens' sense of patriotism; restoration and protection of historical and architectural monuments;
- development of the Uzbek language, the full realization of its state status;
- affirmation of the principles of freedom of thought, conscience, and religion;
- implementation of the principles of social justice, ensuring the rights guaranteed by the state to social protection of the most vulnerable segments of the population - the elderly, the disabled, orphans, large families, and students;
- provision of high-quality medical care;

- development and implementation of the concept of a new democratic education, ensuring equal rights for everyone to receive general education, to freely choose a profession, and to undergo special training;

- the development of all kinds of creativity, the creation of the necessary conditions for the manifestation of people's abilities and talents, and the protection of spiritual wealth.

The key to building such a state is to ensure the tranquility of citizens and interethnic harmony, the establishment of law and order.

2. Strategy of socio-economic development of Uzbekistan: ways of renewal and progress. "Uzbek model" development of Uzbekistan and its features.



The originality of Uzbekistan's path of development was filled with new content in the subsequent works, reports, and speeches of I.A. Karimov. In his work entitled "Uzbekistan – it's model of transition to market relations", published in 1993, he substantiated five principles

that became the basis of the "Uzbek model" of development.

1. Deideologization of the economy, the priority of the economy over politics, and development of the economy according to internal laws.

2. The state is the main reformer and initiator of economic transformations.

3. The rule of law, equality of all before the law, and law-abiding.

4. The implementation of a strong social policy at all stages of the transition to a market economy, the priority of social protection of the needy segments of the population.

5. Gradual and steady transition to a market economy, implementation of reforms without "revolutionary" leaps.

Thus, the peculiar path of development of Uzbekistan was clearly defined both theoretically and practically. The "Uzbek model" of development, without repeating any existing model, is completely new in its essence and content. This path was perceived both among our people and in the international arena as the "Uzbek model".

The chosen path was not an easy matter, it required perseverance from our people in carrying out a huge creative work. It was clear to everyone, from government officials to the simplest citizens, that it was impossible to build a new society in one fell swoop. Avoiding haste, it was necessary to consistently carry out large-scale political, economic, spiritual, and cultural reforms.

A clear development of Uzbekistan's development path from the theoretical, scientific, and practical side is our greatest achievement. The correctness of the chosen path was recognized by our people, influential statesmen of the world, politicians, and economic scientists.

An important milestone in the history of independent Uzbekistan was the election at a crucial moment of its own, the surest path of development for our country, known throughout the world as the Uzbek model.

It entailed subsequent processes of large-scale work on the way to achieving political and economic independence, a new stage in the history of national statehood.

This model of building a democratic state and civil society is based on five principles of transition to a market economy. Among them are the priority of the economy over politics, the assignment of the role of the main reformer to the state, the rule of law, a strong social policy, and the gradual and evolutionary nature of the reforms carried out.

To be convinced of the effectiveness of this approach, it is necessary to trace the achievements of our country over the years of sovereign development.

Thus, thanks to the gradual implementation of reforms, Uzbekistan was the first among the CIS countries to overcome the recession of the 90s and already in 1996 achieved positive economic growth rates, which have sharply accelerated in recent years not due to the favorable conjuncture of world prices for raw materials, but on a healthy basis of economic diversification, structural transformation, and active investment policy.

The country has achieved dramatic changes in the dynamics and structure of the economy, the development of production and export potential, the social sphere, and the level and quality of life of the population. Suffice it to say that over the period from 1990 to 2014, the republic's GDP at purchasing power parity increased 6.3 times – from 27.1 to 171.416 billion US dollars, and the growth rate for 11 years has remained at about 8%. The national economy has changed not only in

quantity but also in quality. The share of industrial and service industries in the GDP structure is consistently increasing. If in 1990 it was 17.6% and 33.8%, respectively, then in 2015 it reached 33.5% and 54.5%. In turn, by optimizing the structure of acreage and increasing yields, the use of modern efficient technologies in agriculture, the share of the agricultural sector has been gradually reduced from 33.4% in 1991 to 16.6% in 2015. At the same time, great progress has been made in ensuring the country's food security. Today, the agriculture of the republic provides not only domestic demand for food products but also a significant expansion of export potential.

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan took a firm and unchanging course to create a strong democratic rule of law state with a market economy and a developed civil society.

Based on the existing conditions, a course of transformations of all aspects of life in the newly independent state of Uzbekistan was developed. Its main feature was the development of its strategy for the transition to a market economy, the rejection of "shock therapy" and a firm course for the cardinal, but gradual transformations.

The Uzbek model of transition to the market is not a copy of someone else's experience but comes from the mentality of the people, and centuries-old traditions that existed at the time of the beginning of the transformation of specific conditions. At the same time, positive foreign experience is used in various fields but adapted precisely to the conditions of Uzbekistan that exist at any given moment of transformation.

The reform strategy is based on five principles formulated by the President of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov in the work "Uzbekistan – it's model of transition to market relations", published in 1993.

Priority of economy over politics

The first principle is the priority of economics over politics, the ideologization of internal and external economic relations. "The economy should develop only according to its inherent internal laws without ideological pressure." (I. A. Karimov). This principle provides for the ideologization of internal and external economic relations. The priority of the national and state interests of the country is taken as the main criterion for solving any problems.

Thanks to this principle, goals, and means were put in their places, which often changed places during the collapse of the post-Soviet

space. Ultimately, neither the market nor democracy can be the goal of the existence of either a hotel personality or society as a whole. These are only means and they apply to the extent and in the form that is adequate to the existing circumstances and the level of industrial relations. Now, this principle seems indisputable, but against the background of the ideologization of economic relations in other CIS countries in those years, it was highly appreciated by the most prominent foreign economists.

The state is the main reformer

The second principle is that the state in the transition period acts as the main reformer and consistent initiator of the transformations carried out in the republic. "During the formation of market relations, the state is obliged to be an active participant in the reform process, to become its initiator and a firm, consistent guide." (I. A. Karimov).

This principle is based on the fact that it is the state that inherently expresses and protects the interests of all its citizens, its main task is to conduct a policy aimed at achieving a balance of forces and interests in society. Only a purposeful state policy can create conditions for the realization of their capabilities and entrepreneurship by some and at the same time provide adequate social support to others. In addition, the State is the guarantor of socio-political stability and interethnic harmony, and only it can protect the interests of the population, especially the most vulnerable poor strata.

Violation of this principle, underestimation, and disregard of the leading role of the state in the ongoing transformations lead to a crisis of power, to a loss of manageability of the economy, which ultimately leads to political destabilization, which in recent years has accumulated many examples in the post-Soviet space.

Rule of law

The third principle is the rule of law, the rule of law in all spheres of public life. "The rule of law is the basic principle of the rule of law, the basis of political stability and social justice in society. The implementation of this principle is ensured by law-abiding and raising the level of legal culture, which is determined not by the number of laws adopted, but by the implementation of these laws at all levels." (I. A. Karimov).

This principle put at the forefront the creation of a new legislative and institutional framework of the rule of law, in which equality of all

forms of ownership, human rights, and democratic forms of governance of society is ensured.

Based on this principle, Uzbekistan has developed its approaches to creating legal foundations for regulating the economy, and formed a fairly coherent and holistic system of state and legal regulation of reform processes in all areas of economic management, covering all branches of government - legislative, executive, and judicial.

The adopted Constitution and laws are what the society has agreed on. Violation of legal norms is always a unilateral rupture of social agreements reached, that is, a direct challenge to the existing order. Changing the legislation by legal means ensures public recognition of these changes and creates prerequisites for their real implementation. This is the basis for the progressive development of public relations while ensuring guarantees, rights, and interests of all segments of society. Only full compliance with the current laws and the Constitution ensures the success and durability of the ongoing transformations while maintaining stability in society.

The newly adopted laws must meet the needs of economic development in market conditions on the one hand and national traditions, customs, and standards of living on the other. Compliance with this principle in Uzbekistan made it possible to avoid in the course of reforms many destructive processes characteristic of other transition countries at the first stages of reform.

Strong social protection

The fourth principle is a strong social policy that provides social protection and support for vulnerable segments of the population during the transition period. "Only by implementing an effective social policy in combination with measures to stabilize the economy, structural transformations, and the gradual introduction of market relations, it is possible to build a socially oriented market economy." (I. A. Karimov).

This principle provides for a social orientation of economic reforms with special attention to the social protection of the most vulnerable segments of the population, and at the first stages was of the most important importance due to the demographic structure of the population with a high proportion of young people and large families, the rejection of excessive property differentiation by national social psychology, as well as the declining standard of living in those years.

Compliance with this principle was a guarantee of maintaining social stability during the implementation of reforms. The special significance of this principle was also due to the fact that collective support for the weak and disadvantaged is one of the most remarkable historical traditions of the Uzbek people, and its reflection in the center of state policy is evidence that the state power expresses people's aspirations, people's historical mentality.

Therefore, an active social policy has become a cross-cutting priority and the most important principle at all stages of market transformation. Effective forms of social support for the most vulnerable segments of the population were found, including regular increases in the minimum income level due to price liberalization and rising inflation, taking measures to replenish and protect the domestic consumer market, and providing targeted social support.

Consistency and phasing

The fifth principle is a gradual evolutionary transition to market relations and the rejection of shock therapy. "The transition from centralized planning and administrative-command management style to a market economy is not a modernization or improvement of the existing management mechanism, but the creation of a fundamentally new one. This is a transition from one qualitative state to another. This is a completely new philosophy of life for people. Because of this, it cannot be carried out in the form of a one-time act, but assumes a sufficiently long period, including a number of successive stages." (I. A. Karimov). This principle provides for gradual and phased implementation of reforms with an urgent resolution of issues as they become relevant.

The principle of gradual evolutionary transition to the market proceeds from the fact that it is impossible to instantly change not only the psychology, and consciousness of people, but also social, and industrial relations. Everything takes time. And most of all, it takes time to improve the quality of human production potential.

All abrupt changes in history rest, as a rule, on the need to adapt to the changing conditions of the human factor, which, for purely demographic reasons, rests on a generational change. Therefore, it is no coincidence that the period of generational change - 20 years - is the period of time during which the processes of cardinal transformations in society take place.

In this regard, a transitional period is necessary, during which purposefully and consistently there is a change in the forms and methods of state regulation of the economy as the necessary institutional formations, market infrastructure, and motivational attitudes are created and developed.

Violation of this principle - forced the development of events - leads, as a rule, to the fact that old structures and relationships are destroyed faster than new ones are formed and begin to operate. As a result, failures occur in the work of individual functional systems of society and the economy, which repeatedly reinforces all negative trends and contradictions, which, due to the lack of adequate mechanisms, begin to be resolved not by consent, but by escalating confrontation, sliding towards another revolution.

These principles formed the basis of the national Uzbek model of reforms, the strategy of which was based on the common sense of folk wisdom.: "If you don't build a new house, don't destroy the old one."

3. Creation of the legal basis of independence. Adoption of the Constitution of independent Uzbekistan. The national currency of Uzbekistan.



Each state recognized as sovereign has its own Constitution, and its own state symbols - coat of arms, flag, and anthem. From the very first days of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan began to create its own state symbols. The Supreme Council adopted a resolution on the preparation and

submission to the session of the Supreme Council of draft laws on the National Flag, the State Emblem, and the National Anthem.

The committees of the Supreme Council together with the Constitutional Commission have prepared variants of state symbols that correspond to the history of the Uzbek people, spiritual values, and the essence and content of the policy of the independent state.

As world practice shows, the main condition for the formation and development of an independent democratic rule of law state is the existence of a Constitution. After gaining independence, it became necessary to create a Constitution for the republic.

Such urgent tasks as the construction of a national rule of law, a democratic society, and the formation of market relations, provided for the development of the Constitution of independent Uzbekistan. The interests of new political parties, social movements, and associations ensuring socio-political stability in society, and interethnic cooperation required the adoption of a new Constitution. This was also due to the transformation of the Republic of Uzbekistan into an international legal entity, which became known to the world as an independent state.

The need to develop a new Constitution was announced at the II sessions of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan, which was held on June 20, 1990, and at which the "Declaration of Sovereignty" was adopted. The session adopted a resolution on the establishment of a commission for the preparation of a draft Constitution of 64 people headed by President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov. The commission included deputies of the Supreme Council, representatives of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions, scientists, and specialists.

The Constitutional Commission has been working on the development of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan for almost 2.5 years. She analyzed the experience of constitutional construction in more than 100 countries of the world. The initial 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 Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which consisted of 127 articles, was published in the press for public discussion. The discussion lasted about two months. The draft, with corrections made on the basis of suggestions made during the discussion, was published in the press on November 26, 1992. During the national discussion, more than 6 thousand proposals were made, which were accepted by the commission for consideration. The Constitution has become a product of the political thinking of our people.

The XI session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which was held on December 8, 1992, discussed the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. "It should be emphasized," President I.A. Karimov said in his speech at the session, "that when creating the draft of the new Constitution, we were guided by the documents of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other acts recognized by

international law. At the same time, they also creatively used the constitutional practice of such developed democratic states as Turkey, the United States of America, Japan, Canada, Germany, France, Portugal, Italy, Sweden, Spain, and such Eastern countries as India, Pakistan, Egypt." (I.A. Karimov. Works. Vol. 1, p. 127.)

At the session, the deputies made about 80 changes, additions, and clarifications to the draft. Thus, on December 8, 1992, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted. To commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan, declare December 8 a national holiday — Constitution Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and consider December 8 a day off. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of 6 sections and 128 articles. It fully embodied the principles and ideas enshrined in the "Declaration of Sovereignty", and the Law "On the Foundations of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan", and developed them.

The Constitution, which is the Basic Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is fundamentally different from all the constitutions of the former Union. Firstly, the new Constitution is the Constitution of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan, all articles of which reflect the idea of independence. The previous constitutions were just official documents that did not ensure the independence of Uzbekistan, where the "sovereignty" of the republic was an empty sound, and the rights remained only on paper.

Secondly, the new Constitution was independently developed on the basis of the desire, will, and creativity of our people and took into account the most advanced constitutional practice in the world and the peculiarities of national statehood. And the previous constitutions were copied on the basis of the Union Constitution approved by the central government. And that is why our new Basic Law is considered the first Constitution of independent Uzbekistan.

Thirdly, unlike the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR, the Constitution of independent Uzbekistan was based on the fundamental international legal documents of the UN, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which absorbed the world experience of constitutional development and achievements of democratic countries. The Constitution laid the legal foundation for the transition from one socio-political system to another.

Fourth, the Constitution reflects pragmatism and wisdom, centuries-old political and legal heritage, historical-cultural, and national traditions of our people

The basic law of the country – the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan not only defined the democratic structure of our state but also was a strategic legal document on the basis of which the national statehood of Uzbekistan was revived, formed, and continues to improve.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the legal status of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the legal basis of its relations with Uzbekistan.

Since May 1, the Constitution of Uzbekistan of 1992 has been replaced by a new version of the Basic Law.

The Constitutional Law "On the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan", adopted at the referendum on April 30, entered into force on May 1 — from the date of the announcement of the results of the referendum by the Central Election Commission. According to the law, instead of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, adopted on December 8, 1992, its new version is approved. The Constitution Day remains December 8. If there were 128 articles in the Constitution that was in force before, then there are 155 in the new one. The law states that the norms of the Constitution in the new edition from the moment of its entry into force "act directly and independently of the adoption or availability of relevant laws and other regulatory legal acts."

Undoubtedly, April 30 is the day when our people, having made their choice, voted for the updated Constitution, will be inscribed with a bright, unforgettable page in the history of the country. It was on this day that our people, who have seen a lot in their lifetime, highly appreciate peaceful life, honor and dignity of man, once again confirmed their commitment to the ideals of democracy, freedom, equality, social justice and solidarity.

Article 1 of the updated Constitution firmly enshrines the historically significant provision that Uzbekistan is a sovereign, democratic, legal, social and secular State. These principles, fixed by the will of the people in the Basic Law – these "five foundations" that determined the path of development and the fate of our country – will never be changed.

The Constitution stipulates that Uzbekistan is a social State.

There are more than 2 million 200 thousand families in need of social protection in the country. 55 percent of the population is young people.. In the updated Constitution, the social obligations of the state are increased by 3 times. For these purposes, an additional 30-40 trillion soums should be allocated annually from the State Budget, including for the construction of hundreds of new kindergartens, schools and hospitals.

The Constitution also defines that the Republic of Uzbekistan is a State governed by the rule of law.

In the Constitution, the number of norms on guarantees of human rights has also been increased by 3 times. This means that, first of all, the rule of law in all spheres will be ensured. From now on, all ambiguities in the laws will be interpreted in favor of man.

Most importantly, the criterion for the activity of each member of society, especially officials, should be the approach: "The law is sacred, justice must prevail under any circumstances!"

The amendments to the updated Constitution also provide for a number of political reforms. In this direction, important transformations are being carried out in the activities of the Parliament. In particular, the number of exclusive powers of the Legislative Chamber has been increased from the current 5 to 12, and the Senate from 14 to 18.

The updated Constitution notes that Uzbekistan is a secular state. The country will continue to ensure the freedom of conscience of every citizen, regardless of his nationality, language, religion and social status, and create the necessary conditions for the free activity of confessions.

The Basic Law opens up limitless opportunities for the realization of the hopes and aspirations of the younger generation, first of all, and the formation of a solid foundation for its future.

The national currency is the main feature of an independent state, its foundation. A state that does not have its own currency cannot independently conduct financial, credit, and banking policies.

It took time and some experience to put the national currency into circulation in Uzbekistan. First of all, it was necessary to achieve genuine economic independence. And that is why Uzbekistan in the first years of independence - 1991-1993 - remained in the ruble zone inherited from the former Soviet Union. On November 1, 1993, a sum coupon was put into circulation in Uzbekistan, the rate of which was

equal to the old ruble. On the basis of sum coupons, the government of Uzbekistan accumulated the necessary experience for the introduction of a full-fledged national currency into circulation.

According to the Decree of the President and the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of June 16, 1994 "On the introduction of the national currency of the Uzbek SSR", from July 1, 1994, the national currency was introduced into circulation - sum, equated to 1000 sum coupons.

The national currency was issued in the form of banknotes of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan in denominations of 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 sums.



"The national currency is a national pride, a symbol of state independence, an attribute of a sovereign state. This is the commonwealth and heritage of the republic.

The introduction of the national currency into circulation has become an important event in the life of the country. Uzbekistan's authority in the international arena has increased, and it has begun to independently pursue the monetary and financial policy. This created opportunities for further deepening of economic reforms. Since October 15, 2003, the sum has acquired the status of a partially convertible currency.

4. The system of national state democratic governance

Thanks to independence, a lot of work has been done in Uzbekistan to create a new system of public administration and lay the

foundation of national statehood. In a short time, a number of structures and management bodies that were the core of the former command and administrative system and stood as an obstacle to the formation of new democratic statehood and the formation of a market economy were eliminated. A new system of government was created based on the separation of powers into legislative, executive, and judicial branches. Reforms and renewal continued in the following years. The liberalization of the socio-political and economic life of the republic was carried out evolutionarily and progressively. The strategy of the state was determined, thanks to which Uzbekistan was able to reach a qualitatively significant level and lay the foundation for the sustainable development of the economy, politics, and democracy.

The adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan consolidated the basic democratic values at the legislative level and outlined a progressive development strategy. The Constitution established a new State mechanism based on the system of dividing power into three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. It laid the democratic foundations for the formation of national statehood. The adopted laws provided the legal basis for market relations and protected private property and other human rights and interests.

The creation of an effective system and structures of executive power was of great importance, and the state bodies of the former system were abolished - numerous branch ministries, Gosnab, Gosplan, and Goskomsen. Ministries of Foreign Economic Relations, customs, and tax committees were formed. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was reorganized, and the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Prosecutor's Office, and other law enforcement agencies was reformed.

In the first years of independence, local authorities were transformed, and the institute of khaki of regions, cities, and districts was created. Democratic institutions have also been formed that protect human rights and interests and guarantee compliance with the norms of the Constitution. These were the Institute of the Presidency, the Oliy Majlis, the Constitutional Court, the Commissioner for Human Rights under the Oliy Majlis, and a number of others. In a short time, a system of national security agencies was formed, which provided reliable protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity. Legislative acts "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 acts have been adopted, which have created a solid legal basis for the functioning of an integral system of ensuring the security of the republic. In October 1991, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov "On the formation of the Ministry of Defense" was issued, which in July 1992 was renamed the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan. January 14 was declared Defenders of the Fatherland Day. A mobile army has been created, an effective system for training sergeants and officers. A long-term army reform program was adopted, containing new principles for the construction and organization of the armed forces of Uzbekistan.

Thus, with the independence of Uzbekistan, the inalienable right of the Uzbek people to free self-determination and national development was realized. Thanks to independence, peace, and pacification were ensured in the republic, and the country's exit from the protracted socio-economic crisis began.

The core of the new system of public administration and political system of Uzbekistan was the presidential form of government, introduced back in 1990. The first national presidential elections were held in December 1991. In Uzbekistan, which chose the path of building a democratic state based on the rule of law, it was necessary to ensure the holding of national elections for the head of state - the president. At the session of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan, held on November 18, 1991, the Law "On the election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted.

On November 22, 1991, the Central Election Commission registered as candidates for the post of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, nominated by the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan and the Federation of Trade Unions of the Republic, as well as Salai Madaminov, nominated by the Democratic Party "Erk"...

On December 29, 1991, for the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the national elections for the President of the Republic were held on an alternative basis in accordance with democratic principles, on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage. 9900958 people, or 94.16 % of citizens eligible to vote, took part in the elections. 8514136 voters, or 87,14 % of all those who took part in the elections, voted for the candidacy of I.A. Karimov.



Article 93 of the Constitution defines the powers of the President of Uzbekistan and the range of issues within his competence.

As you know, elections are the most important, key issue of democratic legal norms, an integral attribute of a democratic rule of law state, the main form of the will of the people, and the participation of citizens in the management of state and society affairs.

On December 31, 1991, Islam Karimov, assuming the office of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, took the oath: "Assuming the office of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I solemnly swear to serve the peoples of Uzbekistan, guarantee the rights and freedoms of citizens, strictly follow the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, faithfully fulfill the duties assigned to me." He considered the main criterion of both economic and political reforms to be gradual, and progressive, protecting against political cataclysms and social upheavals. This determined the tactics and strategy of reforms and development of Uzbekistan for the coming decades.

Questions and tasks

1. What are the main political events in Uzbekistan in the early 1990s?
2. What is meant when we say that a historical turn has taken place in the life of our Motherland?
3. Why is Uzbekistan faced with the need to choose a new path of development?
4. Read the work of President Islam Karimov "Uzbekistan: its path of renewal and progress" and briefly outline its contents.
5. What was taken as the basis for developing Uzbekistan's own development path?
6. What do you mean by the phrase "Uzbekistan is a state with a great future"?
7. What tasks were put forward in the political sphere?
8. What tasks were put forward in the economic sphere?
9. What do you know about the tasks in the social and spiritual sphere?
10. Try to write a presentation on the topic "Uzbek model of development".
11. Describe the process of drafting and adopting the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.



12. What are the basic principles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan?
13. What do you mean by state symbols?
14. Describe the national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan and tell us in which cases it is raised.
15. What is the national currency and what is the reason for its introduction into circulation?



Task: choose one of the suggested topics and make a glossary consisting of 15 words. After compiling the Glossary, makeup 5 sentences from these words that reveal the topic you have chosen.

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CHAPTER #2 **REFORMS IN POLITICAL, SOCIO-ECONOMIC, AND SPIRITUAL LIFE DURING THE PERIOD OF BUILDING A DEMOCRATIC STATE AND CIVIL SOCIETY**

1-topic. Formation of the foundations of a democratic, civil society in Uzbekistan. Implementation of political reforms

Plan

- 1. Formation of the foundations of civil society in Uzbekistan**
- 2. Structure of civil society: political parties and non-governmental non-profit organizations**
- 3. Development of social partnership in Uzbekistan**
- 4. Political reforms in Uzbekistan.**

1. Formation of the foundations of civil society in Uzbekistan.

Before starting the question of building a democratic state in Uzbekistan, let's define what "democracy" is and what principles underlie a democratic state.

Democracy means the power of the people. The situation in which the whole people would exercise political power has not yet been realized in any country. This is an ideal to strive for. However, there are a number of countries that have achieved great success in this direction (Germany, France, Sweden, USA, Switzerland, Great Britain) and are an example for other countries.

Signs of a democratic state:

- 1) the population participates in the exercise of state power through direct democracy (for example, citizens make decisions on the most important issues of public life directly at a referendum) and representative (the people exercise power through representative bodies chosen by them);
- 2) decisions are made by the majority taking into account the interests of the minority;

- 3) electability and changeability of central and local government bodies, their accountability to voters, transparency;
- 4) methods of persuasion, agreement, and compromise dominate;
- 5) the law prevails in all spheres of public life;
- 6) the rights and freedoms of man and citizen are proclaimed and effectively ensured;
- 7) political pluralism, including a multiparty system;
- 8) there is a separation of powers;
- 9) there is a developed cultural level of people, willingness to cooperate, compromise, and consent.

A State governed by the rule of law is a State in which favorable conditions are created for the realization of human and civil rights and freedoms.

There are two main principles of the rule of law:

- 1) the possibility of the realization of human and civil rights and freedoms, the creation of a legal incentive regime (social, substantive side);
- 2) consistent binding with the help of the law of state power, the formation of a legal regime of restriction of state structures (formally, the legal side).

The second principle is implemented using the following methods, acting as independent signs of the rule of law.

1. Separation of powers. The division of a single state power into three relatively independent, independent branches — legislative, executive, and judicial — does not allow for possible abuse of it and the emergence of totalitarian state governance, authoritarian, absolute power, not bound by law. According to the concept of separation of powers, each of them has its own functions and is endowed with appropriate competence. There are no contradictions between them. The authorities are independent and independent in the exercise of their powers. They have the ability to mutually restrain and control each other. Neither of the authorities can assume the functions of the other, but they are also unable to act separately.

The authorities should complement each other, and maintain the necessary connection and coherence, forming a single "political organism" functioning for the benefit of the people. The principle of separation of powers becomes viable if there is a system of "checks and balances" that eliminates the possible ground for the usurpation of powers by one authority and ensures the normal functioning of State

bodies. The legislative power has supremacy since it establishes the legal basis of state and public life, the main directions of the domestic and foreign policy of the country, and therefore, ultimately determines the legal organization and forms of activity of the executive and judicial authorities.

The dominant position of legislative bodies in the mechanism of the rule of law determines the supreme legal force of the laws they adopt.

The judiciary is called upon to protect the law, the legal foundations of the state, and public life. Justice in a State governed by the rule of law is carried out only by judicial bodies. The judiciary acts as a deterrent, preventing the violation of legal regulations by both legislative and executive authorities, thereby ensuring a real separation of powers.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, the republic embarked on the path of building a democratic, rule-of-law state, a civil society based on a market economy. Civil society as a form of existence of the people belongs to a number of ancient formations. It is a set of moral, religious, national, socioeconomic, and family relations and institutions through which the interests of individuals and their groups are satisfied. This is a system of ensuring the vital activity of social, cultural, and spiritual spheres, their reproduction and transmission from generation to generation, a system of public institutions and relations independent of the state, which are designed to provide conditions for the self-realization of individuals and collectives, the realization of private interests and needs. Civil society has its own structure and characteristics.

The structure of civil society includes non-state socio-economic relations and institutions (property, labor, entrepreneurship); a set of producers independent of the state (private firms, etc.); public associations and organizations; political parties and movements; the sphere of education and non-state education; the system of non-state media; family; mosques, etc.

The signs of civil society are the most complete provision of human and civil rights and freedoms; self-management, self-financing, self-control, self-assessment; competition of its constituent structures and various groups of people; freely forming public opinion and pluralism; universal awareness and, above all, the real exercise of the human right to information; the principle of coordination on which its

vital activity is based (in contrast to the state apparatus, which is based on the principle of subordination); the complexity of the economy; legitimacy and democratic nature of the government; rule of law; strong social policy of the state, ensuring a decent standard of living for people, etc.

For us, civil society is a social space where the law prevails, which not only does not contradict but also contributes to the self-development of a person, the realization of the interests of the individual, and the maximum functioning of her rights and freedoms. Our country and our people will continue to follow the path of our cherished goal, outlined at the very beginning of independence - the construction of a democratic State and civil society based on the rule of law. Our main goal is the democratization and renewal of society, the reform and modernization of the country.

The most important task on the way to building a democratic rule of law in Uzbekistan, an open civil society with a developed market economy is the creation and development of independent, stable, diverse civil society institutions that enjoy the support of broad segments population and have deep roots in the people. These include non-governmental non-profit organizations, citizens' self-government bodies (mahalla), parties, social movements, trade unions, public associations, and foundations, they form the basis of civil society, they determine its content and are designed to promote the growth of civic engagement, national identity, political culture and high spirituality of members of society, to educate them in self-esteem, independent thinking, the desire to realize their potential, to build their future with their own hands.

The formation of the foundations of civil society in our country can be divided into four main stages in terms of content and significance:

The first stage ((1991 to 2000)- was the stage of priority reforms, transformations of the transition period, and the formation of the foundations of national statehood. This stage of social construction required an active role of the state, the concentration of the main powers in its hands. In the process of forming the foundations of civil society in the country, the organizational and legal framework of civil society was created, and the foundations were laid for the development of civil institutions, including a multiparty system, citizens' self-government bodies, an extensive network of various Non-

governmental non-profit organization designed to become representatives of the interests of various segments of the population of Uzbekistan.

The main task of the **second stage** of reforms (2001-2010) - is a consistent and gradual transition from a strong state, which was objectively necessary for the conditions of the transition period and the formation of national statehood, to a strong civil society. The reform of the legislative power has been carried out - a bicameral parliament has been formed, which consists of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate, and a system of the real multiparty system has been formed. A system of financing the statutory activities of political parties has been formed. The legal status of the party factions, the parliamentary majority, and the parliamentary opposition, its exclusive rights, and guarantees of effective activity were clearly defined. In the second stage of the reforms, the system of non-governmental non-profit organizations was developed.

In the third stage of reforms in 2011-2016, the social, and socio-economic activity of non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil institutions significantly increased, strengthening their role and importance in the implementation of reforms for the democratic renewal and modernization of the country, the implementation of the principle "From a strong state to a strong civil society".

It was at the third stage that a network of Non-governmental non-profit organization was formed and developed, the number of which in the country is constantly increasing and the quality of their work is improving. If in 1991 there were only 95 NGOs operating in the republic, and in 2010 - 5431, then in 2016 this number reached 8417.

In the fourth stage of reforms (2017 to the present), in the process of democratic renewal of the country, more than 200 legislative acts were adopted aimed at strengthening the role and importance of civil institutions and solving urgent socio-economic problems of citizens.

The fundamental improvement of the effectiveness of the ongoing reforms, the creation of conditions for ensuring the comprehensive and accelerated development of the state and society, the implementation of priority directions for the modernization of the country, and the liberalization of all spheres of life is the main task of the Fourth stage of reforms. (from 2017 to the present)

The main goal of civil society in Uzbekistan: protecting the interests, rights, and freedoms of a citizen, every person living in our country, regardless of his nationality, faith, race, beliefs, and views, is to create all the necessary conditions and opportunities for the realization of his abilities and talents.

2. The structure of civil society. Political parties in Uzbekistan and non-governmental non-profit organizations



Political parties occupy a special place among the political institutions of society. They form public opinion and contribute to the growth of political activity and the political culture of the population. Unfortunately, during the rule of the Soviets, the political parties formed in our country at the beginning of the XX century were destroyed, and their leaders and the creation of any other

political parties except the communist one were prohibited. Especially great are the capabilities of political parties, which play a significant role in ensuring the participation of citizens in the public life of society, they serve as an important channel of communication between the government and the people, and are also a powerful tool for influencing public and political life.

The real formation of a multiparty system is a necessary natural attribute of genuine democracy.

Thanks to independence, Uzbekistan has created the necessary conditions for the formation of political parties. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law "On Public Organizations" define the legal status of public organizations of the Republic.

According to article 56 of the Constitution, trade unions, political parties, societies of scientists, women's organizations, organizations of veterans and youth, creative unions, mass movements, and other associations of citizens registered in accordance with the procedure established by law are recognized as public associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Citizens of Uzbekistan have the right to unite in political parties and other public associations, to participate in mass movements. Political parties express the political will of different strata and groups

of the population and participate in the governance of the State through their democratically elected representatives.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Political Parties" (December 25, 1996) establishes the legal basis for the activities of political parties.

During the years of independence, a multiparty system was formed in Uzbekistan, which is an integral feature of a democratic society, and public organizations were radically updated. 5 political parties, 2 social movements, and more than 300 public organizations and foundations were formed and functioned in Uzbekistan.

The People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan was established at the founding congress held on November 1, 1991, in Tashkent. It adopted the program and the charter of the party. PDPU was registered by the Ministry of Justice on November 15, 1991

The People's Democratic Party in its Program put forward the goals: strengthening independence, building a democratic state, a humane, just society, ensuring peace, tranquility, and interethnic harmony among the citizens of Uzbekistan, creating broad opportunities to achieve a decent standard of living, guaranteeing the constitutional rights of citizens.

The PDPU publishes the newspapers "Uzbekistan ovoze" "Voice of Uzbekistan" and the magazine "Mulokot".

The Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Adolat" was established on February 18 and registered by the Ministry of Justice in 1995. The main goal of the party is to build a democratic state based on the rule of law in Uzbekistan, a fair civil society, honest service to the Motherland, contribution to the creation of the necessary



conditions for the prosperity of all nations and nationalities living in our country, and the democratization of society. The print organ of the SDP "Adolat" is the weekly socio-political newspaper "Adolat".

The Democratic Party "National



Revival of Uzbekistan" is one of the democratic parties operating in Uzbekistan. It was organized on June 3, 1995. The party's charter and program were adopted at the congress. The Ministry of Justice registered the NRU on June 9, 1995.

On the way to realizing its highest goal - the idea of national revival - the party defines the main directions of its activities: the spiritual unity of the nation; the Motherland - a single family; a strong democratic state; national values; scientific and technological progress and world integration.

On December 28, 1998, the National Democratic Party "Fidokorlar" was created. The purpose of the party is to unite patriots who are proud of their native land, the heritage, and values of their ancestors, who consider people's grief their grief and do not bow to any threats, dangers, and difficulties, and ready to sacrifice their lives for the people and Homeland, the triumph of social justice. On April 14, 2000, a joint congress of the Fidokorlar Party and the Vatan Tarakkieti party took place, where they merged under the name of the National Democratic Party Fidokorlar.

On June 20, 2000, the unification congress of the national democratic party "Fidokorlar" and the Democratic Party "National Revival of Uzbekistan" took place in Tashkent.



On November 15, 2003, the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan was formed. Its purpose is to protect the interests of entrepreneurs and business people and to revitalize the public country. The printing organ of the party is the weekly newspaper "XXI asr". Being a parliamentary party based

on the results of the elections.

The Ecological Party of Uzbekistan was founded on January 8, 2019. It was created taking into account the activities of the Environmental Movement of Uzbekistan. The main program objectives of the party are: ensuring the implementation of state policy aimed at achieving sustainable development, high quality of life and health of the population,



environmental safety, creation of a clean environment, and conservation of natural resources.

Following the results of the December 2019 elections to the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan, the party won 15 seats in the Legislative Chamber.

In May 1995, at the initiative of the public, the movement of Uzbekistan "People's unity" was organized, the Ministry of Justice registered this movement on July 9, 1995.

The main goal of the movement is to unite all nations and nationalities living in Uzbekistan, guarantee the observance of their rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, strengthen interethnic peace and harmony, socio-political stability in the country.

The "People's unity" movement carried out its activities in close contact with the Republican International Center and more than 100 national and cultural centers, which played a positive role in strengthening the unity of representatives of different nations and nationalities.

Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan and their participation in political, social, and economic processes.

Since independence, the principles of organizing the activities of Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan and other civil society institutions in the country have been fixed at the constitutional level. Large-scale reforms were carried out under the direct leadership of the President of the country, which also affected the activities of various civil society institutions.

As noted above, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in articles 15, 30, and 34 reflects the relevant norms regarding the activities of Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan, in addition, chapter XIII of the Basic Law is entirely devoted to the activities of public associations. In particular, in accordance with article 58 of the Constitution, the State ensures respect for the rights and legitimate interests of public associations and creates equal legal opportunities for them to participate in public life. Interference of State bodies and officials in the activities of public associations, as well as interference of public associations in the activities of state bodies and officials are not allowed.

Also during the period of independence, a regulatory framework was created for the effective functioning of the activities of civil

society institutions. In particular, the laws "On public associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On trade unions, rights and guarantees of their activities", "On non-governmental non-profit organizations", "On political parties", "On freedom of conscience and religious organizations", "On public funds", "On financing of political parties" were adopted", "On guarantees of the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations".

In addition, in order to organize the activities of Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan and their comprehensive support, a number of decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Government decisions were adopted. In total, more than 200 legislative acts aimed at strengthening the role and status of civil society institutions have been adopted, and the number of such legal documents is growing every year. This, in turn, provides civil society institutions with huge opportunities for the development of public relations. The adoption of the Law "On Guarantees of the Activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations" was the impetus for strengthening the place of NGOs in the system of civil society institutions. It is worth noting that the definition of guarantees for the activities of Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan in a certain legislative act has become another step towards building a civil society in Uzbekistan, which in the practice of many foreign countries such acts can be very rarely found. Certain articles of this Law specify guarantees of freedom of Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan activity, access to information, and property rights. In accordance with article 10 of this Law, non-governmental non-profit organizations were exempted from paying the state fee when appealing to the court against unlawful decisions of state bodies, and actions (inaction) of their officials violating their rights and legitimate interests. The adoption of this Law for civil society institutions, as well as Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan, served as the basis for their public activity.

If you pay attention to the history of the state and the law of Uzbekistan, you can witness that in the conditions of independence, non-governmental non-profit organizations have acquired a wide scope, carrying out their activities in various fields. Since the beginning of independence, only 100 Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan have been operating in the country, whereas today their total number is more than 11400 Non-

governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan. In other words, compared to 1991, their number has increased 110 times. Such an increase in their number in recent years is the result of reforms in building a civil society.

The importance of the "third sector" (that is, civil society institutions) in the state and social construction of any country that has set itself the goal – It is great to form a civil society, as it provides citizens with the opportunity to realize their potential, increase socio-political, socio-economic and legal culture, ensure their interests and keep up with them. If we pay attention to the measures taken to form a civil society in Uzbekistan, we can see that these transformations are rooted in the "Uzbek model" of building a democratic state. The principle proposed by the head of our state "From a strong state to a strong civil society" is the basis of this model.

Today, the activities of Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan in Uzbekistan have covered almost all spheres of public life in the country. They, along with government agencies, interact very actively in various fields. The scope of their activities is multifaceted. For example, 16.1% of Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan carry out their activities in the field of sports, 10% – in the field of strengthening legal and democratic institutions, 9% are political parties, 8.4% carry out activities in the field of protecting the rights and interests of disabled people and persons with disabilities, 6.4% – in the field of cultural and educational direction and history, 6.3% they are trade unions, 5% carry out in the field of women, 4.4% – in the field of emergencies, 4.2% are veterans' organizations, 3.8% carry out their activities in the field of healthcare, 3.4% – in the field of entrepreneurship and farming, the remaining 12.6% – in various other areas.

The largest Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan in Uzbekistan are the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, the public youth movement "Kamolot", established in 1996 and transformed into an organization in 2001. On June 30, 2017, the IV Congress of the public youth movement "Kamolot" was held. The President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev took part in the congress and made a report. At the suggestion of the President, the "Youth Union of Uzbekistan" was created on the basis of "Kamolot". June 30 was declared the Youth Day of Uzbekistan. The organs of the Youth

Union are the newspapers "Turkiston", "Youth of Uzbekistan" and the magazine "Yosh Kuch".

In 2019, the Agency for Youth Affairs was established by a presidential Decree. Among the tasks of the new state agency are the protection of the rights of young people, assistance in finding employment, obtaining foreign education, and doing business. Part of the property of the Youth Union was transferred to the agency.

In addition, friendship societies have been formed between Uzbekistan and other countries, whose activities are aimed at developing mutual cooperation between the countries, as well as strengthening cultural and educational ties. More than 140 national and cultural centers representing different nations and nationalities operate in the republic. They make an appropriate contribution to the development and strengthening of their culture, language, customs, and traditions.

Also, the largest public organizations are "Soglom avlod Uchun", the Association of Business Women of Uzbekistan, the Nuroniy Foundation, the Mahalla Foundation, etc. In addition to large republican NGOs with their branches in the regions, there are regional and city Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan that actively participate in the socio-economic life of society.

It should be said that in addition to domestic Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan, representative offices and branches of international and foreign Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan are registered in the country, which are also considered civil society institutions and make a significant contribution to the socio-economic protection of the country's population. In particular, branches and representative offices of Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan from the USA, Germany, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Slovenia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, India, and Israel have been stating registered in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Thus, Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan such as "Save the Children", "Doctors without Borders", "ACTED", the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, and others in the country are implementing various projects and programs aimed at improving the legal culture of citizens, protecting the health of mothers and children, rehabilitating people who have been injured and injuries from environmental disasters, medical education, etc.

Established in 2008 on the basis of a joint resolution of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Public Fund for the Support of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations and Other Civil Society Institutions is an example and gives positive results of its activities. To date, more than 21.5 billion sums have been allocated from the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period 2008-2012. In 2018, the state fund provided about 96 grants (out of 316 applications submitted) in the amount of about 271,483 US dollars (2.75 billion sums),⁸⁸ and in 2020, the state fund announced a competition for grants in the amount of about 3.57 million US dollars (about 38,033,900 sums).

3. Development of social partnership in Uzbekistan

Social partnership is the interaction of non-governmental non-profit organizations, public authorities, and management bodies, as well as business entities in the development and implementation of a coordinated socio-economic policy, the implementation of socio-economic development programs, solving humanitarian problems, protecting the rights, freedoms, and interests of various segments of the population of the country. Social partnership is also a special institution of civil society based on the recognition of the necessity and value of all social groups forming the structure of society, regardless of their size and social status, and their right to defend and practically realize their interests. The subjects of social partnership are non-governmental non-profit organizations, public authorities, and management bodies, as well as business entities. The target program of socio-economic development includes a set of measures developed and implemented by the subjects of a social partnership aimed at solving socially significant issues. It is also necessary to highlight the basic principles of social partnership. These are, first of all, equal partnership and mutual interest; respect and consideration of the interests of the subjects of social partnership; voluntary commitment; freedom of choice and discussion of socially significant issues; transparency; collegiality in the development of joint solutions; the obligation of the subjects of the social partners to fulfill their obligations; consolidation of the efforts of the subjects of the social partnership in order to actively participate in the formation and implementation of effective social policy; systematic monitoring of the fulfillment of the obligations assumed by the subjects of the social partnership.

Partnership relations in society are possible only under the condition of the social orientation of the market economy, when the focus is not on making a profit at any cost, but on meeting the needs of society, ensuring a high level of well-being of its members. In other words, a standard of living should be achieved at which the majority would have something to lose in the event of a sharp aggravation of the socio-economic situation, with the threat of a social explosion. In the social environment, the basic conditions of partnership relations are the presence of a large "middle class"; a developed civil society, where, as a result of the self-determination of classes, groups, strata of the population, trade unions, movements, and other organizations expressing the socio-economic interests of both employees and employers operate freely; the functioning of a "welfare state" implementing a socially oriented market policy, standing above society, and serving it, establishing over the company, and the employee who sets the "rules of the game" for the subjects of social partnership, supervising their implementation. The political and legal conditions of an effective system of social partnership are developed forms of democracy when the rights and freedoms of the individual are not only declared, but also guaranteed in accordance with international norms; the free creation and activity of parties and movements defending the political interests of the main social strata, classes; the presence of an effective legal mechanism regulating social and labor relations relationships.

The protection of human rights and interests has become the main activity of Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan. The adoption of the Law "On Social Partnership" in 2014 is an important event. Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan form the institutional basis of civil society. They ensure a balance of interests of the state and society, contribute to the identification of existing socio-economic, humanitarian problems and mobilize society to solve them, assist in the realization of their potential by citizens. The activity of this system in the broad involvement of the population in small business and private entrepreneurship, the implementation of socio-economic programs, and the support of its activities by the state is a positive experience. It is advisable to study it and put it into practice.

The mahalla institute in the Non-governmental, non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan system of Uzbekistan deserves attention,

for its protection of the interests of all segments of the population. This institution, embodying the ancient values of the Uzbek people, along with providing support to people in need of help, and educating young people with harmoniously developed personalities, assumed more than 38 functions and powers of state bodies. Thus, the mahalla has become an important pillar of the state.

Mass media in Uzbekistan



Since the first days of independence, great attention has been paid to the creation and development of mass media – the "fourth power". According to article 67 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, the mass media are free and act in accordance with the law. And article 29 stipulates

that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, speech, and belief; everyone has the right to seek, receive and disseminate any information, except for information directed against the existing constitutional order and other restrictions provided for by law.

In April 1997 The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the laws "On guarantees and freedom of obtaining information" and "On the protection of journalistic activity", and in December 1997 - the law "On Mass Media". The legal basis for the free activity of the mass media has been created. The Information Center and the National Press Club established under the Office of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan help the media financially. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of May 7, 1997 "On measures to enhance the role of television and radio in the social development of Uzbekistan", the State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting was transformed into a TV and Radio Company of Uzbekistan with territorial offices in the field. These measures gave a significant impetus to the democratization and improvement of the activities of the TV and radio company in the field of studying the public's need for objective and truthful



information, as well as wide notification of the population and the foreign public about the democratic reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan.

In the years of independence, the number of mass media has increased, and the quality of their work has improved. In 1990 376 titles of newspapers and magazines were published, in 2006 their number increased to 680 titles of newspapers and 200 titles magazines. There are 4 news agencies, 55 publishing houses, 57 TV and radio companies and their territorial branches, studios, and more than 100 electronic mass media. In multinational Uzbekistan, newspapers and magazines are published, and TV and radio broadcasting is carried out in 12 languages - Uzbek, Russian, Karakalpak, Tajik, Kazakh, etc. Along with Uzbek, 6 newspapers and 8 magazines use other languages — English, Arabic, Turkish, Urdu, Farsi, and Hindi. The mass media, depending on their founders, content, and direction, are divided into several groups - published by the state, political parties and public organizations, commercial, private, and other newspapers, and magazines. There are also newspapers and magazines of religious organizations, literary and artistic, socio-political, economic, spiritual, and cultural trends. In 1996, our republic established a connection with the world computer network Internet, through which the reception of news from around the world and the transmission of information were established. The implementation of the laws "On Electronic Government", "On the openness of the activities of public authorities and management", "On Electronic Payments", "On Electronic Document Management", "On Electronic Digital Signature", "On Electronic Commerce" (new edition), adopted within the framework of practical implementation of the Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and the formation of civil society in the country. A comprehensive program for the development of the National Information and Communication System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2020 was adopted. Within the framework of this program, it is planned to implement 17 projects totaling 2.1 trillion. Sumy, as well as 28 events and projects to create complexes of information systems and databases of the "Electronic Government" system.

Currently, information system complexes have been implemented in such areas as tax, utilities, customs, education, healthcare, and others.

4. Political reforms in Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan was the first of the republics of the Soviet Union to switch to the presidential form in 1990. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the head of State, its highest official, ensuring coordinated interaction of all state authorities. The President is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, acts as a guarantor of civil rights and freedoms, the Constitution and laws, take the necessary measures to protect the sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity of the country represent Uzbekistan within the country and in international relations. The President is elected by the people of Uzbekistan by universal and secret ballot for a term of 5 years.

In accordance with the first section of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, the basic principles of the state system of Uzbekistan are:

- State sovereignty proclaiming Uzbekistan as a sovereign democratic republic with an inviolable and indivisible territory. The state expresses the will of the people, and independently determines the direction of its domestic and foreign policy (chapter I of the Constitution of Uzbekistan).

- Democracy — the only source of state power is the people of Uzbekistan, formed by its citizens, regardless of their nationality, who participate in the governance of the state directly or through their representatives. Key state and public issues are decided through a popular vote — a referendum. Only the elected Oliy Majlis and the President can speak on behalf of the people of Uzbekistan (chapter II of the Constitution of Uzbekistan).

- Unconditional supremacy of laws and the Constitution — all citizens and state bodies should act only within the framework of existing laws (Chapter III of the Constitution of Uzbekistan).

- Independent foreign policy, according to which Uzbekistan is a full-fledged subject of international relations. In its foreign policy, Uzbekistan is guided by the generally recognized principles and norms of international law, as well as based on the highest interests of the State and the people (chapter IV of the Constitution of Uzbekistan).

According to article 11 of the Basic Law, the system of State power of Uzbekistan is divided into three independent branches: legislative, executive, and judicial.

Local State power is exercised through the Kengashes of people's deputies headed by Khokims, as well as citizens' self-government bodies.

The legislative power of the Republic of Uzbekistan

One of the branches of state power is the Parliament of Uzbekistan – the Oliy Majlis. The formation of the supreme state representative body of the Parliament is based on universally recognized international legal standards and the experience of developed countries.

Legislative power is the most important component of state power. Its improvement is connected with the historical evolution of the entire system of state power. Therefore, a comprehensive analysis of the problems of the formation and development of higher legislative bodies is of fundamental importance for the theory and practice of state-building, for the future of parliamentarians in Uzbekistan.

When Uzbekistan gained state independence on September 1, 1991, a qualitatively new stage of development of the national parliament as one of the most important institutions of state power began. The recent history of national parliamentarians is generally recognized to be divided into three main periods.

First period: 1991-1994

Second period: 1995-2004

The third period: from 2005 to the present.

First period: 1991-1994 The Supreme Council of the last convocation, which can be called the parliament of the transitional period, adopted the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which became the legal basis for the creation of fundamentally new public administration bodies, the construction of a fair democratic society with a socially oriented market economy. The Parliament adopted a number of laws aimed at strengthening the sovereignty of the young state: "On the foundations of the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On the election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On the State emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On the national anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan", other legislative acts.

Following the results of the elections held in three rounds (December 25, 1994, January 8 and 22, 1995), a parliament was formed consisting

of 245 elected deputies. The elections were held under the flag of a multiparty system.

Second period: 1995-2004 The second period began in 1995 and lasted ten years. The unicameral Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Oliy Majlis, was formed to replace the Supreme Council. The composition of the Oliy Majlis of the first convocation (1995-1999) was represented by 69 deputies from the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, 47 from the Social Democratic Party "Adolat", 14 from the party "Vatan Tarakkieti" and 7 from the party "Milliy Tiklanish", the rest of the deputies were nominated from representative authorities.

The elections to the Oliy Majlis of the second convocation (2000-2004) were held with the participation, along with representative authorities, of five political parties and initiative groups of voters.

The unicameral parliament made it possible, in the absence of a legal framework in the new state, to quickly, without delay, adopt the necessary legislation stimulating the accelerated development of the country and showed its dynamism in this regard. Lawmaking has become the main focus of the deputies' work.

In accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "The Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a chamber of territorial representation and consists of members of the Senate (senators)." Article 80 regulates the exclusive powers of the Senate, most of which are the constitutional consolidation of the mechanism of checks and balances between the branches of government

The third period. The third period of development of national parliamentarians began with a joint meeting of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis on January 28, 2005, when deputies and senators of the new bicameral Oliy Majlis actually started their work.

At this historic forum of legislators, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov made a program report in which he put forward the concept of democratization and renewal of society, as well as the main tasks of reforming and modernizing the country in 2005 and in the long term.

The Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a program of legislative work for 2005-2009,

developed on the basis of priority areas and targets for reforming and modernizing the country, put forward by the head of state.

With the creation of a bicameral parliament, the legislative power in the Republic of Uzbekistan has risen to a new level of its development. And most importantly, the quality of the adopted laws has significantly improved, although the legislative process has become significantly more complicated. The role of political parties in the adoption of legislative acts has increased. There is a practice of preliminary consideration of bills by party factions, and a mandatory hearing of their opinions when discussing draft legal documents at the plenary sessions of the Legislative Chamber.

Along with lawmaking, the most important area of their work is parliamentary control over the execution of laws by state bodies and their officials. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Parliamentary Control", which came into force on April 11, 2016, is intended to expand and strengthen the functions of the Parliament in this direction.

Executive branch reforms

Executive power is exercised by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It 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. It issues resolutions and orders that are binding on the entire territory of the State by all existing bodies, institutions, and citizens.

The Cabinet of Ministers is responsible to the President and the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in its activities. The Cabinet of Ministers resigns its powers before the newly elected Oliy Majlis.

The strengthening of the role and independence of the Government of Uzbekistan in addressing issues of state, and socio-economic structure, and deepening the reforms carried out in the country led to the adoption of norms in the Constitution and legislation, according to which the powers previously held by the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers, such as organizing and directing the activities of the Cabinet of Ministers, chairing its meetings, signing government decisions adopted in within the competence since 2003, are assigned to the Prime Minister.

Taking into account the requirements of ensuring a system of checks and balances, the system of appointment to the post of Prime

Minister has changed. So, before the President appointed and dismissed the Prime Minister, First Deputy, Deputy Prime Ministers, and members of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan with their subsequent approval by the Oliy Majlis. In accordance with the changes in legislation, consideration, and approval of the candidacy of the Prime Minister are now within the powers of both chambers of the Oliy Majlis. The President submits the candidacy of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis for consideration and approval.

An innovation in the legal system of Uzbekistan aimed at improving the system of checks and balances between the legislative and executive branches of government has become the institution of a "vote of no confidence", in which, in the event of persistent contradictions between the Prime Minister and the Legislative Chamber and with at least two-thirds of the total number of deputies and senators, respectively, the parliament can pass a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister.

Local authorities

The basis of state power in regions, districts, and cities, along with the Kengashes of people's deputies, is the measures of the cities elected by them. These institutions of power embody the experience of the historical development of national statehood. Khokim (head of the city) is a representative and executive power and must ensure law and order, resolve issues of economic and social development, form the local budget, etc. Khokims of all levels – region, district, and city – perform their functions according to the principle of unity of command. That is, they are personally responsible for the decisions and actions of the bodies they lead. Starting in 2017, a system of reporting measures of the city all levels, heads of prosecutor's offices, and internal affairs bodies to the population are being introduced. "People's Reception rooms" are also open.

After gaining sovereignty, during the transitional period of the country's development, the centralization of power to some extent remained in order to coordinate the activities of regional authorities. In the future, the Government pursued a policy of strengthening the legal, technical, and personnel potential of local government bodies, primarily the mayor's office, in order to gradually transfer certain powers from central authorities to them. One of the important political and legal acts of the first years of independence was the Law "On

Local Government", adopted on September 2, 1993. This legislative act regulated the structure and organizational bases of the activities of local representative and executive authorities, the powers of the Kengash of People's deputies and the measures of the city, the economic and financial basis of the activities of local government, as well as other important issues, including those related to ensuring guarantees of legality in their activities. Step-by-step reforms related to the further renewal of the public administration system and modernization of the country were the basis for the subsequent democratization of the processes of appointment and dismissal of the head of the representative and executive power in the field, strengthening the role of local deputies in this area.

Reforming the judicial and legal system



Judicial power is the power of the court to consider criminal, civil, economic, and administrative cases and cases of administrative offenses on the basis of unconditional compliance with the principle of supremacy of the Constitution and

laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In the first years of independence, a practically new system of judicial power was formed in Uzbekistan, aimed at transforming the court from a body punishing and protecting the interests of the State alone into a body ensuring the rule of law and the protection of human rights. The Constitutional Court, courts of general jurisdiction, and economic courts were formed. Criminal and criminal procedure codes have been adopted, creating a legislative basis for the judicial and legal systems.

The judicial power in the Republic of Uzbekistan operates independently of the legislative and executive authorities, political parties, and other public associations. The judicial power consists of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its structural divisions of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional, Tashkent

city courts for civil and criminal cases, inter-district, district, city courts for civil and criminal cases; The Supreme Economic Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Economic Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city economic courts. The term of office of judges of civil, military, and economic courts in five years

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

Over the past four years, more than forty laws and regulatory legal acts of the President have been adopted in the field of judicial system reform, which have had a significant impact on both the organizational improvement of the judicial system and the formation of judicial practice in the consideration of cases.

It is worth mentioning the Decree of the Head of state "On measures to radically improve the structure and increase the efficiency of the judicial system of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated February 21, 2017, according to which a single Supreme Court was created – the highest judicial authority in the field of civil, criminal, administrative and economic proceedings, which created conditions for uniformity of judicial law enforcement practice. A new constitutional body, the Supreme Judicial Council, is constantly working on the selection of candidates for judges. It consists of judges, lawyers, and representatives of the legal and scientific community. It should be noted that the introduction of this institution allowed for the open and transparent formation of the judicial corps on the basis of competitive selection of candidates for the position of a judge from among the most qualified specialists, to ensure the genuine inviolability of judges and prevent interference in their activities in the administration of justice, to establish a dialogue of the judicial community with the population.

In the course of the reform, qualification requirements and mechanisms for selecting candidates for a judicial position have been strengthened, the age limit for which has been raised to 35 years. Now they are appointed or elected for an initial five-year, subsequent ten-year, and indefinite period of office, which ensures the stability of the judiciary and strengthens the independence of judges.

This innovation fully meets the requirements of international standards, as well as advanced foreign experience. In accordance with paragraph 12 of the UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary of November 29, 1985, judges appointed or elected have a guaranteed term of office until mandatory retirement or expiration of the term of office, where such is established. In fact, this means that the judge retains his position until he reaches the age limit.

Introduction of modern ICT in the activities of courts

Important areas of reform are the introduction of modern information and communication technologies into the judicial system and timely consideration of citizens' appeals. One of the starting points for ensuring



transparency in the activities of the sphere – Presidential Decree "On measures to further improve the judicial and legal system and increase confidence in judicial authorities" dated July 13, 2018, pursuant to which the practice of the procedure for systematic publication of court decisions on the website of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan was introduced, as well as clarification of the content of the adopted judicial document to the participants of the trial after its announcement.

To date, an electronic court system has been introduced in all courts, which allows remote consideration of court cases; economic and civil courts – to accept claims and applications in electronic format. In the first year of the system's operation alone, more than 440,000 applications were received by civil courts, which accounted for 40 percent of all received appeals.

In order to further digitalize the activities of



judicial authorities, identify measures to improve the exchange of information between courts and other departments, and bring this sphere to the next level, the President signed a decree "On measures to digitalize the activities of judicial authorities" dated September 3, 2020.

The document approved the Program of digitalization of the activities of judicial authorities in 2020-2023.

In October 2020, in the section "Videoconferencing" (vka.sud.uz) in the pilot mode, mobile videoconferencing was introduced, allowing one to participate in court sessions from anywhere in the world using modern means (gadgets). Thus, 78 court sessions were held. A videoconferencing system has also been installed between courts and penal institutions. Its implementation eliminated the need for escorting defendants and prisoners, as well as other persons involved in the case. 913 court sessions were held using this system.

Since January 1, 2021, a system of recording court sessions in all courts has been introduced by means of audio recordings based on the petition of the parties to the case and with the consent of the presiding judge, as well as the formation of court records. Thus, the possibility of holding court sessions using this system in 583 courts has been created in 395 courtrooms.

Thus, the reform carried out in the sphere of the judicial and legal system can be conditionally divided into four stages, as a result of which an effective judicial and legal system was created.

Questions for self-control

1. What is the form of government in Uzbekistan?
2. When were the first presidential elections held in Uzbekistan?
3. What is a democratic state?
4. What is civil society?
5. Stages of civil society development.
6. What are public organizations?
7. What are non-governmental non-profit organizations?
8. Reveal the activities of political parties
9. What is a social partnership?



10. The role of the media in the formation of civil society
11. When was the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan established?"
12. Define the tasks and functions of the Cabinet of Ministers.?
13. Tell us about the organization of local authorities.
14. Which authorities have the right to the legislative initiative?
15. Tell us about the reforms of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
16. What is the role of political parties in the formation of Oliy Majlis?
17. Tell us about the activities of the two-chamber parliament - Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan.
18. Tell us about the 2015 elections to the Legislative Chamber of Oliy Majlis.
19. Tell us about judicial and legal reform.
20. When was the Law "On Courts" adopted?
21. Can you tell us about the Institute of reconciliation?
22. When was the death penalty abolished in Uzbekistan?

Topics and tasks of independent work



1. The national system of public administration. The principle of separation of powers in independent Uzbekistan.
2. The formation of a multiparty system in Uzbekistan and its significance.
3. The activities of self-government bodies and their role in the democratization of society.
4. The concept of further deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in Uzbekistan.
5. Stages of formation of the foundations of civil society in Uzbekistan
6. Non-governmental non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan and their role in civil society.
7. Participation of non-governmental non-profit organizations in political, social, and economic processes in Uzbekistan
8. Activities of self-government bodies in independent Uzbekistan
9. Reforms in the system of self-government bodies in independent Uzbekistan
10. The role of self-government bodies in the democratization of society in independent Uzbekistan

11. The concept of further deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in Uzbekistan.
12. Ensuring and protecting human rights in independent Uzbekistan
13. Formation of local self-government bodies in Uzbekistan and changes in them
14. Changes in the system of law enforcement agencies of independent Uzbekistan
15. The formation of national statehood.
16. Civil society in Uzbekistan and its structure
17. Social partnership of state and non-state organizations and its essence
18. Social control as a factor of civil society
19. Principles of a democratic State
20. Models of a democratic state
21. Legal and regulatory framework for the development of civil society
22. Political foundations of civil society development
23. Economic foundations of civil society development
24. Social foundations of civil society development.
25. The concept of "From a strong state to a strong civil society".
26. Mahala as a factor of civil society
27. Compatibility of the rule of law and civil society
28. Changes in the system of legislative authorities of independent Uzbekistan (Oliy Majlis)
29. Changes in the system of executive authorities in independent Uzbekistan
30. Development of non-governmental non-profit organizations in independent Uzbekistan



Task: choose one of the suggested topics and make a summary consisting of:
 -topic name;

- plan (at least 3 questions);
- a synopsis revealing the issues of the plan;
- conclusion (conclusions) –your opinion on the topic;
- list of references

The entire abstract should be at least 5 sheets of the manuscript.



Recommended literature

1. Mirziyoev Sh.M. Ensuring the rule of law and human interests is a guarantee of the development of the country and the well-being of the people. Report of the elected President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the solemn meeting dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. T.: "Uzbekiston" NMIU, 2017. 48 p.
2. Mirziyoev Sh.M. Critical analysis, strict discipline and personal responsibility should become the daily norm in the activities of every leader. Report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at an expanded meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers dedicated to the results of the country's socio-economic development in 2016 and the most important priority areas of the economic program for 2017. T.: "Uzbekiston" NMIU, 2017. 104 p.
3. The latest history of Uzbekistan. A textbook for universities. Under the editorship of M.A. Rakhimov. Tashkent. - "Adabiyot uchkunlari". 2018. P. 37-56
- The newest city of Uzbekistan. A textbook for universities. Ed.
4. Belov E.G. Civil Society: History and Practice (Short Review). M., 2009. S. 7.
5. Volkov N.A. The genesis of ideas about civil society in socio-political and philosophical thought. Actual problems of human rights protection (based on the materials of the international correspondence scientific and practical conference) / ed. IO.V Samovich. Kemerovo, 2008, p. 23.
6. Drozdov N.D. Civil society. Tver, 2008. S.135-136.
7. Cohen JL, Arato E. Civil society and political theory / Per. from English. Tot. ed. I.I. Muirberg. M., 2003. S. 140.
8. Uzbekistan - on the way to a strong civil society: trends and prospects. Editor-in-chief A. Saidov. T.2014.

2-topic. ECONOMIC REFORMS, THE FORMATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY. DEVELOPMENT OF MARKET RELATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN.

Plan

- 1. Transition from the command and administrative system to market relations and economic reforms in Uzbekistan*
- 2. Conditions that determine your path of renewal and progress*

3. Gradual transition to a market economy is the core of its own model of economic reforms

4. Uzbekistan – its own model of transition to market relations

1. The transition from the command and administrative system to market relations and economic reforms in Uzbekistan.

With the acquisition of state independence by Uzbekistan, it became possible to pursue an independent socio-economic policy that meets the interests of the republic and its people. The age-old isolation of Uzbekistan from the outside world has been eliminated, it has become an equal subject of international law, which allows it to take a worthy place in the international division of labor.

At the same time, a number of objective difficulties still have to be overcome on the way to achieving genuine economic independence, and a whole range of problems inherited from the totalitarian system as a result of the collapse of the USSR have to be resolved. New problems have also arisen, the inevitable companions of the formation and establishment of a young sovereign state.

The totality of problems and the peculiarities of the transition period makes it necessary to simultaneously solve several complex socio-economic problems. First of all, the immediate eradication of the vices of the totalitarian system, the elimination of the negative consequences of command and administrative management methods, and directive planning ensure the stabilization of the economy and financial situation.

Fundamentally it is necessary to rebuild the sectoral and territorial structure of the economy, eliminate the disproportions made in the development and distribution of productive forces as a result of the so-called "union specialization", move away from the raw materials orientation of the national economy, break the chains of neocolonial economic dependence.

The main thing is to move dynamically and consistently, without social upheavals, to market relations, to bring under the nascent statehood a powerful economic basis that ensures the effective use of all resource potential, sustainable development of the national economy, and the withdrawal of the republic into the category of economically developed countries with a high standard of living.

Naturally, these problems cannot be solved at once, in an instant. It requires a fairly long period, purposeful and hard work, and most importantly, a concrete, effective program of economic reforms. Such a program exists in the republic and is being consistently implemented in practice.

The scale and depth of the ongoing economic reforms are entirely determined by the complexity of the starting position of the republic, as a result of the heavy legacy of the totalitarian system with its inefficient economic mechanism.

The transition to a new qualitative state of society is impossible without a comprehensive analysis of the economic situation that developed at the beginning of the reforms, identifying the causes that led to a deep economic, social, and political crisis, those flaws in the management system that must be resolutely abandoned.

Back in the 60s, symptoms of an increase in contradictions in the economy, and the inability of the existing management mechanism to resolve them, obviously began to manifest themselves. The dynamics of economic development have sharply decreased, its cost has increased, a shortage of material resources and investments has clearly been identified, economic levers and incentives have actually been inactive, and there has been a serious lag behind Western countries in the technical development of production and the standard of living of the population. The call of progressive commodity economists to revive market relations was ignored. The economic reform of 1965, aimed at strengthening the sectoral principle of management, industrialization of the agricultural sector, granting greater economic freedoms to enterprises, and the transition to cost indicators for evaluating activities, did not affect the deep essence of economic relations and therefore did not lead to the desired result — the revival of the economy.

Other attempts to further reform the economy within the conservative administrative system, party leadership of the economy, and its excessive ideologization (reforms of the planning system of 1979, the economic mechanism of 1987, etc.) were also ineffective. On the contrary, many programs adopted over the past decades — social, food, agricultural, energy, environmental, etc. — clearly for populist purposes and not backed up by real resources, they deepened economic contradictions, led to a complete imbalance of the economy, a catastrophic increase in the shortage of material and financial

resources, and an increase in external debt. Most importantly, the system of labor motivation was distorted, which led to the deformation of people's social psychology and gave rise to dependent moods. Obviously, the inability of the current centralized management system, its organs, methods, and methods of management to give the economy new impulses of development, to solve acute social problems has been identified.

Attempts to uncover the causes of the growing economic crisis in the 80s, to find ways to overcome it, were also unsuccessful. A superficial explanation of the reasons for the decline in production rates by the exhaustion of extensive development factors led to a disastrous solution — accelerated development of all sectors of the national economy at the same time, without prioritizing, which ultimately led to the dispersion of limited funds, the collapse of the financial and supply system, deepened the crisis.

The strongest deformations in the economy occurred during the period of reconstruction policy. Lacking a clear vision of the causes and factors of the crisis, and a specific program of transformation, the entire economic policy was empirical in nature and consisted of adventurous experiments and fluctuations from side to side. A lot of projects of programs for economic stabilization and transition to market relations based on various approaches testified to the absence of a clear goal of reform, and by the timing of their implementation — "five hundred days" — to the lack of a real awareness of the depth and complexity of the necessary transformations.

In the programs and reform measures developed at the Center, the interests of the constituent entities of the Federation — the republics - were ignored. Moreover, the Center sought to shift many of its failures onto the shoulders of the republics, forcing them to engage in self-sufficiency in food, consumer goods, and material resources, against the background of a general decline in production, the devaluation of the ruble. This led to the disruption of existing economic ties, the naturalization of commodity exchange operations, and the introduction of barter transactions, which gave rise to the idea of regional self-financing and served as an impetus for disintegration processes.

As a result of all the "innovations", the republics that declared independence in 1991, and in particular Uzbekistan, inherited from the former Union a completely collapsed economic, financial, and price

system, an atrophied management mechanism, and deformed economic relations.

Almost all republics were forced to start the processes of reforming and improving national economies in identical conditions:

— the centralized planning system has been dismantled, and new market regulators and market infrastructure are only at the stage of formation;

— the entire economic system was based on the universal nationalization of property, private property has not yet received its development;

— the economic freedoms of state-owned enterprises were sharply limited by state orders, funded distribution of material resources and capital investments;

— the structure of the national economy is super—monopolized - monopolists are not only entire industries but also individual enterprises;

— the continuing state monopoly and dictate in pricing policy, the centralized financial and credit system, which gave rise to dependent sentiments among industries and enterprises, negate all initiatives in the field of entrepreneurship;

— the economy of the republics is in a protracted progressive economic and structural crisis, which has led to a decline in production, an increase in hyperinflation, difficulties in purchasing raw materials and selling their own products due to high prices, a decrease in the standard of living of the population;

— limited opportunities to enter the world market due to the low competitive ability of manufactured products and limited foreign exchange resources;

— the crisis of the financial, credit, and monetary systems, characterized by an increase in the budget deficit and external debt, a shortage of credit resources, low investment activity, the freezing of payments between the republics, and the devaluation of the ruble and national currencies.

For Uzbekistan, the difficulties of the start-up period were caused, in addition to general reasons, by a number of specific ones.

For many decades, the economy of the republic has been a part of a single national economic complex, led by the Center. Many of the decisions he made were far from the interests of Uzbekistan. In fact, under the tsarist regime, the republic remained a supplier of cheap raw

materials and strategic mineral resources, an excellent market for finished products, that is, it was assigned the role of a raw material appendage.

Many enterprises located on the territory of the republic were not only directly subordinate to the Center, the republic did not actually manage them, but was mainly engaged in the extraction and primary processing of raw materials, the production of semi-finished products, defense products, which were entirely exported outside Uzbekistan. The enterprises for the most part did not work for the reproduction of goods for the domestic republican market, but for export. We were often not even allowed to know what and in what volumes is produced on the territory of the republic, how much is exported, to whom, and at what prices it is sold. All this was kept in the strictest secrecy. The huge natural potential of the republic was exploited, and revenues settled far beyond its borders.

In many industries, production with an incomplete technological cycle still prevails today. It breaks off at the stage of primary processing of raw materials and the manufacture of semi-finished products. Technological equipment, and in leading industries, has long been physically worn out, obsolete, and requires updating. Huge and largely irreparable damage has been done to the natural resources and ecological environment of the republic. In order to eliminate these deformations in the near future, huge investments, modern equipment and technology, and personnel with appropriate training are required.

It is also important that such openness of the economy, with a pronounced focus on the export of not finished products from the republic, but at low prices of raw materials and semi-finished products, has become the norm of enterprises. Moreover, the entire structure of the national economy and the structure of the branches of material production was formed from this angle. As a result, we have a largely deformed structure of the national economy, a backward technical level of production, and a negative balance of payments and trade. In 1990, the negative balance in the inter-republican trade turnover of Uzbekistan amounted to almost 3.7 billion rubles or about 11% of the gross national product.

Consumers of our products are located far beyond the borders of Central Asia, and our domestic needs are mainly met by imported goods. Having the potential to self-sustain itself with oil and other energy resources, the republic imported over 10 million tons of oil.

Ferrous metals, timber, and timber products, coal, finished products of the chemical and machine-building industries were imported in significant volumes. The Republic is forced to import not only certain types of raw materials, fuel, equipment, and technology, but also vital food products — grain, sugar, meat, and others, as well as a wide range of consumer goods. Each time, at the same time, it is necessary to experience the heavy pressure of conditions put forward by monopolistic suppliers who inflate prices, to resist their dictates, protecting the interests of the republic.

Economic problems combined with the demographic situation put forward the solution of social problems in the category of the most acute. Uzbekistan has one of the lowest living standards in the population. It is estimated that in 1990, about 70% of the population of the republic had total incomes at a level below the subsistence minimum, while in Russia and Ukraine — only about 30% of residents. The problem of providing employment for the able-bodied population is also overwhelming.

All this suggests that it is possible to overcome the severe consequences of the totalitarian legacy, reverse the economic crisis, and give the economy a civilized character of development on a market basis, not by transforming individual spheres of activity, but as a result of implementing a large-scale holistic radical economic reform. At the same time, the reform process should be supported by a strong system of social support and adaptation of the population to new conditions.

2. Conditions that determine your path of renewal and progress

As the world experience shows, the acquisition of sovereign statehood, the formation of a new economic basis, and the social and spiritual revival of the people have always occurred with the overcoming of enormous difficulties through purposeful and persistent activity. Each country that achieved independence was looking for its own way of development, developing its own model of building a new society. At the same time, the starting points were their own system of values and target orientation, national traditions and historical conditions, the real socio-economic and political environment, the established way of life, and the worldview of people.

As a result, the modern world provides an exceptional opportunity to study and learn about a whole variety of unique options for social development, the formation of national economies, and a breakthrough to a new quality of life.

A wide range of different models of social development and economic reform is due to a number of factors. First of all, their target orientation and the principles of the functioning of the economy. For many decades, two diametrically opposed concepts of social development — "capitalist" and "socialist" - have been fighting on the world stage, striving to strengthen their influence. The first was based on the ideas of classical political economy, the absolutization of private property, and free self-regulation of the economy in order to maximize profit. The second, preaching the ideas of Marxism, tried to solve the problems of establishing social justice and improving people's well-being through universal nationalization, centralized command and planning regulation, and resource allocation. The carriers of these concepts were entire economic systems that controlled world economic relations.

Within these borders, young developing countries were forced to find their way, setting more accessible goals for themselves, relying on various concepts of the theory of "alternative development". Leading ones:

- the concept of "basic needs", the objective of which is to guarantee the minimum subsistence level of the population and solve employment problems;

- the concept of "suitable or appropriate technology", based on the need to develop labor-intensive technology, providing employment and processing of local, primarily agricultural raw materials;

- the concept of "collective self-reliance", aimed at making fuller use of available resources and strengthening cooperation among developing countries in order to reduce their dependence on developed countries;

- the concept of the "new international economic order", reflecting the common desire of developing countries for economic decolonization and the elimination of economic backwardness, recognition of them as equal partners, the establishment of new prices for raw materials and industrial goods that meet their interests, international trade norms, exchange rate, expansion of opportunities for the acquisition of modern technologies.

Many well-known models of developing countries represent an eclectic interweaving of these concepts and theories.

The global changes that took place in the world in the 80s and early 90s made significant adjustments to modern economic thinking

and views on the prospects of social and economic development. The ideas of both free economic regulation and centralized planning have failed. The world civilization has developed a qualitatively new model of social development, which is based on a regulated market economy. This caused a powerful flow of economic reform, which involved many countries — developing and developed, capitalist and socialist, democratic and authoritarian.

According to the initial conditions of transition to a regulated market economy, three fundamentally different approaches can be distinguished, which also determine the specifics of the reforms themselves. The first is the deepening and development of market relations, the formation of a mixed economy in developed countries that have passed the path of long evolutionary development. The second is the transformation of the traditional economy of developing countries, with features of the primitive market and patriarchal—feudal relations, into a civilized market economy. The third is the unprecedented transition of post—socialist countries from a totalitarian regime, command and administrative management, and centralized directive planning to market relations, a democratic society. There is also an attempt to combine the ideas of socialism with the creation of an effective market economy, expressed in the Chinese model of a socialist market economy.

The transition to a market economy, as world experience shows, can be carried out in a forced way or in an evolutionary way. In the first case, this requires radical reforms, a complete breakdown of the previous system, and the existing economic relations. This is the so-called “shock option”. It is possible to create an effective market economy painlessly, gradually transforming old economic relations into new market ones. As the practice of reforms shows, the evolutionary path is associated with fewer social upheavals and is more consistent and irreversible.

Not only the ways of transition are different, but also the models of a regulated market economy themselves. First of all, they differ in the national characteristics and traditions of the countries in which they are created and operated. Therefore, it is not by chance that well—known models of market economies are distinguished by belonging to a certain country that implements them - for example, German, South Korea, Turkish, Argentine, Polish, etc.

The diversity of market economy models and the reforms that underlie them is also caused by the degree of combination of free market competition with state regulation of the economy, their social orientation, and the priority of solving macroeconomic problems.

The role of free market regulators is most strongly reflected in the “American” model, while in the “Japanese” and “French” models, state participation in the organization of economic activity is significant. The “German” and “Swedish” models have the greatest social orientation. In the models of Latin American and African countries, developed with the active participation of international financial organizations (IMF, World Bank, EBRD, etc.), the main emphasis is on economic stabilization, a sharp reduction in the budget deficit, price liberalization at the initial stage with subsequent structural transformations. According to the same scenario, but in a state of “shock”, Eastern European countries are also moving towards the market.

The models of the new industrial countries of Southeast Asia - Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong — impress with their results. They focus on replacing the import substitution strategy aimed at solving internal problems with an export promotion strategy oriented to the outside world. The models have a pronounced market character while maintaining a strong state that plays a leading role in the social sphere and stimulating exports.

The depth of the urgent socio-economic problems and their specific nature suggest the need to determine individual approaches to their solution. The same is required by the national peculiarities of the way of life and the Muslim way of life, belonging to the Eastern civilization. Choosing your own path of renewal and progress is a difficult, historically significant, and responsible moment. The fate of not only the living but also more than one generation of Uzbeks depends on how correct the choice will be. This will determine how soon the republic will overcome the crisis phenomena, overcome the vices of the totalitarian system, and reach the level of developed civilized countries.

The chosen path for Uzbekistan is aimed at the formation of a socially oriented market economy that best meets the interests, conditions, and peculiarities of the republic. Only such a way can guarantee a decent life for the people of Uzbekistan, their rights and

freedom, ensure the revival of national traditions and culture, and spiritual and moral development of a person as an individual.

The realism of choosing one's path of transition to a market economy is based on a deep analysis of the objectively existing economic and socio-political situation, a comprehensive account of the distinctive features and conditions of the republic's development.

Uzbekistan's choice of its own path of economic reform and gradual transition to the market requires in-depth analysis and consideration of the characteristic features and conditions specific to this region.

The Republic has an advantageous geopolitical position. Historically, the territory of modern Uzbekistan was a place where ancient trade routes converged, there was an active process of external contacts and mutual enrichment of various cultures. And today Uzbekistan is the core of the Central Asian region with its autonomous energy and water systems, and in many matters serves as a link between neighboring republics.

History itself has predetermined that Uzbekistan is located at the crossroads of the nodal roads of Eurasia, connecting West with East, South with North. This makes it possible to put forward as a long-term prospect the establishment of the Eurasian economic, scientific, and cultural bridge, an analog of the Great Silk Road. The republic has all the prerequisites for becoming a kind of regional center for interstate transit of goods, capital, and labor, as the integration of national interests in the field of economy, culture, and politics.

The choice of ways and approaches in the implementation of reforms in Uzbekistan is influenced by the specifics of natural and climatic conditions. The republic is located in a climatic zone favorable for the broad development of the agricultural sector of the economy, the production of especially valuable, in high demand on the world market of agricultural crops and livestock products.

At the same time, the economy of the region is heavily dependent on the natural factor, sharp climatic fluctuations, which determines the special importance of the development of artificial irrigation and irrigation network. The specifics of irrigation agriculture have their own requirements for the formation of economic relations in rural areas.

Traditional Asian forms of labor and production organization that have developed in this region during the historical period have a significant impact on the choice of ways and models of economic reform.

One of the most important features determining the need to choose one's own path of socio-economic development is the exceptional demographic situation in the republic. Uzbekistan is one of the countries with a high birth rate and natural population growth. Over the past decades, the population of the republic has increased annually by an average of 2.5%, which places special demands on the dynamics of economic growth and solving employment problems.

The republic's economy is experiencing an excessive demographic burden. If Uzbekistan is ahead of countries such as Singapore, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Ireland, and others in terms of gross domestic product, then, per capita, the republic belongs, according to the classification of the World Bank, to the number of countries with incomes below the average level.

The difference in the demographic situation is also in the predominance of children and adolescents in the population structure, who, as is known, is in particular need of protection from the state. If in Russia and Belarus, children and adolescents under the age of 15 make up a little more than 24%, in Kazakhstan -33.2%, and in Uzbekistan - 43.1%. More than half of the total population of the republic are children, students, and pensioners, that is, socially vulnerable strata.

The peculiarity of Uzbekistan, as well as other countries of the Central Asian region, is the high family composition of the population. The average family size in the republic is 5.5 people, in some regions over 6 people, while in the European CIS countries -3.2.

About 60% of the population lives in rural areas and is mainly focused on agricultural labor. The inhabitants of the republic are characterized by attachment to the traditional places of residence of their ancestors, and low migration, which leaves its imprint on the problems of the formation of the labor market.

The choice of one's own path of transition to the market to a certain extent comes from comprehensive consideration of the national-historical way of life of the population, way of thinking, folk traditions, and customs. The people of Uzbekistan historically have a communal form of social self-organization, rooted in the traditional way of life. It manifests itself not only in the priority of the interests of the family, commitment to the communal nature of the life of the

population, and careful preservation and strengthening of the institution of the mahalla, but leaves an imprint on the entire social structure of society. Many forms of the current system of organization of production and labor also have features of the community. The republic itself can be regarded as a kind of community, as a large family, where it is impossible to live well and with dignity without mutual respect and a solid order, without strict fulfillment of their duties and mutual care. That is, as a system of informal social ties imbued with the spirit of national solidarity.

It is also necessary to take into account the peculiarity of ethnopsychological standards inherent in the national mentality of the people of Uzbekistan, which at the level of public consciousness is manifested in the cautious attitude of people to innovations, radical transformations that lead to a change in the value system, dismantling established norms, rules and stereotypes of their behavior.

The traditional desire of the indigenous population to be closer to the land, and to have a household at their own home, leaves its imprint on their interests and lifestyle. This way of life is characterized by its own norms of family and household relations, skills in work, and its own life values.

Due to the neocolonial territorial economic policy pursued by the Union center, the republic has developed a one-sided raw material orientation of the national economy, a high degree of its technological, and resource dependence on other republics, as well as in terms of the supply of components, and consumer goods. To date, Uzbekistan is closely connected with other republics through economic relations that are being built within the ruble zone.

Thus, it is impossible to talk about a particular model of transition to the market without taking into account the specified specific conditions, the reality of a particular region with all its features and characteristic features inherent only in this region. At the same time, it is quite natural to reflect in one's own model the general principles of the formation and development of market relations.

The construction of Uzbekistan's own model of transition to the market is not carried out from the "zero mark". In the East, people have been trading since time immemorial. Therefore, there is also its own historical experience of development in market conditions. Moreover, this is a rather long period during which the old patriarchal-feudal relations interacted with the emerging market ones. Despite the fact

that the level of maturity of those market relations was low, they also left a deep mark and even in the harsh conditions of a planned centralized economy were not etched out.

The Republic has everything: natural resources, fertile lands, powerful economic and scientific-technical, intellectual, and spiritual potential. And most importantly, hardworking and talented people live on this land.

Uzbekistan has sufficient potential to overcome the difficult legacy of the past years, reverse the crisis, achieve its economic independence, and enter the category of developed countries. The richness of the subsoil with the most valuable mineral resources makes it possible to carry out deep structural transformations, and the development of industries that will ensure the republic's entry into the world market. In the conditions of independence, the land, its subsoil, other natural resources, and the economic, scientific, technical, and intellectual potential created by the labor of many generations have become a national treasure, a guarantor of people's well-being, and the basis of social progress.

Huge unique and not yet involved in public production reserves of mineral resources have been accumulated in the bowels of Uzbekistan. To date, 95 types of mineral raw materials have been identified in the republic, concentrated in 700 deposits. Almost the entire periodic table is presented. There are 370 mining operations with a production volume of more than 200 million tons of mineral raw materials per year.

It is important for the development of the economy of Uzbekistan that the republic has significant natural energy resources — reserves of gas, oil, hydropower, and coal. Uzbekistan accounts for almost 74% of the gas condensate reserves of the entire Central Asian region, 31% of oil, 40% of natural gas, and 55% of coal.

The proven reserves of natural gas amount to about 2 trillion cubic meters, coal — over 2 billion tons, and oil - 350 million tons. In terms of natural gas production, the republic ranks third among the republics of the former Soviet Union and is one of the ten largest gas-producing countries in the world.

Natural gas is not only the main energy resource but also a valuable raw material for the production of mineral fertilizers, synthetic fibers and yarns, polypropylene, polystyrene, and other products both for the needs of the republic and for export supplies.

The significant potential of hydropower resources is also concentrated in the republic. Uzbekistan accounts for 14% of the potential and technically feasible hydropower resources of Central Asia and actually used 21% of them. At the same time, the hydropower potential has not yet been sufficiently tapped. The fuel and energy complex of Uzbekistan provides not only its own constantly growing demand for energy resources but also has been a supplier of natural gas to other regions for a long time. The reserves of oil (Mingbulak and Kokdumalak fields) and gas discovered over the past two years make it possible not only to meet their own needs in the future but also to significantly expand energy exports.

The complex nature of many types of minerals, a good mining and geological conditions of occurrence, and their high territorial concentration create conditions for their effective development, the development of a number of mining sub-sectors of an industry that are competitive on the world market. Uzbekistan stands out in terms of reserves and extraction of precious and rare earth metals — the gold of the highest grade, silver, uranium, etc. 30 gold deposits have been identified in the republic, the total reserves of which exceed four thousand tons.

In terms of total gold production, the republic ranks second among the CIS countries, eighth in the world, and fifth in its per capita production. The quality of Uzbek gold meets the highest international standards, and over the past two years, it has been awarded international prizes three times. There are also significant reserves of non-ferrous and other strategically important rare metals - copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, tungsten, lithium, etc.

Among the most valuable nonmetallurgical raw materials that the republic possesses are kaolin, fluorspar and feldspar, quartz glass and quartz-feldspar sands, bentonite clays, phosphorites, as well as other minerals that serve as the starting product for the production of mineral fertilizers in great demand, porcelain and faience products and other competitors on the domestic and foreign markets. Many of the deposits are unique natural objects and are the largest in the entire Eurasian region. Reserves of bauxite, phosphorite, and various types of salts can provide the expected demand of the republic for them for many years beyond the current century.

Secondary mineral resources are also significant potential — dumps of mining deposits and waste from metallurgical processing plants, as well as reserves of off-balance ores and overburdened rocks.

The types of resources produced in the republic, primarily metals, belong to the category of acute shortages and therefore are always in high demand on the world market.

Uzbekistan has a powerful agricultural potential. The Republic is the main producer and supplier of the most important strategic product with a huge export potential — cotton and products made from it. If the whole of Central Asia produces about 2 million tons of cotton fiber, then 1.5 million tons is Uzbek fiber. Uzbekistan ranks fifth in the world in the production of cotton fiber and second in its exports.

The Republic has been and remains in the interregional division of labor the main supplier of vegetables, fruits, and grapes, many of which are unique in their taste qualities. Today, up to 5 million tons of fruit and vegetable products are produced in Uzbekistan, which significantly exceeds the needs of the republican market.

Many types of animal products are widely known outside the republic and are in great demand — silkworm cocoons, wool, astrakhan fur, and products made from them. The production potential created by the labor of many generations is a reliable economic basis for the further effective development of the republic. The existing construction base, the capacities of the construction industry, and the accumulated experience are able, with the availability of investment resources, to carry out the planned structural transformations.

Powerful and in some cases unique industrial enterprises have been created and operate in the republic, representing almost all branches of industry — from heavy industry, mechanical engineering, aviation, and automotive to light industry and industrial processing of agricultural products, high-tech industries. Two-thirds of the machine-building products of Central Asia are produced in Uzbekistan. The Republic is the only producer of ferrous metals and rolled products in Central Asia, aircraft, motors, cotton harvesters and other agricultural machinery, cable products, excavators, cranes and elevators, caprolactam, equipment for the textile and cotton-cleaning industry, spinning machines and other products.

Uzbekistan has excellent potential opportunities for the development of the tourism industry. Such historical monument cities as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, and Kokand are known

all over the world. There are more than 4 thousand architectural monuments on the territory of the republic, many of which are under UNESCO protection. The recreational resources of Uzbekistan allow organizing various types of tourist routes and receiving tourists all year round.

Transport and the communication system play a key role in the economic life of Uzbekistan. An extensive transport system has been formed in the republic, providing internal and external transportation of goods and passengers, and economic ties with the countries of the near and far abroad.

All types of transport have been developed. Today, the length of railways is 6.7 thousand km. The density of Uzbekistan's railway network is the most saturated in Central Asia. Road transport plays a significant role in the transportation of goods and passengers. Over 80 thousand km of highways have been built and operated, and 86% are paved. Almost all settlements, even in remote villages, have paved roads.

Currently, Uzbekistan is connected by direct airlines with all major cities of the republics of the former Soviet Union and many countries of the world — Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, India, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Afghanistan, Malaysia, Thailand, and other states.

At the same time, Uzbekistan does not have direct access to seaports and most of the cargo is delivered through interstate trade and economic ties by transit, which raises the problem of the republic's participation in bringing transnational communications into the category of priority. The true wealth of Uzbekistan is its hospitable, hardworking people. The Republic is a region with a high level of availability of labor resources. It accounts for about 40% of all labor resources in Central Asia. The analysis of the age structure of the able-bodied population shows that at the turn of the XXI century, it will mainly consist of age groups (30-49 years), which are distinguished by high labor activity. A characteristic feature of the labor potential is its high educational level. Every fourth person employed in the national economy has a higher or secondary specialized education.

Uzbekistan has a strong scientific potential, especially in the field of agricultural, natural, and exact sciences. The research of scientists of Uzbekistan in the field of history, mathematics, physics, solar materials science, theory of seismicity and seismic resistance of structures, the

chemistry of plant substances, etc. are widely known outside the republic.

The existing huge resource, intellectual and production potential, combined with state independence, creates real prerequisites and an opportunity to carry out radical reforms in the republic to modernize the economy and put it on the path of civilized development.

The republic has developed its own balanced concept of transition to a qualitatively new state. The chosen path of development is based on a constitutional basis and is unchangeable since life itself confirms the correctness of the chosen course. This is exactly the path that will certainly lead Uzbekistan to national-state, socio-economic and spiritual perfection.

The core of the entire program of state-building and reforming the economy of Uzbekistan are the five key principles of the "Uzbek Model". These principles form the basis of their own path of renewal, development, and progress, and form the supporting structures of the concept of the transition period. Today, the implementation of these principles ensures socio-political stability in the republic, and most importantly, a consistent movement toward the introduction of market relations.

3. Gradual transition to a market economy is the core of its own model of economic reforms

A socially oriented market economy, as can be seen from its characteristics, cannot originate in the depths of a totalitarian system, since they do not have a genetic community. This is the distinctive feature of the transition of post-socialist countries to the market, the complexity of this process. There are no similar analogs in the world. Each country should go through this historical stage only in its own way, having gained its own experience.

Centralized planned and market economies are two integral, internally logical, and therefore completely incompatible economic systems. Because of this, it is impossible to immediately transform a planned economy into a market economy. The transition from centralized planning and administrative-command management style to a market economy is not a modernization or improvement of the existing management mechanism, but the creation of a fundamentally new one. This is a transition from one qualitative state to another. This is a completely new philosophy of life for people. Because of this, it cannot

be carried out in the form of a one-time act but assumes a sufficiently long period, including a number of successive stages.

Of course, it is important that the transition from one system to another be as smooth and evolutionary as possible. Economic reforms should gradually, step by step, move the country towards its goal, form individual elements, and, in general, the entire system of market relations.

The creation of a market economy cannot be achieved with the help of decrees or orders alone. It is the result of a long historical development, involving the formation of not only the appropriate infrastructure and legal framework but also profound changes in the system of values, motivation of economic behavior, and business relations.

To move to the market, it is not enough to adopt laws and proclaim the equality of all forms of ownership. We need real mechanisms to ensure their implementation. These mechanisms are not activated immediately, they are being worked out, and they are being adjusted gradually. The transition from one socio-economic formation to another cannot occur by pseudo-revolutionary leaps. Any revolutionary decisions turn into huge social upheavals.

Evidence of this is the movement towards the market according to the Eastern European scenario, according to which, following the advice of the International Monetary Fund, all emphasis was placed on the rapid liberalization of prices, on achieving financial and monetary stability through restrictive measures of tax, credit and monetary policy. Conducting "shock therapy" using monetarist methods was aimed at tearing the economy out of the totalitarian system at once, turning monetarist methods into a kind of catalyst for the development of market relations.

However, the social cost of such a "shock" approach was too great. The implementation of economic reforms in Yugoslavia (A. Markovich's plan) resulted not only in a sharp deterioration of the main economic indicators (in 1991, industry decreased by 20%, and capital investments — by 17%) but also the collapse of the federation, the emergence of interethnic conflicts. In Czecho-Slovakia, a "shock" version of the reforms (V. Klaus' plan) also led to a decline in production and the freezing of investment activity, the separation of the country.

In Romania and Bulgaria, “shock therapy” led to an increase in inflation, foreign economic and domestic debt, unemployment, and a sharp decline in production. In Poland, which most consistently carried out “shock therapy” (L. Balcerovich's plan) with the active support of Western countries and international financial organizations, despite the fact that the share of the private sector in the structure of the economy was significant, especially in agriculture, this path also caused hyperinflation and actually led to the deindustrialization of the country, a huge external duty.

The actual economic situation in Uzbekistan and the low standard of living of the overwhelming number of families make the path of “shock therapy” unacceptable for the republic during the transition to the market. In practice, it turns into a “shock without therapy” for the population, i.e. the rapid disintegration of all existing structures, norms, and connections, in other words, complete destruction.

Taking into account the psychology of the population of the republic, which is most accurately expressed in the folk wisdom: “Do not destroy the old house, without building a new one, you may find yourself homeless,” a phased, evolutionary path is laid in the basis of your own model of transition to the market. Not by great leaps, not by revolutionary transformations, it is necessary to move towards a market economy, but consistently — from stage to stage. This is a distinctive feature of the Uzbek way of transition to the market. Having completed one stage, and having created the necessary prerequisites, only then move on to a new one. At the same time, at each stage, their priorities are formed, and their own mechanism for ensuring them is being developed. The duration of each stage depends on the range of problems to be solved, on how favorable external factors will be, and on the labor activity of the population itself.

It takes time to change the organizational, economic, financial, and credit systems, create an appropriate legal framework, and market infrastructure, and train personnel. It is necessary to take into account the factor of technological time required for the preparation and re-equipment of production. Finally, time is needed to transform established ideas and norms until laws based on the balance of supply and demand come into force.

It is extremely important to change people's thinking, to break the established stereotypes. By preparing thinking at every stage, really, by

convincing people of the advantages of the new system, one can come to what has been built in other countries for centuries.

Without creating the necessary conditions, without psychological preparation of people for serious changes in their living conditions, forced, artificial imposition of attributes of market relations can not only fail to give the expected results but also compromise the very idea of building a market economy.

At the same time, the delay in the implementation of economic reforms, and the delay in the adoption of overdue decisions can only aggravate the difficult situation in the economy and social sphere.

The market will become a reality when its psychology, and worldview are formed, and people begin to act accordingly. Therefore, the main task is to approach a new stage of socioeconomic development without social upheavals, and impoverishment of people.

4. Uzbekistan – its own model of transition to market relations

The last decade of the XX century will go down in world history as a period of profound qualitative shifts in the public worldview, and in the geopolitical structure of the world community. The whole world has entered a new era. Its distinctive features are, on the one hand, the strengthening of integration processes and cooperation between States and peoples, the formation of common political and economic spaces, and the transition to common international norms, rules, and standards. On the other hand, it is the collapse of the socialist camp, the elimination of totalitarian regimes, and the formation of independent young sovereign states in place of unitary systems. One-sixth of the globe is in the active reform phase. This is evidence that the problems of state arrangement and socio-economic reform of newly formed sovereign states have outgrown the purely regional framework and are rightfully global.

The new phenomena, relations, and processes put forward by reality in post-socialist and other countries no longer fit into traditional concepts. Concepts such as property, industrial relations, factors of production and economic growth, market and planned regulatory mechanisms, the socio-economic role of the state, social orientation, etc. acquire a qualitatively different meaning.

In fact, the boundaries between the orthodox concepts of “capitalist” and “socialist” have been erased. Their artificial differentiation serves only as an obstacle to social progress in a country

that has embarked on the path of independent development, and integration into the world community.

There is a need to form a new type and style of thinking, free from ideological dogmas, revealing the variety of forms and ways of transition of each country individually and the entire world civilization to a qualitatively new state. Today it has become obvious that there are no universal models of social and socio-economic development in the world that can be recommended for any country. The diversity of forms and methods of social progress based on historical traditions, uniqueness, and originality of various cultures and civilizations is generally recognized.

All the experience gained in the conditions of a totalitarian system shows that policies and economic practices that ignore specific historical, socio-economic, national-psychological, demographic, natural-climatic, and other conditions, and objective differences of regions, are doomed to failure. A vivid proof of this is the collapse of the USSR, the collapse of the historical experiment of the socialist method of management, which preaches an administrative and command management style and is based on directive planning and centralized, voluntary allocation of resources.

At a time when the totalitarian system is being destroyed, it is important to substantiate fundamental approaches and positions on economic construction and democratic transformations in sovereign states created on the basis of former Soviet republics. Their proclamation of an act of independence means that each sovereign republic intends to pursue an independent domestic and foreign policy that meets their interests.

The reality is that today every republic is actively searching for solutions to the problems of stabilization and reform of the economy, and its own programmatic approaches are being developed. The study of these programs shows that all of them, being focused on building a market economy, differ significantly in methods, stages, and timing of the implementation of reforms. The measures envisaged in them also affect the interests of Uzbekistan to a certain extent, since the economic ties that have developed between the republics are still in effect.

In these conditions, it is of great importance to choose your own path and model of socio-economic development. They should be based on the centuries-old experience of developing countries whose

economies are based on market relations, as well as on comprehensive consideration of the national, and historical heritage, way of life, traditions, and mentality of the people of Uzbekistan.

The world experience provides an opportunity to study various models of market transformations in terms of scale and timing — from conservative to radical, from evolutionary in their development to force in the form of “shock therapy”. But the same experience shows that when they try to blindly copy well-known models, as a rule, reforms are doomed to failure. This is explained by the fact that there are no two similar individuals in nature, let alone states. Copying not only ignores the specific conditions of the country but also does not take into account the existing potential, and the established long-term economic and spiritual ties with near and far partners.

Life itself requires updated approaches to economic reforms in the republic, based on qualitatively new tasks and conditions, and practical experience, focusing mainly on their own strength. A fundamentally new, proprietary model of building a socially oriented market economy is needed, which would take into account the distinctive features of the republic, and maximally meet the past, present and future development of Uzbekistan. The accumulated experience, scientific analysis, and reason suggest that building a society based on market relations meets these tasks to the greatest extent.

The conceptual provisions of the formation of Uzbekistan as a democratic rule-of-law state, the principles of the republic's transition to market relations, the formation of domestic and foreign policy, and the main priorities and directions of economic reforms are set out in the book “Uzbekistan — its path of renewal and progress”, developed and specified

Own integral model of transition to market relations is a synthesis of three components:

- the essential characteristics of the national model of a socially oriented market economy;
- the leading principles of the transition from a tightly centralized command and administrative system to a market-based management mechanism;
- specific directions for the implementation of economic reforms, overcoming the crisis, ensuring stabilization, and sustainable socio-economic development.

The consistent implementation of its own model of transition to market relations will create a solid material base for democratic transformations, bringing the republic into the category of developed countries, and strengthening its international authority. Only starting from the economic way of life — it is possible to create an adequate state structure and a strong political structure.

In our country, in modern conditions, in the development of the sphere of entrepreneurship, the main attention is paid to ensuring the growth of production, and the introduction of modern technologies. As a result, the output of export-oriented and import-substituting products is growing, and its range is expanding.

Thus, the economic development of Uzbekistan over the years of independence has absorbed the transition from an administrative and command system of economic management to a market one. The most important trends in this process were the legal regulation of economic reforms and the course toward the liberalization of economic relations. Significant results have been achieved along this path, but more needs to be done. Moreover, it is important to emphasize that the formation of a market economy for the leadership of Uzbekistan is not an end in itself. The movement towards it pursues the goal of creating a democratic state with an open socially-oriented market economy designed to meet the diverse needs of people and ensuring, as it has been achieved in developed countries, a high level of well-being of the people.

Currently, according to the level of development, the states of the world are divided into four groups:

- Underdeveloped states. They export raw materials
- Developing States. Export finished products
- Developed countries. Exporting technologies
- Highly developed states. They export intellectual property, an idea.

Thanks to the measures implemented, by 2015, Uzbekistan had moved from the category of exporters of raw materials to the number of countries exporting mainly finished products. But at the same time, a significant part of the



finished products are not deep-processed goods. For example, most of the exports of the textile industry were not for sewing products, but for thread and yarn.

Questions for self-control

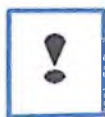
1. Describe the economic situation in Uzbekistan at the turn of the 1980s-1990s.
2. Characteristic features of economic problems inherited from the previous system.
3. What is the peculiarity of the "Uzbek model" of socio-economic reforms?
4. How did the country's resources and social potential affect the nature of reforms?
5. Describe the main phases of Uzbekistan's economic development.
6. What are the characteristics of the economic problems associated with the development of exports?
7. Name the priority areas of diversification and restructuring of the national economy.
8. What are the main trends in building economic potential in Uzbekistan that can be observed in the conditions of the global financial and economic crisis?
9. What does the principle of priority of economy over politics mean?
10. Why should the state be the main reformer in the transition to a market economy?
11. What infrastructures protect the interests of entrepreneurs?
12. What are exchanges for?
13. What are insurance companies?
14. How is the banking and credit system developing in Uzbekistan?

Topics and tasks of independent work



1. Development of the concept of modernization of the economy of Uzbekistan in the first years of independence.
2. The beginning of the formation of market relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
3. The main directions and stages of the formation of market relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
4. Characteristics of market relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
5. Creation of a legal framework for the transition to market relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

6. Transition to market relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan
Creation of the "Uzbek model".
7. The mechanism of implementation of the principles of the "Uzbek model".
8. Structural changes in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
9. Formation of market infrastructure in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
10. Agrarian reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan, its tasks and directions.
11. Achievement of grain independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
12. Creation of a cluster system in agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
13. Development of the oil and gas industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
14. Development of non-ferrous metallurgy in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
15. Development of the automotive industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
16. Development of the textile industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
17. Development of the food industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
18. Development of the power system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
19. Development of small and medium-sized businesses in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
20. Achieving macroeconomic stabilization in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
21. Causes, consequences of the global financial crisis and ways to eliminate it in Uzbekistan.
22. Modernization and diversification of the country's economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
23. Measures to strengthen the banking and financial system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
24. Achievement of sum conversion in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
25. Reforms in the tax system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.



Task: choose one of the suggested topics and make a conceptual table. (A sample of the Concept Table is in the appendix).

Recommended literature



1. Akramov E.A., Tairov A.E. Economic reforms of the Republic of Uzbekistan. M., 1998.
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3. Independence and revival of the foundations of national statehood. Book-album dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. T.: Uzbekiston, 2011.
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5. Rakhimov M.A., Rakhmatullaev Sh.M., Tursunova R.Yu., Nazarov R.R. Essays on the recent history of Uzbekistan. 2nd ed., Spanish. and additional T.: "Adabiyot uchqunlari", 2016.
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Electronic resources

1. <https://ifmr.uz>
2. <https://mineconomy.uz/ru>
3. [www.http://agro.uz/ru/](http://agro.uz/ru/)
4. www.mfer.uz/ru
5. www.gov.uz
6. www.undp.uz

3-topic. SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.

Plan:

- 1. Formation and development of the concept of a strong social policy in Uzbekistan, stages of its development*
- 2. Practical measures for the implementation of social programs: improving the health sector, increasing the socio-political activity of women, and issues providing housing for the population.*
- 3. Increasing the socio-political activity of women and youth*
- 4. The Essence of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan. "On combating corruption." Improving the legal culture of the population*

1. Formation and development of the concept of a strong social policy in Uzbekistan, stages of its development

Social policy is the activity of the state in managing the social sphere. It includes educational institutions, healthcare, transport organizations, social security agencies, culture, sports, etc. In a democratic society, social policy is implemented at three levels: state, municipal, and at the level of enterprises or at the place of residence of citizens. For all levels of government, the main goal of social policy is to meet the vital needs of citizens and increase their well-being and social and labor activity. The social policy covers a wide range of issues related to all spheres of human activity: remuneration and labor protection, labor market, employment and unemployment, regulation of income and consumption of consumer goods, pension provision, social services, social insurance, housing, utilities and consumer services, education, science, culture, sports, healthcare, tourism, demography, family, motherhood, childhood, environmental safety, protection of social rights of citizens, etc.

The most important principle of the implementation of social policy is the maximum coverage of all areas of social life, and the allocation of the most priority of them at certain stages.

The social strategy proceeds from the fact that at the center of the reform and renewal of society is a person, his well-being, and a decent standard of living. In turn, a fully developed free person is a decisive factor in the dynamism and effectiveness of the reform processes. The social strategy provides for the successful solution of the most important problems, namely, the creation of reliable social guarantees and the strengthening of labor motivation. Taking this into account, the

necessary conditions have been created in the country to ensure a gradual increase in wages and incomes of the population.



The social problems of the transition period can be conditionally attributed to three groups: a) inherited from the previous regime; b) generated by the new market system of economic relations; c) external factors.

The first group covers the problems and contradictions inherited from the Soviet period: unbalanced social development, expressed in the form of overpopulation, labor surplus, social tension, etc.

The second group of contradictions and difficulties is connected with the formation of a market economy. The transition to market pricing creates certain difficulties for low-income and large families, pensioners, and other social groups who need state assistance and support. The mitigation of the negative consequences associated with the differentiation of social groups by income and consumption, and the legalization of labor relations (the excess of labor supply over demand for it) is largely due primarily to the regulatory role of the state. These and many other contradictions generated by the transit period are gradually being overcome in the course of market reforms.

When determining an economic strategy, it is very important to analyze in-depth both positive and negative trends in the transition to a socially oriented economy in countries that solve similar problems to Uzbekistan. For example, sharp contradictions in economic and social development should not be allowed, as is the case in some neighboring countries.

The third group of contradictions includes such phenomena related to globalization as religious extremism, an attempt to create a drug trafficking corridor on the territory of the republic, open-armed incursions by various gangs, the "export" of revolutions, etc. These attempts are aimed at weakening stability in independent States, including Uzbekistan. Financial "cataclysms" at the international and regional levels can also be attributed to this group. In this situation, it is necessary to strengthen vigilance and take the necessary measures to protect national interests and create peaceful conditions for the successful formation of a social economy.

The historical realities of the current situation at the end of the XX century in the post-Soviet space dictated the conditions for the formation of tasks and the development of ways to transition to new methods of management, the creation of an effective economy, and ensuring this basis socially acceptable living conditions of the population. At the same time, the most important aspect of the new management was the emergence and solution of acute social problems that Uzbekistan had to face.

Under the influence of primarily exogenous factors, the republic in the late 1980s - early 1990s found itself in very difficult starting conditions, unlike another post-Soviet states. The years of domination by an excessively centralized management system have left many unresolved and extremely destructive specific socio-demographic problems inherent only in Uzbekistan.

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" did not sound. Realistically assessing the existing economic potential, and the complex tasks of its strengthening and development, the Government foresaw the possibility of a drop in the standard of living 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 worries, while 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 have been among the priorities since the first years of reforms, nevertheless, the desire to ensure sustainable economic development in the long term required correcting structural distortions in the economy in order to rely on strong economic potential in the future when conducting an active social policy. This is one of the features of the "Uzbek model", in which market transformations are combined with stabilization programs. This, of course, led to a specific pace of reforms (until 2004), which seemed slow from the outside, since at the same time and at the limit of what was possible, multilevel and multifaceted tasks for the implementation of stabilization programs were being solved.

The various stages of reform in the concept of social policy correspond to its own concept, which corrects the priorities of social policy, measures of social support, and protection of the population. Since the mid-1990s, in the context of deepening market transformations, the central link has been targeted and targeted social protection, which required a differentiated approach to various segments of the population with the allocation of 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 branches of the social sphere as healthcare, 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 the old house, we mean the need to preserve the useful aspects of the old system for the new society under construction," President I.A. Karimov pointed out. – In healthcare, culture, and education, we have accumulated a hugely positive experience, and there are achievements that can serve as an example for other countries. And there is absolutely no need to abandon them, blindly copying social models introduced from the outside. Of course, it is necessary to radically reform the entire social sphere, strengthen its material and technical base, equip it with modern equipment, create powerful economic incentives to improve the professional skills and productivity of social infrastructure workers and, on this basis, raise the provision of social services to a qualitatively different level."

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

- ensuring the phased nature of the ongoing reforms in the social sphere, taking into account the further improvement of demographic policy to improve the qualitative characteristics of the demographic situation;
- creating economic and legal conditions that stimulate active labor activity, strengthening the targeting of social support for vulnerable segments of the population;
 - prevention of mass and protracted forms of unemployment, the collapse of the scale of the release of labor, which constitutes a threat to the social and national security of the country;
- the creation of economic and legal prerequisites for the expansion of self-employment of the population, including personal subsidiary farming and secondary employment;
- preservation of the regulatory functions of the state in key areas of the economy and social policy throughout the transition period;
- reducing the level of poverty and the share of the poor, taking into account the prevention of excessively high differentiation in the standard of living of the population among different income social groups, etc.

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

Stages of social policy implementation

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

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

As a result, state guarantees were given to industries related to human health, cultural and educational issues. As the reforms

deepened, they changed based on international and national standards. Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" (1992, 1997, 2020), "On the National Training Program" (1997), "On the protection of citizens' health" (1996), Presidential Decree "On the State program for reforming the healthcare system of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (1998) and others legal acts testified that changes in this direction follow an evolutionary path. During the reform, Uzbekistan developed its own way of social protection of the population, based on its targeted implementation. For the more fruitful implementation of activities in this direction, large-scale programs have been developed annually since the mid-1990s. At the same time, the goals provided for by the programs are implemented as additional social measures. Broad layers of the public, State, and non-State bodies were also involved in the implementation of these measures. This, in turn, ensures the effective solution of tasks carried out in the social sphere and strengthens the foundations of the emerging civil society.

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

Thus, the Government of Uzbekistan, having assessed the difficulties and problems of the transition period, based on the economic capabilities of the republic, in order to prevent a sharp deterioration in the standard of living of the population, has developed measures for its social protection and consistently implements them. It can be stated that three stages of reforms in the social sphere have been completed, and priority tasks of the third stage have been identified and are being implemented.

The first stage covered 1991-1994. The priority task of this stage was to prevent a landslide increase in unemployment and a sharp drop in the standard of living of the population. This problem was solved on the basis of preserving guarantees in the labor sphere, pursuing a liberal policy of maintaining employment, and generating income for the population, including at the expense of new sources. At the State

level, employment and entrepreneurship were promoted, especially in rural areas.

In order to mitigate the problems and difficulties during this period, the social system inherited from the previous system was adjusted to market rules. But as economic reforms deepened, the social system also improved: funds aimed at the social protection of the population and social protection measures that had outlived their time were agreed upon or canceled. In 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 conditions of price liberalization.

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

Due to 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 welfare of the people and strengthen the 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 for the development of the labor market, job creation, implementation of the State Program to provide the population with natural gas and drinking water.

Starting from 2017 to the present – the fourth stage of social reforms, which consists of the fact that the state creates conditions for obtaining a profession and engaging in the entrepreneurial activity of the population, which are listed in the "iron notebook", "youth notebook" and "women's notebook".

2. Practical measures for the implementation of social programs



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 decrees aimed at protecting the disabled, state pension provisions, consumer protection, etc. For example, the head of state adopted a number of decrees on increasing wages, pensions, scholarships, payments, providing material assistance to large families, etc. The creation of its own model of a socially oriented market economy also requires the formation of an adequate holistic system of social protection, including economic and social guarantees of the freedoms and rights of citizens.

By 1994, the system of social protection of the population in Uzbekistan had radically changed. An absolutely new advanced social support system has been formed. Its essence is that the main recipients of such assistance are children and families with low incomes. Starting in September 1994, a single allowance was introduced for all families with children. Similar assistance was provided in the mahalla gatherings of citizens closest to the place of residence of families. In December 1996, in order to strengthen social support for families with children, to increase the role and responsibility of self-government bodies, Starting in 1996, monthly allowances for all families with children under the age of 16 were increased and depending on the number of children, they were set in the following amounts: for families with one child - 30% of the minimum wage; for families with two children - 60% of the minimum wage; for families with three children - 80% of the minimum wage; for families with four children - 100% of the minimum wage; for families with five or more children - 120% of the minimum wage.

In order to improve the health of disabled children, at the initiative of the Ministry of Health, the foundation "Soglom Avlod Uchun" with the involvement of foreign partners, the treatment of children with congenital malformations was carried out through complex surgical interventions.

It is noteworthy that despite the raw materials orientation of the national economy of the republic and the dependence on the import 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 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 unprotected segments of the population: free breakfasts were organized for primary school students and pensioners, free meals were provided, and lunches were organized at reduced prices for students and students. Housing was privatized free of charge by citizens of certain categories, benefits were introduced to pay for a number of utilities, etc.

In the early 1990s, when the majority of the population faced a sharp decline in income, social protection solved the problem of minimizing the consequences of a deterioration in living standards for the general population. At the end of the 1990s and in the 2000s, as structural transformations accelerated, social protection became a tool for protecting vulnerable strata that could be left behind in the process of structural reforms and had the greatest risk of falling into the low-income group. 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 healthcare and education. As a result, by 2012 the poverty level had decreased to 15% 38. The trends toward high literacy of the population that had developed in the pre-reform period were preserved.

Protection of the health of mothers and children.

In Uzbekistan, from the first days of independence, the issues of maternity and childhood protection have been 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, the republic has adopted 14 laws, more than 20 decrees, and resolutions

of the President of the country, government resolutions and other documents aimed at supporting this sphere.

In accordance with the state program, advanced forms and methods of providing medical services have been introduced into the healthcare system; the base of primary healthcare institutions equipped with modern medical equipment has been strengthened, the system of maternal and child health protection, the activities of the emergency medical service, the training of medical personnel has been improved, pharmaceuticals have been developed. Dozens of new medical institutions, and medical and wellness centers built according to standard projects have grown in cities and villages.

Instead of the once-existing five-stage healthcare system, costly and cumbersome, a modern two-stage system has been created today, providing medical care by specialists with higher education, consisting of a rural medical center and a district (city) central hospital. As a result, a national model of primary health care with a mobile medical and preventive system covering all segments of the population has been created in the republic. Effective medical services to the population are provided by rural medical centers and family polyclinics, specialized hospitals in regional centers. They are gradually provided with modern diagnostic equipment. In particular, thanks to these measures, a steady reduction in the level of child and maternal mortality has been achieved. During the years of independence, the total 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.⁴¹ The average life expectancy of the population has increased by 7 years: up to 73 years among men and 75 years among women.

In order to protect motherhood and childhood, to strengthen the institution of the family as the basis of a sustainable society, the legislative and regulatory framework has been strengthened. In particular, the adopted Law "On State Youth Policy" (2016) defines specific social, economic, legal and organizational measures in the main areas in this area. In the course of the activities carried out within the framework of the program, medical examinations were carried out for about 9 million women of childbearing age and almost 10 million children, and measures were taken to improve their health.

Over the past five years, domestic healthcare has been undergoing a series of reforms; a solid legal framework has been created in the

sphere that regulates all stages of its development. Decree of the head of state "On comprehensive measures to radically improve the healthcare system of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated December 7, 2018 was adopted, which approved the Concept for the development of the healthcare system of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2025 and the Program of measures for the implementation of the Concept for the development of the healthcare system of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2021 years, Presidential Decrees "On measures to develop public-private partnerships in the field of healthcare" dated April 16, 2019 and "On improving the quality and further expanding the coverage of medical care provided to women of reproductive age, pregnant women and children" dated November 8, 2019 .

As part of the implementation of these documents and taking into account the development of medical science in the country, a number of specialties in the field have expanded. For example, one of the breakthrough events was the adoption on March 11, 2019 of the Law "On the Protection of the Reproductive Health of Citizens". The document reflects the state's concern for the well-being of future generations, outlines the main principles and directions of state policy in the field of ensuring the reproductive rights of the population. The work carried out in this direction plays a huge role in the formation of a healthy and comprehensively developed generation. The task is to establish the process of timely identification of health risks, to introduce mandatory preventive medical examinations. An appropriate infrastructure has been created - the Republican Center for Reproductive Health of the Population with 14 regional branches, the main tasks of which are to raise awareness among the population about reproductive health protection, as well as to promote the uninterrupted provision of the population with medical services.

Caring for the younger generation and women is a factor in achieving progress. Therefore, in recent years, prenatal screening rooms equipped with modern ultrasound devices have been created in all district and city multidisciplinary central polyclinics. This is done so that pregnant women are covered by the screening examination necessary to detect pathologies. For the first time in the history of domestic medicine, pediatric institutions in the regions have begun comprehensive treatment in the field of neonatal surgery, cardiac surgery, minimally invasive surgery and gynecology for girls. In addition, on the basis of the pediatric gynecology department of the

TashPMI clinic, the Republican Center for Girls' Health operates, as well as girls' health centers - on the basis of the departments of pediatric gynecology of children's multidisciplinary medical centers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions, the Tashkent city adolescent dispensary.

As a result of the ongoing reforms, women's health is being strengthened, and maternal and infant mortality is significantly reduced. To this end, the country has adopted a program of measures to improve the quality and further expand the coverage of medical care provided to women of reproductive age, pregnant women and children for 2019-2023. In accordance with the Decree of the President "On the State Program for the Early Detection of Congenital and Hereditary Diseases in Children for the Period 2018-2022" dated December 25, 2017, a network of modern perinatal centers was created in the republic, and the material and technical base of the centers "Screening of mother and child" was strengthened providing the necessary conditions for the birth of healthy children, early detection of pathologies in pregnant women and infants. This helps ensure universal health coverage for women and children.

To provide outpatient care in all districts and cities of the country, departments of girls' health have been organized at multidisciplinary central polyclinics, which occupy a special place in the development of modern infrastructure for the provision of high-tech, specialized qualified medical care to girls and adolescent girls.

In modern Uzbekistan, reforms in the field of education and healthcare are being implemented at an accelerated pace. The whole process is aimed at strengthening the health of the people, involving citizens in observing the basics of a healthy lifestyle, improving the medical literacy of the population, especially women, children and youth. Among other things, the priority task for today is to create the necessary conditions so that every citizen can feel the care provided by the leadership of the republic. Work in this direction is just going on. Her results will not keep you waiting.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. PD-60 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" defines the tasks for improving the system of providing high-tech medical care to women of reproductive age, pregnant women and children, equipping perinatal centers with the

necessary medical equipment and equipment and their staffing with qualified personnel.

Housing policy

On the eve of independence, thanks to the heroic efforts of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, it was possible to solve the problem of providing housing for the population. As a result, in 1989-1990, more than 1.5 million families were allocated additional land, and 700 thousand of families were allocated household plots.

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. In 2010-2015, about 56.6 thousand houses were built with a total area of over 4.7 million square meters.m. As a result, Uzbekistan currently ranks first among the CIS countries in the introduction of new housing in rural areas per 1,000 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 Rural Development and Improvement", a State program was adopted, which initiated large-scale work to improve the architectural planning of villages, and the design of housing and social facilities in them. As a result, from 2009-2015, in all 159 rural districts of the republic, 56.6 thousand residential houses were built according to standard projects on a turnkey basis. Since the beginning of the program, 1,374 social and market infrastructure facilities have been built, which are necessary for a decent life for the rural population. On a systematic basis, work is being carried out on the construction, modernization, and reconstruction of networks and municipal 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, and more than 1,500 km of power lines, as well as intra-block roads with a total length of 1,441 km, have been commissioned.

It should be noted that the accumulated experience of rural development and improvement of housing conditions of the rural population has aroused great interest among the international community. This was evidenced by the holding in April 2012 in Tashkent of an international conference on modern housing

construction, which was actively attended by heads and representatives of the UN, IMF, World Bank, ADB, Islamic Development Bank, ASEAN, UNESCO, and other reputable international organizations, over 300 scientists, specialists, and experts from more than 60 countries the world. Loans for the construction of individual housing under standard projects provided to the rural population by Agricultural construction-Bank, both at their own expense and borrowed funds from the Asian Development Bank, are issued on preferential terms for a period of 15 years at a rate of 7% per annum, which is about 2 times lower than the mortgage rates of commercial banks. It is widely practiced to issue preferential loans to young families to improve housing and social conditions.

Creative work on the renewal of rural infrastructure, initiated in accordance with the resolution of August 3, 2009 "On additional measures to expand the scale of housing construction in rural areas," today serves to radically update the appearance of our villages on the basis of modern infrastructure." In particular, from 2009-2016, about 70 thousand cozy standard houses were built in the village. As a result, the living conditions of more than 83.5 thousand families have been improved. Resolution of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev dated October 21, 2016 "On the program for the construction of cheap housing in rural areas in 2017-2021 according to updated standard projects Model residential buildings Preferential residential buildings Multi-storey housing became a logical continuation of major reforms in this direction and opened a new stage in rural construction. Based on the growing need of the rural population for modern and cheap houses, conditions for granting preferential loans have been improved. The further expansion of the use of energy-saving materials and new types of equipment has served to reduce the cost of housing created and to establish prices for them acceptable to all segments of the population. According to the decree, two and three-story (2 and 3-room) residential buildings were built in rural areas. At the same time, in densely populated areas, cheap one-story 2 and 3-room houses covering an area of 0.02 hectares, and two-story 4-room combined houses covering an area of 0.04 hectares began to be created according to new projects. Since 2017, construction and transfer of cheap housing for military personnel, young scientists, internal affairs workers, and citizens without housing have been underway in the capital and regions of the country.

With the declaration of independence, demographic policy in Uzbekistan has undergone fundamental changes. First of all, it began to be carried out in the interests of the population, and its main slogan was the education of a healthy young generation. During the implementation of reforms, including in the social sphere, a new demographic situation has developed in Uzbekistan, characterized by the following trends: a decrease in absolute and relative population growth in the republic; a decrease in fertility and natural population growth; a noticeable decrease in child and maternal mortality; increase in the average life expectancy of the population; migration outflow of the population from the republic.

At the beginning of 2018, the population of Uzbekistan reached 33 million people. During the years of independence (1991-2017), the population of the republic increased by about 12 million people. The average annual population growth rate during this period was 1.7%, and the absolute average annual growth was over 400 thousand people. For comparison: from 1980-1990, the average annual growth rate of the population of Uzbekistan was 2.8%.

It is necessary to note the reforms in the health sector. The entry of Uzbekistan into the world community, the expansion of international relations, and cooperation with countries with developed healthcare infrastructure have clearly revealed the strengths and weaknesses of domestic medicine. The healthcare system in the past was extremely cumbersome, costly, and inefficient, and therefore there was a need to create a national healthcare model taking into account its own characteristics. To solve these problems, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 10, 1998, The Decree "On the State program of reforming the healthcare system of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted, which defined a step-by-step approach to the national healthcare model.

Instead of the once-existing five-stage healthcare system, costly and cumbersome, a modern two-stage system has been created today, providing medical care by specialists with higher education, consisting of a rural medical center and a district (city) central hospital.⁴⁰ As a result, a national model of primary health care with a mobile medical and preventive system covering all segments of the population has been created in the republic.

During the years of independence, the total 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.

Healthcare and social protection

In order to prevent the birth of disabled children, as well as early detection of congenital and other pathologies in newborns and pregnant women, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a special resolution "On the organization of the State system "Screening of mother and child", which made a significant contribution to the development of this area.

In 2009, a resolution was adopted "On a program of measures to further strengthen and improve the effectiveness of work to strengthen the reproductive health of the population, the birth of healthy children, the upbringing of a physically and spiritually developed generation in 2009-2013." In accordance with this document, work continued in the direction of reforming the healthcare system and ensuring qualitative changes in this area. The vaccination rate of children against infectious diseases was almost 100%. Multidisciplinary medical centers for adults and children have been organized in each regional center, and rural medical centers equipped with the most modern medical equipment have been established in each district. To date, about 3,000 rural medical centers (RMC) are successfully functioning in the republic. 2016 was declared the "Year of a Healthy Mother and Child". In 2016, work was consistently continued to create the necessary social, household, and medical conditions for residents, primarily for women and girls, in remote rural areas, to provide the rural population with clean drinking water, and natural gas, and further improve the quality of services. Over the past years, the average life expectancy of the population has also increased significantly.

The increase in average life expectancy for men from 66 to 70 years, and for women from 72 to 76 years can be assessed as a clear and concrete result of the measures taken to protect the health of the population and improve their living conditions.

In 2019, we witnessed a number of changes in the healthcare sector, including the opening of many medical centers and the accelerated development of public medical institutions along with the private sector. For example, as a result of the expansion of medical activities from 50 to 126 types and the provision of a number of benefits, 634 private medical institutions were created in 2019. It's no secret that medical care in public institutions is fraught with a number

of restrictions related to personnel, budget, and other resources. On the other hand, private medicine will allow you to get an individual approach that meets the needs of the patient. In addition, a direct connection between the doctor and the patient will be established, which will undoubtedly affect the well-being of people. Therefore, emphasis is placed on the further development of private medicine on the basis of public-private partnerships and attracting foreign investment, which would create a competitive environment and improve the quality of medical services provided.

Protection of senior citizens. In our country, special attention is paid to further strengthening the social protection of the needy segments of the population, including the lonely elderly, pensioners, and the disabled. In particular, in 2005, declared the "Year of Health", high-quality repairs were carried out in the homes of about 2 thousand lonely elderly people, and financial assistance was provided to poor families and elderly citizens. In accordance with the resolution of 2006 "On the program of measures to further strengthen targeted social protection and the provision of social services to lonely elderly, pensioners and the disabled in 2007-2010", medicines were transferred at the expense of the Nurodiy Fund to strata of the population in need of social protection, veterans' medical institutions, Generosity and Kindness homes. In cooperation with the territorial departments of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a full dispensary medical examination of elderly citizens was conducted. In Tashkent, veterans are provided with high-quality services by the Nurodiy hospital for 150 beds with all amenities. In hospitals attached to regional clinics, there are "Senior Citizens' Rooms" for free treatment of lonely elderly and disabled people, organized thanks to the practical assistance of the regional departments of the fund and the local mayor's office. Sponsors annually provide financial assistance to all houses "Sakhovat" and "Muruvvat", "Mehribonlik", specialized boarding schools. In 2015, in order to further improve the level and quality of life of elderly citizens, expand their material and spiritual support, and improve the provision of social, and medical services and pension provision to citizens, especially veterans of the war and the labor front of 1941-1945. 2015 was declared the "Year of Respect and Veneration of Elders". Every year, participants of the war and the labor front are

provided with free medical services, and they are treated in sanatoriums and resorts.

3. Increasing the socio-political activity of women and youth

Uzbekistan is the most populous state in Central Asia and ranks third in the CIS in terms of population, behind Russia and Ukraine. The population has increased from 19.7 million in 1989 to more than 33 million people (as of 2018).

The average age of the population of the republic is 25.7 years (men – 25.2, women – 26.3). Young people make up 40% (13 million) of the population, and if we count together children up to working age, this is more than two-thirds of the population. Therefore, the issues of employment, employment, increasing political culture, and social activity of young people are urgent social issues of the state and society. If in 1990 in Uzbekistan the share of people of working age was 49.2%, now this figure has reached 60.5% 32. Every year, the number of this group increases by 380-400 thousand people, and this increase is mainly due to the growth of the total population.



Since the first days of independence, the state has been engaged in the development of youth policy, and the search for resources for the implementation of specific measures in this direction. In Uzbekistan, solving

the problems of youth has become one of the cardinal directions of political, and socio-economic life and has received a priority place among the priorities of the state. One of the first legislative acts adopted by the independent State was the Law "On the Fundamentals of State Youth Policy" of November 20, 1991, which provided for the creation of conditions for the social and spiritual development of the country's youth. But the document ceased to meet the requirements of the time and became invalid. Therefore, in connection with the ongoing cardinal reforms, a new, relevant Law "On State Youth Policy" was adopted on September 14, 2016.

It is worth emphasizing that in 2020, in comparison with the past period, significant work has been done on the formation of youth policy. In particular, based on the experience of foreign countries, the Youth Parliament of Uzbekistan has been formed. It serves as a political platform, whose members have the opportunity to attend both

meetings of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic.

A significant event of last year in the field of youth policy was the Presidential decree "On the organization of the activities of the Agency for Youth Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan"



dated June 30. The document was adopted in order to raise the state youth policy to a new level, develop effective solutions to the problems of boys and girls, and effectively organize and coordinate the activities of competent authorities. The Cabinet of Ministers approved the Statute of the Agency for Youth Affairs, which defines the general provisions, structure, functions, and powers. According to the document, the agency is divided into the central office, the Institute for the Study of Youth Problems and the Training of Promising Personnel, JSC "Youth Media Holding", territorial divisions, and departments. As a State body promoting youth policy, the agency protects the interests of youth and also contributes to the reflection of these interests in official documents and state programs adopted by the Government. The main responsibility of the agency is to develop and implement a unified state policy, and its strategic directions, and draft state programs concerning youth. In addition, he is responsible for providing comprehensive support to youth non-governmental non-governmental organization A special difference between the Agency for Youth Affairs and the Youth Union is that the former monitors compliance with legislation in the field of youth policy, and the latter ensures interaction with government agencies, non-governmental non-governmental organization and other civil society institutions in the implementation of state youth policy.

The above measures and decisions have served as a solid foundation for the further implementation of youth policy this year. It is known that 2021 has been named the Year of Youth Support and Public Health Promotion. In his Message to the Parliament, the President mentioned the youth more than once, emphasizing that in 2021 a lot of efforts will be made to support it. The initiatives of the head of state are reflected in the draft State Program for 2021, in which a whole section of the fourth direction is devoted to youth.

For the Republic of Uzbekistan, the growth of self-awareness of young people is of strategic importance, since it is young people, who

make up 60% of the country's population, who will replace the current politically active forces. In this regard, the political culture of young people and the evolution of their political activity are of great importance.

As the results of concrete sociological studies show, the majority of young people (90%) highly appreciate the state policy on improving the morals of the younger generation. The main qualities that the younger generation correlates with morality are honesty, good knowledge of the history of their people, purity of soul, respect for national traditions, development of a sense of national pride, modesty, possession of interethnic and interreligious tolerance, negative attitude towards extremists.

The country pays great attention to the activities of the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan and other republican women's public organizations, whose sphere is aimed at protecting women's rights, and ensuring women's participation in the socio-political, socio-economic, and cultural life of the country. To date, more



than 300 women's NGOs have been registered in the republic, which in particular include the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, the Sharq ayoli International Women's Public Foundation, the Tadbirkor ael Association of Businesswomen of Uzbekistan, the National Association of Entrepreneurs of Disabled Women of Uzbekistan, the National Association for Breast Cancer "In the Name of Life", Republican public association, whose sphere of activity is aimed at forming a healthy family, protecting women's rights, supporting women entrepreneurs, as well as improving their professional, physical, spiritual and intellectual development. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of March 2, 1995 "On measures to enhance the role of women in the State and public construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan", a new position of Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan was introduced, who was entrusted with overseeing issues related to the further enhancement of the role of women in society. It was established that the Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan is simultaneously appointed Deputy Prime Minister. The positions of Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the

Republic of Karakalpakstan and deputy measures of the city for women's Affairs were also introduced.

4. The Essence of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan. "On combating corruption." Improving the legal culture of the population.

The reforms carried out in our country are aimed primarily at the individual and his interests. According to the main principle "It is not the people who serve the state bodies, but the state bodies should serve the people", all resources and opportunities are mobilized in the name of the interests of the people.

It is known that the citizens of the state, where justice and the rule of law are the highest values, firmly establish trust in politics, love, and devotion to the Motherland. By the order of Sahibkiran Amir Temur, the wise words "Justice is the foundation of the state and the motto of all rulers" are carved on the Aksaray portal for a reason. It is known from history that this idea united and united the whole nation around noble goals. The updated policy of the new Uzbekistan is also based on such high ideas as raising the honor and dignity of a person to the highest level, and strictly ensuring justice and the rule of law in society. However, unfortunately, there are still a number of factors that have a negative impact on the effectiveness of reforms and hinder the prosperity of the country. Of course, one of them is corruption, which, first of all, contributes to reducing people's confidence in the state and reforms, and increasing discontent in society.

Let's define corruption. Corruption is a process in which an official, endowed with a certain power, uses it for personal enrichment. Such persons may include almost all civil servants who are able to influence the resolution of a situation in one way or another. So it can be:

- Policies;
- Officials of all levels;
- Representatives of supervisory and law enforcement agencies;
- Representatives of medicine and education.

In a broader sense, the term corruption includes bribery, extortion, fraud, abuse of power, embezzlement, and money laundering.

During the years of independence, a number of comprehensive measures aimed at combating corruption have been adopted and are being effectively implemented in our country. The head of our state

Shavkat Mirziyoyev pays great attention to this topical issue and, speaking at a meeting of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, stressed: "We must take decisive measures to counteract and prevent corruption in our society, various crimes and offenses, and ensure in practice the postulate of the law that punishment for a crime is inevitable." Thus, in order to regulate relations in the field of combating corruption, on January 3, 2017, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. LRU-419 "On combating corruption" was adopted. The new Law provides a systematic counteraction to corruption – bribery and extortion, illegal use of one's official or official position, and violation of the legal rights of individuals and legal entities. The law is of great importance in the economic and social development of Uzbekistan on the way to building a strong civil society. Pursuant to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 2, 2017, No. RP-2752 "On measures to implement the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" and the State Anti-Corruption Program for 2017-2018", an event on the theme "Fighting corruption is an urgent task of today" was held at the Uzbek Agency of Automobile and River Transport. The expert on legal propaganda of the Center for Spiritual Propaganda of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Law, Professor Feruza Mukhitdinova took part in the event and delivered a speech. - Significant and systematic work has been carried out in Uzbekistan on the formation of a legislative framework ensuring anti-corruption, further Training materials Lecture No. 8 on the development, strengthening of institutional foundations, increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement and judicial bodies in the fight against corruption crimes, the implementation of the principle of responsibility for their commission.

Measures are being implemented to prevent corruption in the areas of public administration, socio-economic development, improving the legal culture of the population, forming public attitudes towards violations of the law, and widely involving civil society institutions and the media in anti-corruption activities. A number of international anti-corruption acts have been ratified and a system of national legislation to combat corruption and crime has been created, in particular, in the concept of national security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted in 1997, corruption is recognized as one of the threats to the national security of the country," Feruza Mukhitdinova stressed. An important stage in the definition and implementation of

systemic mechanisms in the field of combating corruption was the accession of Uzbekistan in 2008 on July 7 to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which is a universal international document in this field, as well as in 2010 – to the Action Plan to Combat Corruption of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and in accordance with these acts adopted and the "National Program for the Development of Legal Culture in Society" has been put into effect. "Corruption is a very dangerous evil that harms not only the development of the economy but also the political and international reputation of the republic, the spiritual and moral development of society. In some cases, it takes on very dangerous shades." It is no secret to anyone that in the modern world, in an era of global changes and a rapidly changing environment, life itself requires us to raise to a qualitatively new level the work on further strengthening the atmosphere of mutual respect, kindness, and mercy, harmony, and cohesion prevailing in our country, protecting young people from alien destructive ideas and trends, negative influence from outside. Therefore, we must strengthen propaganda and explanatory work on combating corruption among the population, in organizations, enterprises, and especially among young people, graduates of professional colleges, and higher educational institutions. It should be noted that currently, all law enforcement agencies have created departments "For combating corruption". Uzbekistan has set an ambitious goal to become a high-middle-income country by 2030, paying special attention to creating decent work and improving the well-being of the most vulnerable groups of the population. In this regard, in 2016-2017, the President initiated a full-scale reform in the management system in Uzbekistan. One of the key elements of improving governance and effective public administration reform is the creation of an effective anti-corruption system, which includes competent, strong, and independent State bodies, comprehensive anti-corruption programs and initiatives, active civil society organizations, and citizens, as well as a culture of intolerance to corruption in society. "Countering corruption through effective, accountable and transparent Governance Institutions in Uzbekistan" is a joint project of the Ministry of Justice, the Prosecutor General's Office, and the UNDP



Representative Office in Uzbekistan. The project will be based on global experience and best practices in the field of anti-corruption within the framework of the UNDP global project "Fighting Corruption in Peaceful and Inclusive Societies", founded by the Global Center for Public Service Efficiency Improvement in Singapore, taking into account the regional technical experience of the Istanbul Regional Center of UNDP, which has accumulated relevant knowledge in the field of anti-corruption over the past 20 years corruption and promotion of public administration in transition economies in Europe and Central Asia

During the years of independence, practical work was carried out in the country to combat corruption. Uzbekistan's accession to the UN Convention against Corruption and other international instruments in 2008 was the first step in this direction.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" adopted on the initiative of the President (January 3, 2018) and the corresponding state program defines tasks for the future. For the first time, the law clarifies concepts such as corruption and conflict of interest.

In addition, the law clearly defines the authorized anti-corruption bodies and their status. To coordinate the activities of bodies and organizations engaged in anti-corruption activities, the Republican Interdepartmental Commission on Anti-Corruption has been established under the leadership of the Prosecutor General.

The Strategy of Action on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 has become a historic document aimed at the complete eradication of corruption. It sets out specific measures aimed at eliminating corruption in all spheres, as well as the causes and conditions that contribute to its occurrence. In 2019, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the anti-corruption system in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted, which approved the State Anti-Corruption Program for 2019-2020.

It should be particularly noted that in recent years the country has implemented important organizational and legal reforms in the field of combating corruption.

Firstly, the civil service system has been radically improved, its goals and objectives have been defined, and the Concept of Administrative Reform has been approved.

Measures have been taken aimed at effective social protection of employees of state bodies, strengthening their material support and incentives. In particular, over the past three years, the average salary of government employees has increased by almost 60 percent, and in some areas – several times.

Secondly, targeted measures have been taken to accelerate the development of entrepreneurial activity, and eliminate bureaucratic obstacles and corruption-causing factors on the way to the full protection of private property.

Thirdly, the legal and institutional framework for the provision of public services and the regulation of administrative procedures has been improved. In particular, in order to eliminate administrative and bureaucratic obstacles, simplify registration, licensing, and licensing procedures, as well as increase their efficiency, 201 public service centers were opened in all regions. Currently, these centers provide 120 public services to the population. Since 2020, it is planned to provide over 160 transparent, convenient, and operational public services.

In addition, in order to increase the efficiency of the activities of state bodies and organizations, on December 9, 2019, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to further reduce bureaucratic barriers and introduce modern management principles into the activities of state bodies and organizations” was adopted. In accordance with it, since this year, 11 separate functions and powers of local executive authorities have been transferred to the territorial divisions of the relevant state administration bodies. In addition, 5 types of powers of local executive authorities have been excluded.

Fourth, one of the main goals of the reforms carried out in the judicial and legal sphere is also to radically improve the anti-corruption system.

Fifthly, the introduction on the basis of the principle “It is not the people who serve the state bodies, but the state bodies should serve the people” of a system of rapprochement of competent and responsible workers at all levels with the people, solving their problems by house-by-house circumvention began to yield results in the fight against corruption.

To consider the appeals of individuals and legal entities, People's reception rooms, and the President's portal have been created, and helplines of state bodies and organizations are functioning.

Sixth, the status of the parliament, citizens' self-governing bodies, and non-governmental non-profit organizations have been raised, which are given broad powers to ensure parliamentary and public control over the activities of state authorities.

The establishment of anti-corruption and judicial and legal affairs committees in the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is important in the implementation of parliamentary control in these areas. Permanent anti-corruption commissions have been established as part of the Jocargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional, district, and city Councils of People's deputies. The Chambers of Parliament adopted a joint resolution on measures to improve the effectiveness of parliamentary control in the field of anti-corruption.

Seventh, the legal framework for conducting anti-corruption expertise of regulatory documents and their projects has been improved. Most importantly, about 30 laws and 100 resolutions of the President and the Government have been adopted, aimed at eliminating systemic problems in all spheres of state and public life, due to which corruption may arise.

Local experts and the international community recognize the fact that such measures produce the expected results. Thus, in the "Corruption Acceptance Index" rating announced in 2019 by the international non-governmental organization Transparency International, Uzbekistan has risen by five positions. The most prestigious publication in the world, The Economist magazine, recognized Uzbekistan as the "Country of the Year" due to the accelerated pace of implementation of reforms.

At the moment, despite the successes achieved, there is still much to be done in the field of combating corruption.

In 2017-2019, 6,127 officials were brought to criminal responsibility, which indicates that the situation in the fight against corruption does not meet the requirements of today. At the same time, only the efforts of law enforcement agencies cannot achieve positive results in the fight against offenses. To do this, it is necessary to form an irreconcilable attitude toward corruption among the public. The Head of our state noted that despite all the efforts of law enforcement agencies in the fight against corruption if our people do not become irreconcilable to it, effective parliamentary control is not established, and we will not be able to organize an effective fight against this evil.

In other words, corruption should be seriously combated not only by law enforcement agencies but also by society as a whole.

Questions for self-control

1. What is the essence of social policy of the state?
2. Characteristic features of social problems inherited from the previous system.
3. What is the peculiarity of social problems of Uzbekistan during the transition period?
4. How did demographic processes affect the problem of employment and migration?
5. Describe the conditions for the formation of a strong social policy of the state.
6. The essence of the "Uzbek model" of socially-oriented reforms.
7. Characteristic features of the stages of social policy implementation.
8. What changes have taken place in the welfare of society since Uzbekistan gained independence?
9. Social activity of youth as an integrative quality of personality.
10. Youth as a carrier of social innovations.
11. Political culture of youth and prospects for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
12. Formation of youth self-awareness and its strategic importance for Uzbekistan.
13. The role of youth public associations in the political socialization of youth.



Topics of independent work and tasks for them



1. Stages and features of the concept of social policy in Uzbekistan.
2. Formation of a system of targeted social policy in the republic.
3. Legal foundations of social policy reform in Uzbekistan.
4. The first stage of social protection, is the formation of a completely new system of social protection for the population.
5. The second stage of social protection, is the formation of a system of targeted social policy and its meaningfulness.
6. The third stage of social protection, is goals, and objectives.
7. Fundamental changes in the system of social protection of the population at an early stage of social reforms.

- 8.2005 – “Year of health”. Analysis of the implemented measures.
9. 2015 – “The year of attention and care for the older generation”.
10. Formation of the National Health Care system of Uzbekistan.
11. Maternal and child health protection is the main direction of reforming the social sphere of the republic.
12. The essence of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On combating Corruption”
13. Implementation of the program for the construction of affordable residential buildings on updated standard projects in rural areas in 2017-2021.
14. Issues of fair social policy in the Development Strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026.
15. Social factors dehumidification of the state youth policy in Uzbekistan.
16. Reforms in the public education system in Uzbekistan: problems and achievements.
17. Environmental protection is a priority direction of Uzbekistan's social policy.
18. Support and stimulation the work of teachers and mentors in the years of independence.
19. The place and role of NGOs in the processes of implementing social policy.
20. Implementation of social policy within the framework of the Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021.
21. Formation of a new peculiar system of solving social problems in the new historical conditions of Uzbekistan.
22. Issues of social protection of the population in the state program “Obod kishlok”.
23. Issues of social protection of the population in the state program “Rim Mahalla”.
24. Issues of social protection in the state program “Youth is the future”.
25. Issues of fair social policy and human capital development in the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for the period 2022-2026.



Task: select one of the suggested topics and make a hierarchical table (A sample hierarchical table is given in the appendix).

Recommended literature

1. Rakhimov M.A., Rakhmatullaev Sh.M., Tursunova R.Yu., Nazarov R.R. Essays on the recent history of Uzbekistan. 2nd ed., Sp. and additional T.: "Adabiyot uchqunlari", 2016.
2. Rakhmatullaev Sh.M. Flows of economic transformation in Fargona Valley cities (1991-1996). T.: "Nishon noshir", 2016.
3. Saidov K.S. etc. Social policy. Uch. allowance. / Ed. G.K. Saidova. T., 2006.
4. Stratification processes of the society of Uzbekistan in the context of historical processes / Ed. ed. M. Rakhimov, N. Makhkamova. T.: Navruz, 2014.
5. Tukhliev N., Taksanov A. National economic model of Uzbekistan. T., 2000.
6. Uzbekistan: ten years on the way to the formation of a market economy. T., 2001.
7. The latest history of Uzbekistan. A textbook for universities. Under the editorship of M.A. Rakhimov. Tashkent. - "Adabiyot uchkunlari". 2018. P. 115-136

Electronic resources:

- 1) <https://ifmr.uz>
- 2) <https://mineconomy.uz>
- 3) www.mehnat.uz
- 4) www.gov.uz
- 5) <http://www.minzdrav.uz/>

4-topic. SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE.

Plan

1. The revival of national values, rituals, and traditions.

Attention to great ancestors and historical figures.

2. Formation of the ideology of national independence.

3. State policy in the field of ensuring the stability of interethnic and religious relations.

4. Development of culture and art.

1. The revival of national values, rituals, and traditions.

1. Attention to great ancestors and historical figures.

No society can see its perspective without the development and strengthening of spiritual potential and spiritual and moral values in the minds of people. From the first days of our independence, the most

important task raised to the level of state policy was the revival of that huge, priceless, and cultural heritage that was created by our great ancestors for many centuries. With the acquisition of political independence and freedom, our people have become a genuine national culture. During the years of independence, an important phenomenon in the spiritual life of indigenous peoples was the revival of the historical memory of the people. Thanks to the efforts of Uzbek scientists, many important pages of our history have been rediscovered.

In 1996 – the creation of the Center for the New History of Uzbekistan at the Academy of State and Public Construction under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

1998 – I.A.Karimov "There is no future without historical memory" (meeting with leading historians of Uzbekistan);

1998, July – Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On improving the activities of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

"Economic reforms are taking their course. They can be solved. It is possible to cope with the provision of our people. However, spiritual reforms — liberation from the clutches of dependence and slavery, straightening to full height, reviving the traditions of our ancestors — there is no more difficult and more honorable task in this world," said the first President of our country in the work "Uzbekistan: national independence, economy, politics, ideology. Essays, volume 1.

The revival and development of our rich spiritual heritage and the growth of the spirituality of society have been raised to the level of state policy. Already in the first years of independence, work began on the revival of the cultural heritage of our ancestors. So, what is the spiritual heritage and what is the expression of its revival?

Spiritual heritage is a complex of all spiritual riches that have come down to us from our ancestors - political, philosophical, legal, and religious views, moral norms, scientific achievements, historical, and artistic works, and works of art. Spiritual values are not formed in a revolutionary way, they arise at all stages of the development of society in accordance with its needs, reflect the life of a particular period and do not disappear with the change of society, but remain a legacy for future generations. Each generation does not create spirituality anew, it relies on the existing heritage, but does not blindly

adopt it, but accepts and develops it from the point of view of creativity, humanity, and justice.

After gaining national independence and State sovereignty, deep internal changes began in the political and economic life of the republic. Transformational processes have covered almost all aspects of the life of the republic.

Thus, from the first days of independence, the revival of spiritual values by the country's leadership has become the most important task raised to the level of state policy, it has been regarded as an organic, natural process of growth of national consciousness, a return to the spiritual origins of the people, its roots.

Thanks to independence, there was an opportunity to study and revive the spiritual heritage of our great ancestors. Together with UNESCO, events dedicated to their anniversaries were held. For example, in September 1991, the 550th anniversary of the founder of the Uzbek literary language Alisher Navoi was widely celebrated in the republic. In honor of this event, the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan was named after Alisher Navoi, Alisher Navoi State Prize was established, his works such as "Lison ut-tair", "Sabayi Sayer", "Farhad and Shirin", "Leyli and Majnun", "Khairat-Abror Street", cinema films and stage productions have been created. On September 28, 1991, a monument to the great poet was erected in Tashkent and a National Park named in his honor was opened. In August 2001, the memorial complex of Alisher Navoi was opened in the city of Navoi.

No nation can imagine its future without knowing its history, relying on centuries-old spiritual heritage, and improving it. In this regard, in 1996, the "Center for the New History of Uzbekistan" was established at the Academy of State and Public Construction under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The tasks of objective and scientifically grounded coverage of the history of the Uzbek people and Uzbek statehood, other pages of our history were defined in the conversation of the first President I. A. Karimov with a group of historians in June 1991, as well as the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of July 27, 1998. "On improving the activities of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

Our country is on par with such ancient states as China, India, Iran, and Egypt. Our national statehood has an ancient history, our region is famous for great statesmen. Our great-grandfather Amir

Temur raised our country to the level of the most powerful state in the world. The experience of our national statehood, the precepts of Amir Temur, and the wise arguments of Farabi and Alisher Navoi on the construction of a just state have greatly helped in the construction of a democratic rule of law during the period of independence.

In connection with the anniversary of Amir Temur, dozens of monuments were restored and restored in Samarkand and Shakhrisabz, new buildings were built. In the center of Samarkand and Shakhrisabz, beautiful Amir Temur squares were built and majestic monuments were erected. These cities were awarded the Order of "Amir Temur". In 1997, the 2500 anniversary of Bukhara and Khiva was celebrated, and in 1999, the patriot, and national hero Jaloliddin Manguberdy was honored. A memorial complex was built in the city of Urgench to perpetuate his memory. In 2002, the 2500 anniversary of Termez was celebrated, and in 2003 - the 2700th anniversary of Shakhrisabz.

The honor and good names of Abdullah Kadiri, Chulpan, Fitrat, Usman Nasyr, and other sons of our people who suffered in the struggle for the independence of our motherland were restored, and their works were published.

In January 1996, the international charitable foundation "Oltin Meros" ("Golden Heritage") was established at the Republican Center "Spirituality and Enlightenment". Since September 27, 1996, according to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic "On the support of the Oltin Meros Charitable Foundation", the state has been providing financial support to this foundation.

The Golden Heritage Charitable Foundation conducts scientific conferences and analyzes manuscripts discovered abroad, historical documents, samples of applied art of folk artisans, relics, and contests. As a result of the foundation's work in our country and abroad, many samples of cultural and spiritual heritage created by our ancestors were found, which were placed in libraries and museums.

During the years of independence, anniversaries of great poets, writers, scientists, artists, and public figures have been widely celebrated in Uzbekistan and abroad:

In November 1999, the celebration of the 1000th anniversary of dastan "Alpomysh" took place in ancient Termez. And in November 2001, the 2700th anniversary of the creation of the Avesta was widely celebrated.

The international conference "The historical heritage of scientists and thinkers of the medieval East, its role and significance for modern civilization" held in May 2014 in Samarkand played an important role in the study and practical popularization of the scientific heritage of the great scientists of the medieval East, their contribution to the development of world civilization.

The international scientific conference "Central Asian Renaissance in the History of World Civilization" held on August 28, 2017, in Samarkand became its logical continuation. One of the main distinguishing features of this conference was that here, along with the works of scientists in various branches of exact, natural, and humanitarian sciences, the rich heritage of Islamic sciences, which is one of the main components of the cultural rise in Central Asia in the IX–XII centuries, was considered. The conference was attended by major international organizations such as UNESCO, the UN World Tourism Organization – UNWTO, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation – OIC, the Islamic Organization for Education, Science, and Culture – AiSESCO, the International Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture – IRSICA, as well as scientists and specialists



from the USA, Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Spain, Italy, France, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iran, Azerbaijan, Russia, Japan, and other countries, representatives of leading scientific and educational institutions of the world.

As you know, in all the years of independence, consistent work has been carried out in Uzbekistan on the protection and use of cultural heritage sites. The main directions of state policy in this area are being implemented, special attention is paid to improving the sphere of protection and use of cultural heritage objects, their restoration and restoration, and ensuring, as far as possible, their preservation in their original form. An appropriate legal framework has been created. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection and use of cultural heritage objects" has been adopted. Such laws as "On the export and import of cultural values", "On the protection and Use of cultural heritage objects", "On the protection and Use of Archaeological Heritage

objects", "On Archival Affairs", and "On museums" serve as legal regulators for the protection and use of cultural heritage objects.

Particular importance is attached to the restoration and conservation of architectural monuments of artistic value. This applies primarily to the historical cities of Uzbekistan – Bukhara, Khiva, Samarkand, Shakhrisabz, Termez, Karshi, and Tashkent, as well as jubilee sites associated with major historical figures, including memorial complexes of Imam al-Bukhari, Bahauddin Naqshbandi, Ulugbek madrasah, Ulugbek Observatory, architectural monuments of the era of Amir Temur and Timurids (Guri-Emir, Bibi-Khanum mausoleum, khonaka Muhammad-da Sultan, Shahi-Zinda ensemble, Rukhabad complexes, Husana ibn Abassa, etc.). By the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur, the restoration of historical monuments of Shakhrisabz, Termez, Karshi (Chubin and Koba mosques, mausoleums of Sheikh Shamsiddin Kulol and Gumbazi Sayidon, Dorut-Tilovat ensembles, as well as Dorus-Saodat, where the Timurids rest, the mausoleum of Hazrat Imam, Kuk Gumbaz Mosque, Kilichbay madrasah, Sultan Sadat ensemble) was carried out, etc.).

Currently, there are 7,345 objects of material and cultural heritage on the territory of Uzbekistan, of which 4,124 are archaeological, 2,277 are architectural, 657 are monumental works of art, 287 are places of interest and 53 are objects of intangible cultural heritage. In addition, there are more than 2.5 million museum objects and collections in museums, and millions of documents that are objects of cultural and historical heritage are stored in archives. A great impetus to the work on the establishment, study, and promotion of cultural values was given by the Presidential Decree of May 24, 2017. "On measures to further improve the system of storage, research, and promotion of ancient written sources", as well as the Presidential Decree of June 20, 2017 "On the establishment of the Center for Research of Cultural Values of Uzbekistan located abroad under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

2. Formation of the ideology of national independence.

From the first days of our independence, along with the problems of an economic, and socio-political nature, the problem of forming a national ideology has arisen. After the Namangan events of 1991-1992, this issue became more acute, because, as the First President of Uzbekistan, I.A.Karimov, emphasized, "without ideology, a person, society, and the state lose their bearings on their path."

In 1998, answering the questions of the correspondent of the newspaper "Turkestan", the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan formulated the main requirements for the national idea being developed. First of all, the national ideology should, first of all, reflect the spiritual identity, originality, and uniqueness of the sacred traditions and aspirations of our people, which have been formed over many centuries and millennia. Secondly, the ideology is designed to unite various categories and groups of society around a single national banner, to ensure the priority of the highest interests and goals of the people and the state. Thirdly, our national ideology should be completely free from any manifestations of aggressive nationalism, extremism, and similar vices, disrespectful and disdainful attitudes towards other nations and peoples. Fourth, the national idea, proceeding from the highest spiritual and universal values, should become a source of wisdom and strength in the noble cause of educating the young generation in the spirit of patriotism, and loyalty to their land and Fatherland. Fifthly, it should organically link the glorious past and the great future, so that we can be proud of the immortal heritage of our great ancestors, and at the same time open up a wide opportunity for us to master the achievements of world culture and progress. But at the same time, national ideology should not assume the status of a state ideology in any form. While preserving the diversity of views and different ideas, it should not exclude their struggle with each other, disputes, or interfere with the free expression of thoughts and views by any party, movement, or person. At the same time, the national idea should become a sign, a powerful unifying force on the path of the revival of our state, society, and people, the achievement of such noble goals as the creation of a great future, the acquisition of high authority in the world community. Taking into account the fact that national ideology is an extremely important factor in our future, it is of great importance to improve the educational process, conduct in-depth scientific research, establish strong and permanent cooperation between intellectuals and religious figures, study and promote the heritage of our great ancestors, strengthen the activity of the media, increase the level of all spiritual and educational activities.

The consistent and systemic democratic transformations that took place in the republic strengthened the sense of national identity in the minds of citizens and led to fundamental changes in their mentality.

The wide opportunities that have opened up for the development of a truly free spirituality of the people are based, first of all, on their national identity. The spiritual foundations of the renewal of our society include devotion to universal values, strengthening and development of the spiritual heritage of our people, the free manifestation of the individual's creative abilities, patriotism, tolerance, etc. In the education of these noble qualities, the book is of great importance.

Improving the culture of reading is of great importance for the growth of spiritual and intellectual potential, and the expansion of the worldview of our people. That is why much attention has recently been paid to improving the culture of reading among the population, especially young people. In this regard, on January 12, 2017, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed an order "On the establishment of a commission for the development of the system of publishing and distributing book products, improving and promoting the culture of reading." A special resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 13, 2017, was also adopted. "On the program of comprehensive measures for the development of the system of publishing and distribution of book products, improving the culture of reading." They are aimed at solving such important tasks as high-quality book publishing, timely delivery of book products at affordable prices to places, including educational institutions, translation of the best samples of national and world literature, the formation of the younger generation from early childhood of a love of books, e-book reading skills, improving the culture of reading in our society. Attention is paid to the placement on the Internet of the best works of classics of Uzbek and world literature and their popularization, as well as ensuring accessibility to a wide range of readers.

An extremely important place in the process of revival and growth of national consciousness is occupied by historical memory, the restoration of an objective and truthful history of the people. In this regard, in 1999 the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution

"About perpetuating the memory of patriots who gave their lives for the freedom of the Motherland and the people." According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of the Day of Commemoration of Victims of Repression" since 2001, it is celebrated annually on August 31. It is

significant that the eve of Independence Day (September 1) has been declared a Day of Commemoration of the victims of Repression. Another tribute to historical justice was the Day of Remembrance and Honors, celebrated annually on May 9. It is symbolic that the Memorial Square, created in the center of Tashkent, embodies the spirit of true national values, and has turned today into a place of worship for people who gave their lives for the Motherland.

At the initiative of the Nuroniy Republican Foundation, a 34-volume book "Memory" was prepared and published with the names of 400 thousand of our compatriots who died in battles. May 9 of each year is celebrated as a Day of Remembrance and Honors. These events carried out during the years of independence, contribute to the self-awareness of our people, and the restoration of historical memory. Memorial complexes dedicated to the memory of our great ancestors help to form the spirituality of society, national identity, and pride and consolidate the ideas of national independence in the minds of the people, especially the youth.

3. State policy in the field of ensuring the stability of interethnic and religious relations.

Revival of religious values.

An important component of spiritual values is religion, which plays an important role in the formation of human consciousness. The Uzbek people, who professed Islam for thirteen centuries, were able to preserve religious feelings and the desire to organize religious rites, despite the militant atheism that prevailed during the years of Soviet power.

The independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan has changed the attitude toward religion in general and toward Islam in particular. Describing this process, First President Islam Karimov noted: "We highly value our sacred religion and Islamic culture as an integral part of world civilization, the history of the development of all mankind, as the main factor and criterion of spiritual purification, strengthening in the minds of people such eternal values as the desire for a peaceful and peaceful life, tolerance in interethnic and interreligious relationships, feelings of mutual respect and consent."

In his speech at the opening of the 43rd session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on October 18, 2016, Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted that "today, when the world is changing rapidly, new challenges and threats to stability and

sustainable development of peoples arise, attention to education, to spiritual, moral principles, inculcation is more important than ever before young people are striving for knowledge, the need for self-improvement. It is enlightenment and education that is the key to the prosperity of peoples. It is enlightenment and education that lead people to benevolence, kindness, and tolerance. And this is what our faith teaches us – holy Islam. This approach is the dictate of time."

Our region was famous for great thinkers who laid the foundation for the development of the world and, above all, Islamic civilization. It is well known that Saudi Arabia is the birthplace of the Islamic religion, but it has reached its heyday on the territory of Uzbekistan. And if in the Middle Ages, people traveled to Baghdad, Damascus, and Kufa to learn specific directions of the Islamic religion, then they traveled to Bukhara, Samarkand, and Khorezm to study the philosophy of Islam. Our religious values, forgotten during the period of dependence, were restored thanks to independence, and the names of our great figures - Islamic scholars took their rightful place. In the Islamic world, the name of Abu Abdullah Mu-Hammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari is deeply revered. The collection of the most authentic hadiths compiled by him, Al-home as-Sahih, is considered the second source after the Koran in the Islamic world. This collection, consisting of 4 volumes, was published in Uzbek. Another of our compatriots, Imam Abu Mansur al-Moturidi, is known to the Islamic world as the "Head of the Kalam doctrine." In his books, much attention is paid to the status of intelligence, or reason. About 70 percent of Hanafis are followers of Moturidi. The interest in the creative heritage of the scientist is evidenced by the fact that the first major scientific study directly about the great thinker was written by Professor Rudolf Ulrich of the University of Gotteng and under the title "Al-Moturidi and Samarkand Sunni theology" and was published in German in 1997. In the works of sheiks of Islam Burhaniddin al-Marginoni, Bahauddin Naqshbandi, Imam at-Termizi, and Khoja Ahmad Yassawi, religious, moral, and legal instructions are heard, imbued with humanism and the desire to instill high moral qualities in people.

In September 1993, celebrations dedicated to the 675th anniversary of the famous Sheikh Bahouddin Naqshband were held in Bukhara. In connection with the anniversary, historical monuments associated with the name of Nakshband were restored in Bukhara, and a number of works dedicated to his work were published.

On November 16-17, 2000, the 910th anniversary of one of the founders of Islamic law Burhaniddin al-Marginoni was celebrated in Margilan, the 1130th anniversary of the Islamic scholar Imam Abu Mansur al-Moturidi was celebrated in Samarkand and memorial complexes dedicated to their memory were opened. Burhaniddin al-Moturidi's book "Hidoya", dedicated to Islamic law, was published. The anniversaries of recognized figures of the Islamic world were also widely celebrated: the 1200th anniversary of Imam Abu Iso at-Termizi, the 920th anniversary of Mahmoud az-Zamakhshari, the 900th anniversary of Abdukhalik Gijduvani, the 850th anniversary of Najmiddin Kubro, the 600th anniversary of Khoja Ahror Kubro and Khoja Ahror Wali.

By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 27, 1992, the first day of the Ramadan Hayit holiday was declared a day off. According to the wishes of the Muslims of the republic, Kurban Hayit was also revived, which became a weekend, a holiday. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 2, 1990 "On the Hajj of Muslims to Saudi Arabia", the people of Uzbekistan for the first time in their history had the opportunity to make annual pilgrimages (Hajj and Umr) with the direct patronage of the state. Hundreds of mosques were returned to Muslims, new ones were built. The newspaper "Ray of Islam" is published. The Quran has been published 8 times in a million copies, which is a sign of respect for the spiritual and cultural heritage of Muslims - the revival of ancient customs, traditions, and values, the awakening of the spirit of our ancestors.

By Presidential Decree of March 7, 1992, in order to make extensive use of the religious factor and the spiritual possibilities of Islam, a Committee on Religious Issues was established under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. He is responsible for the International Institute of Islamic Studies and 10 madrasahs. They have more than 1000 students. The Tashkent Islamic University, founded in 1999, has 750 students. There are 10 Islamic educational institutions in the country, 9 secondary specialized educational institutions, and 2 of them are women. Among these educational institutions are the famous Mir Arab madrasahs in Bukhara and Kukeldash in Tashkent, built in the XVI century.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law "On Freedom of conscience and religious organizations" adopted on April

30, 1998, clearly define the attitude of the State toward religion and its representatives. "Freedom of conscience is guaranteed for everyone. Everyone has the right to profess any religion or not to profess any. The forced imposition of religious views is unacceptable" (Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Article 31). In the Republic of Uzbekistan, religion is separated from the state. However, this does not mean that religion remains outside of attention. Besides, no force can separate religion from society. The Committee on Religious Affairs, together with local State authorities, regularly conducts explanatory events in which the heads of religious organizations take part. At these events, the goals and meaning of the law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" are explained, and issues of interest to the clergy are discussed.

In 1995, an International Islamic Research Center was established in Tashkent, which conducts research aimed mainly at studying the theory and history of Islam, translates religious works, coordinates works on the life and work of outstanding theologians, and exposes reactionary trends in Islam.

The dissemination among the population, especially young people, of scientific knowledge about the basics of Islam, and increasing their religious literacy serves the purposes of developing the spirituality of society and protecting it from various destructive ideas. For example, this is facilitated by the establishment of contacts between the Office of Muslims of Uzbekistan and the Central Council of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan. Young people can apply for all questions in the field of religion on the portal of the Office of Muslims of Uzbekistan Muslim.uz and the portal of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan on the website www.yi.uz. The dissemination of knowledge on Islam will also be served by the fact that starting from the 1st issue of the magazine "Hidoyat", which is a religious and educational publication of the Muslim Administration of Uzbekistan, the heading "Children's Page" has been introduced, where lessons on religion are provided for children.

Created on the initiative of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in 2017, three research centers conduct scientific research aimed at studying the humanistic significance of Islam. Thus, the opening of the International research center was named after him in Samarkand. Imam Bukhari was an important step towards further strengthening interethnic and intercultural relations. The center serves

to promote Islamic culture and values, to protect young people from various destructive ideas, to create conditions for them to receive a modern education, and to form in their minds a high sense of being worthy successors of our great ancestors. Identical goals have been set for the new Center of Islamic Civilization in Tashkent.



The International Research Center of Imam Termizi is engaged in the study and promotion of the true meaning of Islam, the Koran, and Hadith, the great heritage left to the descendants of Imam Termizi. To do this, it is recommended to

establish cooperation with international scientific centers and organizations, and hold international conferences, symposiums, exhibitions, training seminars, and competitions.

Over the years of Uzbekistan's independence, a number of international symposiums have been held on the occasion of significant dates, and anniversaries of theologians known throughout the Muslim world.

Below is a table about the anniversaries held

Table 1.

<i>Names of theologians</i>	<i>Anniversaries</i>	<i>Year of the event</i>	<i>Venue</i>
Bahauddin Naqshbandi	675th anniversary	1993	Bukhara
Velvet from Zamakhshari	920th	1995	Khorezm
Rasmiddin Kubro	850th anniversary	1995	Khorezm
Imam Al-Bukhari	1225th	1998	Samarkand
Imam Abu Mansur Moturidi	1130th	2000	Samarkand
Burhanidin Al-Marghinani	910th anniversary	2000	Ferghana
Abujalik Gijduvani	900th anniversary	2003	Bukhara
Khoja Ahrar Bali	600th anniversary	2004	Samarkand

Bahauddin Naqshbandi	700th anniversary	2018	Bukhara
Abujalik Gijduvani	915th anniversary	2018	Bukhara, Gijduvan

If before independence there were only 30 mosques for the entire multi-million republic, now there are thousands of them. In 2014, one of the most beautiful Friday mosques in Central Asia, the Minor Mosque, was built in the center of Tashkent. Islamic historical monuments and holy places of pilgrimage have been recreated throughout the republic.

The Hazrati Imom complex in Tashkent has been reconstructed and landscaped. A special place was built for the maintenance of the "Koran of Osman" and foreign specialists were invited to carry out restoration work.

At the new stage of the country's development, large-scale work is underway to revive and develop national traditions and values, beautify holy places and further increase their prestige in the Muslim world. For example, the monuments of Zangiot in the Tashkent region, Imam Termizi of the Surkhandarya region, and Abul Muin Nasafi in the Kashkadarya region are being reconstructed. Only in 2017, construction and restoration work began in several mosques in the republic. So, in Tashkent, restoration has begun in the Suzuk-ota complex, construction of a new building of the Jurabek cathedral mosque. At the initiative of the President, one of the mosques under construction will bear the name of Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf, a scientist recognized throughout the Islamic world, who devoted his life to studying and promoting the foundations of the Islamic religion, educating young people in the spirit of enlightened Islam.

In 2018, the International Islamic Academy was established in Uzbekistan.

The adoption of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 15, 2018, makes these works systematic.

"On the effective organization of landscaping works in cemeteries, mosques, places of pilgrimage and sacred places." A list of old mosques to be reconstructed and repaired in 2018-2019 was formulated at the expense of the Charitable Public Fund for the Preservation and

Improvement of Sacred Places under the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Uzbekistan and its sponsors.

Over the years of independence, hundreds of mosques, churches, and prayer houses have been built and restored, including Orthodox churches in Tashkent, Samarkand, and Navoi, a Catholic church in Tashkent, and an Armenian church in Samarkand. By the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 22, 2003, 15 objects – religious complexes, places of pilgrimage, and tombs – were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Muslims of Uzbekistan. The announcement of Tashkent as the capital of Islamic culture by the Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture ISESCO caused great resonance in the world. On August 14-15, 2007, an international scientific conference dedicated to this event was held in the cities of Tashkent and Samarkand on the topic:

"Contribution Of Uzbekistan to the development of Islamic civilization". Scientists from more than 30 countries participated in its work.

It should be noted that in 2018, for the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, at the initiative of the President of Uzbekistan, a large-scale, multi-stage republican competition of readers and readers of the Koran was held. In addition to students of religious educational institutions under Muslim Administration of Uzbekistan and Tashkent Islamic University, imam-khatibs and naibs of imams in mosques, as well as all interested men and women aged 18 to 40 who have a talent for reading the Koran took part in it. The contest was broadcast through special channels and gained great popularity.

More than 2,000 religious organizations belonging to 16 different faiths operate in Uzbekistan. 158 Christian organizations, 8 Jewish communities, 6 Bahai communities, a Hare Krishna society, and a Buddhist temple operate in the republic, a total of 174 non-Islamic organizations.

Respect for the languages, customs, and traditions of all nations and nationalities living on its territory is ensured in our country, and conditions for their development are created. The training is carried out in 7 languages: Uzbek, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Russian, Kazakh, Tajik, and Turkmen. Magazines are published in 8 languages, and newspapers in 10 languages.

Believers of Uzbekistan freely celebrate all religious holidays. So, from year to year, Kurban-Hait and Ramadan-Hait are celebrated

more and more on a large scale among Muslims, Easter, and Christmas among Christians, among Jews – Passover, Purim, and Hanukkah.

In addition, every year, with the full support of the leadership of the republic, believers make a pilgrimage to holy places. Over the past years, more than 70 thousand Muslims have been given the opportunity to perform the Hajj in Saudi Arabia, and hundreds of Christians and Jews have visited Russia, Greece, and Israel. For comparison: before the declaration of independence, on average 3-4 people left Uzbekistan per year.

In May 2017, the Committee on Interethnic Relations and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was formed to improve the efficiency of the activities of about 140 national cultural centers.

The atmosphere of friendship and solidarity prevailing in Uzbekistan is the most important factor of peace and stability, increasing the effectiveness of ongoing reforms, and increasing the country's authority in the international arena. Thus, during his visit to the republic in October 2017, the Special Rapporteur of the UN Human Rights Council on freedom of religion or belief Ahmed Shahid noted that great results have been achieved in Uzbekistan in this direction.

Dozens of mosques and Orthodox churches, Catholic churches in Tashkent (1992) and Samarkand (1997), the Lutheran church in Tashkent (1993), and the Armenian Church in Samarkand (1992) were returned to the faithful.

We can say that the policy of the leadership of Uzbekistan, carried out in the national and religious spheres, fully complies with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948, and other international acts related to ensuring human rights and freedoms.

4. Development of culture and art.



Thanks to independence, millennial historical and national traditions of creativity, universal values, and principles of free thinking have been revived in fiction.

The main place in creative activity was occupied by the issues of strengthening independence, building a democratic state and an open civil society, educating a perfect personality, reviving national identity, and consolidating the idea of national independence in the minds of the people. The works of representatives of Jadidism, national writers, and poets repressed during the Soviet period, the Koran and Hadith were published and reached the general reader. A positive influence on the development of national literature was exerted by the books of H.S. Karamatov "Koran and Uzbek literature", Fr. Sharafiddinova "To understand Chulpan", V. Kasymova "Like-minded people".

In historical novels, plays, and novels by such writers and poets as Abdulla Aripov, Adil Yakubov, Pirimkul Kadyrov, Khurshid Davron, Tura Mirzo, the images of our great ancestors - Sahibkiran Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and other great personalities are illuminated from a purely philosophical point of view.

The President of Uzbekistan and the Government of the republic take great care of the creative intelligentsia. Talented writers are awarded honorary titles, orders, and medals. The highest award of the country - the title of "Uzbekistan Kahramoni" - was awarded to Abdulla Aripov, Said Ahmad, Erkin Vahidov, Azad Sharafiddinov, Tulepbergen Kaipbergenov. Many writers and poets have won competitions of the highest level in the field of artistic creativity.

In line with the general process of reforms in the field of morality and enlightenment carried out during the years of independence, theatrical art also developed.

In 1993, the Turkestan Palace was commissioned, where productions of famous theater figures and national and foreign creative collectives are performed. Functioning on a public basis, the youth theater in the city of Andijan was taken under the guardianship of the state in 1994 and transformed into the State Children's and Youth Theater named after Abbas Bakirov.

On the basis of the decrees of the President of the Republic of October 20, 1995 "On measures to support and stimulate the further development of theatrical and musical art in Uzbekistan" and of March 26, 1998 "On the development of theatrical art in Uzbekistan" theaters are supported by the state budget. In the system of the Ministry of Culture and under the Union of Theatrical and Creative Workers, the creative production association "Uzbektheater" was formed in 1998. The association assists theater groups in creating performances that reveal the rich spiritual world of our people, awaken a sense of reverence for its cultural heritage, and national and universal values; help attract talented youth to theaters, strengthen their material and technical base, and social protection of creative workers. Uzbek Theater Association and other theaters were exempted from paying all types of taxes for 5 years. Despite the difficulties of the transition period, not a single theater was closed. The theater buildings were renovated, and the scenery and furniture were updated. The State Academic Grand Opera and Ballet Theater named after Alisher Navoi was equipped with new equipment for 47 million yen (1,500 thousand US dollars) donated by Japan in 1995. There are 36 professional theaters operating in the republic. In each region, there are puppet theaters that serve children.

In 1996, Korean National Variety and Drama Theater were opened in Tashkent. In 1997, Russian State Academic Drama Theater was relocated to a newly built building at the level of modern architecture requirements, where it opened its 64th theater season.

In 2001, an important historical event took place in theatrical art. The building of Uzbek Academic Drama Theater named after Hamza has turned into a luxurious palace equipped with modern equipment and furniture. On September 21, 2001, by presidential

decree, it was awarded the status of National Theater, and it received the name of National Academic Drama Theater of Uzbekistan.

Main customs and traditions in Uzbekistan



The traditions and customs of the Uzbek people have evolved over the centuries. They are very distinctive, bright and diverse, going back to different eras and religions. The beginning of the formation of the culture of the Uzbek ethnos dates back

to the 6th-7th centuries BC, by the time when nomadic tribes in the valleys of the Amu Darya, Syr Darya and Zarafshan rivers switched to a settled way of life and created their first states. Former nomads founded settlements and cities, bringing with them customs and traditions based on ancient ancestor cults. The territory of present-day Uzbekistan - Mesopotamia, partly part of the early states - Khorezm, Sogdiana, Bactria - became the basis for the formation of culture, which later became the basis of the culture of the Uzbek people.

For centuries, the traditions and customs of the Uzbek people remained almost unchanged, despite the desire of numerous invaders to impose an alien foreign culture. The greatest influence on the formation of the customs and traditions of the Uzbek people was exerted by the Arabs, who spread the religion of Islam throughout Central Asia. The traditions of Islam are closely intertwined with pre-Islamic beliefs and traditions, with local culture, and are firmly entrenched in the life and consciousness of the Uzbek people.

The age-old customs and traditions of the Uzbeks are carefully preserved and passed down from generation to generation. Like many Asian peoples, most of the festive Uzbek customs are associated with the main family celebrations: wedding and childbirth. Many ceremonies and rituals are associated with these events, parents, children, brothers, sisters, close and distant relatives, and even neighbors and guests are involved - everyone has their own role. At the heart of Uzbek traditions is hospitality, respect for elders and

collectivism, which is especially pronounced in mahallas (Uzbek quarters) - the keepers of centuries-old national foundations.

Cinema and fine arts

During the years of independence, cinema also developed. The masters of cinema - Shukhrat Abbasov, Yuldash Agzamov, Elyer Ishmukhamedov, Ali Khamraev, Rashid Malikov, Jahangir Fayziev, Sharof Boshbekov, and others - were at the origins of the creation of modern films. In the conditions of transition to a market economy, private film studios were opened. In February 1992, the first private film studio of Latif Fayziev "Fayzfilm" was registered. In 1996, Uzbekfilm operated 8 studios, as well as about 30 independent creative studios.

The Decree of the First President on April 29, 1996 "On the formation of the State Joint Stock Company Uzbekkino" became an important stage in the development of national cinema. In order to ensure the execution of the decree, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic adopted a resolution on the formation of the state joint stock company Uzbekkino and set certain tasks for it. According to the decree, the Uzbekkino State joint stock company was established, and funded by the State Property Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, and the National Bank for Foreign Economic Relations.

During the years of independence, more than ten documentaries were created. Among them are the films "Uzbekistan Bahori" ("Spring of Uzbekistan") directed by Sh. Kurbanbayev and E. Khachaturov, "Mustakillikning besh yilligi" ("Five years of Independence") about the activities of the national airline "Uzbekistan Airways", "Ulkan Odim" ("Big Step") about the UzDAEWOO Avto plant. Documentaries from the series "Istiqlol fidoyilari" ("Devotees of Independence") were also created, dedicated to the activities of national educators, the film "They studied in Germany", was dedicated to our talented youth who studied in Germany in the 20s. Five videos based on the works of President Islam Karimov "Uzbekistan on the verge of the XXI century ...", film essays under the heading "Uzbekistan kahramonlari", the documentary "Umid kaldirgochlari" ("Swallows of hope") and others contributed to a deep awareness of the signs of today, the successes achieved thanks to independence.

Oriental masters have always been famous for their special artistic talent, which was fully manifested in the decoration and

decoration of majestic palaces, mausoleums and other religious buildings. As a rule, the main motives of Uzbek creativity are ornament, pattern and calligraphy. Islamic traditions forbid the depiction of people and animals, so the masters began to develop more abstract areas, bringing them almost to perfection. Later, a new type of fine Uzbek art appeared - a miniature - small bright colorful pictures, covered with varnish, adorned the interiors of palaces and rich houses.



During the years of independence, fine art also developed, enriched with new content. The formation of the republican creative association "Tasviri oyina" in 1997 according to the decree of the President of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, its support from the state was of great importance for the development of fine arts. Work has been established to find talented young people, to train highly qualified specialists.

Through the efforts of masters of fine arts, the excellent ancient traditions of the school of fine arts formed in our homeland, and rare pearls of fine and miniature art were demonstrated to the whole world. Exhibitions of Uzbek artists were held in the USA, France, Germany, Japan, South Korea, and other countries. Leading design artists L. Sadridinov, F. Tashmukhamedov, K. Tursunov, T. Turgunov, T. Kuziev presented their works at art exhibitions held in India, China, Portugal, Bulgaria, Greece, Australia, and other countries.

Uzbek Circus

Of particular importance for the development of circus and art and the support of young talented performers was the creation in 1992 of the republican association "Uzbek State- circus". Tashkent circus was reconstructed on the basis of modern requirements and began to bear the name of the founder of the dynasty of tightrope walkers, People's Artist of Uzbekistan Tashkent Bay Egamberdiev. Forgotten forms of traditional circus art were revived. In order to provide

practical assistance to talented youth, a variety and circus college was opened in 1996.

The number of circus troupes in the cities of the republic has increased. If in 1990 there were 7 traditional circus troupes, by 2001 there were more than 20 of them, the performing skills of circus performers grew.



Tours of circus masters abroad were organized. The masters of the circus of the republic have been on tour in Egypt, Jordan, Palestine, Pakistan, Malaysia, India, China, Syria, Lebanon, Iran, and the United Arab Emirates, where they demonstrated the successes of the Uzbek national circus art.

The troupe "Uzbek Tightrope Walkers" under the direction of Alimjan Tashkent has been on tour in European countries since 1996, where it gave more than 2000 performances. 15-year-old Karima Zakirova, who presented her plastic sketch at the international festival of young circus artists in January 1997, became the owner of the highest award - a gold medal. In 1998, a children's studio was opened in the Tashkent Circus under the direction of Karima Zakirova, where talented young people are engaged. In the studio, children learn circus secrets on the way to the big arena.

In 1999, Uzbek circus performers successfully performed and won prizes at the international festival in Dubai (United Arab Emirates), All—Russian Circus Festival in Saratov, 2000 - at the international circus festival held in Wuhan (China), in January 2001 - at the X Festival of Circuses of Europe, held in the city Liege (Belgium).

National music and vocal art

During the years of independence, national musical and vocal art developed. In order to develop it, support amateur and folklore groups, as well as the revival of forgotten folk melodies, the Ministry of Culture, the Republican Center for Folk Art and Cultural and Educational Work established in 1992 and its regional branches

organize various reviews, contests, and festivals. In 1992, Asrlarga tengdosh navolar ("Melodies equal to centuries") and Bokiyo ovozlar ("Eternal Voices") were held in Tashkent, in the Khorezm region there were reviews and competitions of folklore troupes, askiyachi, humorists and clowns, in Kokand there were reviews and competitions of performers of folk tunes and yalla.



The Uzbeknavo Touring and concert association, formed in April 1996 on the basis of the Turkestan Palace, the Bahor Ensemble, and other creative organizations, carried out a number of activities aimed at finding talented singers among the people and their participation in competitions, developing international cooperation in the field of music and vocal art. The State also comprehensively supports the development of dance art.

The decree of the Government of the Republic of March 11, 1997 "On holding the International Music Festival "Sharq Taronalari" contributed to the wide promotion of rare samples of musical art. The first International Festival "Sharq Taronalari", held from August 25 to September 2, 1997, in Samarkand, where performers, art critics, and public figures from more than 40 countries of the world took part, Uzbek melodies and songs were performed, which received a response all over the world. The highest award - the Grand Prix - was awarded to Simara Imanova from Azerbaijan, and the 1st place was shared by Munazhot Yulchieva and Shine Khulan from India. Holding the Sharq Taronalari International Festival in Samarkand every two years has become a tradition.

The international music festivals "Ilkhom-XX", "Ilkhom-XXI", republican pop festival "Ofarin", international festivals of symphonic music, folk tunes, ma coms, wedding ritual songs, as well as festive celebrations held annually, also have a positive impact on the development of musical art in the years of independence. August 31 and March 21, are dedicated to Independence Day and Navruz.

In independent Uzbekistan opened: 1992 — the museum of the great Uzbek poet Babarakhim Mashrab in Namangan, the museum of makomists named after Hafiz Khodjiha- na Baltabayev in Khorezm, the Museum of Applied Art and history of Khorezm in Urgench, the museum of blacksmithing in Bukhara, the house-museum of folk singer (bakhshi) Islam shair Nazar- ogly in the city of Aktash, Samarkand region; in 1993 - the museum of the first Uzbek female legal scholar in Tashkent, the museum of Uzbek dancer Mukarrama Turgunbayeva, the museum of Toad Bashmanov, the famous shepherd, twice Hero of Labor in Tamdi district of Navoi region; in 1994 - the Museum of People's Artist Usta Mukhiddin Rakhimov in Tashkent; in 1996 - the Museum of Hydrometeorology of Uzbekistan; in 1997 - the museum of famous coiner Salim Hamidov in Bukhara, as well as many museums in higher educational institutions of the country.

The importance of the development of national sports for strengthening independence.



During the years of independence, a sport developed as an integral part of the national culture of Uzbekistan. Sport is an important factor in the physical and moral education of the population, in particular youth, strengthening friendships

between people, and socioeconomic development of the country.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of February 5, 1992 "On physical culture and sports" opened up wide opportunities for the mass development of sports. More than 46 thousand sports facilities were built and reconstructed - sports and recreation clubs, youth sports schools, schools of Olympic reserve and higher sports skills, stadiums, gyms and playgrounds, and swimming pools. 7 million people are engaged in physical culture and sports in them.

In January 1992, the National Olympic Committee was formed, and in September 1993 it was officially recognized at the 101st session of the International Olympic Committee. On August 14, 1996, the Museum of Olympic Glory opened in Tashkent. In the Olympic Games held in Barcelona in 1992, Uzbek athletes won 3 gold, 2 silver, and 1

bronze medals. The prestige of boxing has risen high in the republic. The names of Uzbek boxers Artur Grigoryan, Muhammad-Kadyr Abdullayev, and others are widely known around the world. In August 1999 The boxing team of Uzbekistan at the X World Championship in Houston (USA), which was attended by 83 countries, took the honorable third place after the teams of the USA and Cuba. Our professional boxers M. Abdullaev and U. Haidarov won gold, and T. Turgunov - a silver medal. At the XXVII Summer Olympic Games, boxer M. Abdullayev won gold, Sergey Mikhailov and Rustam Saidov - bronze, and wrestler Artur Taymazov - the silver medal, strengthening the glory of Uzbek boxers. Tennis has been widely developed in the country. 168 tennis courts have been built in the republic, the most modern of which is the Yunusabad Tennis Court in Tashkent. International tennis tournaments for the President's Cup of Uzbekistan were held on this court 9 times - from 1994 to 2002. In July 1999, Tashkent athlete Iroda Tulyaganova won the small silver cup at the international youth tournament in Umbleton (London). In May 1998, the climbers of our country climbed to the top of the Himalayan mountains Everest and brought world fame to Uzbekistan. In the Asian Games held in 1994 in Hiroshima, Uzbek athletes, shooters, kurashists, judoists, boxers, and football players won 40 medals, including 10 gold. In 1999, 900 athletes from 200 countries participated in the international karate tournament among young people, held in Germany. The team from Uzbekistan won the honorable third place, and the brothers Farrukh and Agzam Abdumavlyanov from Bekabad won the gold medal. Karateka was trained by their father Muminjan Abdumavlyanov and participated in international competitions, winning 74 medals, including 48 gold. In the Asian Games, held from September 29 to October 14, 2002, in Busan (South Korea), Uzbek athletes successfully participated in competitions in 24 sports, winning 15 gold, 12 silver, and 24 bronze medals and taking an honorable fifth place among more than 40 countries of the world. Thanks to independence, such a national sport as kurash wrestling was revived. In 1992, international kurash national wrestling competitions were held in Termez and Shakhrisabz for the first time. The theory of wrestling and the rules of its conduct, recognized by international experts, were developed, as a result of which national kurash wrestling took its rightful place among international sports. In May 1999, the first Kurash wrestling championship was held in Tashkent with the participation of

athletes from 50 countries of the world. Uzbek athletes won 3 gold and 3 bronze medals on it. The names Akabir-palvana, Kamol-palvana and Tashtemir-palvana became known all over the world. The International Kurash Wrestling Association was formed, of which Islam Karimov was elected honorary president. In 2000-2002, the international tournaments named after Islam Karimov were held three times in the city of Bradford. In October 2002, the International Kurasha Association was accepted as a member of the International Sports Federation. Uzbek national wrestling kurash is recognized worldwide as an international sport. Thus, during the years of independence in Uzbekistan, sports actively developed, enriched with new content, and took their rightful place in the international arena.

At the 2018 Asian Games held in Malaysia, Uzbekistan won more than 40 gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Thus, the development of national sports makes it possible to increase its rating of Uzbekistan in the world.

Five initiatives developed by the President of the country and their significance for the spiritual development of the people.

Thirty percent of the population of our country is young people from 14 to 30 years old. Broad conditions have been created for her to acquire education and professions.

At the same time, the organization of meaningful leisure for young people is an urgent issue. The higher the spirituality of youth, the stronger its immunity to alien phenomena and ideas.

As you know, the head of our state has put forward five important initiatives to organize social, spiritual, and educational work under the new system.

The first is to strengthen the interest of young people in music, arts, literature, theater, and other types of art, which serves to realize their talent. Amateur art groups and youth clubs will be organized in cultural and art institutions. Taking into account the interests of young people, 1.5 thousand clubs will be opened, as well as new classes in music and art schools.





The second is the physical training of young people, the creation of the necessary conditions for them to demonstrate their abilities in sports. It is planned to involve at least 30 percent of young people from 14 to 30 years old in physical culture and sports. It is planned to expand access to sports complexes, and build small gyms in

separated villages using lightweight structures and artificial turf playgrounds.

The third is the organization of effective use of computer technologies and the Internet by the population and youth. A digital technology training center and its regional branches are being organized, computer technology circles will be created in each secondary school. Young people will be trained in programming, robotics, and the basics of innovative entrepreneurship in the field of information technology and e-commerce.

The fourth is the systematic organization of work to increase the spirituality of young people, and the widespread promotion of reading books. It is planned to deliver 1 million copies of books of fiction, historical, scientific, and educational literature to the Republic of Karakalpakstan and each region. Libraries will be opened in mahalla gatherings, schools, military units, and other organizations.

The fifth is the creation of additional employment opportunities for women. It is planned to create sewing and knitting enterprises in unused buildings, and the construction of small workshops with the use of lightweight structures. Vocational colleges will open training courses in sewing and knitting, and women will be trained in professions.

These ideas were received by our people, especially young people, with great interest.

Currently, there are more than 800 cultural centers, and 312 schools of music and art in our country, where only 130 thousand boys and girls are covered, most of these institutions are insufficiently equipped with textbooks, music collections, musical instruments, and equipment.

The Head of State instructed to study the material and technical base and the degree of operation of cultural centers, music, and art schools in the field, to improve their activities.

To implement these initiatives in the field of artistic creativity, famous artists are assigned to districts and cities as creative advisors. They are responsible for the development of culture and art on the ground, and the measures of the city of districts and cities will provide material and organizational support for this work.

Currently, there are more than 12 thousand sports facilities in the country, but the level of coverage of youth with physical culture and mass sports remains insufficient. The indicator of equipment of secondary schools with sports equipment is 56 percent, in Surkhandarya region – 12, in Khorezm – 14, and in Karakalpakstan – 15 percent.

The awakening of the younger generation's love for the book from a young age, the formation of independent thinking, and a broad outlook are the key to achieving success in life. However, many villages and mahallas lack the necessary conditions for reading. The information resource centers organized instead of the previous libraries failed to cope with the tasks assigned to them.

In this regard, as part of the new initiative, it is planned to deliver an additional amount of book products to the places, taking into account the needs of young people.

Responsible managers have been assigned to all regions for the broad implementation of these five initiatives. Thus, the chairman of the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the measures of the city of Tashkent, regions, districts, and cities, the leadership of the Nuroni, Mahalla funds, the Women's Committee, the Youth Union will be personally responsible for the fulfillment of the tasks set.

Questions for self-control



1. Which of the writers who have made a significant contribution to the development of fiction do you know?
2. What do you know about the development of theatrical art?
3. Tell us about Uzbek circus.
4. Which feature films and documentaries were created during the years of independence?
5. Tell us about the development of fine art.
6. Tell us about the development of national musical and vocal art.
7. What new museums have been opened in Uzbekistan?

8. What sports development activities have been carried out in Uzbekistan?
9. What sports do you know?
10. Which sport stars do you know?
11. What events indicate the special attention of the state to the issues of interethnic and religious relations?



Topics of independent work and tasks for them

1. The revival of spiritual values after independence
2. The revival of religious values after independence
3. Development of theatrical art in Uzbekistan
4. Development of musical art in Uzbekistan
5. Development of cinematography in Uzbekistan
6. Development of sports in Uzbekistan
7. Circus development in Uzbekistan
8. Interethnic policy in Uzbekistan
9. Development of religious policy in Uzbekistan
10. Revival of national values, rituals, and traditions.
11. Formation of the ideology of national independence.
12. State policy in the field of ensuring the stability of interethnic and religious relations.
13. Development of culture and art.
14. Attention to great ancestors and historical figures.
15. Development of museums and libraries in Uzbekistan
16. Attention to book culture in Uzbekistan
17. Five initiatives of the President aimed at the development of culture and art.



Task: select one of the suggested topics and create a detailed cluster on the topic (sample cluster in the application)

Recommended literature



1. The contribution of Uzbekistan to the development of Islamic civilization. Tashkent - Samarkand: publishing house of the Republican Scientific and Practical Center named after Bukhari, 2007.
2. Limanov O., Kadyrov B. Interethnic and interfaith relations. T., 2006.

3. Interethnic tolerance in Uzbekistan: theory, sociology, practice (socio-economic and spiritual integration of various ethnic groups into modern Uzbek society). T.: RICC, 2004. 92 p.
4. Nazarov R.R. Polyethnic society of Uzbekistan (historical and sociological aspect). T.: Izhtimoi fikr, 2013. 144 p.
5. Nazarov R.R. Ethno-political processes and inter-ethnic relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan (late XX - early XXI centuries). T., 2016. 244 p.
6. Rights of ethnic and religious groups of the Republic of Uzbekistan: problems and solutions. T.: NCHR, 2000.
7. Saidov A.Kh. Religious tolerance, secular state and human rights in Uzbekistan. T., 2002
8. Uzbekistan is a country of tolerance. T.: Uzbekistan, 2007. 9. Ethno-cultural processes in a modern multi-ethnic city (on the materials of Tashkent). T.: IIAN RUz, 2011.
9. The latest history of Uzbekistan. A textbook for universities. Under the editorship of M.A. Rakhimov. Tashkent. - "Adabiyot uchkunlari". 2018. P. 155-186

Electronic resources:

- 1) Press Service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: <http://www.press-service.uz>
- 2) The website of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan: <http://lex.uz>
- 3) Committee on interethnic relations and friendly relations with foreign countries under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan: <http://www.icc.uz>
- 4) Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan: <http://mfa.uz>
- 5) Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan: <http://www.edu.uz>
- 6) Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan: www.uzedu.uz
- 7) Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan: www.madaniyat.uz
- 8) Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan: <http://uzhistory.uz>

5-Topic: REFORMING THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OVER THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

Plan

- 1. Goals and objectives of the "Law on Education" and the "National Training Program".**
- 2. Reforming preschool education. Education from early childhood**
- 3. Continuing professional education**
- 4. Reforming higher education**

1. Goals and objectives of the "Law on Education" and the "National Training Program".

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law "On Education" is the legal basis for the development of education in the state. With the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, all spheres of our life began to undergo profound changes. These changes required an adequate restructuring of the entire education system, changing the goals, objectives, and content of the activities of educational institutions and their governing bodies. The school stands at the origins of the national and spiritual development of the individual. During the years of independence, great changes have taken place in the issues of public education. A number of documents on education have been adopted. Among them are the first Constitution (December 8, 1992), the Law "On Education" (1997), and the National Training Program (1997). These documents set tasks: to change the content of the work of the secondary school, to create a national school that will build educational work on the basis of universal values and national and cultural traditions of the historical experience of the Uzbek people. The Law "On Education" (1997) defined the purpose of education as the development of the intellectual and scientific potential of the republic, the formation of a fully developed free personality, aware of the responsibility to society, family, and the state. Article 3 "On Education" names "The basic principles of state policy in the field of education": humanistic, democratic nature of education and upbringing; continuity and continuity of education; scientific, secular nature of the education system, accessibility of education within state standards; encouragement of education and talent, etc. The first and main task facing a modern school is general secondary education (Article 12, the Law "On Education"). According to Article 7, state standards of education are established in the republic, educational

institutions can choose their own version of the curriculum, and their own program, but the standard in them should be the same.

The purpose of the national program is the radical reform of the education sector, and the creation of a National system for training highly qualified personnel. The implementation of the goal provided for the solution of the following tasks: reforming the education system; formation of a competitive environment in the field of education and training; linking the education and training system with the ongoing transformations in society; development and implementation of effective forms and methods of spiritual and moral education; introduction of an objective system for assessing the quality of education and training; creation of a regulatory, logistical and information base that ensures the required level and quality of education, etc.

The main components of the National Training Model are personality – the main subject and object of the training system, consumer, and producer of educational services. The state and society are the guarantors of training and demand for personnel, regulating the activities and monitoring the functioning of the education and training system. Continuing education is the basis for the training of qualified competitive personnel, which includes all types of education, state educational standards, structure, and operating environment. The result of its implementation was the creation of an educational model that provides continuous education in the republic. Relevant decrees, resolutions, and regulatory documents have been adopted in the republic, which laid the organizational and legal basis for the activities of educational institutions in new conditions and aimed at improving their function. The repeated meetings of the first President of the Republic I. A. were also of great and decisive importance. Karimov with scientists, his speeches, in which the task was set to solve urgent problems of scientific, technical, and innovative development of our country. Since the first years of independence, the country's leadership has prioritized education among the key areas of reform and launched a large-scale plan for its development. The basis of it was predetermined by the National Training Program. In accordance with it, they initiated a radical renewal, first of all, of school education, and also created a new type of institution — professional colleges and academic lyceums.

Subsequently, modernization affected higher education. As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. A. Karimov, rightly noted, "We must clearly understand for ourselves that without changing the system of education and upbringing, it is impossible to change people's consciousness, which means that fundamental changes can be made in our way of life, it is impossible to achieve the highest goal — to build a free and prosperous society." In other words, the future of our state and nation directly and directly depends on whether we will be able to create the most effective system of national education that provides quality education and upbringing of the younger generations in accordance with national interests and the requirements of the time.

The full support of the younger generation from the first years of independence has become an integral part, the most important priority of the policy of sovereign Uzbekistan. Accelerated modernization of educational technologies is even more relevant for Uzbekistan than for countries with developed market economies since the potential of the national education system is the main social resource that provides a real opportunity for an innovative breakthrough to a higher level of economic development.

With the adoption of the "Program of modernization of the material and technical base of higher educational institutions and cardinal improvement of the quality of training of specialists for 2011-2016", new horizons in work have opened for all universities of Uzbekistan. Thanks to the attention of the leadership of the republic, many transformations have already been carried out aimed at creating even wider opportunities for the training of professionally competent, competitive personnel.

The law "On Education" and the National Training Program adopted in the years of independence were aimed at training personnel based on the priority of the individual, meeting his educational needs, forming an aesthetically rich worldview, high spirituality, culture, and creative thinking. The qualitatively new model laid down is focused on the formation of a harmoniously developed generation, on strengthening the national foundations of the educational sphere, and raising them to the level of world standards in harmony with the requirements of the time.

The strategic goal of the national program is the formation of a harmoniously developed creative personality and advanced training of

personnel capable of solving complex issues facing society in a rapidly developing market economy. The result of its implementation was the creation of an educational model that provides continuous education in the republic.

During the years of independence, a huge amount of work has been done on the scale and depth of cardinal renewal and modernization of the education sector. About 9,5 thousand schools have been newly built, thoroughly reconstructed, and equipped with modern educational and laboratory equipment, that is, in almost all schools operating in the country, cardinal measures have been implemented to qualitatively and methodically update the educational process. A total of more than 2.8 trillion sums have been allocated for the construction, improvement of the material and technical base, and equipping of secondary schools since 2004, and over 488 billion sums have been allocated for children's music and art schools since 2009. Currently, there are 9779 schools operating in the republic, which cover a contingent of more than 4.5 million students with 100 percent coverage of primary and secondary education. In addition, school education in Uzbekistan is conducted in seven languages. More than 1,500 new professional colleges and academic lyceums have been built, which in their architectural appearance and technical equipment are in no way inferior to the best universities, in which over one and a half million students receive an education. Modern educational and laboratory, computer, and production equipment, which colleges and academic lyceums are equipped with, allows students not only to receive a full amount of knowledge in general subjects but also to master modern equipment and technologies within the walls of the educational institution.

An important place in the reform of the educational process and the training of highly qualified personnel in demand in the labor market is occupied by higher educational institutions. Their number has grown over 2 times, and by 2016, more than 230 thousand students were studying at 59 universities and universities, as well as 11 branches of the capital's universities. Branches of leading universities in Europe and Asia with a high international reputation and deep historical roots, such as the University of Westminster, Singapore Institute of Management Development, Turin Polytechnic University, Russian University of Oil and Gas, Moscow State University, Russian

University of Economics, South Korean Inha University, have been established and successfully operate in Uzbekistan.

The use of world-class information and communication and innovative technologies in education has become one of the national priorities. The Government of Uzbekistan is actively working to integrate the country into the global information space.

In order to create a socially oriented information industry in our country through the introduction of information and computer technologies in various sectors of the economy, 10 Laws, 7 Decrees of the President of Uzbekistan, a number of resolutions of the President of the country, and the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan, as well as Programs and Concepts for the development of ICT, telecommunications, and mail have been adopted. In particular, in May 2001, The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a Resolution "On measures to organize the development "of a program for the development of computer and information technologies for 2001-2005, ensuring wide access to international information systems "Internet". On May 30, 2002, The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed a decree "On the further development of computerization and the introduction of information and communication technologies", the implementation of which significantly stimulated the development of this sphere in the republic. The Law "On Informatization" serves as a successful implementation of the most important tasks in the field of ICT development and their introduction into the educational process.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 28.09.2005 No. PD-191 "On the creation of a public educational information network of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the educational information network Ziyonet was created. The Ziyonet portal includes all the information necessary for young people in the field of education and contains information about the websites of educational institutions, news of education, science, culture, library. All the information in it passes the so-called filtering, preventing the placement of illegal and irrelevant information.

In each educational institution of the republic, information resource centers have been created, connected with the unified information educational network Ziyonet, which allows creating broad conditions for students to access the information they need, creating multimedia classrooms for organizing video conferences, seminars,

distance learning, and training sessions, which focuses the education system in Uzbekistan on technologies and the use of modern media - and telecommunication tools.

Currently, all educational, scientific, cultural, and educational institutions of the country, and there are more than 12 thousand of them, are connected to the Educational Portal, which contains more than 25 thousand educational materials and resources. More than 1,500 thousand electronic textbooks and teaching aids have been prepared in universities alone, a project is underway to automate the library system and create electronic catalogs. This makes it possible to actively introduce distance learning methods into the education system, a wide range of information and communication services for the country's young students.

Today, regular videoconferences have become commonplace, but a few years ago their holding was a novelty. The launch of the unified corporate computer network "E-education" changed everything for universities. A Center for the introduction of e-education in educational institutions has been opened under the Ministry. The formation of a common resource base has also started due to the creation of digital libraries, systematically replenished with textbooks, methodological manuals, multimedia courses, and other materials. International cooperation has reached a new level, including in the field of the introduction of advanced methods of teaching foreign languages.

The practice of organizing internships for young promising personnel in leading foreign scientific and educational institutions has been significantly expanded. At the inauguration ceremony, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "We are all proud that our youth is rightfully becoming the decisive force of today, able to take responsibility for the future of the Motherland. We must bring to a logical conclusion the large-scale work carried out in this direction, in particular, the adopted national programs in the field of education and upbringing. In this regard, the most important task of the government, relevant ministries and departments, our respected mentors, professors, and teachers is to provide quality education to young people, to educate them physically healthy and spiritually mature individuals."

Thus, Uzbekistan's experience in modernizing and improving the education system, ensuring its comprehensive, all-encompassing nature; continuous improvement of curricula, textbooks, and teaching aids, teaching methods taking into account international standards;

ensuring full access of all students and teachers to information and communication technologies of the educational process and information resources, the widespread introduction of new technological educational forms and methods and other innovations indicates that a national model of education has been created in the country that meets the long-term interests, realities, and features of a rather complex stage of the modern development of Uzbekistan.

Unfortunately, despite the obvious successes of the education system reforms, not all problems have been solved. In addition, the ill-considered nature of some decisions was revealed. And the time has changed. And the education system did not always meet the level of modern requirements. This applies to all stages of the continuing education system.

In 2020, a new Law "On Education" was adopted on September 23.

The document replaces the outdated laws "On Education" and "On the National Training Program", which have been in force since 1997.

In short, the main differences between the new law are:

firstly, the classification of forms of education has been expanded:

- on-the-job (daytime) and on-the-job (correspondence, evening, remote);
- dual, combining theory – in an educational organization and practice – at the student's workplace;
- family education and self-education;
- adult education and training;
- inclusive education for children (persons) with physical, mental, sensory, or mental disabilities;
- external studies – independent development of educational programs with subsequent final and state certification in state educational institutions;
- training of personnel in the field of defense, security, and law enforcement;

Secondly, the powers of the Cabinet of Ministers, the State Inspectorate for Supervision of the Quality of Education (Education Inspectorate), the Agency for the Development of Presidential, Creative, and Specialized Schools, as well as relevant ministries and local authorities are detailed;

thirdly, more attention is paid to the legal status of all participants in the educational process:

- educational organizations – the procedure for their creation, reorganization, and liquidation, the requirements for the charter;
- teaching staff, students, their parents, and other legal representatives – rights, duties, and guarantees. Measures of social protection of participants in the educational process are defined;

Fourth, issues related to state educational standards and requirements, the introduction of curricula and programs into the educational process, and experimental and innovative activities in the field of education have been settled. The mechanism of admission to study, including targeted admission, is described;

fifth, the instruments of state regulation and control are regulated:

a) the first includes:

- licensing of non-governmental educational organizations - licenses are issued by the Education Inspectorate for an unlimited period, separately for each type of education;
- certification and state accreditation of educational organizations – carried out by the Education Inspectorate for a period of 5 years. At the same time, non-governmental educational organizations are considered accredited within 5 years from the date of receipt of the license, after which they undergo certification and accreditation. Organizations that have passed state accreditation are included in a special register, information about this is posted on the website of the Education Inspectorate;
- recognition of educational documents received abroad after January 1, 1992, as well as apostille affixing on official educational documents of our country. Recognition and apostille are also within the competence of the Education Inspectorate;

b) The Education Inspectorate has the right to:

- monitor and monitor the quality of education in non-governmental educational organizations - with the notification of the business Ombudsman;
- having identified inconsistency with the legislation of the content and quality of education provided by educational organizations, – to make them an order to eliminate it. For non-compliance with the instruction - to cancel the certificate of state accreditation of an educational organization.

2. Reforming preschool education. Education from early childhood

Preschool education is of crucial importance in the formation of a harmoniously developed personality since the knowledge and values inherent in a child at preschool age determine his entire subsequent life.

With this in mind, over the past period, a number of regulatory legal acts have been adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan and comprehensive measures have been implemented aimed at the development and effective functioning of preschool education.

Currently, there are 4,893 state and 144 non-state preschool educational institutions operating in the republic, for which 1.6 trillion sums were allocated from the State Budget in 2016 alone.



More than 57 thousand specialists are employed in this field, who make a significant contribution to the upbringing of a healthy and comprehensively developed younger generation.

At the same time, the full implementation of state policy in the field of preschool education is hindered by certain systemic shortcomings.

So, over the past 20 years, the number of preschool state educational institutions has decreased by more than 45 percent, and the coverage of children by preschool institutions is currently about 27 percent. This figure in Denmark is 99%, in Japan 97%, and in South Korea 95%. According to 2016 data, out of 2.5 million children of kindergarten age, only 689 thousand are covered by preschool institutions (40% of them in rural areas, 60% in cities). In 2018, the coverage of children by such institutions was brought to 34%, in 2019 it is planned to increase to 44%.

As you know, preschool education is of great importance for the formation of a full-fledged personality. But unfortunately, urban and

rural preschool institutions differ not only in quantity. The difference is due to the following circumstances:

- insufficiently high level of social infrastructure in remote areas and villages;
- aging of preschool buildings in rural areas;
- difficulties with a monthly payments for children;
- the deplorable state of the material and technical base of preschool institutions;
- lack of highly qualified personnel;
- low level of provision of high-quality food;
- lack of trust of parents in preschool institutions due to low qualifications of employees

The existing material and technical base of preschool educational institutions not only in villages but also in cities does not meet modern requirements.

There are no variable programs in the current system of preschool education, alternative, flexible educational models for preparing children for school are not being developed enough, and special state educational programs have not been introduced, following the example of developed countries, providing for socio-personal, emotional, speech, mathematical, physical and creative development, familiarization with the outside world.

Most of the teaching staff of state preschool educational institutions have secondary special education, which does not ensure the proper preparation of children for school.

In addition, due to the lack of systematic structural and organizational monitoring of the quality of preschool education, the effectiveness and quality of the learning process in preschool educational institutions do not meet modern requirements.

The study of the best practices of foreign countries shows that modern preschool educational institutions are characterized by the creation of such conditions for the development of preschoolers that open up opportunities for positive socialization of the child, his comprehensive personal, moral, and cognitive development, the formation of creative abilities and initiative behavioral profile on the basis of activities appropriate to preschool age, cognitive dialogue contacts with adults and peers in the sphere of his age interests.

The study showed that the current system of preschool education management does not allow timely identification and elimination of

existing problems, as well as the development and implementation of innovative solutions for the further development of this area.

The current state of the infrastructure and material and technical base of preschool educational institutions does not allow for full coverage of children with preschool education.

The low level of financial incentives for employees of preschool educational institutions does not contribute to attracting qualified specialists capable of professionally solving issues of upbringing and comprehensive development of children.

There are also serious shortcomings in the organization of food and material support, and medical care in preschool educational institutions.

In this regard, the resolution adopted on September 9, 2017, by the Head of State "On measures to radically improve the preschool education system", the activities of the Ministry of Public Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, local government authorities in the field of preschool education were recognized as unsatisfactory.

The resolution provides for the implementation of a set of measures to introduce modern mechanisms for managing preschool education, improving the educational and educational process, and improving the infrastructure and material and technical equipment of preschool educational institutions.

In particular, starting from January 1, 2018, the cities of Tashkent, Nukus, and the regional centers of the republic envisage the creation of new preschool educational institutions on the terms of public-private partnership as an experiment.

The mechanism of a public-private partnership initiated by the Head of the state involves the gratuitous allocation of land plots and empty premises to investors for a period of 50 years for the creation of modern and affordable preschool educational institutions.

It is assumed that investors will be responsible for compliance with state educational requirements, sanitary and hygienic and other standards in the preschool educational institutions being created, maintaining the profile of the institution's activities throughout the term of the agreement, as well as ensuring the acceptability and accessibility of prices for pre-school education services. At the same time, investors will be provided with broad tax benefits and other preferences, as well as preferential loans.

Also, the state preschool educational institutions of the city of Tashkent are allowed, as an experiment, to directly conclude contracts with business entities on the delivery of food and ready meals that meet the relevant requirements.

It is envisaged that, based on the results of these experiments, the issue of introducing public-private partnership mechanisms and the order of catering in preschool educational institutions in other regions of the republic will be considered.

The resolution also approved a "Roadmap" for further improvement of the preschool education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed at implementing measures to solve urgent problems in this area.

A Commission has been formed to critically study and develop proposals for further improvement of the preschool education system. The Commission will analyze legislation in the field of preschool education in order to identify gaps and norms that contribute to the manifestation of corruption and other offenses, as well as a comprehensive study and identification of systemic problems that hinder the effective implementation of state policy in the field of preschool education. Special attention will be paid to the creation of the necessary infrastructure and the development of the private sector of preschool education.

Along with this, the state requirements for the organization of high-quality preschool education will be revised, including taking into account advanced foreign experience in the field of the harmonious development of preschool children.

The work on the preparation and implementation of educational and methodical, didactic materials reflecting national cultural and historical values and instilling interest in reading books from childhood will also be brought into line with modern requirements.

The resolution provides for the implementation of organizational measures, including streamlining the admission of children to preschool educational institutions through the introduction of modern information and communication technologies in the activities of authorized state bodies.

In order to expand the system of non-state preschool education, the commission was instructed to prepare proposals for the introduction of a simplified procedure for licensing the activities of non-state preschool educational institutions, improving their organizational and

legal forms, taking into account the study of current practice and advanced foreign experience.

In addition, until January 1, 2022, the grace period was extended for previously issued loans for the creation of non-state PEOs in 2018-2019 on the basis of PPP. At the same time, payments on the principal debt, repayable before January 1, 2022, by distributing in an equal amount over the remainder of the credit period.

Over the past few years, the number of kindergartens has grown from 5.2 to 18.3 thousand, the coverage of children with preschool education has doubled and reached 60%. On May 24, 2021, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev set the task of providing family kindergartens with teaching aids and methodological materials free of charge. For this purpose, 30 billion soums were allocated from the state budget.

3. Continuing professional education reforms

In vocational education are carried out on the basis of the Presidential Decree "On additional measures to improve the system of vocational education", adopted on September 6, 2019. According to this decree, a new system of continuing professional education is being introduced: primary, secondary, and secondary specialized vocational education. Vocational training centers are organized for the adult population and unemployed citizens.

Currently, a network of educational institutions has been created in the field of vocational education, consisting of 340 vocational schools, 147 colleges, and 143 technical schools, training of personnel which should be carried out on the basis of educational programs corresponding to the 3rd, 4th and 5th levels of the International Standard Classification of Education 2011.

Vocational schools provide vocational education for 9th-grade graduates. Most of the training time here is devoted to practical classes. The training is focused on the areas of the family business, construction, services, animal husbandry, poultry farming, beekeeping, fishing, etc.

Reforming the quality of education, focusing on world standards

Over the years of independence, over 1,500 new professional colleges and academic lyceums have been built in Uzbekistan, in terms of their architectural appearance and technical equipment, not inferior to the best universities, in which over one and a half million students receive an education. Modern educational and laboratory, computer, and production equipment, which colleges and academic lyceums are

equipped with, allows students not only to receive a full amount of knowledge in general subjects but also to master modern equipment and technologies within the walls of the educational institution.

Colleges provide training for specialists with at least a general secondary education in the form of full-time, evening, and correspondence studies with a duration of up to two years. For college graduates, large potential employers create a portfolio of orders based on the current and future needs of employees, which guarantees the employment of graduates.

Graduates of technical schools who have successfully completed educational programs are granted the right to continue their studies from the 2nd year of the relevant bachelor's degree courses of higher educational institutions without entrance exams on the basis of an individual interview. Thus, it is possible to continue training and improve their professional knowledge and skills.

In 2005, Uzbekistan decided to introduce 12-year compulsory secondary education instead of 11-year. It meant 9 years in school and 3 years in a vocational college or lyceum." At the same time, the leadership of Uzbekistan had good intentions. It was envisaged that each graduate would have both secondary and vocational education at the same time. All technical schools and vocational schools were transformed into colleges. At the same time, new lyceums and colleges were created. They opened even in remote areas. Large funds were spent to strengthen the material and technical base, and almost all lyceums and colleges, with rare exceptions, were housed in new or completely reconstructed buildings. Some lyceums and colleges have justified the hopes placed on them. Thanks to this, the system has even received worldwide recognition. But the shortcomings of this system soon came to light.

1. The quality of education in many colleges, especially in rural areas, was low, so the personnel they trained often turned out to be unclaimed;

2. In rural areas and in remote areas, the number of colleges was limited. As a result, there were difficulties for teenagers in these places in choosing the right specialties. Many of them were enrolled in colleges in unattractive specialties for them. As a result, their training was purely formal. Empty classrooms and disruption of most classes were commonplace. Many students were only enrolled in colleges and

had not attended classes for years. This was the basis for corruption schemes;

3. About a million people graduated from lyceums and colleges every year. Of these, only 10% got into universities. Accordingly, it was necessary to create one million new jobs annually. In practice, this did not happen. The heads of educational institutions were required to employ their graduates. As a result, fake jobs were created. Sometimes one staff unit was divided into 10 parts. This was another case of corruption schemes and attributions;

4. There were psychological difficulties. In the most difficult adolescence, children were subjected to stress due to the change of the team.

Starting from the 2017-2018 academic year, 9th-grade graduates have a choice: either to stay in high school for two more years or to enroll in a three-year vocational college or academic lyceum, the Ministry of Public Education said in a statement on July 5. Those who enter the university can apply at the end of 11 years of study.

The shocking incident in May made many Uzbekistanis think about the effectiveness of the 9 + 3 system. At the Borovsky Medical College in Tashkent, a group of students beats their fellow student Jasurbek Ibragimov, who died a month later from the beatings. After the tragedy, which, according to many, testified to the consequences of getting too young students into an unfamiliar environment, officials showed determination to fight violence among young people. One solution was to go back to the previous system, allowing children from the same neighborhood to stay together for 11 years.

"In high school, children are formed as individuals, they unite in a team. It is during this period that they cannot be weaned from the adapted, familiar environment for them," President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said on June 16, 2017, during a visit to school No. 78 in Tashkent. Many parents have stated that with 11th-grade education, the learning process is not interrupted, and children will be able to prepare much better and deeper, the child does not change the environment and the team, and it is much easier for parents to control him, they do not need to worry about how he adapts to the new team.

11-year education is not a simple repetition of the school education scheme of the first years of independence of Uzbekistan. The new school system is formed taking into account the mistakes of the previous stage of the reform. Based on the need for the professional

education of school youth, within 5 days a week, students should study general education disciplines and one day should receive professional skills. At the same time, they must acquire these skills in specially created training and production centers created in the basis of colleges, mainly on a paid basis. By 2018, on the basis of 615 colleges, such centers were created to serve 6956 schools. In remote areas, the same centers were organized for 2,703 schools located at a great distance from colleges in 1,103 schools.

In connection with the opening of the 10th grade, there was a need for 22 thousand of teachers. It was satisfied at the expense of university graduates (9.5 thousand) and the involvement of teachers released from lyceums and colleges (13 thousand). Only one lyceum was kept at each university. The number of colleges has also sharply decreased. There were only those colleges that had fairly good material and technical base and a high professional level of teachers. On the basis of 7 colleges, 3 branches of universities and 1 university were opened. The system of retraining and advanced training of teachers has been revised.

The results of large-scale reforms in the field of education and training, attention paid to the identification and comprehensive support of talented youth, are clearly reflected in the successes and achievements of young Uzbekistanis demonstrating a high level of intellectual training and professional knowledge at prestigious national and international competitions, Olympiads and sports competitions.

So, in 2014, 14 of the most talented girls-students of academic lyceums and professional colleges were awarded the Zulfiya State Prize, and in total, 81 girls were awarded this prize during the years of independence.

Every year, the Republican Olympiad in general education subjects is held in the country among students of secondary specialized, vocational educational institutions, the winners of which receive the right to enter higher educational institutions without tests and exams.

Since 2017, Uzbekistan has begun to actively expand the practice of applying the so-called Double Degree program. Today, this practice is very popular in universities of foreign countries, and many of these educational institutions are applying to the ministry with proposals to spread it in Uzbekistan. A striking example of this at Samarkand State Medical University is the double degree program (Double Degree) carried out with the Volga Research Medical University (dentistry,

pediatrics and general medicine), Chuvash National University named after I.N. Ulyanova (clinical psychology), Ternopil National Medical University named after Ya.B. Gorbachevsky (Higher Nursing), National Louis University Graduate School of Business (Health Management), and since the 2023 academic year, an agreement has been signed with the Baltic State University on a double degree program in medical engineering.

In accordance with the Decree of the President "On measures to further accelerate the work on systemic support for families and women" from 2022/2023 academic year:

Every year, 1.8 trillion soums are allocated from the budget to banks to provide interest-free loans for a period of 7 years to pay for the contracts of women studying at universities, colleges and technical schools, correspondence and evening education;

payment of the contract for all women studying in the magistracy at state universities is compensated, at least 200 billion soums will be allocated annually for this;

additional grants are annually allocated to foreign universities, for undergraduate - 50, for master's - 10 women through the El-Yurt Umidi Foundation;

annually contracts for the education of 2100 members of low-income families, orphans and students left without parental care are paid from local budgets;

500 women with at least 5 years of work experience in their specialty, but without higher education, were annually admitted to state universities on a contract basis in accordance with the recommendations of the State Committee for Family and Women Affairs based on the results of separate testing in addition to the general quota;

at least 300 target quotas for women are allocated annually to state scientific organizations or university doctorates.

4. Quality standards of higher education

Fundamental changes have also taken place in the organization of the higher education system. A two-stage system consisting of bachelor's and master's degrees has been introduced, and a classifier of educational directions and master's specialties has been approved, for each of which state educational standards have been developed and put into practice.

The training of highly qualified personnel for economic and social sectors is carried out in 6 areas of knowledge — humanitarian, social areas, economics and law, industrial and technical sphere, agriculture and water management, health, and social security, services.

Dozens of new higher educational institutions were established during the years of Independence. For 20 years, 58 universities, 15 branches of central universities of the republic, and 7 branches of leading foreign universities have started functioning in the country. Among them are the University of Westminster, Singapore Institute of Management Development, Turin Polytechnic University, Russian University of Oil and Gas, Moscow State University, Russian University of Economics, and the Inha University of South Korea. Within the walls of these universities, specialists are trained in such specialties in demand on the labor market as mechanical engineering, oil and gas business, information technology, economics and business management, financial management, commercial law, and tourism. Their graduates receive diplomas recognized all over the world.

In order to strengthen the integration of science and production, the Institute of Mathematics and the Center for Philosophy at the National University of Uzbekistan, the Center for Law at the Tashkent State Law University, the Center for the Development of Software Products and Hardware, and Software Complexes at the Tashkent University of Information Technology, the problem laboratory on Environmental Issues at the Samarkand State University were formed.

It should also be noted that during the years of independence, the system of education management, training, retraining, and advanced training of pedagogical and scientific-pedagogical personnel has been radically restructured, the content of the educational process has been revised, the market of educational services is dynamically developing, social guarantees and state support, financing and logistical support of the sphere are provided.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 24, 2012 "On further improvement of the system of training and certification of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel of the highest qualification" and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the system of postgraduate education and certification of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel of the highest qualification" in scientific, educational institutions a lot of work is

being done in the republic to further improve the system of postgraduate education as a continuing education, aimed at meeting the needs of society in scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel of the highest qualification.

As part of the further improvement of the system of retraining and advanced training of pedagogical personnel of higher educational institutions, the work of the Head Scientific and Methodological Center for the organization of retraining and advanced training of pedagogical and managerial personnel of higher education under the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education (MVSSO), 10 sectoral and 5 regional centers for retraining and advanced training of pedagogical personnel of universities has been organized. A unified system is being formed to improve the quality of the educational process in regional centers.

The Ministry of Education and Science has prepared regulatory and legal documents for the implementation of the improved system, and an appropriate educational and methodological base for the educational process has been created. Targeted activities have been organized to introduce distance learning into the professional development processes, including remote professional development of teaching staff using online and offline technologies based on the national e-education network.

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the further development of computerization and the introduction of information and communication technologies" dated June 6, 2002, defined the implementation of information and communication technologies in the educational process and a long-term plan for their implementation. Official websites of all universities have been created and are operating, which are connected to the Internet to meet the requests of students and teaching staff for information.

At the initiative of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the project "National e-Education Network" was implemented, a network based on fiber-optic communication lines was built, to which all universities of the country are connected, which are also equipped with video conferencing equipment. On the basis of the electronic network, video lectures, and training seminars are regularly held, and distance learning courses for pedagogical and managerial personnel of higher educational institutions are organized. As a result

of the implementation of this project in 2011, 80 university facilities were connected to the network. In 2012, 84 objects of the secondary specialized and vocational education system were connected to the unified corporate network of "E-education". There is a modernly equipped Center for the Introduction of e-education in educational institutions at the MVSSO, founded in accordance with the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of July 25, 2012.

International cooperation in the field of vocational education is actively developing, including on the basis of direct mutually beneficial contacts of universities with foreign partners.

A number of governmental and interdepartmental agreements have been signed, which are the basis for direct inter-university cooperation with foreign partners. Universities of Uzbekistan take an active part in educational and scientific and technical projects of the European Union Tempus and Erasmus Mundus, the British Council, the German Academic Exchange Service, the Goethe Institute, the German Technical Center, the Korean and Japanese International Cooperation Agencies, the French and Egyptian Cultural Center, the Malaysian and Indian Technical Cooperation programs, the UN Development Program, UNESCO, ETF, ADB, and others. All these projects and programs are aimed at improving the educational and methodological process and the material and technical base, improving the qualifications of the teaching staff, innovative and technical development, and student exchange.

In the process of reforms in the higher education system, new directions of scientific research have also developed, and scientific schools in the field of university scientists have been formed, within the framework of which topical problems of state and social construction, economics, culture, technology and technology are being solved. Since 2002, a grant system for financing scientific research has been introduced instead of basic funding, which made it possible to ensure a selective approach to the selection of funded projects and improve their effectiveness.

On April 20, 2017, a presidential decree approved a program for the comprehensive development of the higher education system for the period 2017-2021, including measures for cardinal improvement and qualitative improvement of the level of higher education.

The order of admission to universities was changed, exams began to take place from August 1 to August 15, and their results

began to be published the next day. Testing for admission to universities in creative areas has been canceled. Since September 2017, the academic load on the teaching staff has decreased in favor of conducting research work. The correspondence form of education has been restored. The salaries of university teachers have doubled.

The independence of universities has increased. Starting from the 2018/2019 academic year, leading higher educational institutions independently develop curricula and programs in the relevant areas and specialties of education, taking into account the demand of personnel consumers. Universities are allowed to carry out additional admission of students at increased contract rates.

As part of the reform of the education sector, teacher training curricula have been revised and brought into line with international standards, the national student assessment system has been modernized in cooperation with international systems such as PISA, TIMSS, and PIRLS.

In cooperation with the international rating agencies QS, THE indicators for assessing the quality of education have been developed to determine the national rating of the country's universities, and their results have been announced for the third year. For the international recognition of educational documents, work has begun on their compliance with the requirements of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED/ISCED 2011). In 2020, Uzbekistan joined the European Association for Quality Assurance of Higher Education (ENQA) as an observer. On October 8, 2019, the Presidential Decree "On approval of the Concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period up to 2030" was issued, which provides for a phased transition to the introduction of advanced standards of higher education, the gradual transfer of the educational process to a credit-modular system, which should be implemented in 16% of higher educational institutions in 2023, in 57% in 2025 and 85% in 2030. However, the transition to this system has already begun. Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khorazmiy (TUIT) is gradually making the transition to the credit system of education from the 2018/2019 academic year. The national and law universities, the University of Oriental Studies, and the Tashkent Medical Academy have started working in the same direction.

In order to create a socially oriented information industry in our country through the introduction of information and computer technologies in various sectors of the economy, 10 Laws, 7 Decrees of the President of Uzbekistan, a number of resolutions of the President of the country, and the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan, as well as Programs and Concepts for the development of ICT, telecommunications, and mail have been adopted. In particular, in May 2001, The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a Resolution "On measures to organize the development "of a program for the development of computer and information technologies for 2001-2005, ensuring wide access to international information systems "Internet". On May 30, 2002, The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed a decree "On the further development of computerization and the introduction of information and communication technologies", the implementation of which significantly stimulated the development of this sphere in the republic. The Law "On Informatization" serves as a successful implementation of the most important tasks in the field of ICT development and their introduction into the educational process.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 28.09.2005 No. PP-191 "On the creation of a public educational information network of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the educational information network Ziyonet was created. The Ziyonet portal includes all the information necessary for young people in the field of education and contains information about the websites of educational institutions, news of education, science, culture, library. All the information in it passes the so-called filtering, preventing the placement of illegal and irrelevant information.

In order to further improve the system of training highly qualified personnel, strengthen the institutional, educational and pedagogical potential, organize the educational process at the Samarkand State Medical Institute in accordance with international standards, protect public health, conduct scientific research on topical issues in the field of rehabilitation and sports medicine on a systematic basis , as well as further improving the quality of medical care for the population of the region in accordance with the strategic objectives defined by the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 No. UP-

5847 Samarkand State Medical Institute from April 1 2022 was transformed into Samarkand State Medical University.

Thus, as part of the University today formed:

Research Institute of Rehabilitology and Sports Medicine at the Samarkand State Medical University on the basis of the Samarkand Regional Hospital for Health Rehabilitation, located in the village of Urtashik, Samarkand district, Samarkand region;

Multidisciplinary Clinic of the Samarkand State Medical University and the Specialized Children's Surgical Clinic of the Samarkand State Medical University on the basis of the first and second clinics of the Samarkand State Medical Institute;

Research Institute of Microbiology, Virology, Infectious and Parasitic Diseases named after L.M. Isaev at the Samarkand State Medical University and its clinic on the basis of the branch named after L.M. Isaev Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center for Epidemiology, Microbiology, Infectious and Parasitic Diseases and its clinic;

Specialized Scientific and Practical Center for Neurosurgery and Neurorehabilitation at Samarkand State Medical University;

Scientific Center for Immunology, Allergology and Human Genomics at Samarkand State Medical University.

Today, regular videoconferences have become commonplace, but a few years ago their holding was a novelty. The launch of the unified corporate computer network "E-education" changed everything for universities. A Center for the introduction of e-education in educational institutions has been opened under the Ministry. The formation of a common resource base has also started due to the creation of digital libraries, systematically replenished with textbooks, methodological manuals, multimedia courses, and other materials. International cooperation has reached a new level, including in the field of the introduction of advanced methods of teaching foreign languages.

The practice of organizing internships for young promising personnel in leading foreign scientific and educational institutions has been significantly expanded.

The policy of Shavkat Mirziyoyev made it possible to realize the dream of the people. This can be seen in a simple example — the coverage of young people with higher education is gradually increasing in the country. So, over the past three years, the number of higher educational institutions has increased from 65 to 117, and admission quotas —

from 66 thousand to 181 thousand. Conditions are being created for more than a hundred thousand young men and women to have the opportunity to enroll in universities every year.

The systems of preschool, school, higher and secondary special education, and scientific and cultural institutions are four interconnected links of the future Renaissance. We consider kindergarten teachers, school teachers, professors and teachers, and scientific and creative intelligentsia to be the four most important pillars in shaping the era of the new Renaissance. I am sure that dear parents will support this initiative and, of course, will become the fifth link, the fifth pillar of the new Renaissance. And this will serve as the most solid foundation for the development of our spiritual and educational life."

Questions for self-control



1. What changes have occurred in the preschool education system?
2. What changes have occurred in the school education system?
3. What changes have occurred in the system of specialized vocational education?
4. What changes have taken place in the higher education system?
5. Reveal the essence of continuing education
6. Reveal the essence of postgraduate education
7. What is the difference between the new Law "On Education" and the previous one?
8. What is the importance of education in the context of national development?
9. What features characterize the educational process in Uzbekistan before the declaration of independence?
10. List the goals and objectives, the main stages and components of the implementation of the National Training Program.
11. Tell us about the priorities and the adoption of the National Training Program and the National Model of Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
12. What are the stages of the education system in Uzbekistan and what is its continuity?

13. What tasks were provided for in order to implement the Law "On Education" of 1992?
14. What is the essence of postgraduate education in the personnel training system?
15. Which international organizations' programs are used to modernize and improve the effectiveness of the education system in Uzbekistan?
16. Give examples of positive results and achievements of the republic in the field of education.
17. The place of preschool education in continuing education.
18. What is a public-private partnership?

Topics and tasks for independent work.



1. The essence of the Law "On Education" of 1997 and 2020.
2. The essence of the National Training Program
3. Changes in the preschool education system
4. Changes in the school system
5. Changes in the system of specialized vocational education
6. Changes in the higher education system
7. Connection of Uzbekistan's education with international organizations
8. The concept of ICT in the education system
9. The essence of the system of continuing education
10. The essence of postgraduate education
11. Quality standards of higher education
12. Goals and objectives of the "Law on Education" and the "National Training Program".
13. Reforming preschool education. Education from early childhood
14. Continuing professional education
15. Reforming higher education
16. Reforming preschool education
17. Reforming secondary education
18. The system of professional development and retraining



Task: select one of these topics and make a chronological table on the selected topic according to the scheme: the name of the reform, the year, the essence

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Chapter 3

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF UZBEKISTAN. THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE MODERN PERIOD

1-Topic. THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE.

Plan

- 1. Reforms in the socio-economic and political life of the Republic of Karakalpakstan during the years of independence. Changes in the field of agriculture**
- 2. Political and economic system of Karakalpakstan**
- 3. Spiritual and social life of Karakalpakstan**
- 4. Ecological situation in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The Aral tragedy. State policy to improve the environmental situation in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.**

1. Reforms of socio-political and economic life in Karakalpakstan since independence. Changes in agriculture.



The Republic of Uzbekistan has come a difficult way in 30 years of its development. During this short period of history, fundamental changes have taken place in socio-political life, in our society, and in our entire country. There is steady growth in all areas and sectors of our life. And most importantly, there is a growing sense of belonging in the hearts of our people, a sense of unity and attachment to today's and future Homeland, the consciousness and worldview of the people are expanding. During the years of independence, each region began to be updated, as can be seen from the example of Karakalpakstan, which is located in the northern part of Uzbekistan.

Historical background. The Republic of Karakalpakstan (the former autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan) received the status of a sovereign republic on January 9, 1992. The Republic of Karakalpakstan consists of 14 rural districts (Amudarya, Veruni, Kegaili, Muynak, Nukus, Takhtakupyr, Turtkul, Khojeyli, Chimbay, Shumanay, Ellikkala, Kanlikul, Karauzak, Kungrad) and 12 cities

(Nukus, Veruni, Buston, Mangit, Muynak, Takhi-stash, Turtkul, Halkabad, Chimbay, Shumanai, Khojeyli, Kungrad). The Republic of Karakalpakstan is located in the northwest of Uzbekistan, in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya and on the southern shores of the Aral Sea. The southwestern part of the republic adjoins the Karakum Desert. In the northwest is the Ustyurt plateau, and in the northeast stretches the Kyzylkum Desert. Karakalpakstan, whose territory occupies 166.6 thousand square kilometers, and thus, it ranks first in terms of occupied area among all regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The climate is typically continental, with very hot summers and cold winters without snow. The main nationalities among the residents are Uzbeks (32.8%) and Karakalpaks (32.1%). Approximately 48% of the population lives in rural areas, and 52% lives in cities. The administrative center of the Republic is Nukus, and the population of the city of Nukus is 264.4 thousand people. The population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is more than 1.7 million people. The Republic of Karakalpakstan has large deposits of mineral resources: natural gas, granite, crude oil, bentonite, kaolin, marble, and phosphoric metals with deposits of precious stones and metals. The republic has the largest oil and gas deposits in Uzbekistan. Approximately 20 deposits were discovered on the Ustyurt plateau.

An approximate estimate of oil and gas resources on the Ustyurt plateau allows us to talk about 1.7 trillion cubic meters of gas and 1.7 billion tons of liquid bicarbonates. The most developed industries are the production of building materials, agriculture, and metalworking. There are textile factories and food factories in the region, and a fish cannery in Muynak. Tashiatash and Tuyamun power plants fully meet the electricity needs not only for the supply of Karakalpakstan but also for the neighboring Khorezm region, as well as the Republic of Turkmenistan. The republic also has great potential for non-traditional (wind and solar) energy resources. Cotton and rice are the two dominant agricultural grain crops. Fruit cultivation, potato cultivation, and forage cultivation plantations are also present in the republic. Cultivation is possible exclusively on the irrigated territory of the republic. Livestock - karakul sheep, cattle, camels, and horses, which are traditional for the republic.

The modern territory of Karakalpakstan is located on the territory of the oldest state of Central Asia - Khorezm. The region has a rich history and culture, and interesting cultural monuments. The territory

of the modern Republic of Karakalpakstan is a kind of "archaeological reserve". Today there are more than 300 archaeological sites on this territory. In ancient times, this territory, along with the modern Khorezm region and adjacent areas of Turkmenistan, was Khorezm.

2. The political and economic system of Karakalpakstan

Karakalpakstan has its own Constitution and Parliament (Jokargi Kenes) which governs the republic. The Government is headed by the Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan.

Karakalpakstan is a sovereign Republic within the Republic of Uzbekistan with a parliamentary form of government. The Republic of Karakalpakstan has its own Constitution, flag, coat of arms, and anthem.

The Constitution and laws of the Republic of Karakalpakstan are regulated by the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The general management of the Republic is carried out by the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The supreme executive authority of the Republic is the Council of Ministers approved by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The Council of Ministers consists of the Chairman of the Council, Deputy Chairmen, heads of ministries, state committees, and heads of major committees and associations. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is a member of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Karakalpakstan to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan conducts its work in the capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent. The mutual relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan within the framework of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan are regulated by treaties and agreements concluded by the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

The economic system of Karakalpakstan

Since independence, the region has rapidly begun to change. Large-scale reforms in the years of independence were carried out in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The special attention paid to socio-economic development, and improvement of the welfare of the population of the region has yielded high results. Thanks to deeply thought-out, step-by-step reforms, Karakalpakstan has turned from an agrarian region into a region with a developed industry, socio-economic, transport, and communication infrastructure. We can talk for

a long time about the tremendous creative work carried out here, and the changes and transformations that have taken place. Of course, the generous and unique Karakalpak land plays a special role in the socio-economic development of our country. Speaking about this, it is appropriate to recall the words of First President Islam Karimov: "The people of Karakalpakstan have always been one of the main supporters of our country." Therefore, during the years of independence, our region focused on the development of Karakalpakstan. Thanks to this attention, it is changing and developing, starting from the capital of the Republic of Nukus to district centers, towns, and villages and even to remote villages. At the same time, the program of socio-economic development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan developed on the initiative of the Head of State Shavkat Mirziyoyev, is very important. It should be noted that these programs provide for the transformation of the republic from a simple agrarian region into a powerful region with modern industrial, social, and economic infrastructure, transport and communication networks, and highly qualified personnel. As a result of the phased implementation of the programs, Karakalpak land has turned into a dynamic and developing country, which is being transformed from year to year. It is impossible to list the great economic and social transformations, construction, and landscaping of this land achieved during the years of independence. The only soda production plant in Kungrad in Central Asia nicknamed the miracle in the desert, Nukus Polymer, SamsungNukus, Nukus Electrical Unit, LLC "Lanextrakt Gospel", LLC "Nukus Med Tex", LLC "Tortkol shiyeydyslary", glass factory in Khojeyli, the joint venture "Central Asian decorative stones", carbide in Kungrad, marble and cable plants in Nukus, gas condensate field, Elteks and Kateks companies, Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Nukus branch of Tashkent University of Information Technologies, College of Olympic Reserves, dozens of schools of general and preschool education, lyceums and colleges, children's sports complexes, children's music, and art schools - all this is the fruit of the work carried out over the years of Independence.

One of the main events in the construction of the national highway is the construction of a bridge and an intersection on the road to Nukus. It should be noted that the construction of the Ustyurt Gas Chemical Complex, initiated by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, has attracted worldwide attention today. The most

important thing is that the residents of Karakalpak for centuries dreamed of their noble goal – to achieve a free, peaceful, and peaceful life, to restore their historical, cultural heritage, and national traditions, to develop themselves, and to understand themselves. From the first years of sovereignty, the 243-kilometer Tuyamuyun-Nukus-Chimbay-Takhtakupir water pipeline was put into operation, providing thousands of people with drinking water. From 1991-2010, gas production, production of gas condensate, glass, sunflower oil, soda ash, vermiculite concentrate, talc magnesite, and glycerine were established in the region. In 2000, the majestic bridge connecting the city of Nukus with the Khojaly district was put into operation, and in 2001 the Nukus-Sultanuvaystog-Miskin-Uchkuduk-Navoi railway with a length of 345 kilometers was launched. Hundreds of kilometers of highways have been reconstructed, their length has exceeded 4.1 thousand kilometers. Work in this direction continues consistently. Special attention is also paid to the search, extraction, and efficient use of minerals. Together with foreign partners, such promising deposits as "Zhel" and "Western Aral" have been developed. A program has been developed to activate geophysical work on Ustyurt and in the vicinity of the Aral Sea. In accordance with it, seismic studies are being conducted at an accelerated pace on the plains of Ustyurt. The activity of the staff of the Ustyurt Geophysical Expedition branch of the Uzbekgeofizika Joint Stock Company is highly appreciated. The discovery of such new fields as "Tillali", "Saikhun", "Inom", "Arslon", where 45 thousand cubic meters of gas are produced per day, is the result of the work of this expedition.

At the initiative of the First President of our country, the Ustyurt gas chemical complex was erected, attracting the attention of the whole world and causing admiration from the international community. A huge production appeared in the vast expanses of the steppe. This enterprise was recognized by authoritative publications of the world as the best project of 2012.

In 2014, the world-famous international publication "InfrastructureJournal" awarded this project the "Global Deal of 2014 in the Oil and Gas Sector" award. The implementation of the project with a total cost of 4 billion US dollars undoubtedly contributes to raising the domestic industry to a qualitatively new level. Currently, 4.5 billion cubic meters of gas are processed here per year, and due to this, 3.7 billion cubic meters of commercial gas, 387 thousand tons of

polyethylene, 83 thousand tons of polypropylene, 102 thousand tons of pyrolysis distillate and other products are produced.

In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, special attention is paid to the development of the light industry, in particular, to improving production efficiency through the introduction of modern technologies in the field of cocoon harvesting, and the creation of new varieties of cultivated plants. In 2016, three new enterprises were created in the industry and four enterprises were modernized.

In the years of independence, completely new, effective economic relations have developed in agriculture. The earth has found its true master. Today, the farmers of Karakalpakstan, in addition to harvesting agricultural products, make a huge contribution to the development of the village.

As in all regions, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, at the initiative of the President of our country, the construction of standard houses continues, the number of orders for which is consistently increasing. Thousands of families live happily in modern houses that have already been built.

The adoption of the Presidential Decree “On measures for the integrated socio-economic development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2020-2023” dated November 11, 2020 gave a new impetus to the promotion of the most important sectors of the economy in accordance with the “growth points” of cities and regions. The tasks set to increase the economic potential of the region, employment and welfare of the population, the need to accelerate the socio-economic development of territories and industries predetermine the importance of the effective use of the available opportunities and resources of Karakalpakstan.

Thus, it should be noted that today the Republic of Karakalpakstan has large natural, mineral and agricultural resources, labor potential, road, transport and engineering and communication networks, industrial infrastructure, convenient geographical location and a large territory.

The gross domestic product of the region for 9 months (2022) of the current year amounted to 14.1 trillion soums, industrial production - 9.7 trillion soums. During the same period, agricultural products were produced for a total of 5.7 trillion soums (crop production - by 2.4 trillion, livestock - by 3.3 trillion soums).

Under these conditions, the main priorities are being formed for the accelerated development of manufacturing sectors, strengthening the economic potential, and the effective use of available opportunities and resources, which will lead to an increase in employment and the well-being of the population.

The Decree of the President defines the priority areas for the integrated socio-economic development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2020-2023.

According to the document, during 2020-2023, to accelerate the economic development of the region, such major milestones as the creation of 374 industrial facilities and 27 industrial clusters, attracting more than 9.9 trillion soums for these purposes, increasing the annual volume of exports to \$347 million, the number of exporting enterprises - up to 250, the abolition of cotton cultivation on 12 thousand hectares, the cultivation of other types of crops on these areas. This includes the development of vegetable growing, the development of about 36,000 hectares of unused land, an increase in the number of thoroughbred cattle by an additional 30,000 units, and the creation of more than 45,000 jobs.

In particular, in the development of engineering, communication and road transport infrastructure, the task was set to connect more than 141,000 residents to a centralized water supply network and bring the level of provision of the population with clean drinking water through centralized networks from 61.5 percent to 70.1.

In terms of social protection of the population and the creation of decent living conditions, it is of great importance to solve such problems as the complete reconstruction of the internal heating systems of apartment buildings in Nukus and Takhiatash district; overhaul of natural gas networks in 9 settlements and uninterrupted supply of household gas cylinders to 246 settlements; construction and reconstruction of 442 transformer points and 1,023.8 km of power transmission networks, increasing the power consumption of electricity from 1.5 to 2.1 billion kWh.

For the accelerated development of the economy of Karakalpakstan, the issues of creating road infrastructure and the possibility of stable use of the Internet are also of great importance. Therefore, the priority is the construction and reconstruction of 444.7 km of highways of international and republican significance, as well as 408.1 km of local and internal roads; installation of fiber-optic

networks in more than 290 settlements, construction of 150 base stations and modernization of 200 stations, connection of each settlement to the Internet at a speed of at least 10 Mb/h.

In this regard, for us, the most important priority for the rapid development of the economy of Karakalpakstan in the medium term is the commissioning of a mining and metallurgical complex based on the Tebinbulak deposit.

The development of the Tebinbulak deposit, which has huge reserves, began on the initiative and with the direct support of the head of state Shavkat Mirziyoyev and after the adoption of the Presidential Decree “On the organization of work on the implementation of the investment project “Construction of a mining and metallurgical complex based on the Tebinbulak deposit” dated January 12, 2018.

The deposit produces 33 million tons of iron ore, the annual production capacity of the complex is the production of 1 million tons of steel products per year, of which 35 percent is planned to be exported.

According to geological exploration data, the reserves of the deposit amount to 2 billion tons of raw materials. Its service life is approximately 50 years.

The commissioning of the facility is scheduled for 2024, and when fully commissioned, the complex will provide more than 2,000 permanent jobs.

One of the following important areas is the diversification of the chemical industry in the current period and in the near future, the development and development of new products.

The development of this industry as a stimulating factor will contribute to the rapid growth of the glass, rubber industry, automotive industry, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, building materials, light industry, the production of mineral fertilizers and a number of other industries, including the production of consumer goods.

At the end of 2019, the production volume of the chemical industry amounted to 7.2 trillion soums (including the Ustyurt gas chemical complex of Uz-Kor Gas Chemical LLC - 6.9 trillion soums), or 56.7 percent of the total industrial production of Karakalpakstan.

In this regard, in the coming years, in order to modernize and diversify the production of the Ustyurt gas chemical complex, the construction of hydrogen and nitrogen filling stations, the production

of technical detergent oils will be carried out in order to produce import-substituting products for a total of \$12-13 million.

Prior to the implementation of these projects, over \$6 million was spent on the purchase of these products, after the implementation of this initiative, money can be saved to reduce the cost of production at the enterprise, which in turn makes it possible to create jobs.

Currently, work is underway to increase the annual production of soda ash from 200 to 450 thousand tons (Kungradsky Soda Plant LLC). When the project is implemented in the republic, the volume of industrial production will increase by 360-400 billion soums, including exports by 18-20 million dollars, and it will be possible to create 500 jobs.

Promising is the development of production of 155 thousand tons of sodium sulfate and sulfide per year (KKRASI CHEMICAL LLC). With the launch of the project, the volume of industrial production will increase by another 150-170 billion soums, 150 people will be covered by employment.

It is planned to implement a project for the production of 20 thousand tons of caustic soda per year (Zhongtian-Kungrad kaustic LLC), in connection with this, the production volume will increase by 50 billion soums, which will create 50 jobs.

Further, the accelerated development of rich mineral resources, the development of the production of modern and cheap building materials, and the efficient use of agro-ore resources are planned.

Currently, out of 82 identified mineral deposits registered in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 29 (35.4 percent) have been issued to business entities for extraction, operational management and operation, 28 (34.1) have been partially developed and at 25 deposits (30.5) development has not started.

According to the information provided by the State Committee for Geology, most of the feldspar and wollastonite, talc and talc stone, glass raw materials, mineral salt, rhodonite, listvenite, expanded clay raw materials, natural decorative and building stone, gypsum and anhydrite, cement raw materials, limestone, building and silicate sand, reserves of brick non-metallic mineral raw materials.

In addition, according to operational preliminary studies, Karakalpakstan has large reserves of mineral resources for the agricultural sector. Among them are reserves of phosphorites containing about 5-20 percent of phosphorus minerals, glauconite with

a mineralization of about 4-5 percent and bentonite (these reserves must be further studied and approved by geological surveys).

Based on the foregoing, more than 30 new projects can be implemented in fields that are currently unused or underutilized.

With the implementation of these projects in the region, the volume of industrial production will increase by another 500-600 billion soums, and the volume of exports (goods, finished products and semi-finished products, services, components and spare parts) will amount to 20-30 million dollars, which will create 1200-1400 workers places.

The next direction is the diversification of the activities of enterprises in the textile and clothing and knitwear industries, the full and efficient use of the capacities of enterprises in the industry.

A characteristic feature of the industry is the production of products with high added value, high export orientation and attraction of a large labor resource.

For 9 months of this year, 9 largest enterprises of the textile industry (0.3 percent of the total number of industrial enterprises) exported products worth \$22.2 million (8.8 percent of the total export of the republic).

At the same time, existing enterprises need to take measures to increase capacity utilization and expand the range of products. With an annual yarn production capacity of 49.3 thousand tons, these enterprises produced only 15.2 thousand tons of yarn in 9 months of 2020.

3. Spiritual life of Karakalpakstan

The creation of the necessary conditions for the upbringing of the younger generation in conditions that are not inferior to anyone, the realization of their talent and potential is one of the priorities of state policy. Over the past period, 99 professional colleges and 9 academic lyceums have been commissioned in the region. In 2015, 22 modern schools were built for 9.7 thousand students. More than 170 thousand boys and girls acquire modern knowledge in 370 general education and specialized schools of the republic.

Last year, the House of Happiness was commissioned in the center of the city of Nukus, built and equipped according to a project worth 2.5 billion soums.

In Uzbekistan, constant attention is paid to ensuring a happy life for young people. In accordance with the decree of the head of our state

"On additional measures aimed at implementing the state youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated February 6, 2014, houses for young people were erected in the city of Nukus, Amudarya, Ellikkalinsky, Beruniysky, Khojeyli districts for hundreds of young families actively participating in society.

Large-scale creative and landscaping work has been carried out in Nukus and is consistently continuing. The railway station and the I. Savitsky Museum of Art has changed beyond recognition and acquired a modern look. Hundreds of happy families moved into modern apartment buildings built on the streets of Karakalpakstan, Amir Temur, and Tulepbergen Kaipbergenov. The embankment of the Dustlik Canal, which runs through the city center, stretching for 2.5 kilometers, has been landscaped, and many entertainment facilities have appeared on it.

Kungrad Soda Factory is one of the buildings of independence. Most of the products of this large enterprise, which produces raw materials necessary for many industries – soda ash, are poisoned for export. In the domestic market, the main customers of the plant are joint-stock companies "Quartz", "Aslayna", "Uzkimesanoat", and the national holding company "Uzbekneftegaz".

The Badai-Tugai Nature Reserve is located in Karakalpakstan. They are engaged in the conservation of tugai ecosystems and Bukhara deer, listed in the Red Book of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan. More than a hundred species of birds can be found in the reserve: black grouse hawk, East Siberian sparrowhawk, swamp owl, black lark, various types of thrushes, and Khiva pheasant. There are also wild animals - wild boar, jackal, tolai hare, badger, fox, reed cat, hedgehog.

Deposits of gas, iron, phosphorites, bentonite, and kaolin clays, table and glauber salts, marble, granite have been found in the bowels of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Porphyrite is being mined in the Amudarya district of Karakalpakstan for the production of rubble stone, as well as crushed stone and hydraulic concrete.

The social life of Karakalpakstan

As a result of the large-scale reforms carried out in our country in the healthcare system of Karakalpakstan, the quality, and efficiency of medical care for the population have dramatically improved. Today,

residents of remote villages and villages also have access to modern medical services. The material and technical base of medical institutions in remote areas and villages is being consistently strengthened. Today, an ordinary rural doctor has the necessary qualifications to carry out accurate diagnosis and treatment of patients with the help of modern equipment. All this is the result of the constant attention paid under the leadership of the President of our country to the protection of public health. Karakalpak doctors improve their skills and adopt best practices in the UK, Japan, South Korea, Poland, and other countries, which have become commonplace today. The large-scale reforms carried out under the leadership of the President of our country serve as a solid foundation for the stable development of the economy and for improving the welfare of the people. The Republic of Karakalpakstan, which found itself on the sidelines of history as an undeveloped region under the former system, is now confidently moving towards a bright future. Large-scale creative and landscaping work has been carried out in Nukus and is consistently continuing.

In 2019, according to the Investment Program, work was carried out on the construction and reconstruction of 117 social facilities. Dozens of professional colleges, secondary schools, medical institutions, and other social facilities have been built. An extensive water supply network has been laid.

In accordance with the resolution, in order to increase the level of ensuring the needs of the population in meat and dairy products, as an exception, without holding a tender and auction, it is allowed to provide:

- irrigated lands — for the cultivation of livestock in an industrial way;
- pastures and hayfields — for grazing;
- low—fertile irrigated land plots - for the construction of buildings and structures of livestock complexes, processing of livestock products, and production of compound feed (in the absence of a plot that is not used in agriculture).

The plots will be allocated on the recommendation of the Commission established in accordance with the presidential decree of November 7, 2019. This document provided similar benefits only to the Bozatau, Muynak, Takhtakupyr, and Kungrad districts of Karakalpakstan.

Exclusively forage crops are placed on the lands put into use. The measures of the city of the districts are personally responsible for the

allocation of newly put-into-use land areas exclusively for sowing fodder crops, full sowing and pyrotechnics of fodder crops, the supply of livestock farms, and the population of the cultivated crop on a systematic basis.

The State Fund for the Support of Entrepreneurial Activity on Livestock Projects also provides a guarantee along with compensation.

As of today, 236 livestock development projects worth 490 billion sums have been formed in Karakalpakstan, and 94 projects worth 119.6 billion sums have already been implemented. In the Bozatau, Muynak, Takhtakupyr, and Kungrad districts, work has begun on the creation of family livestock cooperatives for the cultivation of 5.5 thousand heads of cattle.

Loans from Halk Bank at the expense of credit lines of foreign financial institutions, funds from the project "Development of the creation of a value chain in the field of animal husbandry" with the participation of the Asian Development Bank, as well as funds from authorized banks within the framework of the program "Every family is an entrepreneur" were directed to livestock development projects.

Innovations in the sphere of spiritual and cultural life. Reforms in the higher education system of Karakalpakstan.

Modern Karakalpakstan is filled and imbued with friendliness and tolerance to the traditions and customs of the people living in this hospitable land. At the same time, the region also has a unique mission on a global scale as the cradle and keeper of the reference values that define the identity of Karakalpaks.

Karakalpaks are one of the ancient, semi-nomadic peoples of Central Asia in the past, possessing a rich culture, the formation of which took place under the influence of historical vicissitudes of its fate, its economic activity, and geographical and religious factors. The rich cultural heritage of the people of Central Asia plays a huge role in the renewal of society. At the same time, spiritual culture shows exceptional stability as one of the main ethnic characteristics of the people. Accumulated historical and ethnographic materials indicate that in the past applied art, folklore, etc. It was one of the main spheres of the spiritual culture of Karakalpak people.

Having rich historical traditions and its own unique culture, it was the most developed branch of folk art. Karakalpaks have long been famous for various types of applied art: jewelry, wood carving, leather stamping, carpet making, and embroidery. Their wide fame of them is

attested by historians and geographers of the Middle Ages. In the history of the development of the applied art of Karakalpaks, characteristic periods of decline and rise are clearly traced. The decline mainly occurred during the ruinous wars. However, with the emergence of favorable socio-economic conditions, applied art was restored and further developed. It turned out that the traditions developed over the centuries were not forgotten, the technologies of the past were revived and received a "second wind".

During the years of independence, great attention is paid to creating conditions that allow preserving traditions and national culture in the regions. The total amount of investments aimed at improving infrastructure is difficult to calculate since projects are financed from different sources. Within the framework of state programs, large-scale works have been carried out on the territory of Karakalpakstan, an administrative unit of Uzbekistan, to create children's schools of music and art, centers for children's creativity "Barkamol Avlod", the formation of cultural and leisure centers of the population continues, new parks of culture and recreation are being laid. Many objects have been reconstructed and improved within the framework of programs for the development of tourist infrastructure, and the implementation of master plans for the development of architecture and urban construction. Artisans and amateur art groups receive state support. Within the framework of various grant projects, including the Committee for the Coordination of the Development of Science and Technology, projects for the study and preservation of heritage are being implemented. A lot of objects are included in the address lists of state investment programs.

The results are obvious. Twenty-eight years ago, many cultural institutions were located in adapted buildings, today most of them have already received new ones, built according to special projects or reconstructed taking into account the specifics of the work and equipped with the latest equipment. Inefficient institutions have been closed, and centers are being created instead, more advanced, corresponding to the tasks of today. But most importantly, when making a decision on each object, ministries and departments proceed from the deep interests of local residents.

During the time of independence, new parks were laid and the old ones that had fallen into disrepair were reconstructed. The embankment of the "Dustlik" canal, flowing through Nukus, turns into a single

cultural zone, uniting dozens of different objects. The world-famous Igor Savitsky Karakalpakstan State Museum of Art is located here and is the keeper of a unique, one of the largest collections of works by Uzbek, Karakalpak, and Russian artists in the world. In the museum's collection – more than 90 thousand exhibits, including the best examples of local masters of applied art, works of Karakalpak and Uzbek masters of the fine art of 1920-1930, and Russian artists of the XX century. Until quite recently, the priceless treasures of world civilization stored in the museum, which tourists from foreign countries come to get acquainted with today, were located in adapted buildings in different parts of the city. The situation changed during the years of independence. In 2003, a new exhibition building was commissioned – one of the buildings of the planned complex. Now the construction of two more with a total cost of more than 44.27 billion is being completed. Sumy and landscaping of adjacent territories. Built according to the project of the Tashkent institute "Uzshaharsozlik LITI", the complex has become one of the most beautiful places in Nukus.

The new part of the exhibition will mainly feature paintings, graphics, and sculptural works by Uzbek, Karakalpak, and Russian artists of different years. Many artists are represented in the collection by dozens of paintings, I want to show their work in different periods of life, so I have to select works several times.

The museum has become a center for the revival of traditional technologies of Karakalpak applied art. Carpets are woven in the workshops, and suzane is embroidered using traditional technologies. Museum employees work in them, and spend most of their time here, free from their main duties.

Opposite the complex of buildings of the museum is the State Theater of the Young Spectator, which was renovated in 2015. In 2002, the Berdakh Museum was opened. This is the youngest museum of Karakalpakstan - a kind of symbol of the continuity of generations. Here are collected books and things that the great poet of Karakalpak people used about 200 years ago during his lifetime. There are exhibits telling about the unique cultural heritage and achievements of Karakalpak people in the field of culture and art. By the way, the most unique exhibit is the chaplain, which the poet once wore. It was donated to the museum by the great-grandson of the poet Karazhon - Bakhshi Kabulov. And the other part of the exposition is the creative

works of students of Karakalpak State University, continuing the traditions and customs of the people. Among other exhibits that attract attention are models of options for the reconstruction of the embankment made by university students studying in the direction of "architecture and construction".

In 206, for the first time after the premiere held in 1987, the first opera in Karakalpak language "Ajiniyaz" was staged again, which caused a wide resonance. In 2018-2019 performances about the trouble of the Aral Sea are shown on the stage theaters.

Karakalpakstan has successes not only in the field of theatrical art but also in cinema. The largest film studio in the region "Karakalpakfilm" 2017 repeatedly pleased the audience with premieres. Most of all I remember the movie "Kurgon" ("Fortress") by Abduvahida Ganieva, the film tells the story of modern Karakalpakstan, its people, the achievements of the culture of Karakalpak people, the fate of the Aral Sea. And in general, the film, commissioned by the Uzbekkino National Agency, is about the thoughts and dreams of defenders of the Motherland, the growing tradition of the multinational people of Uzbekistan to live in friendship, mutual understanding, and tolerance.

A huge contribution to the preservation and study of cultural heritage is made by the Research Institute of Humanities of Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. By the way, the Uzbekistan Today News Agency and the specialists of this institute have a joint project – the preparation and publication of an illustrated gift album "Masterpieces of Architectural Epigraphy". A volume dedicated to the historical monuments of Karakalpakstan is being created. There are many other projects implemented at this institute within the framework of state scientific grants and projects, including with foreign partners.

Among the latest editions is the next volume of the collection of works of Karakalpak folklore "Karakalpak folklore", in which priceless exhibits of funds collected by specialists of the Institute for many years are immortalized. The colorful album "Karakalpak costume" is also in demand, which tells in detail about the traditions and customs of the people. Historians and archaeologists who study the unique historical heritage of the people make a huge contribution to the study of the culture and history of the region. The most high-profile discoveries were the excavations of an archaeological monument in the Beruniysky

district. There have been found for a long time unique wall paintings depicting the kings of ancient Khorezm with an inscription, the reading of which will allow you to determine with high accuracy who is painted on the walls.

There are six architectural and 18 archaeological monuments under state protection on the territory of Amudarya, Beruniysky, Muynak, Karauzyak, Kungrad, Khojeyli, and Ellikkalinsky districts. During the years of independence, a lot of work was done to improve and preserve them.

Of course, Nukus is the center of the cultural life of Karakalpakstan, but do not forget about the countryside, where the people live, mostly adhering to traditions and customs. At the same time, it is fair to note that the state pays great attention to creating conditions for their preservation and continuation.

In 2018, the program to strengthen their material base was completed and now conditions have been created in each of them for conducting classes at the proper level. Few people remember that one of the six schools that were first reconstructed as part of the state program to strengthen the material and technical base and further improve the activities of these institutions is in the Turtkul district of Karakalpakstan.

There are centers of children's creativity "Barkamol Avlod", which, under another state program, the implementation of which was also completed last year, were created in each district and city. They play an important role in continuing the traditions of handicrafts and needlework, cooking, and many other areas.

Beautiful examples of folk applied art, by talented masters are sung in the oral folk art of Karakalpak people. Folklore directly and actively expresses the aesthetic ideal of the people at different stages of its historical development. Speaking about the aesthetic attitude to reality in folklore, it must also be borne in mind that it is inextricably linked with the practical, applied functions of folk artworks. Living folklore is unthinkable outside of everyday life, outside of customs, it accompanies various types of work, and is interwoven into social and family holidays. Oral folk art and applied art of Karakalpak people are distinguished by the variety and originality of forms.

Among the richest treasures of the oral folk art of Karakalpak people, epics - dastans occupy a special place. Of particular historical and cultural value are such folk dastans as "Kyrkkyz", "Alpamys",

"Edige", "Maspatsha", "Sharyar", "Bozuglan", "Kurbanbek", "Yerkosay", "Ersayyn", "Er Ziuar" and many others. Dastans are an echo of historical events of past times and works of art created by talented representatives of the people. These dastans continued to exist at the end of the 19th century. at the beginning of the 20th century. Many of them were the subject of scientific interest from the academic circles of Russia. One of the first Abubakir Divaev recorded the epic "Alpamys", translated into Russian in 1901. These recordings became one of the first recordings of Karakalpak's poetic creativity. The ethnocultural peculiarity of Karakalpak people was especially noted by such outstanding scientists of our time, the first literary scholar of Karakalpakstan N.Davkaraev in his numerous articles and manuscripts devoted to Karakalpak literature of the 19th century.

In the epics "Kyrk-kyz", "Alpamys", "Koblan", etc. It contains numerous ethnographic motifs about traditional everyday culture, in particular about the applied art of the ancestors of Karakalpaks.

In Karakalpak national dress, saukele is widely represented, which is almost not found among other Turkic-speaking peoples of Asia. In the modern period, this type of female headdress disappeared among Karakalpak people. Only one specimen was found on the territory of the Muynak district of Karakalpakstan. At one time, this headdress was widely distributed among Karakalpaks. Its name and description are widely represented in the monuments of folk art.

French Cultural Center named after Victor Hugo, in cooperation with the British Council, published a catalog of the famous Nukus Museum of Fine Arts named after I. Savitsky. This gift to the museum, which holds a huge collection of paintings of the Russian avant-garde of the 20th century, was made within the framework of the cooperation program of the French Embassy in Uzbekistan in the field of museography.

The entire edition (1000 copies) has been transferred to the museum, which will use the proceeds from the sale of books for the arrangement and maintenance of its unique collection.

And another example of attention to the musical culture of Karakalpaks. BudaRecords company released the first CD "Karakalpakstan: The Call of the Ancestors" ("Karakalpakistan: La Voix des Ancêtres"), completely dedicated to Karakalpak musical heritage. The recording of this disc was carried out by ethnomusicologist Frederick Leotard during his trip (2007) to local

musicians, for whom the art of singing still retains a deep inner connection with everyday and ritual activities.

The technical implementation of this CD was made possible thanks to the financial support of the French Embassy within the framework of the cultural cooperation program for the current year. The funding of the Cultural Department made it possible to restore existing recordings on magnetic tape and digitize them.

Increasingly, the eyes of representatives of European humanitarian organizations in Uzbekistan are turning towards the regions of the country. Today, cultural events that took place not in the capital of the republic, but just the opposite – in the regions are perceived as a special achievement. Thus, within the framework of the recently completed "Weeks of German Culture", almost half of the events took place in Samarkand, Bukhara, Ferghana, and other cities of the country. A special place is occupied by the Republic of Karakalpakstan and, in particular, Nukus. For example, three projects of the Swiss Cooperation Bureau are currently under implementation. These are books on Karakalpak music – "The World of sounds of Karakalpakstan" (with an attached DVD) – for the widest audience and a specialized publication "Musical traditions of Karakalpaks, Uzbeks, Uighurs" - for musicologists and students of music colleges and conservatories.

Active preparations are underway to organize a concert of performers of traditional Karakalpak music (bakhshi and jirau), who will perform music together with young rock musicians. The staging of this action is entrusted to the famous director Ovlyakulihojakuli. Thanks to the third project, the Museum on Wheels, initiated by the Savitsky Museum in Nukus, school students in remote areas of Karakalpakstan will have the opportunity to see firsthand works of art from the museum's collection and learn more about the history of art and the rich culture of their ancestors.

Universities of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.
Karakalpak State University



In September 1935, the first higher educational institution, the Teachers' Institute, was opened in Karakalpakstan. In 1944, it was transformed into Karakalpak State Pedagogical Institute, on the basis of which the Nukus State University (now the Berdakh Karakalpak State University) was formed in September 1976.

By Resolution No. 274 of January 25, 1992, the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan named the university: Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh.

Currently, the university has 9 faculties, a master's degree department, and 41 departments.

Nukus State Pedagogical Institute



Nukus State Pedagogical Institute is the oldest university in the north of Uzbekistan, which was founded in 1934, in the then-capital of Turtkul. In 1976, the Nukus State University was established on the basis of Karakalpak State Pedagogical Institute. In 1991, the Nukus State Pedagogical Institute was re-established, which was the result of a new approach being developed in Uzbekistan to the training of pedagogical personnel and improving the quality of pedagogical education. Since 1992, the institute has been named after Azhiniyaz, an outstanding thinker and poet of Karakalpak people.

Nukus branch of Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute

The Nukus branch of the Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute was organized by the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 1, 1991.

Nukus Branch of Tashkent University of Information Technologies

The Nukus branch of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies was established as a regional branch of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies in 2005 on July 23 by Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 30, 2002, and by Order No. 130 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 17, 2005.

Nukus Branch of Tashkent State Agrarian University

The Nukus branch of the Tashkent State Agrarian University on the basis of the faculties of the agricultural profile of the Nukus State University was established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 28, 1992, No. UP-356 "On the establishment of new higher educational institutions of the republic".

Nukus Branch of the Uzbek State Institute of Arts

The Nukus branch of the Uzbek State Institute of Arts was established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-845 dated April 28, 2008 "On measures to establish the Nukus branch of the State Institute of Arts of Uzbekistan" in order to further develop the unique art and culture of Karakalpak people, educate talented youth on high standards of national and world art, comprehensive support and the manifestation of its creative talents, the realization of aspirations, improving the system of training highly professional actors for modern theater and cinema, television and radio, specialists in art studies.

4. Ecological situation in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The Aral tragedy. State policy to improve the environmental situation in the Republic of Karakalpakstan...

One of the largest global environmental disasters in recent history experienced by the countries and 62 million people of Central Asia is the tragedy of the Aral Sea, which in its ecological, climatic, socio-economic, and humanitarian consequences poses a direct threat to the sustainable development of the region, health, gene pool and the future of the people living in it.



The Aral Sea, which was a unique, beautiful, and one of the largest closed reservoirs in the world, was on the verge of complete disappearance almost within a generation, which turned into an unprecedented

disaster and irreparable damage to the livelihoods of the population living here, the ecosystem and biodiversity of the Aral Sea region.

Until 1960, the Aral Sea was one of the largest closed reservoirs in the world with an area of 68.9 thousand square kilometers and a water volume of 1083 cubic meters. km, its length was 426 km, its width - was 284 km, and the greatest depth - was 68 m.

The Aral Sea region was a region with a wide variety of fauna and flora, 38 species of fish and a number of rare animal species lived in the reservoirs of the Aral Sea, the number of saigas reached 1 million heads, the floral composition was 638 species of higher plants.

In addition, the Aral Sea played a crucial role in the development of the region's economy, its production sectors, in providing employment, and in the formation of a sustainable social infrastructure. In the past, the sea was one of the richest fishing grounds in the world: the annual volume of fish caught in the reservoirs of the Aral Sea was 30-35 thousand tons. More than 80 percent of the inhabitants of the Aral Sea coast were engaged in the extraction, processing, and transportation of fish and fish products. The fertile lands of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya delta, as well as highly productive pastures, provided employment for more than 100 thousand people in the field of animal husbandry, poultry farming, and crop cultivation.

The sea also served as a climate-regulating reservoir and mitigated sharp fluctuations in the weather throughout the region, which favorably affected the living conditions of the population, agricultural production, and the environmental situation. The air masses invading the region warmed up in winter and cooled down over the Aral Sea in summer.

The problems of the Aral Sea arose and assumed threatening proportions in the 60s of the XX century as a result of thoughtless regulation of large transboundary rivers of the region - the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya, due to the flow of which the Aral Sea in the past received about 56 cubic km of water annually. The significant growth of the population living here, the scale of urbanization and intensive land development, and the construction in the past of large hydraulic engineering and irrigation facilities on the watercourses of the Aral Sea basin, without taking into account environmental consequences, created conditions for the drying of one of the most beautiful reservoirs on the planet.

A direct consequence of the drying up of the sea was a dramatic climate change, felt not only in Central Asia but also in other regions. The Aral Sea crisis zone directly covers the territories of Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan, as well as indirectly - Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

A new salt desert with an area of 5.5 million hectares has appeared on the exposed part of the Aral Sea. Dust storms rage over it for more than 90 days a year, carrying more than 100 million tons of dust and toxic salts into the atmosphere for many thousands of kilometers annually.

The threatening influence of the Aral catastrophe is observed all over the world today. According to international experts, toxic salts from the Aral region have been found on the coast of Antarctica, on the glaciers of Greenland, in the forests of Norway, and in many other parts of the globe.

Unfortunately, today it has become obvious that it is no longer possible to fully restore the Aral Sea.

The most important task of the present time is to reduce the destructive impact of the Aral crisis on the environment and the livelihoods of millions of people living in the Aral Sea region.

State policy to improve the environmental situation in the region.

The issue of ensuring environmental stability in the region is at the center of the constant attention of the head of our state. Already in the first years of independence, First President Islam Karimov drew the attention of the international community to this issue. As a result of these noble efforts, the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea was created.

The Action Program on Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2013-2017 approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan is an important guide to action in improving the effectiveness of this work. The program pays special attention to the work on environmental improvement of the Aral Sea region. In particular, large-scale measures are being taken to prevent desertification and to carry out forest reclamation activities on the drained bottom of the Aral Sea. In accordance with the program, 89.39 billion sums, 1635.55 million US dollars, and 57.63 million euros are planned to be allocated for these works.

In 2014, the Nukus branch of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea in the Muynak district created saxaul forests on 1,500 hectares of the Akhantai site and on 34 hectares of the Okkum site of the drained bottom of the Aral Sea.

Currently, together with international organizations on a project worth 90 million US dollars, work has begun on the creation of forest plantations protecting against desertification on the remaining part of the drained bottom of the Aral Sea, which is a continuation of noble work in the name of ensuring the well-being of the population.

Since the 1990s, all countries experiencing the devastating consequences of the Aral catastrophe have been constantly drawing the attention of the world community to the Aral problem and its close relationship with regional and global security issues from the rostrum of the United Nations and other international and regional organizations. Even at the 48th session of the UN General Assembly on September 28, 1993, and at its 50th session on October 24, 1995, representatives of the countries of the Central Asian region appealed to the world community to assist in saving the Aral Sea and the Aral Sea region, drawing the UN's attention to the fact that without the support and assistance of international financial structures and developed countries, It is impossible to solve this problem without the organizing role of the UN.

During the Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2015 in New York, the Uzbek side took the initiative to create a special Trust fund for the Aral Sea and the Aral Sea area under the auspices of the UN, whose main task will be to coordinate efforts and implement targeted programs and projects in the following key areas:

- protecting the health and preservation of the population's gene pool, developing a system of effective incentives for the socio-economic

development of the Aral Sea region, and creating the necessary conditions to ensure a decent life for the population living in this region;

- preservation of the ecological balance of the Aral Sea region, the adoption of consistent measures to combat desertification, the introduction of rational water use;

- the restoration of the biodiversity of the animal and plant world, preservation of unique flora and fauna currently on the verge of extinction;

- the use of the limited water resources of the region, primarily the transboundary waterways - the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, in the interests of all countries of the region and in strict accordance with the norms of international law.

In order to implement this initiative, a program has been developed jointly with the United Nations to "Strengthen the capacity of the resilience of the population affected by the Aral Sea crisis through the creation of a multi-partner fund for human security in the Aral Sea region". On February 10, 2017, an official ceremony was held in Tashkent to launch this Program.

Huge efforts are being directed to the practical solution of these tasks also at the regional level. A landmark event in this regard was the creation in January 1993 of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), the founders of which were Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

In order to prevent the negative consequences of the Aral problem, three Programs have been implemented within the framework of IFAS to provide assistance to the countries of the Aral Sea basin (PBAM-1, PBAM-2, PBAM-3). At the national level, Uzbekistan is making great efforts to combat the negative effects of the drying of the Aral Sea on the environment and public health.

August 29, 2015, The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On a comprehensive program of measures to mitigate the consequences of the Aral disaster, restoration and socio-economic development of the Aral Sea region for 2015-2018", which provides for the implementation of projects with a total cost of 3.9 billion US dollars in five main areas: economical use of water resources and improvement of their management, creation of conditions for the implementation of conservation measures gene pool and health protection of people living in an environmentally hazardous

area, development of necessary economic factors and mechanisms to improve the level and quality of life of the population of the Aral Sea region, protection, and conservation of flora and fauna, restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity.

Also on January 18, 2017, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the State Program for the development of the Aral Sea region for 2017-2021, aimed at improving the conditions and quality of life of the population of the region, providing for the implementation of projects with a total cost of 8.422 trillion. sums.

The program includes measures to create new jobs, increase the investment attractiveness of the region, develop water supply, sewerage systems, sanitation, and household waste disposal, improve healthcare, housing conditions of the population, landscaping, creation of playgrounds and sports grounds, development of transport, engineering and communication infrastructure of settlements, improvement of heat supply systems of Nukus and Urgench.

However, taking into account the planetary nature of the Aral catastrophe, it is necessary to expand joint actions with the world community in this direction by implementing deeply thought-out, targeted, and provided appropriate sources of financing projects.

The problem of the Aral Sea has been worrying the world community for many years, and it remains relevant to this day. Due to the fact that this catastrophe is global in nature, it is important to realize its scale.

The Government decree approved the Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028. The strategy provides for the implementation of various tasks, one of which is the afforestation of the drained bottom of the Aral Sea, bringing the forest area to 1.2 million hectares.

Afforestation process

Planting around the Aral Sea began in 1994-1995, and already then afforestation was envisaged. The planting was carried out on the cultivation of saxaul, Circassian, kandym, and others, including fodder, that is, those plant species that are less moisture-intensive and can grow under those conditions. These plants are not only salt-resistant plants, but they fix the sands on the bottom of the drained sea with their root system. Without these plants, the winds that blew earlier would immediately raise all the dust and sand in the region.

A lot of work was done not only at the expense of Uzbekistan but also helped by the UNDP, the German Society for Technical Cooperation (GTC), and other international and financial institutions. To prevent salt and dust transfer, not only planting was carried out, but also special shields made of reeds were installed to restrain the movement of sand.

Questions for self-control.



1. Where is the Republic of Karakalpakstan located?
2. When did the Republic of Karakalpakstan gain independence?
3. Features of the political system of the Republic of Karakalpakstan?
4. What are the features of the economy of the Republic of Karakalpakstan?
5. What changes occurred in agriculture during independence?
6. What new objects of cultural significance were built in the Republic of Karakalpakstan?
7. What are the causes of the Aral Sea tragedy?
8. Why are the environmental problems of the Aral Sea region global?
9. How does the state of Uzbekistan solve the environmental problems of the Republic of Karakalpakstan?

Topics and tasks of independent work



1. Formation of Karakalpak ASSR.
2. Creation of the sovereign Republic of Karakalpakstan within the Republic of Uzbekistan.
3. Adoption of the state symbols of Karakalpakstan.
4. Organization of state bodies of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.
5. Economic development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the years of independence.
6. Socio-cultural development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the years of independence.
7. Creation of legal foundations of political, economic, and cultural relations between the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan.
8. Changes in the political life of the Republic of Karakalpakstan during the years of independence.
9. Changes in the agricultural sector of Karakalpakstan during the years of independence.

10. Changes in the higher education system of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and their nature.
11. Actions of our state to mitigate the consequences of the Aral tragedy and improve the environmental situation and their results.
12. Expansion of the production base of the light industry in Karakalpakstan.
13. Organization of dehqan farms in Karakalpakstan.
14. Education, science, and culture in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.
15. Achievements of medicine of the Republic of Karakalpakstan during the years of independence.
16. Economic development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan at a new stage of development of Uzbekistan.
17. Foreign economic relations of the Republic of Karakalpakstan during the years of independence.
18. Assignment to Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the status of Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its significance.
19. The work carried out on the development of Karakalpak language in the years of independence.
20. The visit of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to Karakalpakstan on August 20, 2019, and its results.
21. Programs to improve the environmental problems of the region
22. Spiritual revival of the national values of the Karakalpak people



Task: choose one of the suggested topics, compose a problem question and open it according to the "Fish skeleton" scheme (sample in the appendix)

Recommended literature

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. T., 2018
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5. Karimov I.A. Uzbekistan is on its way to renewal and progress. T., 1992
6. Karimov I.A. Uzbekistan: its own model of transition to market relations. T., 1996
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11. Paramonov V., Stokov A., Stolpovsky O. Russia and China in Central Asia: politics, economics, security. Bishkek, 2008
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2-topic. UZBEKISTAN AND THE WORLD COMMUNITY.

Plan

- 1. Development of the foundations of the peaceful foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its recognition by the world community.*
- 2. Establishment of political and economic relations of Uzbekistan with international organizations and foreign states*
- 3. Cooperation and relations of Uzbekistan with the countries of Central Asia.*
- 4. Cooperation and relations of Uzbekistan with world powers*



Development of the foundations of the peaceful foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its recognition by the world community

The last decade of the XX century will go down in the history of mankind as an era of great changes. With the collapse of the USSR, the period of confrontation between the two systems, between the superpowers, ended. This made it possible to form a new democratic community without polar confrontation. New independent states have appeared in the world, including the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Strengthening the independence of the State, its security, and stable development largely depended on the solution to these tasks. The difficulty was that during the existence of the former Soviet Union, foreign policy, the establishment of relations with the outside world, and the organization of foreign trade were carried out by the central government. And the republics, including Uzbekistan, were cut off from the outside world and could not directly establish ties with it. Therefore, our state had no experience in conducting foreign policy and did not have personnel in the field of world diplomacy and foreign economic activity.

The first President Islam Karimov, in his book "Uzbekistan: Its Path of Renewal and Progress" and others, defined the norms for conducting an independent foreign policy. The Republics began to establish and implement their own international relations, consistent and purposeful formation of a system of organization, and functioning of independent foreign policy activities. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was reorganized, and the University of World Economy and Diplomacy was founded. By the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated

February 1992, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations was established.

The legal foundations of the country's foreign policy were enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the basic principles of foreign policy activity", and "On international treaties". In 2012, the "Concept of Foreign Policy activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and other legislative acts were developed and adopted. Uzbekistan's foreign policy is also based on the generally recognized principles of international law and UN norms and on obligations emanating from ratified international treaties and agreements of Uzbekistan.

Article 17 of the Constitution states that the Republic of Uzbekistan is a full-fledged subject of international relations. Its foreign policy is based on the principles of sovereign equality of States, non-use of force or threat of force, inviolability of borders, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, and other generally recognized principles and norms of international law.

The principles of Uzbekistan's foreign policy activity were developed:

- openness to cooperation regardless of ideology, commitment to universal values, preservation of peace and security;
- respect for the sovereignty of other States and recognition of the inviolability of borders;
- non-interference in the internal affairs of other States;
- peaceful settlement of disputes;
- non-use of force or threat of force;
- respect for human rights and freedoms;
- the advantage of generally recognized norms of international law over domestic laws and legal norms;
- conclusion of alliances, joining and leaving the commonwealth in order to ensure the highest interests of the state, the people, their welfare, and security;
- non-alignment with aggressive military blocs and associations;
- equality and mutual interest in interstate relations, the supremacy of national interests of the state;
- development of external relations on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements: in case of rapprochement with one state, do not move away from another.

Uzbekistan has managed to establish mutually beneficial relations with many leading countries of the world in a short period of time, our country has been recognized by about 184 countries of the world, with 134 of which diplomatic relations are currently established. Missions of 44 states and more than 20 major international organizations are accredited in Tashkent. In turn, there are 46 diplomatic and consular representations of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign countries and at international organizations, including permanent missions to the UN in New York and the UN European Office, and other international organizations in Geneva. The Republic of Uzbekistan is a member of over 100 international organizations, is a full member of the most authoritative and influential of them, such as the UN, SCO, CIS, etc., cooperates with the largest banking and financial authorities, non-governmental and non-governmental organizations. 88 foreign representative offices are accredited in the Republic, 24 intergovernmental and 13 non-governmental organizations operate.

Over the years of independence, Uzbekistan's foreign policy has undergone certain changes and has been adjusted taking into account the transformations of modern international and regional processes, including the aggravation of security and stability issues in Central Asia.

In 2012, the "Concept of Foreign Policy activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. This concept was prepared to further improve the conceptual foundations of Uzbekistan's foreign policy in order to respond in a timely and adequate manner to threats and challenges in the region and the world as a whole and to strengthen national security.

The concept was developed taking into account the realities of modern international relations, the geo-economic and geopolitical situation developing in the region and the world, the processes of globalization, and their impact on international relations. The document states that the main priority of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is the Central Asian region, with which its vital interests are connected. Uzbekistan reserves the right to enter into alliances, enter into the commonwealth and other interstate entities, as well as withdraw from them, guided by the highest interests of the state, the people, their welfare, and security. Uzbekistan pursues a peaceful policy and does not participate in military-political blocs, reserves the right to withdraw from any interstate entity in the event of its transformation into a military-

political bloc. Uzbekistan is taking political, economic, and other measures to prevent its involvement in armed conflicts and hotbeds of tension in neighboring States. The country does not allow the deployment of foreign military bases and facilities on its territory and does not take part in peacekeeping operations abroad.

The Concept emphasizes that the most important tasks for us are to ensure peace and stability in the region, to help resolve the situation in Afghanistan, to address the use of resources of transboundary watercourses, and to ensure environmental sustainability. Taking effective measures to combat cross-border threats, and establishing close, mutually beneficial, and constructive cooperation with neighboring countries are also priorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the region. According to the document, Uzbekistan stands for the solution of all pressing political, economic, and environmental problems of the region on the basis of mutual consideration of interests, constructive dialogue, and norms of international law.

At the same time, in the process of developing and implementing foreign policy, Uzbekistan and other Central Asian republics have faced the realities of modern international relations characterized by a steady trend of globalization, with both positive and negative consequences. The dynamics of bilateral and multilateral relations in modern Central Asia are determined by the mutual influence and interconnection of national, regional, and global processes.

2. Establishment of political and economic relations of Uzbekistan with international organizations and foreign states

From the very first days of independence, Uzbekistan has chosen the path of joining the world community and is steadily following this path. Relations with major international and regional organizations are an important area of multilateral diplomacy of independent Uzbekistan

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, in his speech at the solemn meeting dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, noted that "active cooperation with the United Nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and other international structures meets the national interests of Uzbekistan. We will continue to develop practical cooperation with the World Bank, the Asian

Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and other international financial and economic organizations." The President also stressed that the basis of our foreign policy will continue to be principles such as non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and the settlement of emerging conflicts and confrontations only by peaceful, political means. In the context of relations with international organizations, Uzbekistan attaches great importance to cooperation with the United Nations (UN) and its specialized agencies. Uzbekistan became a member of the UN on March 2, 1992, at the 46th session of the UN General Assembly. A UN representative office was opened in Tashkent in 1993, and a representative office of Uzbekistan was opened at the UN headquarters in New York.

Uzbekistan actively participates in the discussion and resolution of international and regional problems within the framework of the UN. Significant events were the speech of the first President I.A. Karimov at the 48th session (September 1993) and the 50th session (October 1995), the 55th session of the UN General Assembly, and the UN Millennium Development Goals Summit (2010).

The first President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov, speaking at the 48th session of the UN General Assembly in 1993, proposed declaring Central Asia a nuclear-free zone. In September 2006, the signing of the "Treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia" took place in Semipalatinsk (Republic of Kazakhstan) at the level of the foreign ministers of the Central Asian countries. However, only in April 2014 did Five nuclear powers - China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States - signed a protocol according to which they pledged never to use nuclear weapons against Central Asian countries, threaten them or carry out any developments related to nuclear weapons on the territory of this region. The signing of this Treaty is a real contribution of the Central Asian States to the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to the global disarmament process.

An important aspect of Central Asian security is the situation in Afghanistan. Uzbekistan has repeatedly noted that ensuring peace and security in the region is directly linked to military operations in Afghanistan, and until armed clashes and fratricidal conflict cease there, there will be a threat to peace and stability throughout Central Asia. At the initiative of Uzbekistan and with the support of the United Nations, the "6+2" group was organized (neighboring countries: Iran,

Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, China, plus Russia and the United States), aimed at solving the Afghan problem and ensuring regional security. The first meeting of the group took place in 1997 in New York, and the second in July 1999 in Tashkent. At the Tashkent meeting, a Declaration was adopted on the "Basic principles of resolving the Afghan conflicts by peaceful means." At the NATO Summit in Bucharest in April 2008 I.A. Karimov made a proposal on the expediency of resuming and expanding the 6+2 peace initiative with the inclusion of NATO in this group and turning it into the 6+3 format.

Uzbekistan is a party to all 13 UN conventions on combating terrorism. Uzbekistan welcomes the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and fully supports its efforts to strengthen the capacity of the UN member States in countering this evil.

The Republic of Uzbekistan takes an active part in the activities of various specialized agencies and committees of the United Nations, as well as in UN humanitarian actions in Afghanistan. An important stage of cooperation with the UN was the visits to Uzbekistan of former UN Secretaries-General Kofi Annan in 2002 and Ban Ki-moon in 2010 and 2015, during which issues such as efficient use of water resources, democratic reforms, as well as issues of UN reform were discussed.

On November 10-11, 2017, an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations "Central Asia: One past and a common future, cooperation for sustainable development and mutual prosperity" was held in Samarkand. The forum was attended by officials of the UN, OSCE, EU, SCO, CIS, delegations of Central Asian countries, Afghanistan, European states, Iran, India, China, Pakistan, Russia, USA, Turkey, South Korea, Japan, etc., representatives of the diplomatic corps, well-known scientists, public and statesmen - all more than 500 participants.

Currently, there are representative offices of such UN structural units in Uzbekistan as the World Health Organization, the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Children's Fund, the Population Fund, the Development Program, the Office for Combating Drugs and Crime, the Joint HIV Program/AIDS. Together with these organizations, more than 440 projects have been implemented and

more than 70 projects are currently being implemented. The achievement of the high Millennium Development Goals, which have been a comprehensive guideline for all states over the past fifteen years, as well as the upcoming new agenda of the future - the Sustainable Development Goals, is gaining an important place in the activities of the UN.

In the integration of Uzbekistan with the world community, special attention is paid to its cooperation with specialized organizations of the ONN. In October 1993, Uzbekistan became a UNESCO member in Paris. Since December 1994, the National Commission for UNESCO has been operating in the republic, and in 1996 a UNESCO representative office in Uzbekistan was opened in Tashkent.

A major event in the life of our region was the opening of the International Institute of Central Asian Studies under the auspices of UNESCO on August 26, 1996, in Samarkand. (MITZAI)

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is an important partner in the interaction of the Central Asian region with Europe. In 1975, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) was convened, a multilateral forum for establishing a dialogue between East and West. In 1994, in Budapest (Hungary), it was decided to rename the Meeting into an Organization. Currently, the OSCE is a major international organization dealing with security and conflict prevention issues. The OSCE includes 57 countries in Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and North America. The Organization works closely with its partners from the Mediterranean and the Asian States. Thus, the OSCE unites the Euro-Atlantic and Euro-Asian communities in the geographical space from Vancouver to Vladivostok.¹³ The basic principle of the OSCE is a broad and comprehensive approach to security, ensuring a close relationship between the three main dimensions of its activities - military-political, economic-environmental, and humanitarian.

Uzbekistan became a member of the OSCE (CSCE) on February 26, 1992. The main priority of cooperation with the OSCE was the sphere of regional security, promoting the development of ties between the member countries in the economic, technological, humanitarian, and environmental spheres, creating conditions for a systematic political dialogue.

Cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has become an important direction for the Central Asian countries in solving a number of tasks to maintain national security, including reforming the armed forces, as well as in connection with the need to implement comprehensive, coordinated measures to counter the new challenges of our time - international terrorism, drug trafficking, etc. Relations between Uzbekistan and NATO were established on December 21, 1991). In 1994 Uzbekistan has joined the Partnership for Peace program in order to expand political dialogue and military cooperation with NATO.

Thus, the partnership of Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries with the UN, OSCE, NATO, and other international organizations is important for ensuring the stability and security of the region and achieving sustainable economic development.

Uzbekistan and the SCO

One of the most effective mechanisms of interaction is the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), which has passed a number of stages in its institutional and political development. There are two main periods in the process of formation and development of this organization. The first one began in 1996, when, after the signing of the Shanghai Five Organization Agreement between Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, the principles and structural mechanisms for the development of multilateral relations of the member countries were formed.

This period is characterized by the normalization of relations on a number of key security issues, prevention of any possible conflicts between the participating countries, overcoming mutual distrust, etc.

One of the important moments in the formation and development of the organization is associated with the 5th summit of the Shanghai Five, held in Dushanbe in 2000, where the President of Uzbekistan was present as a guest.

The beginning of the second period in the development of the organization is considered to be the transformation of the Shanghai Five into the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which took place on June 15, 2001, in Shanghai at a meeting of the leaders of Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, where Uzbekistan joined the organization as a founding state. During the summit, a Declaration on the establishment of the Shanghai

Cooperation Organization was signed, which states that the goals of the SCO are: strengthening mutual trust, friendship, and good neighborliness between the participating states; encouraging effective cooperation between them in political, trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, educational, energy, transport, environmental and other fields; joint efforts to maintain and ensure peace, security, and stability in the region, building a new democratic, just and rational political and economic international order.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization was established in 2001. Currently, its members are Uzbekistan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, China, India, and Pakistan. More than ten countries have applied to participate in the work of the organization in one or another status.

The SCO is the largest regional organization in the world and one of the most powerful associations in terms of its political, economic, scientific, and intellectual potential. The organization's countries account for about a quarter of the world's GDP and half of the world's population.

At the next SCO summit, held on June 7, 2002, in St. Petersburg, the SCO Charter was adopted, and the structure of the Organization and the procedure for establishing its relations with other international organizations and states were outlined. At this meeting, it was noted that the main directions of multilateral cooperation within the SCO are cooperation in the spheres of economy and security and that these two spheres are inextricably linked with each other.

Within the framework of the SCO, the Council of Heads of State, the Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers), the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Meeting of Heads of Ministries and/or Departments, the Council of National Coordinators, the Secretariat, and the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure were formed.

At the SCO summit held in Moscow on May 28-29, 2003, it was announced that the process of forming the Shanghai Cooperation Organization as an international organization had been completed. During the meeting, documents regulating the activities of the SCO's main bodies, the mechanism of budget formation, and other issues related to the current work of various SCO divisions, the candidacy of the first executive secretary were approved, and the coat of arms and flag were adopted.

Uzbekistan takes an active part in the work of the SCO. An important stage in the development of the SCO was the Tashkent Summit of the heads of state of the organization in June 2004. During the summit, nine important documents were adopted, and the official opening of the Executive Committee of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) in Tashkent, was created to facilitate coordination and interconnection of the competent authorities of the Member States in the fight against terrorism, extremism, and separatism, took place.

An important stage in the development of the SCO on the world stage was the granting of observer status to the Organization at the UN General Assembly, the signing of memorandums of cooperation between the SCO and ASEAN and the CIS Executive Committee, as well as a Joint Declaration on Cooperation between the SCO and UN secretariats, the creation of the SCO-Afghanistan Contact Group. The USA, Japan, South Korea, the countries of the European Union, the CIS, the CSTO, the UNDP, and other states are actively interested in the SCO's activities today.

In 2022, the SCO summit was held in Samarkand on September 15-16. Following the meeting of the heads of state, 44 documents were signed. In particular, Iran has signed a memorandum of obligations in the SCO, which opens the way for this country to become a member of the organization. A document on the beginning of the procedure for admission to the SCO of Belarus has also been approved.

On November 11, the IX Summit of the Organization of Turkic States (OTG) took place in Samarkand — the first after the renaming of the Turkic Council to OTG.

The Samarkand summit was held under the slogan "A new era of Turkic civilization: on the way to common development and prosperity." Within its framework, both humanitarian cooperation and projects to strengthen economic ties, in the field of transport and customs were discussed.

At the end of the official program of the summit, at which the chairmanship of the organization passed from Turkey to Uzbekistan, the Samarkand Declaration and the action plan of the OTG until 2026 was adopted and the following documents were also signed:

- Protocol on amendments to the Nakhichevan Agreement on the establishment of the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States;
- the decision on the adoption of the rules of procedure of the Organization of Turkic States;

- the decision on the appointments of the Secretary General of the Organization of Turkic States and his deputies, as well as the President and Vice-President of the Turkic Academy;
- the decision on the establishment of the Turkic Investment Fund.

Uzbekistan and the EU

In the integration of Uzbekistan and Central Asia into the world community, a special place is occupied by the establishment and further deepening of mutually beneficial ties with the European Union (EU).

The EU–Central Asia relations have gone through several stages in their development. The first stage, which began in the early 1990s, covers when the EU and the countries of the Central Asian region were just establishing their relations. The second stage begins in July 1999, when the "Partnership and Cooperation Agreement" signed between Uzbekistan and the EU on June 21, 1996, entered into force. It was in 2007 that the third stage in relations between the EU and Central Asia began, when, within the framework of the EU presidency program, Germany initiated a new program to expand political cooperation with the countries of Central Asia. The new EU strategic program adopted for 2007-2013 in relation to Central Asia attached particular importance to the expansion of political and economic cooperation. It was also approved by Uzbekistan.

Today, Uzbekistan actively supports political, diplomatic, economic, and cultural ties with all 28 EU member states (after the UK's withdrawal from the Union in January 2020---27 states)

In modern conditions, the Republic of Uzbekistan closely cooperates with the rest of the countries of Europe, Asia, and the Near and Middle East.

Uzbekistan and the CIS

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan, as an independent, sovereign state, chose the path of joining the world community, and took an active part in the activities of international and regional institutions and organizations, in addition, along with other countries, it was a co-founder of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and a number of other regional organizations aimed at strengthening economic, military-political and cultural cooperation between the participating countries.

As you know, after the August 1991 events in Moscow, the former Union republics began to declare their independence in turn. The USSR suffered a political collapse.

On December 8, 1991, Minsk hosted a meeting of the leaders of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus - Boris Yeltsin, L. Kravchuk, and S. Shushkevich, who signed a Statement and an Agreement on the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). In this Agreement, it was determined that the Commonwealth is open for accession by all republics of the former USSR, as well as other states that share its goals and principles. The official place of residence of the coordinating bodies of the Commonwealth was determined by the city of Minsk. Due to the collapse of the USSR, its Constitution was suspended.

On December 21, 1991, a meeting was held in Almaty with the participation of the leaders of 11 countries of the former Soviet Union - Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Ukraine. The Almaty Protocol, Declaration, and a number of other documents were adopted at the meeting. The Almaty Declaration stated that "the CIS is not a state and not a supranational structure; The CIS is an open structure to which, with the consent of all members of the Commonwealth, members of the former Union and other states can join, with the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ceases to exist."

It was decided that the CIS supreme body, the Council of Heads of State, as well as the Council of Heads of Government, will be created to address issues related to the coordination of the activities of the Commonwealth states.

Currently, all interaction within the CIS is carried out through bodies established in accordance with the Charter: the Council of Heads of State; the Council of Heads of Government; the Council of Foreign Ministers; the Economic Council; the Economic Court; the Interparliamentary Assembly of CIS member States, the CIS Executive Committee, as well as in the CIS structure there are 84 bodies, including 69 bodies of sectoral cooperation that develop agreed principles and rules of cooperation in economic, social and other fields and contribute to their practical implementation.

The CIS has existed for about 31 years and, despite all the shortcomings, is still the optimal form of development of multilateral cooperation in the interests of those countries that it unites.

The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) has been functioning in the CIS since 1992, which is a military-political union created by the CIS states on the basis of the Collective Security Treaty signed in May 1992. Initially, it included Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, then Azerbaijan joined it, Georgia, and Belarus. The Agreement entered into force in 1994. In 1999, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Georgia did not renew it. In 2006, Uzbekistan restored its membership in the CSTO.

Over all these years, the countries participating in the Treaty have gone through a difficult path to form a system of collective security. At the same time, there are different opinions and assessments of the state and prospects of cooperation between the CSTO countries. In particular, Uzbekistan decided not to sign a number of CSTO documents, including a ban on the deployment of foreign military bases on the territory of any CSTO member state without the consent of colleagues in the organization, which violated the principle of consensus declared within the Organization, refused to participate in the creation of Collective Rapid Reaction Forces, did not sign an agreement on the participation of troops of the organization's countries in the fight with possible internal conflicts in any of the CSTO states. As a result, in 2012 Uzbekistan officially announced the suspension of its membership in the CSTO.

In 1992, the independent countries of Central Asia - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan - created an interstate structure - the Central Asian Regional Cooperation (CAAC), the main purpose of which was economic unification through the formation of a common economic space and a single regional market... In February 2002, at a meeting of the Presidents of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, the Central Asian Cooperation Organization (OCAC) was officially established. It should be noted that the study of the activities of the OCAS revealed the presence of a number of problems. Thus, for more than ten years, the heads of Central Asian states signed more than 200 documents within the framework of integration, but many of them remained unrealized. A unified approach to the use of water resources in Central Asia has not been developed.

In October 2000, the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) was established on the basis of the Customs Union, which included Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, and Tajikistan. In October 2005, at a meeting of the heads of the OCAC member states in the northern capital of Russia, St. Petersburg, a decision was made on the integration of the OCAC into EurAsEC. During the meeting, Uzbekistan decided to join EurAsEC. At the EurAsEC summit, which took place in January 2006. In St. Petersburg, issues related to the procedure for the unification of the Organization of Central Asian Cooperation and the Eurasian Economic Community were considered. During the summit, a protocol on the admission of Uzbekistan to its membership was signed.

The unification of the OCAC and EurAsEC could contribute to the full-fledged economic development of the member countries, but this process has not been completed. In 2008, Uzbekistan suspended its membership in EurAsEC.

3. Cooperation and relations of Uzbekistan with the countries of Central Asia.

The process of forming interstate and multilateral relations between the Central Asian countries was not easy - with successes and failures. Thus, the republics of the region jointly implemented the idea of "Central Asia - a nuclear-weapon-free zone", and created the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, however, on the other hand, the level of intra-regional trade needs to be expanded, issues of water use and some sections of interstate borders remain unresolved, etc. The objective factors of the integration of the environmental policy of the states of the region are the commonality of climatic and geographical conditions, environmental issues, and the interests of the people living here. For example, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan face problems in providing water to the population and farmland, and in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, glaciers are rapidly melting, from which all the major rivers of the region feed: the Amu Darya and Syr Darya.

The first meeting of the heads of Central Asian States was held in June 1990 in Almaty. The meeting took place in the conditions of the existence of the former Soviet Union — in conditions of increasing crisis in all spheres of the national economy, monetary inflation, and price appreciation.

Uzbekistan's relations with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan are one of the most important aspects of international relations in Central Asia. The expansion and strengthening of multifaceted and mutually beneficial relations with the countries of Central Asia is a priority direction of Uzbekistan's foreign policy activity and it is primarily aimed at ensuring peace and stability in the region, solving key problems of regional security, including assistance in resolving the situation in Afghanistan.

A practical confirmation of the intensification of Uzbekistan's foreign policy activities in the Central Asian region is that in a short period of time after his election to the post of President of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev took decisive and concrete steps aimed at rapprochement with all Central Asian states without exception. held official, informal, and working meetings with all the leaders of the Central Asian States. Uzbekistan's active regional policy of intensifying the political dialogue at the highest level with neighboring countries has made it possible to achieve significant practical results and significantly advance the solution of issues of delimitation and demarcation of state borders.

It should be noted that Uzbekistan also plays an active role in solving topical issues related to strengthening regional and international security, because in the conditions of the modern world, the security of Central Asia is an integral part of global security. The most important initiatives of Uzbekistan in this direction are those held in Samarkand on November 17, 2017. The UN-sponsored International Conference on Security and Sustainable Development in Central Asia "Central Asia: One Past and a Common Future, Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Mutual Prosperity" and the Tashkent High-level International Conference on Afghanistan "Peace Process, Security Cooperation, and Regional Cooperation" (March 2018), in progress which was actively attended by representative delegations of many reputable international organizations and interested States.

Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan occupies an important place in the development of trade and economic relations with Uzbekistan in Central Asia. Bilateral relations between



Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan are carried out on the basis of the "Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan", signed on June 24, 1992, by N. Nazarbayev and I.A. Karimov. Since that moment, cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan has been expanding and deepening, official visits of the heads of state are regularly carried out, during which a package of documents was discussed and adopted, which significantly strengthened and expanded the bilateral relations between the two Central Asian states.

Thus, to date, more than 170 bilateral documents have been signed between the two states in various areas of cooperation. The main documents are the "Agreement on Eternal Friendship between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan" (signed in October 1998) and the strategic partnership (signed in 2013). The Presidents of the two states have repeatedly carried out mutual official and working visits, during which topical issues of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries were considered. There are about 230 enterprises with the participation of the capital of Kazakhstan in Uzbekistan, and more than 130 enterprises created jointly with entrepreneurs of Uzbekistan in Kazakhstan. The countries have significant potential for expanding cooperation in such areas as agriculture, light, and heavy industry, construction, mechanical engineering, transport communications, oil and gas industry, etc. The priority area of mutually beneficial cooperation between the states is also the sphere of transport and transit transportation.

During the state visit of the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev to Kazakhstan in March 2017, the state and prospects of further development of cooperation between the states in political, trade and economic, investment, transport, communication, cultural and humanitarian, and other spheres were discussed.

During the visit, 13 interstate, intergovernmental and interdepartmental documents were signed, among which the Strategy of Economic Cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2019 and the Agreement between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan on interregional cooperation are of particular importance. During the negotiations, the parties signed a joint declaration on further deepening of strategic partnership and strengthening of good neighborliness between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan

Mutually beneficial cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan is developing. Along with the issues of ensuring regional security and stability, both countries are making joint efforts on such an important area of the



global agenda as sustainable development and its components - energy security, the development of international transport and transit communications, ecology, and environmental protection. The regular nature of the dialogue between the heads of the two states is of strategic importance in strengthening good-neighborly relations between the countries, which served as a powerful impetus for the further development of Turkmen-Uzbek cooperation. The state visit of Sh.M. Mirziyoyev to Turkmenistan in March 2017 became a historic event, raising Uzbek-Turkmen relations to a new height. During the negotiations, the two countries signed an agreement on strategic partnership, an Agreement on economic cooperation for 2018-2020, a memorandum on the further development of cooperation in the field of railway transport, a program of cooperation in the cultural and humanitarian sphere for 2017-2019, etc.

The heads of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan took part in the opening ceremony of the new Turkmenabad-Farab railway and automobile bridges across the Amu Darya, which, is an integral part of the international transport corridor.

Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan

On the basis of the "Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan" signed by the Presidents of the two countries A. On September 29, 1992,



Akayev and I.A. Karimov actively developed cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.

Uzbekistan attaches great importance to close cooperation with Kyrgyzstan in the political, trade, economic, cultural, and humanitarian spheres, as well as in the rational use of water and energy resources. The preservation and strengthening of mutual understanding, respectful and stable relations between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, and the implementation of mutually beneficial promising projects equally meet the interests of the people of both countries. Based on this, in 2000 alone, 22 Uzbek-Kyrgyz and 62 Kyrgyz joint ventures operating in Uzbekistan. In the following years, in order to strengthen relations between the two countries, along with high-level visits, contacts were also carried out at the level of governments, ministries, and departments, as well as regions. Thus, an Intergovernmental Commission on Bilateral Cooperation is functioning under the chairmanship of the Prime Ministers of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. In October 2016, during the visit of the Kyrgyz delegation headed by First Deputy Prime Minister M. Abulgaziev signed a Memorandum of cooperation between the Osh, Batken, Jalal-Abad regions of Kyrgyzstan and the Andijan, Ferghana, and Namangan regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Andijan.

Since September 2016, serious attention has been paid to the relations between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan to the speedy completion of the legal registration of the state border line. This issue occupied an important place in the negotiations of the two heads of state during the visit in September 2017. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Kyrgyz Republic, as a result of which the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, and the President of Kyrgyzstan Almazbek Atambayev signed an agreement on the State Border between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, according to which about 85% of the border was described.

An important area of economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan is the development of efficient transport corridors in the region. Thus, the creation of the shortest railway route connecting Uzbekistan with China through the territory of Kyrgyzstan will increase the transit potential of not only the countries of the region but will also serve as a link of the new international transit railway corridor China-Central Asia-Europe.

Uzbekistan and Tajikistan



Relations between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan have been established and are developing. The fratricidal war in Tajikistan from 1992 to 1996 negatively affected the economic development of Tajikistan, as well as its cooperation with

neighboring States. Since 1997, we have become more active with neighboring states, including Uzbekistan.

Maintaining a constructive and open dialogue between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan is an important condition for ensuring regional security, as well as the sustainable development of the region as a whole.

Uzbekistan is interested in the comprehensive and mutually beneficial development of cooperation with Tajikistan in trade and economic, transport and communication, cultural and humanitarian, water and energy spheres, as well as on issues of cooperation in combating security threats and ensuring stability in the region.

More than 30 documents were signed between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The volume of trade turnover between them in 1997 amounted to 50 million US dollars. In 2000, there were 15 joint ventures in Uzbekistan and 3 joint ventures in Tajikistan.

Ongoing regular political dialogue

Sh. Mirziyoyev and Emomali Rahmon at various levels will allow joint efforts to gradually achieve the implementation of specific tasks to further strengthen close cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries. Thus, within the framework of the meetings of the current Intergovernmental Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Tajikistan, a wide range of topical issues of bilateral cooperation were repeatedly considered, including the main parameters of interaction in the fields of economy and trade, transport, industry, and other spheres.

The basis for further development of bilateral relations was laid by the state visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev to the Republic of Tajikistan on March 9, 2018. During the visit, topical issues of strengthening bilateral political, trade and economic, investment, financial, transport and communication, water

and energy, tourism, cultural, humanitarian, and interregional cooperation, and simplification of mutual trips of citizens were discussed. The issues of cooperation within regional and international structures, ensuring regional security and stability, and effective counteraction to modern challenges and threats were also considered.

At the final stage of the official visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev signed a joint statement on strengthening friendship and good neighborliness, an agreement on certain sections of the Uzbek-Tajik state border, an agreement on mutual trips of citizens, as well as about 30 documents aimed at further strengthening cooperation in trade, economy, investment, finance, transport and transit, agriculture, water and energy industry, taxes, customs, tourism, education and science, health, culture, interregional cooperation, security, and crime prevention.

In a conclusion, it can be noted that Uzbekistan has taken and is taking effective steps to strengthen good-neighborly relations with all Central Asian states. Further development of mutually beneficial cooperation in trade, economic, investment, transport, communication, and humanitarian spheres, as well as the rational use of water and energy resources will contribute not only to the sustainable development of all countries in the region but also contribute to strengthening regional security.

4. Cooperation and relations of Uzbekistan with world powers Uzbekistan and Russia



Uzbekistan pays a special place in its foreign policy to the development of bilateral cooperation with the CIS countries, especially with the Russian Federation, as well as with the USA, China, and EU countries.

Uzbekistan's relations with the Russian Federation (RF) are one of the most important directions of the state's foreign policy strategy. On May 30, 1992, during the state visit of the delegation of Uzbekistan headed by I.A. Karimov, the agreement on interstate relations, the friendship of cooperation between Russia was signed, which laid the legal basis for the establishment and

development of comprehensive cooperation between the two states. Diplomatic ties were established. Since that moment, interstate relations between the two countries have been developing in stages. Regular political contacts were maintained at the highest and highest levels.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev paid a state visit to Russia in April 2017 at the invitation of President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin. At the meeting, the two heads of state discussed the state and prospects for further development of cooperation between Uzbekistan and Russia, issues of strengthening peace and security, as well as regional and international issues of mutual interest. During the negotiations, the main attention was paid to the issues of further development of cooperation in the fields of trade, economy, petrochemical industry, transport communications, agriculture, culture, tourism, creation of decent conditions for migrant workers, etc.

Within the framework of the state visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

A number of important documents were signed by the Russian Federation, including documents on the development of interregional cooperation, temporary organization of labor activity, relations in the fields of healthcare, medical education and science, tourism, construction, oil and gas, mining, metallurgy, banking and finance, customs, agriculture, and other industries. In total, more than 50 documents worth \$16 billion were signed during the visit.

During the visit, it was noted that Uzbekistan is one of its main investment and trade partners of Russia in Central Asia. Thus, the total volume of direct Russian investments received in the Uzbek economy in 2008-2012 amounted to 5449.8 million US dollars, according to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 2015, this figure reached \$1,235.47 million, which is 40.2% more than in 2014.

As of January 2016, there were 926 enterprises with Russian capital in Uzbekistan, including 144 with 100% Russian capital. Representative offices of 70 firms and companies from Russia, such as Gazprom, Lukoil, etc., are accredited in the republic. In turn, 541 enterprises with the participation of residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan are registered on the territory of the Russian Federation. According to the results of 2016, the trade turnover of the republic with the Russian Federation amounted to \$ 4,237.5 million.

Interstate relations are also developing widely in the scientific, technical, educational, and cultural spheres. Branches of Lomonosov Moscow State University, Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, and Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas are successfully operating in Tashkent. Contacts have been established between universities and research centers, joint conferences are being held and joint works are being published, scientific and pedagogical personnel are being trained.

Uzbekistan and China

One of the main directions of Uzbekistan's foreign policy with foreign states is the establishment and development of relations with the countries of Southeast Asia and the Pacific basin. The establishment of interstate relations with the



People's Republic of China (PRC) is of great importance. For the countries of the region, including Uzbekistan, China is an important political, trade, and economic partner. Bilateral cooperation covers the entire range of relations and is mutually beneficial. The PRC recognized the independence of Uzbekistan on December 27, 1991, and established diplomatic relations on January 2, 1992. The interaction between the two countries covers the entire range of relations and is of a friendly nature. It is based on the trusting personal relations established between the heads of the two states. Mutually beneficial cooperation between Uzbekistan and China is facilitated by the coincidence or proximity of positions on issues of combating threats and challenges of our time. Uzbekistan firmly and invariably supports the comprehensively thought-out and balanced foreign policy and the principled policy of the Chinese leadership to protect the unity of the country, on issues of Taiwan and Tibet, the fight against the forces of the "three evils" - terrorism, extremism, and separatism. Uzbekistan and China actively cooperate both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of international and regional organizations, including the UN and SCO structures.

At this stage, China occupies a leading place among Uzbekistan's trade partners. There are more than 700 companies and enterprises with

the participation of Chinese capital in Uzbekistan. Over the past years, Chinese investors have invested about \$7.8 billion in the economy of Uzbekistan. At the end of 2016, the volume of mutual trade turnover amounted to more than 4.2 billion US dollars.

Uzbekistan and China are actively contributing to the implementation of the Uzbekistan-China gas pipeline construction and operation project, which will form a stable transit corridor for long-term natural gas supplies to China. The Chinese National Oil and Gas Corporation participates in the study and development of promising hydrocarbon deposits, as well as in the implementation of a project for deep processing of natural gas on the basis of the Mubarek gas chemical complex.

Uzbekistan and China are actively increasing cooperation in the implementation of various projects, primarily in the field of high technologies, including in the created industrial zones "Navoi", "Jizzakh" and "Angren". A number of Chinese companies are actively involved in projects for the exploration and development of hydrocarbon deposits and deep processing of natural gas on the territory of the republic. The parties support the implementation of railway construction projects on the route China - Kyrgyzstan - Uzbekistan. Its logical continuation is the Pap-Angren railway on the territory of Uzbekistan, which makes it possible to open a direct corridor from China to South Asian countries. In June 2013, the construction of this road was started with the participation of Chinese partners on the basis of a contract between the State Joint-Stock Railway Company Uzbekistan Temir Yullari and the Chinese company China railway tunnel Group for laying a transit tunnel on the Angren-Pap railway line and the Kamchik tunnel. The construction of the road was completed in June 2016.

China has long occupied a strong leading position as Uzbekistan's foreign trade partner. Suffice it to say that China accounts for 18.7% of the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 16.4% of Uzbek exports, and 20.4% of imports to our country. In 2018, the bilateral trade turnover exceeded \$6.4 billion, and the goal is to bring it to \$ 10 billion in the coming years. The total volume of Chinese investments in 2018 amounted to \$ 6.65 billion and continues to grow.

An important area of cooperation is the disclosure of the transit potential of the Central Asian region and the formation of the China-

Central Asia-West Asia economic corridor. The Uzbekistan-Kyrgyzstan–China railway construction project is gaining strategic importance. The Uzbek side also considers it economically feasible to establish a thorough tariff for rail transportation on the routes of the "Belt and Road" passing through the Central Asian region.

Cooperation is also developing in the field of education, science, and culture between the two countries. Scientific cooperation is developing between the scientific and technical institutions of the two countries, and the inter-university exchange of students is increasing. A Center for Uzbekistan Studies and Educational Exchanges has been opened at the SCO Research Institute of Public Diplomacy at Shanghai University. Since May 2005, the Confucius Institute has been open in Tashkent on the basis of the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies, and on November 27, 2014, on the basis of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, which since January 2015 Chinese language courses have started operating. The ties between the twin cities of Tashkent and Shanghai, Samarkand and Xi'an, the Samarkand region, and Shaanxi Province are being strengthened, which contributes to the further development of direct contacts between the regions of the two countries.

Uzbekistan and the USA



In the integration of Uzbekistan into the world community, a special place is occupied by the establishment and further deepening of the relationship with the United States of America (USA). The United States is one of the first Western states to recognize Uzbekistan's independence and establish diplomatic relations with it. During the official visit of US Secretary of State James Baker to Uzbekistan on February 15-16, diplomatic relations between the two states were established. In the 90s of twentieth century, Uzbek-American bilateral relations gradually expanded and deepened.

Cooperation between the two countries contributes to the support of reforms in Uzbekistan and the expansion of mutually beneficial ties. 28 US companies, firms, and banks have opened their representative offices in Uzbekistan. They provide assistance in setting up joint ventures and expanding trade.

The official visit of President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the United States of America on May 15-17, 2018, made at the invitation of President Donald Trump, is of great importance in the further development of strategic partnership between the two countries. During the meeting, the current state and prospects for the development of bilateral relations, as well as topical issues of international and regional importance were discussed. Following the talks, a joint statement of the heads of state "Uzbekistan and the United States of America: the beginning of a new era of strategic partnership" was adopted and a package of documents aimed at further strengthening mutually beneficial ties in various fields was signed. More than 20 major contracts worth almost \$4.8 billion were signed between the companies of the two countries.

Uzbekistan and the United States are currently experiencing steady growth in trade and strengthening economic ties. One of the examples of successful cooperation in this direction is the fruitful activity in Uzbekistan of the American corporation General Motors and other world leaders in their fields, such as Boeing, Lockheed Martin, Honeywell, etc. The volume of mutual trade between the two countries at the end of 2016 amounted to \$ 454 million.

Uzbekistan and South Korea

Since gaining independence, Uzbekistan has begun to establish mutually beneficial and interstate relations with Asian countries, in particular with the Republic of



Korea (South Korea). Diplomatic relations with the Republic of Korea were established in January 1992. Thus, since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the leaders of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Korea have met in 1992, 1994, 1995, 1999, 2005, 2006, twice in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, and 2017 years. During the state

visit on June 19, 1992, of the President of Uzbekistan I. The foundations of economic, trade, cultural, and technical ties between the two countries were laid in the Republic of South Korea. The Declaration "On the foundations of interstate relations and cooperation between Uzbekistan and South Korea" was signed. An agreement was reached with the management of the South Korean corporation "DAEWOO" on the construction of an automobile plant in the city of Asaka.

Automobile plant "UzDEUavto" March 25, 1995, began production of passenger cars of the brand "Damas", "Tico" and "Nexia". Uzbekistan has become the 28th country in the world producing cars.

Uzbekistan's cooperation with South Korea is expanding. Until 1999, South Korean investments in the amount of \$1.2 billion were mastered in Uzbekistan. There were more than 70 joint ventures operating in Uzbekistan. The legal framework of bilateral cooperation between the two countries consists of more than 200 documents regulating the interaction between states in various areas. The most important of them was the Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnership between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Korea, signed in March 2006. and "Investment agreement on the implementation of the project for the construction of the Ustyurt gas chemical complex on the basis of the Surgil deposit with the development of the deposit and the development of the mine" signed in February 2010.

The mutually beneficial partnership between the two countries today covers such areas as trade, investment, export and import, fuel and energy complex, chemical industry, transport and transport communications, logistics, automotive, mining, light, food industry, agriculture, information technology and telecommunications, medicine, tourism, science, and culture.

As stated above, one of the first steps in economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and the Republic of Korea was the creation of an automotive industry in our country. Automotive companies together with General Motors operate in the Andijan and Khorezm regions, as well as in the city of Tashkent. In Uzbekistan, 20 South Korean companies are involved in this industry, and 18 joint ventures have been established.

In 2016, the volume of mutual trade amounted to \$1,048.6 million. The volume of trade turnover with Uzbekistan is the largest in the structure of mutual trade of the Republic of Korea with the

countries of Central Asia, which undoubtedly is a practical confirmation of the effectiveness of a comprehensive dialogue established primarily at the highest level. The volume of announced Korean investments in the economy of Uzbekistan exceeded \$7 billion. 79 representative offices of Korean companies are accredited in Uzbekistan, and the total number of enterprises with the participation of Korean capital is 449.

The projects of the leading companies of South Korea - Lotte Group, Lotte Chemical, Korean Gas Corporation, Hanjin Group, and Korean Air are being successfully implemented in Uzbekistan. In particular, with the participation of the Korean Gas Corporation, the consortium of Lotte Chemical, and ES-Ti-X Energy companies, the Ustyurt gas chemical complex was launched on the basis of the Surgil field, designed to process 4.5 billion tons of natural gas. cubic meters of gas per year. The Navoi Intermodal logistics Center has implemented advanced experience, modern technologies, and an effective management system of Korean Air. Currently, flights are operated from this air hub to 23 destinations in Europe and Asia, its capacity is up to 1000 tons of cargo per day.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has established cooperation in the field of higher education and scientific ties with more than thirty universities and research and production organizations in South Korea, which provides for the development of ties in various fields of educational and scientific activities, the exchange of teaching staff and students. In October 2014, a branch of Inha University opened in Tashkent. The Korean language is taught in 13 universities, 30 schools, lyceums, and colleges of the republic. Since 1999, the Friendship Society "Uzbekistan – Republic of Korea" has been operating.

Uzbekistan and Japan

Uzbekistan also cooperates with the most developed country in the East – Japan. Japan recognized Uzbekistan's independence back in 1991. In January 1992, diplomatic relations were established between the two States. Japan has demonstrated its desire to develop broader



cooperation with Uzbekistan in the field of bilateral relations. Uzbekistan also attaches particular importance to the further development of cooperation with Japan as one of the most economically developed countries in the world and an influential member of the international community.

During the 43rd Annual meeting in May 2010. The ADB Board of Governors in Tashkent, the Government of Uzbekistan, the Asian Development Bank, and the International Cooperation Agency of Japan signed seven documents totaling US\$ 1015 million. Among these projects are the reconstruction of water supply systems in the cities of the Ferghana Valley, the participation of Uzbek banks in the trade financing program, as well as the construction of two turbines at a thermal power plant in Talimarjan.

During the visit in 2011, The First President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov paid an official visit to Tokyo, where the head of Uzbekistan met with Emperor Akihito of Japan, Prime Minister Naoto Kan, Foreign Minister Seiji Maehara. Following the talks, I.A. Karimov and Naoto Kan (Prime Minister of Japan) signed a joint statement between the Republic of Uzbekistan and Japan. In addition, a number of agreements were signed aimed at attracting Japanese technologies and investments in such sectors of the Uzbek economy as oil and gas, chemical, petrochemical, energy, mechanical engineering, and textile industries.

Uzbekistan and India



Cooperation between Uzbekistan and India in the trade and economic field is experiencing a positive upswing. The main article of import from India to our country consists of pharmaceutical products, organic chemical compounds, mechanical equipment, paper and cardboard, food products, optical devices, tanning, dyeing extracts,

etc. Representatives of Indian businesses are particularly interested in the possibilities of a transcontinental intermodal hub at Navoi Airport. Currently, there are regular flights from this international hub to such industrial centers of India as Delhi and Mumbai, as well as to other major cities of the world.

If in 2005 there were about 30 enterprises with the participation of Indian capital in Uzbekistan, then in 2016 their number reached 80. By the end of 2016, the trade turnover between the two countries increased by 15% and amounted to 366 million US dollars. However, this indicator does not reflect the capabilities of the two countries. Uzbekistan and India have a huge potential for increasing the volume of mutual trade.

Among the successful examples of cooperation are the production of automotive components with the Minda company in the Navoi Free Economic Zone, as well as full-cycle enterprises with the Nofa Farm and Ultra Health Care companies for the production of medicines in the Surkhandarya region and injectable drugs in the Tashkent region.

The Indian Cultural Center named after Lal Bahadur Shastri, operating under the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), was opened in Tashkent in 1995. In addition to seminars and various events dedicated to Indian culture, the center also organizes regular classes in dance, yoga, and Hindi studies. Tourism relations between the two countries are developing well. Leading higher educational institutions and scientific institutes of Uzbekistan and India support cooperation in various fields of educational and scientific activities, exchange teaching staff and students, and also cooperate in organizing joint conferences, symposiums, seminars, and conducting joint scientific research.

It should be noted that India is successfully implementing a program of technical and economic cooperation in almost 160 countries around the world. Uzbekistan has been a member of the ITEC program since 1993. Every year, within the framework of this program, many Uzbek specialists improve their qualifications at prestigious universities in India in various areas, such as information technology, management, and language courses.

Questions for self-control

1. Why have the tasks of determining the foreign policy course of Uzbekistan acquired special importance and relevance since the first days of independence?
2. What was the complexity and difficulty of solving problems when developing the foreign policy concept of Uzbekistan? What measures



have been taken to overcome them?

3. Why is it impossible to pursue an active foreign policy course without creating a solid legal framework?
4. What are the essence and fundamental principles of Uzbekistan's foreign policy?
5. What is the role of Uzbekistan's membership in the ONN and cooperation with this international organization in the republic's entry into the world community?
6. What initiatives were put forward by Uzbekistan from the rostrum of the UN and other international forums and contributed to the growth of its influence and authority on the world stage?
7. What are the goals of the establishment of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the main directions of its activities?
8. What is the significance of the decisions taken at the SCO summit in Tashkent in May 2010?
9. What are the main directions of Uzbekistan's cooperation with various international organizations?
10. What are the reasons for the formation of the CIS, its goals, and principles of activity?
11. What factors are a brake on integration processes within the CIS?
12. What is the objective necessity of developing cooperation between different States?
13. What favorable opportunities does Uzbekistan have for the development of international cooperation? Name its priority areas.
14. What factors complicate the geopolitical situation of Uzbekistan?
15. Describe the main directions of Uzbekistan's cooperation with Russia and other CIS countries.
16. Tell us about the creation of the Eurasian Economic Community and the goals of this organization.
17. What is the essence of the idea put forward by the President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov "Turkestan is our common home"? How does it come to life?
18. Tell us about the mutually beneficial cooperation of Uzbekistan with foreign countries?
19. What are the main directions of Uzbekistan's integration into the world community?
20. Why do economic factors play a decisive role in Uzbekistan's foreign policy activities?

21. What is the essence of the concept of national security in Uzbekistan?
22. What does the principle of "indivisibility" of security mean?
23. What is the nature of the military doctrine of Uzbekistan?
24. What are the purpose and main directions of the reform of the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan?
25. Name the internal and external threats to the national security of the Republic of Uzbekistan. What are the ways to overcome them?
26. In solving what global problems of our time does Uzbekistan actively participate?
27. What explains the steady growth of Uzbekistan's influence and authority on the world stage over the years of independence?

Topics and tasks of independent work



1. The basic principles of the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
2. The essence of the "cold war" policy and its end.
3. The world is on the threshold of the 21st century.
4. The accession of independent Uzbekistan to the authoritative international organization - the UN and its historical significance.
5. Uzbekistan-UNESCO cooperation.
6. Participation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in the 72nd and 75th sessions of the UN and his reports.
7. Presentation by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev of the island problem and ways to solve it at the forums of the most authoritative international organizations in the world.
8. The historical significance of independent Uzbekistan's membership in the UN Human Rights Division.
9. Cooperation between Uzbekistan and the OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe).
10. Cooperation between Uzbekistan and SSC.
11. Creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the accession of Uzbekistan to it.
12. Foreign economic relations of independent Uzbekistan with the Russian Federation (RF).
13. The importance of economic cooperation between independent Uzbekistan and Russia.
14. Multilateral cooperation of independent Uzbekistan with Ukraine and Belarus.

15. Socio-economic cooperation of the New Uzbekistan with the Republic of Kazakhstan.
16. Uzbek-Tajik relations are at a new historical stage.
17. Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the Kyrgyz Republic.
18. Cooperation of independent Uzbekistan with the Republic of Turkmenistan in the socio-economic sphere.
19. Establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Turkey.
20. Comprehensive cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with South Korea and China.
21. Economic cooperation of independent Uzbekistan with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
22. Issues of cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the countries of the East - Japan, and Malaysia in the field of health and education.
23. The importance of cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the United States in the political, economic, and spiritual spheres.
24. Cooperation of independent Uzbekistan with the countries of the European Union (EU) - Germany, France, and Great Britain - in the political, socio-economic, and humanitarian spheres.
25. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev's Messages to the Oliy Majlis.



Task: choose one of the suggested topics and make a summary. (the structure of the synopsis in topic No. 2)

Recommended literature

1. Bogaturov A. Central Asia in international relations. M., 2010.
2. Rakhimov M. International cooperation of Uzbekistan in the context of ensuring stability and sustainable development in Central Asia. Tashkent: "Yangi Nashr", 2011. P. 6.
3. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. T., 2018. Art. 17.
- 4 Karimov I.A. On the Way of Overcoming the Consequences of the World Crisis, Modernizing the Country and Achieving the Level of Developed States T. 18. T., 2010. P. 120-121.



- 5 Speech by Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the inauguration ceremony of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at a joint meeting of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis // <http://www.press-service.uz/ru/news/5395/> (24.12.2016).
- 6 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" // <http://press-service.uz/ru/news/5482/> (10.02.2017).
7. Karimov I. The path we have chosen is the path of democratic development and cooperation with the progressive world. T. 11. T., "Uzbekistan", 2003.
8. Paramonov V., Stokov A., Stolpovsky O. Russia and China in Central Asia: politics, economics, security. Bishkek, 2008.
9. Rakhimov M. International cooperation of Uzbekistan in the context of ensuring stability and sustainable development in Central Asia. T.: "Yangi nashr", 2011.
10. Rakhimov M.A., Rakhmatullaev Sh., Tursunova R., Nazarov R. Essays on the recent history of the Republic of Uzbekistan. T.: "Adabiyot Uchkunlari", 2016..
11. The latest history of Uzbekistan. A textbook for universities. Under the editorship of M.A. Rakhimov. Tashkent. - "Adabiyot uchkunlari". 2018. P. 377-402

Electronic resources:

- 1) www.press-service.uz
- 2) www.gov.uz
- 3) www.mfa.uz
- 4) <http://www.jahonnews.uz>
- 5) www.mustaqillik.uz
- 6) www.ziyonet.uz
- 7) www.xs.uz

3-topic. THE PLACE AND ROLE OF THE DEVELOPED ACTION AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN THE RENEWAL AND MODERNIZATION OF THE NEW UZBEKISTAN.

Plan

- 1. Development of an Action Strategy for the five priority areas of Uzbekistan's development for 2017-2021***
- 2. Priority directions of the Action Strategy. The development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 is the main way to develop a democratic state in Uzbekistan.***

3. The transformation of the principles of justice and the rule of law into the main and necessary condition for the development of the country. Development of the national economy, ensuring high rates of its growth.

4. Implementation of a fair social policy and development of human capital

1. Development of an Action Strategy for the five priority areas of Uzbekistan's development for 2017-2021

The Strategy for Development 2017-2021

- Improving State and Public Development
- Ensuring Rule of Law and Reforming Judicial-Legal System
- Developing and Liberalizing Economy
- Developing Social Sphere and Ensuring Security, Inter-Ethnic Harmony and Religious Tolerance
- Implementing Balanced, Mutually Beneficial and Constructive Foreign Policy.



Over the years of independence, comprehensive measures have been implemented in the country aimed at building a democratic state based on the rule of law, a strong civil society, the development of an economy based on free market relations and the priority of private property, the creation of conditions for a peaceful and prosperous life of the people, and the acquisition by Uzbekistan of a worthy place in the international arena.

Taking into account an objective assessment of the path traveled and the accumulated experience, an analysis of the successes achieved over the years of independence and based on the requirements of modernity, we were faced with the task of determining the most important priorities and clear guidelines for further deepening democratic reforms and accelerated development of the country.

To implement this task, constructive conversations and discussions were held with broad segments of the population, representatives of the public and business circles, heads and specialists of state bodies, as well as the current legislation, information and analytical materials, reports, recommendations and reviews of national

and international organizations were studied, and the experience of developed foreign countries was analyzed.

The Action Strategy was based on conceptual issues of socio-political, socio-economic, cultural, and humanitarian development of the country, voiced by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev during the election campaign, numerous meetings with the public, representatives of business circles, as well as government agencies.

The purpose of the Action Strategy is to radically increase the effectiveness of the ongoing reforms, create conditions for ensuring comprehensive and accelerated development of the state and society, modernize the country, and liberalize all spheres of life.

In particular, 5 priority directions of the country's development were identified:

1. Improvement of state and public construction;
2. Ensuring the rule of law and further reform of the judicial and legal system;
3. Economic development and liberalization;
4. Development of the social sphere;
5. Ensuring security, interethnic harmony, and religious tolerance, implementing a balanced, mutually beneficial, and constructive foreign policy.

Each of these directions contains specific sections on further deepening of reforms and transformations in the country.

The action strategy was planned to be implemented in five stages, within each of which a separate annual State program for its implementation was approved in accordance with the announced name of the year.

The large-scale reforms carried out during the years of independence laid a solid foundation for national statehood and sovereignty, ensuring security and law and order, inviolability of state borders, the rule of law, human rights and freedoms, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance in society, created decent living conditions for the population and the realization of the creative potential of citizens.

The rejection of administrative and command management of the economy, the phased implementation of market reforms, and a balanced monetary policy contributed to ensuring macroeconomic stability, high economic growth rates, keeping inflation within the

forecast limits, creating broad opportunities and favorable conditions for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, the farmer movement.

The action strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 provided for:

- improvement of state and social construction aimed at further strengthening the role of parliament and political parties in deepening democratic reforms and modernization of the country, reforming the public administration system, developing the organizational and legal foundations of public service, improving the "Electronic Government" system, improving the quality and efficiency of public services, practical implementation of public control mechanisms, strengthening the role of institutions civil society and mass media;
- ensuring the rule of law and further reform of the judicial and legal system aimed at strengthening the true independence of the judiciary and guarantees of reliable protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, improving administrative, criminal, civil, and economic legislation, increasing the effectiveness of the crime prevention and crime prevention system, full implementation of the principle of adversarial proceedings, improving the system of legal assistance and legal services;
- development and liberalization of the economy aimed at further strengthening macroeconomic stability and maintaining high economic growth rates, increasing its competitiveness, modernization, and intensive development of agriculture, continuing institutional and structural reforms to reduce the presence of the state in the economy, further strengthening the protection of the rights and priority role of private property, stimulating the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, integrated and balanced socio-economic development of regions, districts, and cities, active attraction of foreign investment in economic sectors and regions of the country by improving the investment climate;
- 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, the implementation of targeted programs for the construction of affordable housing, the development and modernization of road transport, engineering,

communication, and social infrastructure, the development of education, culture, science, literature, art, and sports, improvement of the state youth policy;

- ensuring security, interethnic harmony, and religious tolerance, implementing a balanced, mutually beneficial, and constructive foreign policy aimed at strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the state, creating a belt of security, stability, and good neighborliness around Uzbekistan, strengthening the country's international image.

Within the framework of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, about 300 laws, and more than 4 thousand decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at cardinal reform of all spheres of state and society have been adopted over the past period.

At the same time, systematic work has been carried out to ensure human rights, strengthen the accountability and openness of State bodies, and increase the role of civil society institutions, mass media, political activity of the population, and public associations.

In the direction of reforming the national economy, effective measures have been taken to liberalize foreign trade, tax, and financial policies, support entrepreneurship and guarantee the inviolability of private property, organize deep processing of agricultural products, as well as ensure accelerated development of regions.

Strengthening social protection of citizens and reducing poverty have been identified as priority areas of state policy, providing the population with new jobs and a guaranteed source of income, qualified medical and educational services, and decent living conditions have been raised to a qualitatively new level.

As a result of the reforms over the past five years, the country has created the political, legal, socioeconomic, scientific, and educational foundations necessary for building a New Uzbekistan.

2. Priority directions of the Action Strategy The development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 is the main way to develop a democratic state in Uzbekistan

Today, our 35 million multinational people live with the great goal of achieving a standard of living corresponding to developed countries, building a just, free, and prosperous society. Therefore, during the presidential elections last year, Shavkat Mirziyoyev put forward the

ideas "In the name of human honor and dignity" and "The State for people". In order to implement them, based on the opinions and suggestions of the population, a Development Strategy for 2022-2026 has been developed.

After a wide public discussion, Uzbekistan adopted its five-year Development Strategy for 2022-2026. It consists of seven priority areas and one hundred goals that Uzbekistan intends to achieve within five years. This strategic document will serve as a basis for further reforms in all spheres of our country.

The strategy provides for the implementation of various measures that should create a basis for joining the number of States with above-average income.

This program document defines what the development trends of our country will be in the near and medium term, and sets priorities in this direction. Special attention is paid to ensuring continuity and continuity of reforms based on the principle of "From action strategy to Development Strategy".

After a wide public discussion, Uzbekistan adopted its five-year Development Strategy for 2022-2026. It consists of seven priority areas and one hundred goals that Uzbekistan intends to achieve within five years. This strategic document will serve as a basis for further reforms in all spheres of our country.

The strategy provides for the implementation of various measures that should create a basis for joining the number of States with above-average income.

The development strategy consists of 7 priority areas and 100 goals.

Recently approved by Presidential Decree, the "Strategy for the Development of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" has become a kind of guideline defining the priority directions of development of our country.

Its main feature is that, first of all, in the relations between the state and society, the central issue in all respects is the comprehensive respect for human dignity, the elevation of this value, raising it to a qualitatively new level.

The Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan is a logical continuation of the Action Strategy implemented in 2017-2021.



DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF NEW UZBEKISTAN FOR 2022-2026



- 1** To build a people's state by elevating human dignity and the furtherance a free civil society
- 2** To establish the principles of justice and the rule of law as the most fundamental and critical conditions for development in our country
- 3** To develop a robust national economy that ensures rapid growth
- 4** To pursue just and fair public policies & human capital development
- 5** To ensure the elevation of spiritual values through developing those institutions tasked with their stewardship
- 6** To approach global challenges through the lens of our national interests
- 7** To strengthen the security and defense potential of our country, pursuing an open, pragmatic and active foreign policy



The first priority of the Development Strategy is "Building a humane state by elevating the honor and dignity of a person and further developing a free civil society." It reflects broad opportunities for the realization of the interests and aspirations of citizens as the most important key factor. Within the framework of this priority direction, it is planned to increase the effectiveness of the mahalla institute, adapt the institutional foundations of the activities of local public authorities in accordance with modern requirements, transform the activities of public administration bodies based on the principle of "orientation to serve citizens".

The second priority area is "The transformation of the principles of justice and the rule of law into a fundamental and necessary condition for the development of the country." Its main essence is to ensure the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, that is, to ensure the rule of law. Human dignity is defined as the main criterion of this process. Within the framework of this direction, it is planned to ensure timely, complete, and high-quality execution of judicial acts and acts of other bodies, the development of an active civil society, the formation of a sense of respect for the law and law-abiding among citizens, and the comprehensive improvement of the principles of justice in society.

The third priority area is "Accelerated development of the national economy and ensuring high growth rates."

The fourth priority area is the "Implementation of a fair social policy, development of human capital". In the next five years, the

republic provides for a significant improvement in the quality of education in the preschool education system and in schools, raising the level of knowledge and skills of teaching staff to an international level.

"Ensuring spiritual development and raising this sphere to a new level" is the fifth priority. It provides for the implementation of the concept of "New Uzbekistan – an enlightened society". The sixth priority area is "An approach to global problems based on national interests." It should be noted that the main goal of this direction is to eliminate existing environmental problems that harm the health and gene pool of the population.

"Strengthening the security and defense potential of the country, conducting an open, pragmatic and active foreign policy" has been identified as the seventh priority direction. It provides for further strengthening of the state's defense capability, strengthening combat readiness, capabilities, and potential of the Armed Forces.

The development strategy of the new Uzbekistan plays a special role in finding a worthy place for our country in the world community, in the fact that the principles of democracy are fully reflected in the life of our society and state, and most importantly, in raising the will and interests of the people to the rank of the highest values, and human dignity is an important criterion for ensuring them always and everywhere.

The State program for the implementation of the Development Strategy this year plans 398 events, for the implementation of which 55 trillion sums and 11.7 billion dollars will be allocated.

The Head of our state stressed that all efforts and allocated funds should reach every mahalla and serve to improve the welfare of families.

The President elaborated on each of the seven priorities and outlined the most important aspects.

In particular, the necessity of turning the mahalla into a support link of public administration and control, improving the system of dialogue with the people, and implementing regional programs taking into account public opinion was emphasized.

It is noted that due to the further expansion of women's opportunities to receive education and work, unemployment among them can be halved.

Speaking about the second direction, the Head of state pointed out that one of the main tasks is to become one of the countries with a

high "rule of law index". To this end, a new system will be created to guarantee the rights of citizens and entrepreneurs through reliable protection of property and the expansion of the powers of administrative courts.

Traffic management will be fully digitalized to create safe conditions on the roads, dramatically reduce traffic accidents and deaths, and control and responsibility in the field of driver training will be strengthened.

The strategy outlines a number of measures for the comprehensive and advanced development of economic sectors, the creation of modern jobs, and poverty reduction.

In particular, the goal of increasing the gross domestic product to \$100 billion over the next five years has been set. It is planned to increase industrial production by 1.4 times and reduce poverty by at least 2 times.

Due to the development of science and innovation, and the introduction of market mechanisms in agriculture, it is possible to double the incomes of farmers and bring annual growth in the agricultural sector to at least 5 percent, it was noted at the meeting.

It is also planned to attract \$120 billion to the economy, including \$70 billion of foreign investment over the next five years, and increase annual exports to \$ 30 billion

— The most difficult thing is to carry out these large—scale tasks in the conditions of the ongoing pandemic and global crisis. This requires a lot of strength and resources from us, the firm will and strict discipline, and full mobilization of all possibilities.

The main tasks in the social sphere were also outlined. In particular, in the next five years, an additional 1.2 million student places will be created in schools, and textbooks will be updated. By increasing the number of public and private kindergartens, the coverage of preschool education will reach 80 percent.

The inclusion of higher education institutions in prestigious international rankings and the construction of student dormitories for 100 thousand places on the basis of private partnerships are also important tasks.

The need to improve the quality, and strengthen the material and technical base of primary health care and the widespread introduction of digital medicine was emphasized. It is planned to increase budget allocations for medicines and medical supplies by 3 times.

During the discussion of measures in the field of spirituality, the importance of the effective use of the capabilities of more than 12 thousand libraries, and the joint fight against ideological threats based on the national idea was noted.

Tasks have been set to increase the number of people regularly engaged in physical culture and sports to 33 percent, and to further develop the Olympic and Paralympic movement.

Special attention is paid to the issues of ecology and environmental protection, the implementation of the national project "Yashil Makon".

Instructions were given on the systematic organization of labor migration, training citizens in foreign languages and professions, and expanding ties with compatriots abroad.

Another important area of the Development Strategy is the strengthening of the security and defense potential of our Homeland, the implementation of an open and pragmatic, proactive foreign policy.

To this end, the security concept of the New Uzbekistan will be adopted. A system will be created to prevent information technology attacks and ensure cybersecurity. The emergency management system will be improved. It was instructed to develop new mechanisms for monitoring internal and external financial flows and preventing risks associated with them.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has put forward a demand to carefully study the documents on the Development Strategy and the tasks set at the meeting, to regularly report to the general public on their implementation.

- People should feel all the changes and the practical implementation of programs in their daily lives. This is the main goal," Shavkat Mirziyoyev said.

The Cabinet of Ministers has been given instructions on the organization of execution and control over the implementation of the Development Strategy and the state program for the current year. The mayor's office was instructed to bring regional programs in accordance with these documents and conduct their public discussion.

3. The transformation of the principles of justice and the rule of law into the main and necessary condition for the development of the country. Development of the national economy, ensuring high rates of its growth

Even in his election program, the President noted as an important issue the need to ensure peace and security and as an important factor in the implementation of this invaluable condition for the existence of the state – unconditional observance of the principles of legality and justice.

"The effectiveness of our reforms is largely determined by 4 important factors – ensuring the rule of law, effective anti-corruption, increasing institutional capacity, and the formation of strong democratic institutions."

Paragraph 16 of the Presidential Decree provides, within the framework of the tasks of ensuring justice and the rule of law defined in the Development Strategy, in 2022:

the introduction of the procedure for providing free legal assistance at the expense of the state to citizens in need of social protection in civil and administrative cases;

introduction of a unified electronic register of persons whose freedom of movement is restricted;

the establishment of the "E-patrol" system with the procedure for checking all information on the spot without delivering citizens to the Department of Internal Affairs for verification;

the establishment of an order according to which the obligation to prove in court the legality of a decision (action) is assigned to the official who made it ("presumption of guilt"), taking into account the principle of "active participation of the court".

The fight against corruption is a kind of barometer that measures the level of the rule of law in the state, and the main effective measure of the fight against corruption are measures of prevention, responsibility, and fair punishment, also defined by Law. The value of a person is determined by the level of ensuring his rights, the enforcement of laws in this direction, and their correct and fair application.

Despite the fact that the President in his inaugural speech notes "we are all well aware that it is impossible to fight corruption only by legal measures. Here, the formation of an irreconcilable attitude to this

vice in the minds of the entire population, primarily young people, and the unification of all healthy forces of society is crucial," "It is necessary to eliminate not only the consequences of corruption but also the causes that cause it, using effective preventive measures." This, in our opinion, should not exclude effective legal measures from the arsenal of anti-corruption tools.

Development of the national economy, ensuring high rates of its growth

The country has defined targets in specific figures and implemented mechanisms to achieve the goals. Among the many other priorities identified in the Development Strategy for 2022-2026 are further liberalization of the economy, privatization in most areas, the development of competition, the elimination of monopoly, attracting more foreign investment, price stabilization, support for the development of "driver" sectors of the economy, decentralization, which will give more powers to the regions.

At the same time, the key goal for the country is to increase GDP per capita by 1.6 times in the next five years, and per capita income by 2030 to \$4,000 by ensuring consistently high growth rates in all sectors of the economy, including energy, engineering, mining, agriculture, and others.

Another important goal is to ensure macroeconomic stability and a gradual reduction in the inflation rate to 5 percent by 2023. Only this year the state intends to reduce the inflation rate to 9 percent.

Taking into account the indicated reforms in industrial policy, it can be understood that the country will continue to ensure the stability of the national economy and increase the share of industry in GDP by increasing the volume of industrial production by 40 percent. For this purpose, priority areas have been identified, each of which includes its own targets. This concerns the implementation of major investment projects in metallurgy related to an increase in gold production by 26 percent and silver by 42 percent and an increase in the production of copper and ferrous metals by 2 times. The volume of products produced in the chemical industry will amount to 2 billion US dollars - due to the development of the chemical and gas chemical industry and bringing the level of natural gas processing from 8 to 20 percent. In addition, it is planned to double the volume of production of building materials, and increase production in the leather and shoe industry by

3.2 times, in the pharmaceutical industry - by 3 times, and in the furniture industry - by 2.8 times compared to current volumes.

All these forecasts require an uninterrupted supply of electricity to the economy. Therefore, in addition to other planned activities, it is proposed to actively introduce green technologies in all areas, increase energy efficiency by 20 percent, and reduce emissions of harmful gases into the atmosphere by 10 percent. For example, by 2026 it is planned to increase electricity production by another 40 billion kWh, bringing its total amount to 110 billion kWh. In addition, the government has planned to save about 3 billion cubic meters of natural gas by bringing the share of renewable energy sources in the total volume of energy produced to 25 percent by 2026. In this regard, reducing emissions of harmful gases into the atmosphere by 8 million tons is also a priority.

Another important goal is to turn the digital economy into the main driver of development. The implementation of work aimed at increasing the volume of the digital economy by at least 2.5 times is also a goal aimed at strengthening the country's potential in this new area.

The planned reforms need a constant inflow of investments, which requires the creation of an appropriate investment environment and compliance with the rule of law. Accordingly, taking measures to attract the necessary 120 billion US dollars over the next five years, including foreign investment in the amount of 70 billion US dollars, is another important task facing the Government. Moreover, the country plans to reform the capital market. It is necessary to increase financial resources in the economy by bringing the volume of the capital market from 200 million US dollars to 7 billion US dollars over the next five years.

Completing the transformation of the banking system, bringing the share of assets of private banks from 20 to 60 percent by 2025 is the goal of reforming the banking sector and increasing the availability of high-quality banking services.

By 2026, Uzbekistan plans to increase exports to \$30 billion to maintain sustainable economic development. Therefore, bringing the share of the private sector in exports to 60 percent is a priority. By improving the system of providing organizational and financial assistance to exporting enterprises, the country is ready to increase its number from 6,500 to 15,000. It is also expected to expand the

geography of exports of goods from 115 to 150 countries around the world.

To further support entrepreneurship, the government plans to reduce the tax burden on economic entities from 27.5 to 25 percent of GDP and the VAT rate from 15 to 12 percent by 2026, as well as reduce the income tax for the telecommunications, banking and financial sectors from 20 to 15 percent.

The Government plans to increase the economic potential of the regions by implementing decentralization reforms to further support the development of districts. Given that agriculture occupies a large volume in GDP, the annual growth rate of agriculture is expected to remain at least 5 percent, which should lead to an increase in farmers' incomes by at least two times. In addition, Uzbekistan plans to introduce a more differentiated approach to the development of districts and mahallas. Depending on the main specialization of mahallas, whether it is various types of agriculture, textile industry, or something else, state plans additionally support driver areas, taking into account the peculiarities of each particular mahalla separately.

Acceleration of Uzbekistan's accession to the WTO is also among the priorities of Uzbekistan's Development Strategy. Expanding exports of finished products to European countries within the framework of the GSP+ system will remain a priority.

In conclusion, it should be noted that Uzbekistan has identified several priorities for economic transformation in the Development Strategy for 2022-2026. The implementation of all these measures requires the use of high-potential and significant resources. Therefore, cooperation with partners and integration into the global community is given priority in many of the goals set out in the Strategy.

4. Implementation of a fair social policy and development of human capital

Within the framework of the objectives of the social protection policy aimed at ensuring human interests defined in the Development Strategy, it is planned to fully cover the needy segments of the population with social benefits and material assistance by 2026.

It also indicated the creation of a social insurance system, including a social insurance fund; the provision of social assistance and low-income families on the basis of a social contract; the creation of a separate database on women, youth, and persons with special needs in need of assistance in the information system "Unified

Register of Social Protection", including the integration of the "Unified Register of Social Protection" with "Iron notebook", "Youth notebook" and "Women's notebook";

The Strategy sets the task of providing free meals (breakfast or lunch) to first- and fourth-grade students in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region at the expense of the State budget.

At the same time, the draft provides specific mechanisms for establishing public control over the expenditure of allocated funds and preventing corruption-causing factors;

Starting from January 1, 2023, the maximum amount of salary accepted for pension calculation is provided from tenfold to twelve times the size of the basic amount of pension calculation.

It is also indicated that when assigning pensions to people caring for children with disabilities up to 18 years of age, the inclusion of care time in the work experience

In order to implement the "active" model of the mahalla, to provide the necessary resources and opportunities for directly solving the problems of the population and the development of territories in 2022, it is planned to establish effective activities of the assistants of the khokims of districts (cities) introduced in the mahallas as a new institute for the development of entrepreneurship, employment and poverty reduction, as well as youth leaders; to introduce the procedure for studying problems in their own direction and finding solutions for them by managers of all levels directly with a visit to the mahalla, and also to determine the state of affairs in the mahalla as the main criterion for evaluating the activities of ministries, departments and khokimiyats; to increase the authority of the mahalla among the population by creating a system of contacting state bodies and dialogue with their leaders, providing state and social services directly in the mahalla, including establishing effective interaction with the people's reception offices of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan; expand the financial capabilities of citizens' self-government bodies with a review of their powers to solve socio-economic problems in mahallas; increase the effectiveness of the system of state support for the population living and operating in the mahalla, based on the "points of growth" and specialization of entrepreneurial activity of residents of the mahalla; implement measures to creation of such infrastructure on the territory of mahallas on the basis of public-private partnership, such

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as sports and cultural facilities, creative clubs, employment promotion centers, training centers, business facilities;

to create a legal basis for permanent communication of the mahalla with local representative authorities, including the introduction of effective mechanisms for the introduction by the chairman of the mahalla of issues subject to mandatory consideration at meetings of the local Kengash; to introduce the institution of citizens' introduction of distrust to the chairman of the mahalla.

As part of the tasks to improve the quality of education defined in the Development Strategy, in 2022, from April 1, exempt from income tax payments of up to 3 million sums per month for a parent whose children attend non-state preschool educational organizations and schools.

In order to bring the secondary education system in line with modern requirements, it is planned to allocate 605 billion sums from the State Budget for the implementation of a program for updating textbooks of secondary educational institutions; create 141 thousand new student places, bringing their number to 6.4 million by the end of 2026.

As part of the tasks to ensure the health of the population defined in the Development Strategy, in 2022, the task was set to organize primary medical services in the regions based on the principle of "walking distance", creating 105 family medical centers and 31 family polyclinics. It is also planned to ensure the introduction of a mechanism for providing free medical services to persons in the preferential category by sending them for treatment at the expense of the State budget to private medical organizations through an electronic information system.

By July 1, 2022, to submit to the Cabinet of Ministers a draft resolution providing for an increase in the salaries of talented teachers and doctors in 2022 based on the qualification category by a differentiated method; ensuring a radical revision of the procedure for assigning a qualification category to teachers and doctors with the involvement of international experts, as well as the introduction of a fair and transparent system based on the methodology of qualification assessment.

In order to increase human capital, the following tasks have been set:

For the development of mass sports in all cities and districts, in particular, the construction of appropriate infrastructure – sports grounds, pedestrian and bicycle paths, eco-parks, and gyms in educational institutions;

increase in the number of sports schools and construction of new sports facilities for the development of the Olympic and Paralympic movement;

implementation of comprehensive programs for the development and popularization of each sport included in the Olympic Games program.

strengthening the work begun to create decent conditions for the older generation, strengthen their health, and fill their lives with even deeper meaning and contentment;

expanding the practice of conducting spiritual and educational events, such as the "Meeting of Three Generations" and the "Week of the Elderly", as well as the development and implementation of separate programs in each district to support veterans.

Providing care and attention, honoring the representatives of the older generation

Paying serious attention to the support of children left without parental care and

those in need of care, their education and upbringing, vocational training and

housing, so that they can take a worthy place in society, ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of persons with disabilities

The formation of a healthy and comprehensively developed young generation, especially girls, the realization of their abilities and talent, education in the spirit of love and devotion to the Motherland, respect for national and universal values, making appropriate changes to the current legislation to establish specific quotas for guaranteed provision of persons with disabilities with jobs and sources of income based on world experience.

-Consistent continuation of the work begun on the basis of the "notebooks of mercy" on the upbringing of children living in "Mehribonlik" homes and special boarding schools, in an environment close to family, educated, professional individuals.

- Adoption of a National program to ensure the employment of women, further enhance their role and status in State and public administration, expand the conditions for realizing their potential, bringing to a new

level of work in the field of gender equality, protection of the family, motherhood, and childhood.

- Taking additional measures to support and social protection of compatriots receiving education or working abroad, as well as their family members living in Uzbekistan;

-The continuation of the work begun to strengthen ties with the citizens of the country and their families living abroad, as well as the effective use of their knowledge and potential for the development of the country, through the public fund "Vatandoshlar".

Questions for self-control



1. When was the Strategy of Uzbekistan's Actions for 2017-2021 adopted?
2. What are the essence of the Strategy and the reason for its adoption?
3. What is the main goal of Uzbekistan's Action Strategy?
4. How many directions in Uzbekistan's Action Strategy?
5. Results of the implementation of the Action Strategy.
6. When was the Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 adopted?
7. How many directions in the Development Strategy of Uzbekistan?
8. What goals are set in the Development Strategy of Uzbekistan?
9. What is human capital according to the Development Strategy?
10. What is the meaning of the first direction of the Development Strategy?
11. What is the meaning of the second direction of the Development Strategy?
12. What is the meaning of the third direction of the Development Strategy?
13. What is the meaning of the fourth direction of the Development Strategy?
14. What is the meaning of the fifth direction of the Development Strategy?
15. What is the meaning of the sixth direction of the Development Strategy?
16. What is the meaning of the seventh direction of the Development Strategy?

17. What is the difference between the Action Strategy and the Development Strategy of Uzbekistan?

Topics and tasks of independent work



1. The essence of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy of actions".
2. In 2017-2021, the implementation of the Action Strategy "Improvement of state and public construction".
3. In 2017-2021, the implementation of the Action Strategy "Ensuring the rule of law and further reform of the judicial system"
4. Implementation of the Action Strategy "Further development and liberalization of the economy" for 2017-2021.
5. In 2017-2021, the implementation of the action strategy "Development of the social sphere".
6. In 2017-2021, an Action Strategy will be implemented in the direction of "Ensuring security, interethnic harmony, and religious tolerance, conducting a deeply thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy."
7. The essence of the announcement of 2017 as the "Year of communication with the People and Human Interests" in Uzbekistan
8. The essence of the announcement of 2018 as the "Year of support for Active Entrepreneurship, innovative ideas, and technologies" in Uzbekistan
9. The essence of the announcement of 2019 as the "Year of Active Investment and Social Development" in Uzbekistan
10. The essence of the declaration of 2020 as the "Year of Science, Education and Development of the Digital Economy" in Uzbekistan.
11. The essence of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026"
12. Presentation of the idea of "New Uzbekistan" in the works of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev
13. The work of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "New Uzbekistan" and its content
14. Organization and activities of the Development Strategy Center
15. The idea of human dignity in the conditions of the new Uzbekistan and its essence
16. The idea of the Third Renaissance in the conditions of the new Uzbekistan and its essence

17. The idea and its essence from national revival to the national rise in the conditions of the new Uzbekistan
18. Reflection on the principles of justice and legality in Uzbekistan in the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan
19. Reflection on the principles of advanced development of the national economy of Uzbekistan and ensuring high growth rates in the new development strategy of Uzbekistan
20. Reflection on the principles of increasing human dignity and further development of a free civil society in the new development strategy of Uzbekistan.
21. Reflection of the principles of fair social policy of Uzbekistan in the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan
22. Reflection on the principles of ensuring the spiritual development of Uzbekistan in the new development strategy of Uzbekistan
23. Reflection on the principles of strengthening the security and defense potential of Uzbekistan in the new development strategy of Uzbekistan
24. The development strategy of the new Uzbekistan is the basis of the Third Renaissance in Uzbekistan



Task: choose one of the suggested topics and formulate your idea on the topic. Open your idea according to the POPS formula



Recommended literature

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi. T. «O'zbekiston», 2018 yil.
2. Mirziyoev Sh.M. Strategiya razvitiya novogo Uzbekistana. T. Uzbekistan. 2021
3. M.A. Rahimov Noveyshaya istoriya Uzbekistana. Tashkent, «Adabiyet», 2018.
4. Raximov M. Raxmatullaev Sh., Tursunova R., Nazarov R. Ocherki noveyshey istorii Uzbekistan. Tashkent, Adabiyot uchkunlari, 2015 yil
5. Usmonov K. Istoriya Uzbekistana.: period natsionalnoy nezavisimosti. Toshkent. Ukituvchi. 2007.
6. Strategiya deestviy Uzbekistan na 2017-2021 gg. T. 2017.
7. Strategiya yangi Uzbekistan na 2022-2026 gg. T. 2022

4-Topic: UZBEKISTAN'S PLACE IN INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS AND INDICES AND THEIR IMPACT ON IMPROVING THE POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

Plan

- 1. Brief information about the indices of the socio-economic sector*
- 2. Current status of international ratings*
- 3. Further plans to increase the international prestige of the Republic of Uzbekistan*

1. Brief information about the indices of the socio-economic sector

In order to provide the world community with information about the fundamental changes being carried out in such areas as improving the standard of living of the population, ensuring that government agencies prioritize the country's policies in serving the interests of the people, accelerating the inflow of investments entering the country and state protection of investors' property, international ratings and indices compiled by international organizations in various areas are important. The high assessment of the results of any international ratings from the business community focuses the attention of all segments of the world's population on the country, which leads to the development of the investment climate, tourism, services, improving living standards and well-being.

Depending on the field of activity, international ratings and indices are divided into socio-economic and political-legal. It is advisable to aggregate economic development, entrepreneurship, budgeting, industry, investments and sustainable development goals into the socio-economic sphere, at the same time law, anti-corruption activities, democracy and the quality of governance into political and legal.

The development of humanity, the processes of globalization taking place in all spheres, qualitative and structural changes not only raise international cooperation and ties to a new level, but also encourage each independent country to move forward together. And this is determined by the country's position on a global scale, its position in international rankings and indicators.

Today, innovative and creative work is being carried out at an accelerated pace. Naturally, the results of such transformations are reflected not only in the life of our people, but also in international

ratings and indices. It should be noted that this is a mirror of such important aspects as the quality of public administration, the standard of living of the population, the protection of human rights, entrepreneurship and a favorable environment for foreign investors, sustainable economic growth and competitiveness. This reflects the essence of the reforms carried out in our country. The reforms carried out in these areas in our country acquire an even deeper meaning, ensure the well-being of the people, a decent life for people.

An important guide in improving the effectiveness of the work carried out in this direction was the Presidential Decree "On improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international ratings and indices, as well as the introduction of a new mechanism for systematic work with them in government agencies and organizations" dated June 2, 2020.



In accordance with the document, the Republican Council for Working with International Ratings and Indices was established and parliamentary control in this area was established.

International ratings and indices are a tool adopted by the world community as the main condition for economic development in assessing the quality of the institutional environment in the world. They are used at the level of not only experts, but also states as a criterion for reforms and socio-economic policy. The fact that the country rises in many priority ratings in the following years is an important result of the work carried out in our country to improve the welfare of the people, to ensure openness and transparency in society.

For example, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) recently published the report "Industrial Competitiveness Index". Our country is represented in it for the first time, taking 92nd place among 152 countries, fifth among CIS member states, second among Central Asian countries.

I must say that today the main goal of reforms in our republic is aimed at a noble mission - the well-being of the people. This is embodied in all laws and regulations and the efforts of civil society. The population will be satisfied with the policy of the state if the republic takes a worthy place in various ratings and indices.

In particular, gradual reforms aimed at reducing the role of the

state in the economy, ensuring macroeconomic stability, improving economic growth prospects led to a rise from 76th to 69th place in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index in 2020, improving the country's position in the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index and the World Rule of Law Index Justice Project.

At the same time, the tasks that have yet to be completed in this direction are very significant. According to the Decree of the President of the country, control over the results of the activities of state bodies at the parliamentary level has been established. The goal is to increase the responsibility of heads of ministries and departments. Therefore, the Republican Council for Working with International Ratings and Indices was created. If we take into account the election of deputies and senators of the Oliy Majlis by the people, this means that people's control over the implementation of measures in the sphere of this mechanism has been established.

Now the heads of ministries and departments will report to the Republican Council on the work done to improve the indicators in the ratings and indices for which they are responsible, as well as on the fulfillment of the tasks set.

The improvement of the country's place in international rankings and indices is largely due to the implementation of the adopted laws on the ground. Therefore, local khokims are included in the council. This makes it possible to identify and eliminate problems in the implementation of the provisions of the law in a timely manner.

Through this, mutual cooperation of the parliament, ministries and departments, and local authorities will be ensured. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 17, 2019 UP-5635, the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction coordinates the activities and is responsible for improving the international reputation of the

According to the latest rating data, Uzbekistan is among the 20 largest reformers in the Doing Business Index, according to the Index of Economic Freedom it is one of the countries whose economy is mostly not free, and according to the Human Development Index, it is among the countries with a high level of human development.

The position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international rankings can be characterized in two directions:

- change of indicators:

In 9 out of 10 areas of the Doing business Index (with the exception of insolvency resolution), in all indicators of the Economic Freedom Index (with the exception of the efficiency of the judicial system) and the Human Development Index, life expectancy in 2020 increased compared to 2019;

- low position of indicators: according to the latest rating by type, there are 3 directions in the Doing Business Index (obtaining construction permits 132nd place, international trade 152nd place, and insolvency resolution 100th place), 6 directions in the Index of economic freedom (123 places in judicial efficiency, 142 places in state integrity, 175 places in monetary freedom, 129th place in freedom of trade, 169 places in investment freedom and 162 places in financial freedom) and 3 areas of the Human Development Index (117th place in life expectancy, 128th place in expected duration of education and 126th place in GNI per capita) were assessed as very low indicators.

Over the past four years, as in all spheres, significant progress has been achieved in many areas, including international ratings and indices, in terms of the investment attractiveness of our country and strengthening its image in the international arena. We see these achievements through the dynamics of the positions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international rankings and indices for 2011-2020.

The graph shows that the country has achieved a number of successes in terms of the Doing Business Index in 2020 compared to 2011 by 81, the Economic Freedom Index by 49, and the Human Development Index by 7 positions (according to the results of 2019, the 2020 report will be published in December 2020).

Uzbekistan has not yet been reflected in the four international ratings and indices that are considered a priority. There are several reasons. For example, as a result of negotiations held by the Ministry of Finance on the inclusion of our country in the Global Competitiveness Index of the World Economic Forum, it became known that it would take two years to enter.

In the first year, the organization selects a partner (non-profit organizations, research institutes) to conduct an official survey in Uzbekistan and conducts monitoring. In the second year, based on its results, the unofficial position of Uzbekistan in the index is determined and the degree of compliance with the actual trends of the republic's indicators is checked. They are regularly monitored and analyzed by special experts for two years.

As for access to the Index of Budgetary Openness of the International Budgetary Community, resources (including funds) are needed to conduct research in this direction in the country, which is carried out only at the expense of international non-governmental organizations and institutions (donors).

One of the main requirements of the community is the need to be independent civil society institutions (non-governmental non-profit organizations) as local partners in conducting research. According to this index report, the final decision on the reflection of our country will be considered at a meeting of the organization in August this year.

Negotiations were held with the heads of the organization in order to recognize Uzbekistan in the Index of Regulatory Restrictions on Foreign Direct Investment of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. In particular, an agreement was reached with the OECD to develop a report entitled "Investment Policy Review - Uzbekistan" and expand opportunities to reflect the country's position in the index.

The Ministry of Innovative Development is negotiating to reflect the country's position in the "Global Innovation Index" of the World Intellectual Property Organization and Cornell University. Currently, joint work has been established to collect the necessary statistical data required for this index.

The information is sent out in the form of bulletins to relevant organizations, private investors, and international experts. All this is also brought to the attention of the general public on the official websites of the ministries and their pages on social networks.

In addition, the statistical data required in some ratings and indexes are based on a statistical database generated by state bodies and organizations of the republic.

For example, a total of 206 national indicators have been approved for the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The necessary information is constantly posted on a special website created by the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics. In addition, government agencies regularly update the necessary data for international ratings and indices.

An Open Data Portal has also been launched. He coordinates the maintenance and updating of an open database of state bodies and organizations of the State Statistics Committee, as well as the timely reflection of relevant information.

In general, international rating organizations rely on the results of surveys conducted among entrepreneurs and the population, on the data of non-profit organizations, as well as the conclusions of domestic and foreign experts. This, in turn, shows how much the local population and entrepreneurs are aware of the reforms in the economic, political, and social spheres and their results on the scale of the republic.

Basically, in political and legal ratings and indices, the country remains at the bottom rungs. For example, on the 191st place in the Index of Freedom of Speech and Accountability, 184th - in the Index of Normative Quality, 183rd - in the Corruption Control Index, the 182nd - in the Rule of Law Index, on 156th - in the World Press Freedom Index.

Over the past three or four years, many legislative acts have been adopted regulating these areas, and institutional changes have taken place. In particular, the necessary conditions have been created in the country with regard to freedom of speech, and unrestricted and unhindered functioning of the mass media. A public fund for the support and development of independent print media and news agencies of Uzbekistan has been organized in order to create equal conditions in the media market for the media and their further development, as well as to support journalists and bloggers.

In order to regulate relations in the field of combating corruption, the Law "On Combating Corruption" was adopted. The National Anti-Corruption Council has been established in order to organize the development and implementation of state programs in this area, coordinate the activities of various bodies and organizations, and form an uncompromising attitude to corruption in society. The Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been established, which conducts state policy in the field of prevention and combating corruption.

The rapid development of legislation in connection with changes in the spheres has led to the emergence of many norms that in some cases contradict the current legislation. Therefore, the Concept of improving standard-setting activities has been developed in order to radically revise legislation, systematize it, improve the quality of the processes of developing and adopting regulatory legal acts, and improve monitoring of implementation.

However, despite such a lot of work, the indicators in the indexes reflect that we still have shortcomings in this regard. Therefore, we

have identified a number of important tasks. First of all, it is necessary to develop a long-term strategy for the Republic of Uzbekistan to combat corruption.

We also intend to determine the procedure for mandatory assessment of corruption risks in public authorities and formulate a rating for the prevention of corruption in public administration.

At the same time, it is necessary to study the issue of the country's entry into the Group of States on Combating Corruption (GRECO) and the implementation of the requirements of the relevant conventions of this international anti-corruption organization in our national legislation.

We need to further strengthen the organizational and legal framework to ensure media freedom, diversity of opinions, and freedom of speech. In particular, they should legislatively establish responsibility for obstructing the professional activities of a journalist.

Another reason is that the republic occupies lower positions in political and legal ratings and indices: the latter are formed mainly on the basis of public opinion and the opinion of international experts. Moreover, it should be taken into account that the survey of rating organizations is conducted only in cooperation with independent civil society institutions (non-governmental non-profit organizations). The reason for this may be factors such as the small number of such organizations on a national scale and the limited potential of their research work.

It would be advisable to create public councils consisting of representatives of non-profit organizations in every state body, especially ministries, departments, and organizations of the republican level, and establish close cooperation with them.

2. Current status of international ratings

International organizations that form indexes calculate and publish on their official websites the results of indicators, based on open data published by government agencies for the relevant periods, and the rating reports of various international organizations (the World Economic Forum, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations, Transparency International) According to the results of the 2020 ranking, New Zealand, Hong Kong and Singapore are among the top three countries in the Doing Business Index and the Economic Freedom Index.

TABLE O.1 Ease of doing business ranking

Rank	Economy	DB score	Rank	Economy	DB score	Rank	Economy	DB score
1	New Zealand	86.8	65	Puerto Rico (U.S.)	70.1	12	Barbados	57.9
2	Singapore	86.2	66	Brunei Darussalam	70.1	12	Ecuador	57.7
3	Hong Kong SAR, China	85.3	67	Colombia	70.1	13	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	57.1
4	Denmark	85.3	68	Oman	70.0	13	Nigeria	56.9
5	Korea, Rep.	84.0	69	Uzbekistan	69.9	13	Niger	56.8
6	United States	84.0	70	Vietnam	69.8	13	Honduras	56.3
7	Georgia	83.7	71	Jamaica	69.7	13	Guyana	55.5
8	United Kingdom	83.5	72	Luxembourg	69.6	13	Belize	55.5
9	Norway	82.6	73	Indonesia	69.6	13	Solomon Islands	55.3
10	Sweden	82.0	74	Costa Rica	69.2	13	Cabo Verde	55.0
11	Lithuania	81.6	75	Jordan	69.0	13	Mozambique	55.0
12	Malaysia	81.5	76	Peru	68.7	13	St. Kitts and Nevis	54.6
13	Mauritius	81.5	77	Qatar	68.7	14	Zimbabwe	54.5
14	Australia	81.2	78	Tunisia	68.7	14	Tanzania	54.5
15	Taiwan, China	80.9	79	Greece	68.4	14	Nicaragua	54.4
16	United Arab Emirates	80.9	80	Kyrgyz Republic	67.8	14	Lebanon	54.3
17	North Macedonia	80.7	81	Mongolia	67.8	14	Cambodia	53.8
18	Estonia	80.6	82	Albania	67.7	14	Palau	53.7

19	Latvia	80.3	83	Kuwait	67.4	14	Grenada	53.4
20	Finland	80.2	84	South Africa	67.0	6		
21	Thailand	80.1	85	Zambia	66.9	14	Maldives	53.3
22	Germany	79.7	86	Panama	66.6	7		
23	Canada	79.6	87	Botswana	66.2	14	Mali	52.9
24	Ireland	79.6	88	Malta	66.1	8		
25	Kazakhstan	79.6	89	Bhutan	66.0	14	Benin	52.4
26	Iceland	79.0	90	Bosnia and Herzegovina	65.4	9		
27	Austria	78.7	91	El Salvador	65.3	15	Bolivia	51.7
28	Russian Federation	78.2	92	San Marino	64.2	0		
29	Japan	78.0	93	St. Lucia	63.7	15	Burkina Faso	51.4
30	Spain	77.9	94	Nepal	63.2	1		
31	China	77.9	95	Philippines	62.8	15	Mauritania	51.1
32	France	76.8	96	Guatemala	62.6	2		
33	Turkey	76.8	97	Togo	62.3	15	Marshall Islands	50.9
34	Azerbaijan	76.7	98	Samoa	62.1	3		
35	Israel	76.7	99	Sri Lanka	61.8	15	Lao PDR	50.8
36	Switzerland	76.6	10	Seychelles	61.7	4		
37	Slovenia	76.5	10	Uruguay	61.5	5	Gambia, The	50.3
			1			6	Guinea	49.4
						7	Algeria	48.6
						8	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	48.1
						9	Ethiopia	48.0
						0	Comoros	47.9
						1	Madagascar	47.7
						2	Suriname	47.5
						3	Sierra Leone	47.5
						4	Kiribati	46.9

38	Rwanda	76.5	10	Fiji 2	61.5	16	Myanmar 5	46.8
39	Portugal	76.5	10	Tonga 3	61.4	16	Burundi 6	46.8
40	Poland	76.4	10	Namibia 4	61.4	16	Cameroon 7	46.1
41	Czech Republic	76.3	10	Trinidad and 5 Tobago	61.3	16	Bangladesh 8	45.0
42	Netherland s	76.1	10	Tajikistan 6	61.3	16	Gabon 9	45.0
43	Bahrain	76.0	10	Vanuatu 7	61.1	17	São Tomé and 0 Príncipe	45.0
44	Serbia	75.7	10	Pakistan 8	61.0	17	Sudan 1	44.8
45	Slovak Republic	75.6	10	Malawi 9	60.9	17	Iraq 2	44.7
46	Belgium	75.0	11	Côte d'Ivoire 0	60.7	17	Afghanistan 3	44.1
47	Armenia	74.5	11	Dominica 1	60.5	17	Guinea-Bissau 4	43.2
48	Moldova	74.4	11	Djibouti 2	60.5	17	Liberia 5	43.2
49	Belarus	74.3	11	Antigua and 3 Barbuda	60.3	17	Syrian Arab 6 Republic	42.0
50	Montenegr o	73.8	11	Egypt, Arab 4 Rep.	60.1	17	Angola 7	41.3
51	Croatia	73.6	11	Dominican 5 Republic	60.0	17	Equatorial 8 Guinea	41.1
52	Hungary	73.4	11	Uganda 6	60.0	17	Haiti 9	40.7
53	Morocco	73.4	11	West Bank 7 and Gaza	60.0	18	Congo, Rep. 0	39.5
54	Cyprus	73.4	11	Ghana 8	60.0	18	Timor-Leste 1	39.4
55	Romania	73.3	11	Bahamas, The 9	59.9	18	Chad 2	36.9
56	Kenya	73.2	12	Papua New 0 Guinea	59.8	18	Congo, Dem. 3 Rep.	36.2

57	Kosovo	73.2	12 Eswatini 1	59.5	18 Central African 4 Republic	35.6
58	Italy	72.9	12 Lesotho 2	59.4	18 South Sudan 5	34.6
59	Chile	72.6	12 Senegal 3	59.3	18 Libya 6	32.7
60	Mexico	72.4	12 Brazil 4	59.1	18 Yemen, Rep. 7	31.8
61	Bulgaria	72.0	12 Paraguay 5	59.1	18 Venezuela, RB 8	30.2
62	Saudi Arabia	71.6	12 Argentina 6	59.0	18 Eritrea 9	21.6
63	India	71.0	12 Iran, Islamic 7 Rep.	58.5	19 Somalia 0	20.0
64	Ukraine	70.2				

When analyzing countries with high ratings in terms of the Doing Business Index, New Zealand leads the world in business registration (100.0) and obtaining loans (100.0), Singapore in securing contracts (84.5) and Hong Kong in obtaining construction permits (93.5). Norway has been leading since 2001 (excluding 2007 and 2008) in the Human Development Index, which has a life expectancy of 85.3 years, an expected duration of study of 18.1 years, an average period of study of 12.6 years and a gross national income per capita of \$68,059.0.

TABLE 6.1 Which economies set the best regulatory performance?

Topic and indicator	Economy establishing best regulatory performance	Best regulatory performance	Worst regulatory performance
Starting a business			
Procedures (number)	Georgia; New Zealand	1	18a
Time (days)	New Zealand	0.5	100b
Cost (% of income per capita)	Rwanda; Slovenia	0.0	200.0b
Minimum capital (% of income per capita)	Australia; Colombia; Mauritius ^c	0.0	400.0b
Dealing with construction permits			
Procedures (number)	No economy was a best performer as of May 1, 2019. ^d	5	30a
Time (days)	No economy was a best performer as of May 1, 2019. ^d	26	373b
Cost (% of warehouse value)	No economy was a best performer as of May 1, 2019. ^d	0.0	20.0b
Building quality control index (0-15)	China; Luxembourg; United Arab Emirates ^e	15	0f
Getting electricity			

Procedures (number)	Germany; Kenya; Republic of Korea ^g	3	9a
Time (days)	Republic of Korea; St. Kitts and Nevis; United Arab Emirates	18	248b
Cost (% of income per capita)	China; Japan; United Arab Emirates	0.08,	100.0b
Reliability of supply and transparency of tariffs index (0-8)	Costa Rica; Ireland; Malaysia ^h	8	0f

Registering property

Procedures (number)	Georgia; Norway; Portugal ⁱ	1	13a
Time (days)	Georgia; Qatar	1	210b
Cost (% of property value)	Saudi Arabia	0.0	15.0b
Quality of land administration index (0-30)	No economy has reached the best performance yet.	30	0f

Getting credit

Strength of legal rights index (0-12)	Brunei Darussalam; Montenegro; New Zealand ^j	12	0f
Depth of credit information index (0-8)	Ecuador; Israel; United Kingdom ^k	8	0f

Protecting minority investors

Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	China; Malaysia; United Kingdom ^l	10	0f
Extent of director liability index (0-10)	Cambodia; Kenya; United Arab Emirates	10	0f
Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	Djibouti	10	0f
Extent of shareholder rights index (0-6)	India; Kazakhstan; Malta ^m	6	0f
Extent of ownership and control index (0-7)	Bahrain; Colombia; Uzbekistan ⁿ	7	0f
Extent of corporate	France; Norway; Taiwan,	7	0f

transparency index (0-7)	China ^o		
Paying taxes			
Payments (number per year)	Hong Kong SAR, China	3	63b
Time (hours per year)	Singapore	49p	696b
Total tax and contribution rate (% of profit)	Canada; Denmark; Singapore ^q	26.1r	84.0b
Postfiling index (0-100)	No economy with both CIT and VAT has reached the best performance yet.	100	0
Time to comply with VAT refund (hours)	Croatia; Republic of Korea; Netherlands ^s	0	50b
Time to obtain VAT refund (weeks)	Austria; Estonia	3.2	55b
Time to comply with corporate income tax correction (hours)	Estonia; Lithuania; Portugal ^t	1.5	56b
Time to complete a corporate income tax correction (weeks)	Japan; Sweden; United States ^u	0v	32b

According to the latest rating data, Uzbekistan is among the 20 largest reformers in the Doing Business Index, according to the Index of Economic Freedom it is one of the countries whose economy is mostly not free, and according to the Human Development Index it is among the countries with a high level of human development.

The position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international rankings can be characterized in two directions:
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(123 place in judicial efficiency, 142 place in state integrity, 175 place in monetary freedom, 129 place in freedom of trade, 169 place in freedom of investment and 162 place in financial freedom) and 3 areas of the Human Development Index (117th place in life expectancy, 128th place in expected duration of education and 126 place in GNI per capita) were assessed as very low indicators.

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We also intend to determine the procedure for mandatory assessment of corruption risks in public authorities and formulate a rating for the prevention of corruption in public administration.

At the same time, it is necessary to study the issue of the country's entry into the Group of States on Combating Corruption (GRECO) and the implementation of the requirements of the relevant conventions of this international anti-corruption organization in our national legislation.

We need to further strengthen the organizational and legal framework to ensure media freedom, diversity of opinions and freedom of speech. In particular, they should legislatively establish responsibility for obstructing the professional activities of a journalist. Another reason is that the republic occupies lower positions in political and legal ratings and indices: the latter are formed mainly on the basis of public opinion and the opinion of international experts. Moreover, it should be taken into account that the survey of rating organizations is conducted only in cooperation with independent civil society institutions (non-governmental non-profit organizations). The reason for this may be factors such as the small number of such organizations on a national scale and the limited potential of their research work.

It would be advisable to create public councils consisting of representatives of non-profit organizations in each state body, especially under ministries, departments, organizations of the republican level, and establish close cooperation with them.

3. Further plans to increase the international prestige of the Republic of Uzbekistan

In order to strengthen the country's investment attractiveness and image in the international arena, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-6003 dated June 2, 2020 identified key performance indicators (KPIs) for international ratings and indices, which are priorities for the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030.

Currently, in order to further enhance the prestige of our country in the international community and ensure the implementation of the tasks set, the Ministry is forming interdepartmental expert working groups with the participation of research institutes for each indicator, and also submitting to the Republican Council a developed action plan to ensure the fulfillment of the necessary tasks in the second half of 2020

Today, there is no need to prove that high positions in international ratings and indices clearly demonstrate the success of transformations and economic policy of any state.

However, in most ratings and indices, our country "confidently"

occupies the bottom lines. For example, according to the index of economic freedom for the past year – 152 place among 180 countries. Moreover, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan are ahead of us.

According to the social development index, we are at the end of the first hundred out of 146 countries. Here Belarus is in 46th place, and Russia is in 50th. The situation is slightly better on the rule of law index - 91st place among 113 countries. Even Afghanistan has overtaken us here.

According to the World Press Freedom Index last year, we ranked 165 out of 180 countries. However, it is a small consolation that we have bypassed Turkmenistan by this criterion.

Among the international socio-economic ratings, first of all, it is necessary to mention the World Bank's Doing Business rating, which is the result of annual surveys that assess the viability of the business by ten indicators in 190 countries. It should be noted that over the past five years in this ranking, Uzbekistan has been among the top ten reformer countries that have created the most favorable business environment for business, rising from 166th place in 2012 to 74th place in 2017

Currently, the task has been identified as a priority: to achieve by 2022 a level of business climate that will enable our country to enter the top 20 countries of the rating. This goal is outlined in the relevant decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated February 5, 2019. However, at the same time, we must take into account that the republic still occupies low positions in international ratings due to the lack of a comprehensive system for assessing compliance with foreign standards and criteria, which would help to conduct national ratings in the appropriate directions. For example, in the human development index, which includes an assessment of living standards, literacy, education, and life expectancy, Uzbekistan ranked 105th out of 189 countries last year. While, for example, the Russian Federation is in the 49th position, and Kazakhstan is in the 59th. Or in the index of economic freedom of the "Heritage Foundation" from 2016, Uzbekistan ranked 166th out of 178 countries and is recognized as a state that does not have a free economy. And Uzbekistan is not included in the global competitiveness index of the World Economic Forum at all.

Therefore, the creation of a reliable basis for economic growth and the well-being of the population in our country is especially important in light of modern processes in the world economy.

Consequently, one of the most effective methods of improving the institutional and business environment is to ensure the active participation of the country in generally recognized international rankings and to achieve good positions in them. This, in turn, will become a success factor not only in increasing confidence in Uzbekistan but also in developing business and introducing innovations based on the best international practices by identifying and eliminating pressing problems.

In accordance with the presidential decree, a national system for monitoring and evaluating Uzbekistan's position in international rankings is being created in our country. At the initial stage, research institutes, which will be assigned separate international ratings, will determine various components of international ratings, work on their implementation into the current legislation and identify the main factors leading to Uzbekistan's low positions in international ratings. In addition, it is planned to launch a single portal "Uzbekistan in international ratings", where recommendations of international organizations and experts on improving the situation in relevant areas, including annual reports on international ratings, will be presented. In turn, based on the national interests of Uzbekistan, a rating methodology based on the positive experience of foreign countries will be approved, and annual roadmaps will be developed to improve our country's position in international rankings, including data and research results from relevant institutions.

The Development Strategy Center will also take an active part in the implementation of these tasks. In particular, it is planned to create a database that includes information about the process of promoting the country in international rankings, as well as developing recommendations on the experience of foreign countries, conducting a systematic analysis of existing problems that hinder the improvement of the republic's position in international rankings and developed proposals for their solution. The Center intends to contribute to establishing cooperation and constructive dialogue with experts from international organizations, rating agencies, and research institutes, conducting social surveys to identify problems and determine the status of relevant sectors, as well as informing the public and international rating agencies about the changes taking place in the country as part of large-scale reforms. At the same time, it is appropriate to take into account a number of factors for the full implementation of these tasks.

In particular, this is the formation and implementation in Uzbekistan of a database of statistical reports or a database on missing or ineffective indicators in the above-mentioned international ratings and indices.

It is also important to clarify the system of criteria used for forecasting and regulating economic processes based on the analysis of factors and indicators of international ratings. It is necessary to determine the target parameters that our country intends to achieve in international ratings or indices, in the form of specific and precise figures. Methods of analysis and accounting of priority international ratings and indices of their components will be developed. It is also necessary to establish constructive relations with the rating compilers, including the exchange of methodological tasks, analytical information, and obtaining recommendations.

Undoubtedly, improving the image of Uzbekistan in the international arena is one of the most pressing issues of developing models of trade, economy, investment, and social development in the country, strengthening ties with leading international analytical and research institutions around the world.

In this regard, it is important, for example, to organize effective and broad propaganda work, create a national tourism brand, reach mutually beneficial agreements with foreign non-governmental organizations and mass media, invite representatives of international organizations to Uzbekistan, and familiarize them with the transformations taking place in the country.

These and other measures are necessary because the promotion of Uzbekistan in the world, and the improvement of the country's position in international rankings and indices serve to increase the welfare of our people, the sustainable development of the republic, and strengthen the power of our state. To date, large-scale reforms are being carried out in order to improve the favorable business environment in the country, guarantee the rights of business entities, develop corporate governance, actively attract foreign investment and provide comprehensive support for investors.

The relevant state bodies are entrusted with the responsible task of increasing the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international economic and political indices, raising the status of our country in the international arena and systematically cooperating with foreign rating agencies.

In turn, the Ministry of Economy and Industry of the Republic of

Uzbekistan is responsible for improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the following international ratings and indices:

- Index of Economic freedom (Index of Economic freedom);
- Human Development Index (Human Development index);
- Index of restrictive regulation of FDI (FDI Regulatory Restrictivity Index);
- The Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index.

Also, by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 7, 2019, the Ministry of Economy and Industry was entrusted with the functions of coordinating work to improve the rating of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Doing Business report and interaction with the World Bank in this area.

Questions for self-control

1. What are international rating indexes?
2. What types of international ratings are divided into?
3. Which international organizations conducting research on countries do you know?
4. Which organizations in Uzbekistan coordinate the rating indicators?
5. By what indicators does Uzbekistan lag behind in world development?
6. Uzbekistan's plans to improve its performance in international rankings



Topics and tasks for independent work

1. Reveal the essence of the organizations involved in international indexes.
2. Indicators of Uzbekistan on socio-economic development
3. Uzbekistan's indicators of political and legal development
4. A comprehensive system for assessing compliance with foreign standards and criteria.
5. Results achieved in the Human Development Index within the framework of the Action Plan for 2021 to improve the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in priority international rankings and indices in the socio-economic sphere
6. Education index in Uzbekistan
7. Income index in Uzbekistan
8. The Rule of Law Index in Uzbekistan
9. Human Development Index in Uzbekistan
10. Gender Development Index

11. Tasks to improve the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international economic and political indices.
12. Tasks to improve the status of our country in the international arena.
13. Tasks of systematic implementation of cooperation with foreign rating agencies.



Task: conduct a comparative analysis of Uzbekistan's ratings on all the main indicators based on the Conceptual Table (sample in the appendix)

Conclusion

During the years of independence of Uzbekistan, historical science has undergone significant changes. There was a rejection of Soviet ideology, new methodological approaches appeared, previously undeveloped topics entered the problematic field of historical science, many historical events received a new interpretation, and new educational standards, programs, textbooks, and methodological manuals were created. However, the development of historical science and the needs for social development pose challenges to historians of Uzbekistan, based on the experience of world practice - to raise historical science to a new theoretical and methodological level, to master new scientific directions.



The leadership and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan have taken the necessary measures to activate the activities of historians of the Academy of Sciences. To this end, Resolution No. PK-315 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the activities of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted on July 27, 1998. In this Resolution, the Leadership of the Republic defined a new concept for the development of national historical science, in which the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan was given priority as a center for coordinating historical research in the republic, as well as training highly qualified historians. In subsequent years, the Institute systematically and consistently implemented this program.

One such direction, actively developed in modern historical science, is modern history, which in many national schools of history is associated with the formation of an independent national state. The modern history of Uzbekistan, on the one hand, is the history of a new independent national state - the Republic of Uzbekistan. On the other hand, the modern history of Uzbekistan, as the history of a sovereign state, coincides with a new stage (modern history) in the development of mankind. The collapse of the USSR and the "Eastern bloc", the appearance of new states on the world map, the end of the global cold war and the division of the world into two camps, the globalization of terrorism and religious extremism, and the struggle of the international community against them - all these important events determine the face of modern history when a new world order is being formed. The modern history of Uzbekistan is an integral part of the modern history of mankind, and it is closely intertwined with the global events of our time. The importance of studying modern history is determined by the fact that it is aimed at understanding events that directly affect modern life. In addition, since modern history is connected with modernity, it has a predictive potential that allows you to see trends related to the future.

It is important to remember that the modern history of Uzbekistan is not only academic knowledge or teaching but also a way of orienting historical memory, forming patriotism, and active citizenship. Knowledge of the modern history of Uzbekistan helps undergraduates and researchers to evaluate the events of the national history of the late XX – early XXI centuries. in the context of world history and to see the most important trends in the development of the state, to form ideas about the place of Uzbekistan in the modern world, to realize the strategic course of the country, the priorities of its domestic and foreign policy. Systemic transformations in the Republic of Uzbekistan are associated with deepening socio-political and economic reforms, building the foundations of civil society, and determining the main directions of reforming and modernizing the state and society.

In the comprehensive study of the modern history of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to comprehensively expand the constructive and critical analysis using various interdisciplinary approaches in the context of the interrelation of the national historical process and the ongoing trends in global development.

The President of the country Sh. Mirziyoyev stressed: "It is necessary to teach national history in the national spirit. Otherwise, there will be no educational effect. We must teach our youth to draw lessons from history, draw conclusions, and equip them with historical science and historical thinking."

Consequently, the revival of spiritual and moral values and national traditions resulting from these efforts will serve as a solid foundation for the Third Renaissance. After all, Spiritual and moral Rebirth is the necessary basis of any Renaissance.



Abstraction is the selection of elements or properties of an object, or a group of objects, and their distraction from their other elements or properties.

Targeted social protection (targeted social assistance) - social benefits in monetary

terms, in-kind assistance, and assistance in the form of services provided to low-income families, low-income citizens living alone who find themselves in a difficult life situation for reasons beyond their control and have an average per capita income below the subsistence minimum.

Academic Lyceum is a three-year secondary specialized educational institution that provides intensive development of intellectual abilities, and in-depth differentiated and professionally oriented training of students.

Accreditation of educational institutions is a procedure for recognizing the state status (type and type) of an educational institution. Monitoring the effectiveness of the educational process, which includes procedures for recognizing the type of educational institution.

The analogy is a movement of thought in which, based on the knowledge of some similar properties and features of objects, a conclusion is drawn about the possible similarity of other properties and features of these objects.

The Aral Tragedy - in the 1930s, large-scale construction of irrigation canals in Central Asia began, which was especially intensified in the early 1960s. Since 1961, the sea has become sharply shallow. Among

the reasons causing shallowing, the increasing consumption of water from rivers flowing into it for irrigation was indicated. The drying up of the sea has affected the climate of the region directly adjacent to the former sea area (at a distance of up to 100 km from the former coastline), which has become more continental: summers have become drier and hotter, winters colder and longer. As a result of shallowing, the salinity of the Great Aral Sea increased sharply (almost 10 times), which caused the extinction of many species of flora and fauna adapted to lower salinity. The Great Aral Sea has lost its fishery importance, ports are closed.

Security is a category of a number of social sciences to denote the state of protection of the vital interests of the subject, individual, group, society and the state, the environment, etc. It can be divided into personal, socio-political, environmental, economic, regional, global, etc.

Environmental safety is the provision of guarantees for the prevention of environmentally significant natural or man-made disasters; the degree of compliance of existing or anticipated environmental conditions with the tasks of preserving public health; a set of conditions, phenomena, and actions that ensure the ecological balance on Earth at the level to which the human body can adapt without serious damage.

A **nuclear-weapon-free zone** is a zone on the territory of which the deployment of nuclear weapons, their means of delivery to targets, testing, and production of nuclear ammunition are contractually prohibited. In 2009, 6 zones were declared

nuclear-free zones: the Antarctic region (1959 Treaty); Latin America (1967 Tlatelolco Treaty); South Pacific (1985 Rarotonga Treaty); Southeast Asia (1995 Bangkok Treaty); Africa (1996 Pelindaba Treaty); Central Asia (The Semipalatinsk Treaty of 2007).

A biennial is an art exhibition, festival or creative competition held every two years.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the total market value of final goods and services produced by means of production factors located on the territory of a given country for a certain period (usually a year).

Gross national income (GNI) is the total market value of final goods and services produced with the help of national factors of production, regardless of their geographical location for a certain period (i.e. gross

domestic product plus net factor income from abroad, including income from labor and property).

"Washington Consensus" - The expression "Washington consensus" was launched into common use in 1989 by the American scientist John Williamson, an economist at the Institute of International Economics in Washington. He based his doctrine on macroeconomic stabilization, microeconomic liberalization, the opening of the domestic market to foreign investment and the free movement of capital, etc. The Washington Consensus refers to a set of recommendations for countries experiencing a financial and economic crisis. Strict observance of these rules, according to the apologists of this ideology, is rewarded by the rapid stabilization of the state economy.

Extracurricular education aims to meet the individual needs of children and adolescents in cultural and aesthetic, scientific and technical knowledge, and sports activities, by organizing their free time. Extracurricular educational institutions include palaces, houses, clubs, and centers of children's and youth creativity, children's and youth sports schools, art schools, music schools, studios, libraries, health, and other institutions.

Military-historical anthropology is an interdisciplinary field, the subject of which is "man at war".

The World Representative List of "masterpieces of the oral and intangible heritage of mankind" is a list compiled within the framework of the UNESCO program, designed to draw attention to intangible cultural heritage. The right to nominate is used only by those countries that have ratified the Convention on the Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage, adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in 2003. To date, 146 States belong to them. The representative list of the intangible cultural heritage of mankind includes today more than 200 objects.

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized health agency in the UN system. WHO helps countries address public health issues by coordinating worldwide disease control efforts, developing health guidelines and standards, and providing technical assistance, training, expertise, and experience. Uzbekistan joined the WHO member States in 1992, the country office was opened in 1995.

The World Bank (WB) is a bank created by representatives of 44 countries following the results of the UN conference on financial and monetary issues in Bretton Woods in 1944. The World Bank is

designed to facilitate investments in the economies of member countries for reconstruction and development, either by attracting the necessary private funds or through loans provided by the bank's own resources.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a document recommended for all UN member states, adopted at the third session of the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948. The Declaration consists of 30 articles and is part of the International Bill of Human Rights, along with the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and two Optional Protocols.

Elections are defined as a way of forming state and local self-government bodies by voting. Citizens' exercise of their right to vote is one of the most important forms of their participation in government. With the help of elections, a democratic mechanism is being created for the nomination of talented people, including political leaders, to all levels of government on the basis of an initiative from below.

Higher educational institutions are institutions that train highly qualified specialists in accordance with the requirements of modern production, science, technology, and culture, prospects for economic development, and conduct research work.

Harmonious development of personality - comprehensive development of physical, intellectual, and spiritual abilities of a person.

Geopolitics is a field of political research that studies the relationship and interaction of politics and spatial factors - geographical, economic, cultural, and communication.

The state coat of arms is an element of national and state symbols, the emblem of the state, fixed in its legislation. It is depicted on flags, banknotes, seals, and some official documents.

Hermeneutics is a direction in philosophy and the humanities related to the art of interpretation; the doctrine of text interpretation.

Glasnost is part of the perestroika policy; it was aimed at openness in the activities of state institutions and ensuring freedom of information. The inadmissibility of silencing economic problems on the ground was asserted, and there was also a significant weakening of censorship and the removal of numerous information barriers that existed in Soviet society.

Globalization is the expansion, deepening, and intensification of integration, standardization, and interdependence in all spheres of

public life, the formation of the world as a whole, world economic, cultural, and political integration on a multinational basis, leading to the creation of an integrated global system of global relations. For example, the globalization of the world economy is the emergence of close ties between the national economies of the world.

Globalization of education is the process of formation of a qualitatively new human community on a global scale on the basis of modern mass media. This process is accompanied by the expansion of the interconnection of various countries and peoples and reflects the processes of universalization of the education system in the world.

Global history is a trend in historical science that emerged at the end of the twentieth century, positioning itself as a "universal" and "transnational" history.

Global problems are a complex of universal problems of our time, affecting both individual countries and regions, and the world as a whole.

The state educational policy is a system of actions for the implementation in the society of the concept of education approved by state authorities and approved by public opinion.

The state internal debt (state internal debt) is the financial obligation of the state arising in connection with the attraction of funds from non-governmental organizations and the population of the country for the implementation of state programs and orders.

The state language is a legally fixed language of official communication, mandatory for execution in lawmaking, office work, legal proceedings, and education.

The state is the main institution of the political system of society, a set of institutions and organizations that have supreme power in a certain territory.

Civic engagement is a concept that characterizes the purposeful activity of individuals and social groups to change and develop civil society and its institutions.

The civic initiative is a manifestation of civic activity, initiatives at a consciously individualized level. A civic initiative always offers an original solution to a social problem, aiming to radically change public relations, and institutions or create new ones.

Civil society is a social space where the law prevails, which not only does not contradict but also contributes to the self-development of a person, the realization of the interests of the individual, and the

maximum functioning of her rights and freedoms. At the same time, infringement of the rights and freedoms of other people should not be allowed, i.e. freedom and law-abiding act simultaneously, complementing and mutually demanding each other. That is, the laws of the state should not infringe on the rights of man and citizen, but the laws should be respected by everyone unconditionally.

Humanism is a worldview centered on the idea of man as the highest value. Humanism asserts the value of a person as a person, his right to freedom, happiness, development, and the manifestation of his abilities.

Devaluation is the depreciation of the national currency against foreign currencies or international currency units. Sometimes it helps to increase the country's export opportunities.

The deduction is the movement of thought from the general to the particular.

The Declaration of Sovereignty is a normative document that was adopted at the second session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR on June 20, 1990. The Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic stated: based on the historical experience of state-building and the established traditions of the Uzbek people, ensuring each nation the right to self-determination, in the name of the highest goal of ensuring everyone the right to a decent life, deeply aware of the historical responsibility for the fate of the peoples of Uzbekistan, based on international legal norms, universal values and the principles of democracy, proclaims the state sovereignty of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. The Declaration of Sovereignty of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic consisted of 12 points.

Decorative and applied art is a broad section of fine art that covers various branches of creative activity aimed at creating artistic products with utilitarian and artistic functions. A collective term that conventionally unites two broad kinds of arts: decorative and applied. Unlike works of fine art intended for aesthetic enjoyment and related to pure art, numerous manifestations of decorative and applied creativity have practical use in everyday life.

Border demarcation is the definition of the line of passage of the state border directly on the ground with its designation by special and border signs.

Border delimitation is the definition of the line of passage of the state border according to cartographic and other documents.

Demography is a science that studies the population and the patterns of its development in the socio-historical context; description of statistical data on the sex and age composition of the population of the Earth, its individual regions, and sites. Demography plays a great role in forecasting population growth and in its planning.

The denomination is a narrower concept than "denomination", a direction within a denomination. Examples: Ismailism within Shiism, Lutheranism, and Calvinism within Protestantism, etc.

A deputy is a person elected to a representative body of state power or a local self-government body.

Scarcity is a term meaning shortage or insufficiency in something. There are the following types of deficits in the economy: commodity deficit (supply deficit) - excess of aggregate demand over aggregate supply; budget deficit - excess of budget expenditures over its revenues, etc.

The Diaspora is a part of the people living outside the main historical region of its origin.

The diachronic approach is the study of a certain historical phenomenon or region from the standpoint of stadium development.

Diversification is the expansion of the range of products and the reorientation of sales markets, the development of new types of production in order to increase production efficiency, obtain economic benefits, and prevent bankruptcy. Such diversification is called diversification of production.

Diplomacy is one of the main ways to implement the foreign policy of the state, the official activity of heads of state, governments, and special state bodies to implement the foreign policy goals of states by peaceful and legitimate means, as well as to protect the rights of citizens of the state beyond its borders.

Discrimination - infringement of the rights of any group of citizens based on their nationality, race, gender, religion, etc. In the field of international relations - granting citizens and organizations of a state fewer rights and privileges than citizens and organizations of other states.

Distance education is the development of educational and professional programs without interruption from the main activity at a distance from the location of the educational institution. Distance education is based on the use of modern information technologies and technical means of telecommunications.

Preschool educational institutions implement general education programs of preschool education in various directions and provide care, supervision, rehabilitation, education, and training of children under the age of 6-7 years. Preschool institutions include nurseries (for children under 3 years old), nursery gardens (for children of 3 years and all ages), and kindergartens (for children from 3 years and older), working at least 8 months a year.

Spiritual culture is a set of moral experiences of a person in the sphere of various areas of his activity - in everyday life and social production, work and recreation, science and art, in the sphere of human relations with the natural world, with God, and with himself. Spiritual culture is formed by the experience of all living and living generations of people. It is she who sets the semantic field for the whole culture in general, being the core of civilization - this is in the broad sense of understanding the phenomenon of spiritual culture; in the narrow sense, it is a kind of human experience built on spiritual knowledge. For example, spiritual psychology. Naturally, the development of religion and theological sciences belongs to spiritual culture. Spiritual culture is formed by the combined experience of billions of people who have lived and are living.

Spiritual heritage - spiritual values created by our ancestors, i.e. political, philosophical, legal, and religious views and teachings, norms of behavior included in everyday practice, monuments of science and culture, and works of art as a reflection of the evolutionary development of society.

Spirituality - in the most general sense - is a set of manifestations of the spirit in the world and in man. In sociology, cultural studies, and journalism, the word "spirituality" refers to the unifying principles of society, expressed in the form of moral values and traditions, concentrated, as a rule, in religious teachings and practices, as well as in artistic images of art. Within the framework of this approach, the projection of spirituality in the individual consciousness is called conscience. The strengthening of spirituality is carried out in the process of preaching (exhortation), enlightenment, ideological and educational or patriotic work.

Spiritual values are a kind of spiritual capital of mankind, accumulated over millennia, which not only does not depreciate but, as a rule, increases. The nature of spiritual values is investigated in axiology, i.e. in the theory of values, which establishes the relationship

of values with the world of realities of human life. We are talking, first of all, about moral and aesthetic values.

For moral values, the main question is the ratio of good and evil, the nature of happiness and justice, love and hate, and the meaning of life.

The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of 28 European countries. Founded on November 1, 1993, in Maastricht (Netherlands). The headquarters is located in Brussels (Belgium).

Unified identifiers of electronic government - unique codes assigned to each individual and legal entity, cadastre and real estate objects, and geographical objects, allowing them to be identified in electronic government.

Law (in science) - internal, stable, necessary, essential, repetitive connections between objects, and processes.

Protecting the interests of youth is a reasoned dialogue with policymakers and society as a whole in order to achieve youth-friendly solutions at the local, national, or international levels.

Identity is a polysemous everyday and general scientific term expressing the idea of constancy, identity, continuity of the individual, and self-consciousness.

Ideological struggle is the confrontation of ideas and ideologies, the purpose of which is to master the consciousness of people.

Ideology is a theory-developed doctrine, a system of socio-political ideas or a guide to action in which the fundamental interests of social groups, classes, political parties, nations, and political, religious, and other movements are realized and evaluated.

An idea is a form of comprehension in the thought of the phenomena of objective reality, which includes awareness of the purpose and projection of further cognition and practical transformation of the world.

The idea of national independence is a system of national ideas and views expressing the fundamental interests of the nation and aimed at consolidating and uniting all the peoples and ethnic groups of Uzbekistan in their movement towards a democratic and legal civil society.

The inauguration is a solemn ceremony of taking office of the head of state, during which the oath is taken.

Investment is the placement of capital for the purpose of making a profit. Investments are an integral part of the modern economy. These are monetary funds, securities, and other property, including property

rights, and other rights that have a monetary value, invested in objects of entrepreneurial and/or other activities in order to make a profit and/or achieve another beneficial effect.

Induction is the movement of thought from the particular to the general.

The legislative initiative is the first stage of the legislative process, the official introduction of a bill or a proposal of a law to parliament. The circle of subjects having the right to legislative initiative is determined by law.

Civil society institutions - citizens' self-governing bodies (e.g. mahalla), parties, movements, trade unions, public associations and foundations, mass media, and non-governmental non-profit organizations (NGOs) - form the basis of civil society, and determine its content. They are designed to promote the growth of civic engagement, national identity, political culture, and high spirituality of members of society, to educate them in self-esteem, independent thinking, the desire to realize their potential, and to build their future with their own hands.

Integration - in a broad sense means unification and interpenetration. Combining any elements into a whole. The process of mutual rapprochement and the formation of relationships.

Inflation is the depreciation of paper money due to its release into circulation in amounts exceeding the needs of commodity turnover. It is accompanied by an increase in prices for goods and a decrease in the real incomes of the population.

The information society is a concept existing in modern science, used to describe a qualitatively new stage of social development, in which intellectual production turns into a leading branch of the economy, and knowledge becomes the most important resource.

Historical anthropology is an anthropologically oriented history, a set of interdisciplinary studies in which the phenomenon of man is studied in specific forms of his being, in a specific space and time.

Historical memory is a set of historical messages transmitted from generation to generation, myths, and subjectively refracted reflections on the events of the past.

Historical progress is the progressive development of society from lower forms to higher, more perfect ones.

Quantitative history is a field and methodology of historical research based on the use of quantitative methods and mathematical apparatus.

An integrated approach is a direction in methodology in which the object is considered a complex, multifaceted, and multidimensional education.

Command and administrative economy = Administrative command (command and administrative) system is an economic management term denoting a way of organizing public relations, which is characterized by: rigid centralism of economic life on the basis of state ownership; the use of non-economic, in particular, ideological management methods; the dominance of party-state bureaucracy in the absence of real economic freedom and genuine democracy. The economy of the USSR was an administrative command throughout its history. In some periods (1921-1928, 1987-1991), it was "diluted" with elements of the free market, but in general, it did not change its essence. It was only in 1990 that private property was legally allowed, and a gradual transition to a full-fledged Western-type market economy began. However, such an important element of the administrative command system as state price control existed until the collapse of the USSR.

The Convention is one of the names of an international bilateral or multilateral agreement or treaty. Establishes, as a rule, the rights and obligations of States and other subjects of international law in a certain area.

The Constitution is the basic law of the state, which has the highest legal force and defines the foundations of the organization of central and local authorities, their competence and relationships, and the foundations of relations between a citizen and the state.

Conflict is a category of social science to denote the clash of opposing or competing views, interests, ideologies, and goals between various subjects - individuals, social groups, social communities, classes, states, supranational entities, and regions.

Concept - 1) a system of views, one or another understanding of phenomena, and processes; 2) a single, defining idea, leading thought of any work, scientific work.

A denomination is a feature of religion within a certain religious teaching, as well as an association of believers who adhere to this religion. In the general meaning of the word, the term "denomination" is synonymous with a certain trend within a particular religion. Examples: Sunnism and Shiism - in Islam, Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Protestantism - in Christianity, etc.

The CPSU - the Communist Party of the Soviet Union - is the ruling political party in the USSR. From the early 1920s until March 1990, the CPSU operated under a one-party system and had a monopoly on political power, which contributed to the establishment of an autocratic regime in the country.

Liberalism is a political ideology focused on ensuring individual freedom as a universal goal, upholding the priority of individual rights and freedoms over the interests of the state and society.

The IAEA - the International Atomic Energy Agency - was established in 1957. Carries out its activities under an agreement with the UN, but is not its specialized agency. The IAEA is implementing the Nuclear Safety and Environmental Protection program. All issues related to the construction and operation of nuclear power facilities, production, and enrichment of radioactive elements are coordinated with him.

Macroeconomic indicators = A macroeconomic indicator (macroeconomic indicator) is a numerical indicator used in macroeconomics that serves to reflect the economic state. The concept of a macroeconomic indicator is directly related to the concept of economic cycles in economic theory. According to economic theory, the economy develops unevenly, economic growth occurs cyclically. Depending on the market, the country, on the region, various macroeconomic indicators can be used. The problems studied by macroeconomics are common to the economy as a whole.

A **mahalla** is part of a city the size of a block or a micro district, whose residents exercise local self-government by choosing a mahalla committee and its chairman, who decide on the organization of life and leisure of the residents of their mahalla, as well as those responsible to their superiors other organs. The mahalla, as an institution that implements local self-government in the Muslim East, has deep roots.

International organizations are one of the main organizational and legal forms of international cooperation in the modern world; voluntary organizations whose activities cover a variety of aspects of international relations: economic, political, and cultural.

International relations are a system of economic, political, social, diplomatic, legal, military, and cultural ties and interactions that arise between various subjects of the world community. The main subjects of international relations are States.

The International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) was founded on January 4, 1993, in Tashkent. The main purpose of this

interstate organization is the development and financing of environmental and scientific-practical projects and programs aimed at ecological rehabilitation of areas affected by the Aral Sea disaster, as well as at solving the socio-economic problems of the region.

Interethnic harmony is one of the most important components of the idea of national independence, which means understanding and proximity to the interests of people of different nationalities living in the same state. Being a universal human value, interethnic harmony determines the national progress of the state and serves as a guarantee of peace and stability on its territory.

Interethnic relations in a multiethnic society are relations between ethnic groups covering all spheres of public life. The main task is to determine the optimal ways of regulating interethnic relations based on the analysis of historical experience. The problem is multidimensional, it includes issues of history and modernity, the spiritual world of the individual, culture, education, sociology, psychology, and economic, political, and legal relations.

The mentality is a historically developed feature of the thinking and behavior of a person, a people, or a nation.

Migration - resettlement, displacement of the population; **internal migration** - displacement of the population in the redistribution of one state; and **external migration** - from one state to another.

World politics is a set of actions of political actors - states, interstate associations, and international organizations to realize their own and/or common interests.

World religion - this refers to the three most widespread religious teachings in the world: Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism.

The world order is a system of the established relationship of various forces (economic, political, military, religious) in the world.

A multi-layered economy is one of the categories of the economy in the modern world. The way of life is a certain type of industrial relations with a specific management system and organization of vital activity .sti subjects of the way of life. The combination of these elements gives the uniqueness of the totality of socio-economic relations, forms their multiplicity in the economy, the presence in the country of different types of economic structures in the form of forms of economic activity, ownership, organization of the economy (private, collective, state, community, natural economy). The driving force in most ways is entrepreneurship, which is the prerequisite and basis for

the development of a modern economy as a multi-layered one. The role of the regulator of activity and interaction between the modes is assumed by the state, which protects the interests of each mode by a system of laws, regardless of the forms of ownership, organization of production, etc.

Modernization is a transition to a higher way of economic life with a corresponding change in social relations. The modernizations were the transitions from an agrarian economy (with a predominance of subsistence farming) to an industrial one (with developed commodity-money relations), from an industrial one to an industrial one (characterized by mass, large-scale production, the growing importance of foreign markets).

Modernism is a trend in the art of the late XIX - early XX centuries, characterized by a break with the previous historical experience of artistic creativity, the desire to establish new, unconventional beginnings in art, the continuous renewal of artistic forms, as well as the conventionality (schematization, abstraction) of style. The modernist paradigm was one of the leading ones in Western civilization in the first half of the XX century; in the second half of the century, it was subjected to extensive criticism.

Folk art - artistic folk art, folklore, artistic creative activity of the working people. Poetry, music, theater, dance, architecture, and fine and decorative arts are created by the people and exist in the masses of the people. In collective artistic creativity, people reflect their work, social and everyday life, knowledge of life and nature, cults and beliefs. **Население** - совокупность людей, живущих на Земле или в пределах конкретной территории; главный материальный компонент человеческого общества.

NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization, North Atlantic Alliance - a military-political organization that unites most of the countries of Europe, the United States, and Canada. Founded on April 4, 1949, in the USA. Currently (2017) 29 countries are members of NATO. The military expenditures of all NATO members together account for more than 70 percent of the global total.

Scientific and technological progress - the progressive movement of science and technology, the evolutionary development of all elements of the productive forces of social production on the basis of broad knowledge and development of external forces of nature; an objective, constantly acting pattern of development of material production, the

result of which is the consistent improvement of technology, technology, and organization of production, increasing their efficiency. **National idea** - an idea that includes awareness of the purpose and meaning of the existence of a nation (people) in the present and future, taking into account past historical experience and determining the prospects for its development in the future.

National independence - the establishment of full political independence of the people on the basis of the proclamation of their own national statehood.

National Training Program developed in accordance with the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" based on the analysis of national experience, based on world achievements in the education system; focused on the formation of a new generation of personnel with high general and professional culture, creative and social activity, the ability to navigate independently in public policy life, set and solve tasks for the future.

National religion - a religion professed mainly by representatives of one ethnic group (Judaism - Jews, Confucianism - Chinese, Shintoism - Japanese, etc.).

National identity - self-identification of a nation based on territorial unity, language, and national character; awareness of belonging to a particular nation, involvement in its history, culture, customs, and traditions.

National mentality - a term used to denote a set of attitudes and predispositions of a particular person to act, think, feel, and perceive the world in a certain way.

Nation - the type of ethnos, socio-economic and spiritual community of people living in a certain territory and united by a common government. In most Western countries, nationality is commonly understood as citizenship, regardless of ethnicity.

Non-governmental non-profit Organization (No)- a self-governing organization created on a voluntary basis by individuals and/or legal entities that do not pursue the extraction of income (profit) as the main goal of its activities and do not distribute the income (profit) received among its participants (members). A non-governmental non-profit organization is created to protect the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities, and other democratic values, achieve social, cultural, and educational goals, meet spiritual and other non-

material needs, carry out charitable activities, and for other social useful purposes.

Oliy Majlis - The Parliament of Uzbekistan. According to the results of the referendum on February 27, 2002, it consists of two chambers - the lower and the upper. The term of office of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate is five years.

The Ombudsman is a specially elected official to monitor the observance of human rights by various administrative bodies, and in some countries also by individuals and associations. Unlike the Prosecutor's office, it monitors and conducts investigations from the standpoint of not only a legality but also efficiency, expediency, integrity, and fairness.

Education is a purposeful process and the achieved result of education and training in the interests of a person, society, and the state, accompanied by a statement of achievement by a citizen (student) of the educational levels (educational qualifications) established by the state. This is a purposeful cognitive activity of people to obtain scientific knowledge that is considered to be reliably established, true, or knowledge that should be universally applied, even if contrary to the truth, but established as a mandatory norm by written and unwritten laws and norms of society.; and also for obtaining skills or for improving knowledge and skills.

A paradigm is a set of ideas, ideas, and concepts that determine the way of thinking of the scientific community in a certain discipline in a certain historical period.

The Parliament is the highest representative and legislative body of the state formed entirely or partially on an elective basis.

A parliamentary faction is an association of deputies in parliament or its separate chamber belonging to the same party or movement.

Patriotism is love for the motherland and devotion to the fatherland. Based on patriotism, the idea of strengthening independence, and building a free and prosperous Homeland is the main idea of the national path of development of the people of Uzbekistan.

Perestroika is a common name for the reforms and the new ideology of the USSR, used to denote large-scale changes in the economic and political structures of the USSR in the second half of the 1980s - early 1990s. The goal of the reforms was the comprehensive democratization of the socio-political and economic system that had developed in the USSR. For the first time, the need to improve the existing economic

system - the so-called acceleration - was proclaimed by Mikhail Gorbachev at the plenum on April 23, 1985. In January 1987, at the plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, perestroika was declared a new state ideology.

Political culture is a set of political norms, rules, principles, and customs that determine and guide both political consciousness and the political behavior of statesmen and ordinary citizens. Political culture is considered a value-normative system and includes basic beliefs, attitudes, orientations, and symbols directed at the political system.

Generation - various aspects of the age structure and history of society: 1) real (cohort) - a set of peers forming the age stratum of the population; 2) genealogical (generation) - the degree of descent from a common ancestor (grandfathers, fathers, sons, grandchildren, etc.); 3) chronological - the period of time during which this generation lives or actively operates; 4) conditional or hypothetical - a community of contemporaries whose life is inextricably linked with any important historical events ("the generation of war") or to whom some kind of spiritual, symbolic community, "the spirit of the times" ("the generation of romanticism") is attributed.

Poly-confessional is the presence in society of groups of adherents of various religious movements. The relationship between them is important in the process of maintaining social stability.

Foreign policy is an area of State activity related to the regulation of its relations with other States and international organizations.

Internal policy - the main activities of the state to regulate the interaction of citizens within this community. Depending on the spheres of public life that are regulated by the state, economic, social, cultural, national, military, legal, etc. differ.

A political party is a voluntary association of citizens formed on the basis of common views, interests, and goals, striving to implement the political will of a certain part of society in the formation of state authorities and participating through its representatives in the management of state and public affairs.

A population (from Latin *populus* - people, population) is a collection of individuals of the same species that have a common gene pool and occupy a certain territory.

President is the position of the head of state, territorial administrative entity, or head of a public or commercial organization.

Privatization is a form of property transformation, which is a process of transfer-sale (full or partial) of state (municipal) property into private hands.

The Prosecutor's Office is a special state body (system of bodies) authorized to initiate criminal cases, support the prosecution, and represent the interests of the state in the judicial process.

Ratification is the approval by the supreme authority of an international treaty concluded by its authorized representatives.

Realism is a trend in art that aims at the truthful reproduction of reality in its typical features.

Religion is a form of social consciousness (along with science, philosophy, morality, and art). It differs from other forms of belief in the supernatural, the presence of cult actions, rituals, and confessional associations.

A referendum is a form of direct expression of the power of the people, ensuring decision-making on important issues of public and state life.

Reform is a gradual transformation of the economic, social, political, and cultural structure of society. In the course of reforms, it is of paramount importance to ensure their public support and to reach an agreement on the content, pace, and methods of transformation.

Self-government is an independent activity of citizens to resolve issues of local importance based on their interests, historical features of development, as well as national and spiritual values, local customs, and traditions. The institution of self-government in Uzbekistan is a gathering of citizens, which has the right to represent the interests of the population and make decisions on its behalf, acting on the relevant territory.

Councils are collegial representative bodies of public power elected by the population for a certain period of time. In countries with the Soviet system of government, the soviets were formally considered to be sovereign bodies on their territory, at the same time being representative legislative, administrative, and control bodies.

Contemporary art is a set of artistic practices that developed in the second half of the twentieth century. Usually, modern art is understood as art that goes back to modernism or is in contradiction with this phenomenon.

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is a regional international organization designed to regulate cooperation relations

between states that were formerly part of the USSR. The CIS was founded in December 1991.

Social protection is the concern of the state and society for citizens in need of assistance, assistance due to age, health status, social status, and insufficient provision of means of subsistence.

Social infrastructure is a set of industries and enterprises that functionally ensure the normal functioning of the population. These include housing, its construction, social and cultural facilities, housing and communal services, enterprises and organizations of health care, education, and preschool education; enterprises and organizations related to recreation and leisure; retail trade, catering, services, sports, and recreation facilities; passenger transport and public service communications et al.

A **social market economy** is an economy that highlights, along with the development of a market economy, the priority of social protection and social justice over economic efficiency, which is ensured by the implementation of a strong social policy, and state regulation of the economy.

The USSR - the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - was a state that existed from 1922 to 1991. According to the 1977 Constitution, the USSR has proclaimed a single union multinational socialist state. The USSR was formed on December 30, 1922, by combining the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Byelorussian SSR, and the Transcaucasian SFSR into one state with a single government, the capital in Moscow, a single executive and judicial authorities, legislative and legal systems. The Union republics (in different years from 4 to 16), according to the Constitution of the USSR, were considered sovereign states; Formally, each Union Republic retained the right of free withdrawal from the Union.

Secondary specialized, vocational educational institutions - academic lyceums or vocational colleges that provide secondary specialized, vocational education that grants the right and is the basis for work in the acquired profession or the right to continue studying at the next stage.

Sovereignty is a state of power that provides the state with the opportunity to freely, and independently carry out its foreign and domestic policy. Sovereignty presupposes the independence of the state in the foreign policy sphere and the supremacy, the indisputability of its decisions in internal affairs.

Shadow economy - all types of economic activity that are not taken into account by official statistics and are not included in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Shadow economy - invisible processes of production, distribution, exchange, consumption of goods and services, economic relations in which individuals and groups of people are interested. The shadow economy includes criminogenic, forbidden, illegal, hidden, conducted for the purpose of tax evasion or in connection with the unwillingness of economic entities to make their actions and incomes known; informal, not subject to accounting due to her personality, personal or family nature, lack of meters.

Theology is a complex of sciences about God as the supernatural beginning of existence, as well as about the history of creeds, forms of religious life, religious cultural heritage (religious art, monuments of religious writing); religious and scientific activity, and education.

Terrorism is a commitment to a special idea of violent actions that sow fear.

Tolerance is an approach implying equality of ethnic groups, interethnic, interethnic harmony and a combination of ethnonational and national interests, prohibition of any forms of undemocratic solution of the national issue (nationalism, racism, fascism, apartheid, segregation, deportations, forced migration, forced assimilation, etc.), support for the rights of minorities to preserve ethnic identity and identity.

Tradition - historically established and transmitted from generation to generation customs, norms of behavior, views, tastes, etc.

Labor migration is the movement of people either within a country or between countries in order to fill unoccupied jobs.

Labor resources are a part of the population of the country, which, according to physical development, acquired education, and professional qualification level, is able to engage in socially useful activities.

Uzbek SSR - Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic (UzSSR; Uzbek - Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic) is one of the former Soviet republics of the USSR. It was formed as a result of the national territorial division in October 1924.

Urbanization is the process of increasing the urban population. Historically, urbanization is associated with the processes of industrialization.

Fundamentalism is an appeal to the original values, ancestral customs, and religious foundations.

Hadiths are traditions about the words and actions of the Prophet Muhammad, affecting various religious and legal aspects of the life of the Muslim community. **Hadith** is a saying (kaul), approval (takrir), image (wasfi), or action (fil) of the Prophet Muhammad, the sum of which forms the Sunnah, which is authoritative for Muslims and constitutes one of the foundations of Sharia. Hadiths were transmitted through the companions of the prophet. The word "hadith" in translation from Arabic can literally be translated as "new" or as "conversation", "legend", or "story".

Artistic culture is a set of processes and phenomena of spiritual and practical activity that creates, distributes, and masters works of art and material objects with aesthetic value.

Value is a concept in which the significance of the phenomena of reality for man and humanity is expressed.

Civilization is a concept that characterizes the characteristics and level of development of society. It incorporates culture, religion, and the nature of social and economic relations.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) UN - specific tasks for countries to reduce poverty, hunger, gender inequality, environmental degradation, lack of education, health, and clean water. The MDGs and related targets originate in the Millennium Declaration signed by 189 countries in September 2000.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) The UN - officially known as Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a set of goals for future international cooperation that replaced the MDGs at the end of 2015. These goals are planned to be achieved from 2015 to 2030. The final document "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" contains 17 global goals and 169 relevant tasks.

Private property is one of the forms of ownership, meaning the legally protected right of a citizen or legal entity to a specific property, including means of production. It differs from objects of state property (for example, expressways) and from objects and objects in use by any persons (for example, works of Shakespeare and other writers whose copyrights have already expired). Items that are private property can only be transferred by law with the consent of their owner or in connection with the relevant legal process. The institution of private

property was restored in the domestic legislation (after a long break) in 1991.

Human development is a process of expanding the freedom of people to live a long, healthy, and creative life, the realization of other goals that have value for human existence, and the active participation of people in ensuring justice and sustainable development in our common planet.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is an international organization founded in 2001 by the leaders of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, China, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. In 2017, India and Pakistan were accepted as members of the Organization. The main objectives of the SCO are: strengthening mutual trust, friendship, and good-neighborliness between the participating states; encouraging effective cooperation between them in political, trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, educational, energy, transport, environmental, and other fields; joint efforts to maintain and ensure peace, security, and stability in the region.

The "shock" version of the reforms - "shock therapy" - is an economic theory, as well as a set of radical economic reforms based on this theory. These reforms, as the postulates of "shock therapy" declare, are aimed at improving the state's economy and bringing it out of the crisis. These include the immediate liberalization of prices, the reduction of the money supply, and the privatization of unprofitable state-owned enterprises. One of the founders and main ideologists of this theory is the famous economist Jeffrey Sachs.

Extensive development (extensive growth factor) is realized due to a quantitative increase in the resource (for example, due to an increase in the number of employees). At the same time, the average labor productivity does not change significantly.

Extremism is a commitment to extreme views, and measures, the desire to achieve their political goals by the cruelest and most insidious means and establish their political power, using any means, including religion.

Electorate - the contingent of voters who vote for any party (candidate) in the elections.

Electronic public service is a public service provided with the use of information and communication technologies.

Electronic government is a set of organizational measures and technical means that ensure the implementation of the activities of state

bodies and other organizations for the provision of public services to individuals and legal entities through the use of information and communication technologies.

Ethnic politics (ethnopolitics) - state policy in the sera of interethnic relations.

UNESCO - the organization for education, Science, and Culture - was founded on November 16, 1945. The headquarters is located in Paris. UNESCO promotes science and culture, the fight against poverty, sustainable development, and intercultural dialogue through education, science, culture, communication, and information.

UNICEF (UN Children's Fund) is the leading organization of the UN system that is engaged in providing children with basic needs and needs, expanding opportunities, as well as ensuring the fuller realization of the potential of children. Since 1994, UNICEF has been working to protect the rights of children in Uzbekistan.

UNEP is an intergovernmental environmental program dedicated to the environmental crisis. Through the Economic and Social Councils, UNEP annually submits reports on its activities to the UN General Assembly.

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(for faculties of international education)

Textbook

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