

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

**NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

**“APPROVE”**

Faculty of social sciences

dean: \_\_\_\_\_ assoc. Sh.Xaydaraliyev

“ \_\_\_\_\_ ” \_\_\_\_\_ 2024-year

**NEW HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN  
(for undergraduate students)**

**subject**

**EDUCATIONAL-METHODICAL COMPLEX**

**Namangan – 2024**

Educational-methodical complex developed by namangan state university and approved.

**Developer:**

B. Boltabayev – University, senior teacher of the department of history (PhD).

**Reviewers:**

Erqo'ziyev a. a. – University, department of history associate professor of t.f.n.

N. o. G'ofurov – University, department of history associate professor of t.f.n.

Educational-methodical complex of methodical council of namangan state university in the year 2024“ \_\_\_”- \_\_\_\_\_ in “ \_\_\_”- at the meeting, the review recommended the use of the number.

## ***THE BEGINNING OF THE WORD***

This educational-methodical complex analysis of the history of the independence of Uzbekistan in the years of Uzbekistan's independence, to achieve the transition to a new society in the implementation of political reforms in Uzbekistan democratic state-building, the form of civil society, economic reforms events on the enhancement of the country's socio-political stability factors, moral-spiritual purification and the restoration of national values and the issues as reflected take a worthy place in the world community.

The public administration system in the republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence, socio-economic, political and spiritual spheres made great changes. Also, also held a number of reforms in the field of education, the development of generation reforms are aimed at developing. News and events occurred in the world today, the ideological confrontation of the essence of analysis, the formation of historical thought of the idea to protect young people from different fb plays an important role. In this regard it should be noted that at most higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan, a deep study of the history of today's young professionals of the new period of the policy period, the place in the world community, the heroes of the period, especially his may also mean that the participants of the process are accurate and complete development of a society that plays an important role.

“Most new history of Uzbekistan”, that is, to achieve the unfolding situation on the eve of independence of Uzbekistan the state, a declaration of the independence of the republic, in the years of independence the country's ongoing socio-political, economic, spiritual reforms in the spheres and their stages Uzbekistan's comprehensive integration with the international community, international relations, security, and inter-ethnic harmony and religious tolerance, to ensure a peaceful foreign policy issues such as the scientific and practical significance is revealed.

**The goal of science teaching** – important changes had occurred in the republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence, the role of students and society of radical reforms in the life of the show, is to realize the self.

**The task of teaching science** – the unfolding situation on the eve of independence in Uzbekistan in the years of independence and the state, socio-economic, political, and spiritual and explain to students the essence of reforms in other areas, to educate them in the spirit of national pride and loyalty to the motherland and love of the relations of form.

**1-SUBJECT. Introduction. Subject, goals and objectives of the subject, theoretical and methodological foundations of the "Modern History of Uzbekistan".**

**The plan:**

- 1. Questions of chronology of the history of Uzbekistan.**
- 2. Subject, goals and objectives of the subject "Modern History of Uzbekistan". Theoretical and methodological foundations of studying the subject.**
- 3. The role of the country's recent history in educating a generation with high intellectual potential and spiritual development.**
- 4. Opinions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev on the role and lessons of historical memory in the upbringing of a spiritually developed person.**
- 5. Theoretical and conceptual approaches and advanced innovations in the field of education in the XXI century.**

**Basic concepts and terms:** The object of the subject of history. Methodological principles. Dialectical method. The idea of national independence. Periodization of the history of the Motherland. Material resources. Written sources. Historical memory.

### **1. Questions of chronology of the history of Uzbekistan.**

The history of Uzbekistan is ancient and rich in world events. Our country is one of the cradles of world civilization, and the history of Uzbekistan is an objective and truthful study of the life of our ancient and close ancestors, their contribution to the development of world history. In general, studying the history of Uzbekistan involves analyzing historical events from the life of our ancestors, their causes and essence, internal and external factors, general and particular patterns.

The issue of chronology of the history of Uzbekistan is a very important issue that forms the fundamental scientific and theoretical basis of science. It is known that the history of Uzbekistan from the earliest times of the Soviet Union was divided into 5 stages of development: primitive, slave-owning, feudalism, capitalist, socialist (communist) society.

During the years of independence, historians, relying on the doctrine of "New History" and the theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of history, have made some progress in the scientific chronology of our rich history and completely abandoned the notion that history is a class struggle. Educational programs, textbooks and manuals on the history of Uzbekistan were completely freed from fake, fabricated materials of the Soviet era. The history of Uzbekistan is

divided into the most important periods, historical periods of Uzbek statehood, in particular, the first states (from ancient times to the IX century), Uzbek statehood in the IX-XII centuries, Uzbek statehood during the time of Amir Temur and the Temurids, the division of Central Asia into khanates, its causes and consequences, the colonial policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan politics of the Soviet era and the historical period of the independent state of Uzbekistan.

The role and significance of historical sources for the history of Uzbekistan are enormous. Indeed, the sources talk about history. Sources, depending on their status, have both written and material forms, and archaeological, anthropological and ethnographic sources help in the study of the most ancient periods of our history, unwritten times.

Material sources include everything that was created by man in ancient times. Written sources include ancient inscriptions and books on stones, ceramics, wood, leather, etc.

The oldest written source in the history of Uzbekistan is the holy book of Zoroastrianism "Avesto".

Historical sources are ancient and current (everyday) in time. It also has a primary and secondary status, depending on its content. The primary source includes original historical documents, and the secondary source includes published copies of these primary sources in book form.

Sources are available in written and material form, depending on the situation. Written sources consist of the oldest records, writings, and books.

Archaeological, anthropological, and ethnographic sources help us study the earliest unwritten periods of our history. These include ancient settlements, city ruins, castle ruins, household items, weapons and military equipment, and various items. The history of Uzbekistan is a more precise science than other social sciences. That is why it makes extensive use of the mathematical method. Historical events and phenomena are studied with strict accuracy, on a chronological basis. At the same time, the causes and consequences of historical events are identified, their forms and status are determined. The history of Uzbekistan examines the development of socio-economic life in the past, the causes and consequences of the recession, as well as draws lessons and conclusions for the future. The history of Uzbekistan studies not only one aspect of human society, but also all its aspects as a whole.

Over the years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has undergone significant changes in the system of public administration, socio-economic, political and spiritual spheres. There are also a number of reforms in the field of education aimed at forming a harmoniously developed generation. It is important to analyze events and incidents in the modern world, analyze the essence of

ideological conflicts, form historical thinking in order to protect young people from various alien ideas. It should be noted that an in-depth study of the modern history of Uzbekistan in higher educational institutions reveals the current policy of young professionals, their place in the world community, the heroes of that period, especially the fact that they are a participant in this process. A thorough and complete understanding plays an important role in the development of society.

## **2. Subject, goals and objectives of the subject "Modern History of Uzbekistan". Theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of science.**

The correct definition of the subject of history is very important for a full understanding of historical truth, when writing a true story. Unlike other social sciences, the history of Uzbekistan is an independent science. This is fully reflected in its theme and mission. As a science, it focuses only on the past, teaches and draws conclusions from it, and examines the cultural, spiritual and ideological values created by our ancestors. The historical science of Uzbekistan has its own peculiarities. The subject of studying the history of Uzbekistan includes all the various events and incidents on the territory of our country, their general connection and unity, as well as laws and processes, in general, the creative activity of the people and people.

A specific historical period, place, time, and geographical regional boundaries are related to the history of a particular nation or country and include events and incidents in them as a whole. And the subject is a certain historical and cultural process in all this time and space.

The study of history and other social sciences and humanities is the same as the study of society. Therefore, other sciences make a direct contribution to the development of historical science, to the realization of historical truth. At the same time, history is the history of other sciences, because all of them are the product of historical consciousness, thinking, and history as a whole. All other sciences, both nature and society, are primarily reflected in history. They are also the object and subject of the study of history. The bottom line is that the history of the Motherland as a coach plays an important role in the development of the nation. Thanks to independence, the attitude towards studying this science has changed radically, and it is still taught in all universities.

Like any other science, the history of Uzbekistan has its own ideological and theoretical foundations, scientific teachings, methods and methodological requirements and principles. They form the basis of this science, help to fully realize its goals and objectives, and serve to reveal the historical truth.

Scientific and theoretical methods of the history of Uzbekistan and its principles include:

Scientific, objective study and analysis of historical events, documents and facts;

study and analysis of history on the basis of nationality and universality;

study and write history based on real, historical, and philosophical logic.

treat history with respect and dignity as a national and universal memory and value;

pay special attention to the role in the history of the people, great statesmen and leaders, talented and capable, selfless and heroic people;

follow the historical-critical method in determining the accuracy and falsity of historical events and phenomena, documents and facts;

maintaining historical consistency in the study of history;

scientific and creative comparison and critical study of history;

using the achievements and methods of ethnography, archeology, anthropology, genealogy and other sciences;

heredity and belonging to the study of history, and most importantly-a commitment to logic.

The history of Uzbekistan is linked to world history and the history of religions. Just as social life is inseparable from religion, so history is inseparable from religion. The idea that history should be studied for what it is, without falsification, should always be a priority.

If we talk about teaching the subject "Modern History of Uzbekistan" as a holistic and logical continuation of the history of Uzbekistan, first of all, the history after independence, that is, the history of our country since 1991. It is necessary to understand the essence and meaning of the language. It is important to understand how this process took place, what problems our country faced before gaining independence and in the first years of independence.

"Modern history of Uzbekistan", that is, the difficult situation on the eve of Uzbekistan's independence, the declaration of independence, the ongoing reforms in the socio-political, economic and spiritual spheres of the country during the years of independence and their stages. The scientific and practical significance of such issues as Uzbekistan's comprehensive integration into the world community, international relations, security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, and a peaceful foreign policy.

The purpose of teaching the subject "Modern History of Uzbekistan" is to show the significant changes that have taken place in the Republic of Uzbekistan over the years of independence, the essence of radical reforms and the role of the population, including students. It means expressing yourself.

The task of teaching the subject "Modern History of Uzbekistan" is to explain to students the difficult situation in Uzbekistan on the eve of independence

and the content of reforms in public administration, socio - economic, political, spiritual and other spheres during the years of independence. It consists of education in the spirit of loyalty and love for the Motherland and the formation of national pride.

Theoretical and methodological foundations of studying the subject "Modern history of Uzbekistan" The history of socio-political processes and complex situations in Uzbekistan, as well as the content and essence of reforms in public administration, socio-economic, political and spiritual and other spheres. The subject uses scientific, systematic, historical, objective and comparative methods of analysis of scientific research.

### **3. The role of the modern history of the state in educating the intellectually gifted, spiritually mature generation, in the formation of a perfect person.**

Thanks to its independence, Uzbekistan has opened a wide path to national and thus spiritual freedoms, a vital factor that directly affects the formation of spirituality, which is an important branch of the country's socio-economic, political, ideological and cultural life. At the level of state policy, special attention is paid to the development of an energetic, versatile, intellectually gifted, spiritually mature generation, the development of a perfect person, and the entire education system.

The independent State of Uzbekistan has always made the task of educating an educated and intellectually developed generation one of its main priorities, which is the most important value and a decisive force in achieving the goals of democratic development, modernization and renewal. At the same time, studying the history of Uzbekistan, its logical continuation, the "modern history of Uzbekistan", explaining its content to them, is a highly spiritual, comprehensive worldview, intellectual potential, There is a responsible task, for example, to raise a harmoniously developed generation, to raise an ideal person. As they say, " we need new approaches to working with young people ...". After all, today's youth is not only physically and spiritually healthy growth, but also a harmoniously developed generation with the most modern intellectual knowledge, harmoniously developed people who fully meet the requirements of the XXI century. One of the highest goals of our Government is to create all the necessary conditions for its development. In this regard, the importance and practical significance of youth activities today as a socio-political force is closely linked to the socio-political reforms implemented in Uzbekistan over the years of independence, modernization and renewal of all spheres of society. Because the main part of the country's population is young people.

Education, training and professional development of young people play an important role in building a democratic State based on the rule of law and building



civil society in Uzbekistan. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the issues of socio-political activity of the youth of Uzbekistan in accordance with modern requirements.

Since the first days of independence, special attention is paid to the comprehensive development of the individual, youth laws, decisions and state programs are adopted and consistently implemented. The essence of this policy, the main directions, socio-economic, political and legal guarantees for young people are defined in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 20, 1991 "On the basics of state youth policy in Uzbekistan".

According to the law, the problem of youth is a priority of the state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the purpose of which is to ensure education, training, professional training, socio-political formation and development of young people, the comprehensive development of their creative potential. It consists in creating and ensuring social, economic, legal and organizational conditions for its implementation. The adoption of this law is a solid basis for the development of a number of documents on the harmonious upbringing of the younger generation, such as the Law "On Education", "National Training Program", "National Program for the Development of School Education".

The newly formed youth organization, which unites the youth of the republic and carries out a wide range of activities, does a great job of educating a harmoniously developed generation. You can also evaluate the work of various foundations that support talented young people and create opportunities for them to realize their talents. Young people of Uzbekistan are the main driving force in shaping unique socio-political relations in the country, and special attention is paid to their aspirations, problems and full support for their participation in the implementation of reforms in Uzbekistan.

Indeed, the years of independence marked a turning point in the lives of young people in Uzbekistan. During this period, the adoption of the law on education of the younger generation, state programs and special attention to them were the key to success.

One of the most pressing problems today is the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation with knowledge, education, high spirituality and a broad outlook. Since one of the most important tasks at the present stage of society's development is the comprehensive development of the individual, teaching students the "Modern History of Uzbekistan" is one of the most important issues today.

Therefore, today, citizens with high spiritual and moral qualities, who know how to work effectively, deeply understand that the most important asset and the main capital of society, the driving force are national values, ancient traditions, and

the history of world civilization. We will rediscover our ancestors who left their mark on us in a new environment, we will have the opportunity to introduce them to the world again, and we will set an example for young people, we will encourage them to be worthy of great people.

The country's interest in increasing intellectual and spiritual potential, in the context of globalization, education is becoming an important component of economic development and the increase of national wealth, and a high moral standard of the population is a legal culture, life and work in a free and democratic state. Formation of abilities, understanding of their rights and freedoms, using them in the interests of the individual, the state and society.

Modernization of the education system, its democratization, computerization and humanization, free choice of educational programs, and development of the continuing education system are gaining momentum. The need for fundamental education, the formation of a spiritually responsible person, training in thinking, not knowledge, is obvious. After all, for the comprehensive development of the younger generation, the development of new draft laws in accordance with the spirit of the times and the development of innovative projects for their implementation, concrete measures to achieve qualitative changes at all stages of the education system need to be further strengthened.

Therefore, our state pays special attention to working with young people, first of all, to protect them from biased trends that are alien to our nature, to educate modern people with modern knowledge and experience, intellectual potential and advanced technologies in order to achieve their strategic goals in society and take their rightful place.

#### **4. Opinions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev on the role and lessons of historical memory in the upbringing of a spiritually mature person.**

Over the years of independence, issues of spirituality and historical memory have become a priority in state policy. Because " understanding a nation begins with knowing its history." It was emphasized that the issue of awareness of this fact should be raised to the level of state policy. The further we get from those terrible years, the more instructive and wise history will be, and the more sacred the historical memory of the war will become a great spiritual force. After all, a person who has no memory of the past, deprived of the historical experience of his people, completely loses the sense of historical perspective. There is a deep and wise truth in this, and only a nation that honors the memory of its heroes deserves to be great, to claim the title of great.

First interview of the first President Islam Karimov to historians and journalists of the country (June 26, 1998) in the section "Without a historical past,

there is no future", it is said: "History is the basis of the spirituality of the people." Therefore, thanks to independence, the study of history, especially the history of the Motherland, its methodology, and "white spots" were actively discussed. In the social sciences and humanities, there was a desire to address issues such as society and the individual, cultural heritage and language. Scientific articles on these issues, especially journalistic ones, were regularly published in newspapers and magazines. Recalling the reality of such issues, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "You all remember very well that the name of Sharof Rashidov was fully justified in the second year of our independence at the initiative of the first president. This year, our country has widely celebrated its 75th anniversary, " he said.

An injustice was committed against such a person as Sharof Rashidov, a well-known statesman and writer who ruled the republic in very difficult and difficult years, selflessly served the development of the country, and made a significant contribution to the development of national literature and culture through his public and creative activities. If a person exalts it to heaven while it is alive, destroys it after it is dead, and destroys its dignity, you will cry out what a state and society it has become. Unfortunately, there has been such a bitter and tragic injustice in the recent past. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev concludes: "But history has shown that there are such injustices in life. If every nation, every state is not independent, others will be able to insult not only the farmer, not only the worker, but also the poet, scientist, statesman and their human dignity ." Indeed, what a great blessing our independence has been, given the example of such tragic events in the recent past, we must have a deeper understanding of its meaning and essence, its dignity, and always be ready to protect it from any evil forces. We must never forget this bitter truth, and we must never forget this bitter truth at a time when attempts are being made to restore the old order in some countries of the former Soviet Union.

First of all, our history is reflected in the way of life of our ancestors, in the unique service to the Motherland, in harmony with the fate of this great nation, which passed from the people to the great figures of the past. The priceless legacy of these great people will always raise our heads and feet, and the future of the Uzbek people will stand on the world stage in building a great state, supporting and moving forward with their faith, beliefs and spiritual spirit. One of the greatest blessings of independence was that we armed our country with a true history spanning at least three thousand years, and we also honored and respected our great people who lived in the distant and recent past. This is important for educating young people in the spirit of generations worthy of their ancestors.

The more deeply a nation understands itself, the more it is revered and respected by others. The Uzbek people, committed to our ancient values, the rules

of Islam, ancient traditions and values, have been famous for their humanitarian ideas for centuries. The humanity of the Uzbek nation that is manifested today is respect for the elderly, kindness, respect for children, generosity to those in need, fatherhood, kinship, human qualities such as easing the burden and sharing their worries and joys are innumerable. There are a few selfish, traitorous, and malicious people who have formed the opposite of these virtues. From this point of view, people who care about their people, protect them from various malicious attacks and slander, strive to widely promote the noble ideas of the rich culture of the Uzbek people, glorifying people who have become seeds, perpetuating their names is the most urgent issue today.

Currently, practical work is being carried out to study the degree of preservation of this unique heritage, to instill it in the consciousness of the general public, especially young people, and to popularize it among the world community. In order to raise a harmoniously developed generation that is the future of our country, every representative of our nation should raise their child in the spirit of love and respect for our national ideas, values, language, ancient history, and great personalities who have left a deep mark on our rich cultural past. Our education and upbringing in the spirit of our inherent humanity, internationalism, sincerity and tolerance are even more necessary today than ever before.

Every nation in the world has its own unique national image: state, language, religion, customs, values, culture, music, art, celebrities, psyche, sense of pride. In our opinion, the concept of the national idea is formed on the basis of those features that are inherent in the nation, which are now listed, fit into a certain pattern, and form its history.

Today, Uzbekistan is an independent state with high potential and unique authority, and this country is home to a people worthy of this name. It was inhabited by his ancestors, descendants and great-grandfathers. There are many peoples in the world, including the Uzbek people, who have a great historical past. People of the world look at Uzbekistan and see our image as a nation, our tolerance.

In 2017, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev paid tribute to the bright memory of the famous statesman and writer Sharof Rashidov, the ardent son of our people, who selflessly served the development of the country, made a significant contribution to the development of national literature and culture through his public and creative activities. On March 27, 2017, he signed a decree "On celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of the famous statesman and writer Sharof Rashidov". And these anniversary celebrations were celebrated at a high level. Thus, the restoration of historical justice in the destinies of our people, the noble deeds of our ancestors, the glorification and perpetuation of their

courage, the attention paid to ensuring the interests of man in our country are invaluable values of our people, such as respect for human memory and dignity, showing their spiritual qualities.

In this regard, the idea was expressed with a new content and philosophical spirit that history is created not by geniuses, but by a conscious and creative person, a nation. After all, history is created by people, and historical figures who took an active part in its creation, who left a deep and indelible mark on the spirit, minds and hearts of people, are also children of the people. For this reason, historians symbolically compare history with the biographies of the people who created it and are creating it. That's why we use terms like ancient history, medieval history, and modern history. They represent the history of our country as a whole.

It is well known that our people, with their millennial policy of justice and traditions of spiritually mature national statehood, have had a huge impact on the development of world statehood and politics.

People begin to build their own history mainly from the moment they build their own state. It is known that the Turkic-speaking people have built many great and glorious states in their history. When we look at our distant past and summarize its entire existence, we can be sure that our people have experienced many trials, enjoyed the achievements of culture, science and statehood during their rich thousand-year history. At the same time, we deeply understand that neither the historical game, nor the brutal wars, natural disasters and famine have damaged the human nature of our people.

Thanks to independence, the awareness of national identity, patriotism, pride in the Motherland and other similar feelings have once again reached a peak, independent thinking, spiritual peace, and social and political activity of our people have grown, which has once again become a guarantee of new achievements, a source of strength, and increased intellectual potential. It is also important to learn from the great spiritual heritage of our great ancestors, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Temur Malik, the great Sahibkiran Amir Temur, as well as study our history. an opportunity was provided to make an appropriate assessment.

Thanks to this opportunity, every year our country widely celebrates the birthdays of great people. In fact, in the process of deep understanding and studying great people, we will rediscover our national values, ancient traditions, our ancestors who left an indelible mark on the history of world civilization, in a new environment, we will have the opportunity to get acquainted with the world again and have a growing future. We set an example for young people and urge them to be worthy of the great ones.

A person is alive with memory, great dignity, this is a characteristic of our people. Our brave and courageous ancestors, together with the well-meaning peoples of the world, showed real heroism in the terrible war against fascism. Their inexhaustible courage has been a school of heroism and a source of pride for us for 75 years and will continue to be so.

A worthy celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Victory in World War II in our country, high attention and care for our respected veterans of World War II and the labor front, preserving in the minds of the younger generation the greatest and most priceless wealth - the world. - The need to educate them in care, educate them in the spirit of patriotism, as well as perpetuate the memory of military personnel and law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty during the years of independence, and honor all veterans. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On the worthy celebration of the 75th anniversary of Victory in World War II "emphasizes that" the courage of our compatriots on the battlefields during the war, selfless work in the rear, courage, perseverance and nobility for the youth of our country serves as a vivid example of patriotism." After all, the great victory over fascism is, first of all, the glorification of a sacred and invincible force capable of resisting the defense of the Motherland, which was not easy. The war claimed the lives of millions of innocent people. Today, young people need to learn from the war and share all its suffering, horrors and hardships. So that they better and more deeply understand that peace is a priceless blessing, that we need to live and burn for the peace of the people and the inviolability of our borders, in order to remember the heroes of the Motherland who showed examples of courage, and continue good deeds.

Thanks to a deep understanding and deep study of our great ancestors, we will rediscover our national values, ancient traditions, our ancestors who left an indelible mark on the history of world civilization in new conditions, we will have the opportunity to get acquainted with the world again and have a bright future. we set an example for young people, we urge them to be worthy of great people. This spiritual wealth accumulated over the centuries is eternal. The values of our tolerant people-as an expression of peace, enlightenment, and high morals-will eventually shine like a star and serve as an important factor in the spiritual and moral education of the young generation with a great future. Realizing this fact, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "... every sovereign state has its own unique history and culture. This story, the true creator and creator of this culture, rightfully belongs to the people of this country. We all know hard times and adversities in the millennial history of the Uzbek people. The recent history of Uzbekistan and the world-class achievements we have achieved allow our brave and heroic people to overcome any difficulties, obstacles and

challenges with their own strength and will ." After all, if we deeply understand that the priceless historical heritage of our ancestors is a spiritual treasure of eternity, the richer and more significant our historical memory, the more united the people can play a unique role in the development of the country.

### **5. Theoretical and conceptual approaches and advanced innovations in the field of education in the XXI century.**

Since the first days of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan pays special attention to young people, and the state policy towards them is consistently implemented in practice. The essence of this policy, the main directions, socio-economic, political and legal guarantees for young people are set out in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 20, 1991 "On the basics of State youth policy in Uzbekistan".

The State of Uzbekistan has always made the task of educating an educated and intellectually developed generation one of its main priorities, which is the most important value and a decisive force in achieving the goals of democratic development, modernization and renewal. In this regard, not only healthy physical and spiritual growth of young people, but also their harmoniously developed people with the most modern intellectual knowledge, fully developed to meet the requirements of the XXI century. The goal is to create all the necessary opportunities and conditions for this connection. The importance and practical significance of youth activities today as a socio-political force is closely linked to the socio-political reforms carried out in Uzbekistan over the years of independence, modernization and renewal of all spheres of society. The share of young people in the country's population is more than 60.0%.

Education, training and professional development of young people play an important role in the process of building a democratic State and forming civil society in Uzbekistan. Therefore, many international scientific conferences were held to familiarize the international community with these processes, that is, with the results of educational reforms in Uzbekistan, the role of the state in raising a highly educated and intellectually developed generation, and the experience gained in this area. The Law on Education and the National Training Program, adopted in 1997 and recognized by the international community, were implemented in Uzbekistan with the aim of reforming the education system and raising a highly educated and intellectually developed generation is of great importance. In addition, the issue of training competitive personnel with a deep knowledge of modern science, a radical change in the educational process, updating the quality of education based on international experience has risen to the level of state policy in Uzbekistan. In particular, the strategy of actions on five priority areas of development of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 provides for the development of

education and science, improvement of state youth policy, including further improvement of the continuing education system. Continue and increase the potential of high-quality educational services, train highly qualified personnel in accordance with the current needs of the labor market; radically improve the quality of education, in-depth study of foreign languages, computer science and other important and popular subjects, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology. Improving the quality and efficiency of higher education institutions through the introduction of international standards for assessing the quality of education and training, other important and demanding young people, such as intellectually developed, independent thought, and a firm outlook on life. Special attention is paid to "in-depth study of existing sciences". Therefore, it is important to pay close attention to the national education system in Uzbekistan, make radical changes in the education system and conduct research to solve existing problems, analyzing the results achieved.

Today, citizens with high spiritual and moral qualities, educated and able to work effectively, have left an indelible mark on our national values, ancient traditions and the history of world civilization in a deep understanding that society is the most important asset and the main capital, the driving force, we will rediscover our ancestors in new conditions, we will have the opportunity to introduce them to the world again and set an example for young people, to encourage them to become worthy of great people.

Modernization of the education system, its democratization, computerization and humanization, free choice of educational programs, and development of the continuing education system are gaining momentum. The need for fundamental education, the formation of a spiritually responsible person, training in thinking, not knowledge. After all, for the comprehensive development of the younger generation, the development of new draft laws in accordance with the spirit of the times and the development of innovative projects for their implementation, concrete measures to achieve qualitative changes at all stages of the education system. further reinforcement is needed.

The main focus in working with young people is, first of all, protecting them from biased currents that are alien to our nature, educating people in society with modern knowledge and experience, intellectual potential and advanced technologies, high spirituality, excellence, and education in society, in order to achieve their strategic goals and take their rightful place.

We can't imagine our life today without the Internet and computers. Thanks to information technology, we have become closer and easier to solve our problems. In such an environment, where the global information space is expanding, it is necessary to teach young people not only to read, but also to see, to



surround them with an iron wall, which does not even correspond to our noble goals. In this regard, President Mirziyoyev said: "Given the growing threat of religious extremism, terrorism, drug trafficking, human trafficking, illegal migration, and 'mass culture' around us today, this deeper meaning and meaning of words are becoming clearer. Indeed, the education of young people today is a problem that will never lose its relevance and importance." Therefore, our government focuses on training and working with such young people, making plans for the future, first of all, protecting them from various social evils that are alien to our nature, using modern knowledge and experience, intellectual potential and advanced technologies. To become high and perfect people, you need to be able to achieve the strategic goals that you set for yourself in society.

Thanks to independence, the awareness of national identity, patriotism, pride in the Motherland and other similar feelings have once again reached a peak, independent thinking, spiritual peace, and social and political activity of our people have grown. This was the key to new achievements, a source of strength, and an opportunity to increase your intellectual potential.

In the 21st century of globalization, the country is interested in increasing its intellectual and spiritual potential as a result of applying theoretical and conceptual approaches and cutting-edge innovations in teaching "Modern History of Uzbekistan" in the field of education. It becomes an important component of increasing the national wealth, and the high morale of young people is the formation of a legal culture in people, the ability to live and work in a free and democratic state governed by the rule of law, self-awareness, in the interests of the individual, the state and society. allows you to use. In the course of teaching this subject, the student learns about the difficult situation in Uzbekistan on the eve of independence in science, their causes and consequences; to know the changes over the years of independence, the modern history of Uzbekistan, the role of Uzbekistan in the world community in modern processes from the point of view of history and objectivity;

Be able to study the problems of the modern history of Uzbekistan, apply the ideas of national independence in strengthening the worldview, express their views on the processes taking place around them, understand the role of history in the development of society and the worldview of a person should be able to understand that what is happening is connected with important historical events.

They should also have a deep knowledge of the recent history of Uzbekistan, the ability to scientifically substantiate and express their views on spiritual, national and universal issues, as well as an active view of the ideas of national independence. This, in turn, is important for young people, so that they can develop historical thinking and become full-fledged people. The main task is to

study the history of Uzbekistan, its logical continuation, the science of "Modern History of Uzbekistan", which will help the younger generation to heal the nation, live as a people, as a country, with their Homeland. you need to raise a proud person.

### **Security question сы**

1. Do you know what approach historians have abandoned over the years of independence in the chronology of our history?
2. What sources can help us study the most ancient, non-written period of our history?
3. Do you know the scientific and theoretical methods and fundamentals of the history of Uzbekistan?
4. Tell us about the role of the subject "Modern History of Uzbekistan" in the education of an intellectually gifted, spiritually mature generation and the development of a perfect person.
5. What is the role of historical memory in educating young people, creators of the future, as spiritually mature people?

### **Related test questions:**

1. How many stages of development before independence has the history of Uzbekistan been divided since ancient times?
  - a) 3
  - b) 5
  - c) 2
  - d) 4
2. What sources can help us study the unwritten period of our history?
  - a) Material and written sources
  - (b) Written and archival sources
  - (c) Archaeological and written sources
  - d) Archaeological, anthropological, and ethnographic sources
3. Which of the variants gives the correct answer to the scientific and theoretical methods and principles of the history of Uzbekistan?
  - A) Scientific, objective study and analysis of historical events documents and facts
  - B) Study and analysis of Historynational Basicuniversality
  - C) Study, and write Historyfoundation of Real, historical and philosophical logic
  - D) All answers are correct
4. Why is the role and significance of historical sources in studying the history of Uzbekistan so important?
  - A) Sources mention the story

- B) True history is written only in written sources
- C) Because of human creation
- D) There is no correct answer

5. What do the sources look like?

- A) Archaeological and material resources
- B) Written and material resources
- C) Ethnographic and material resources
- D) Written and archival documents

6. What is included in the original source?

- A) Material sources
- B) Written sources
- C) Original historical documents
- D) Books and literature

7. Which of the following answers correctly describes the purpose of teaching the subject "Modern History of Uzbekistan"?

- A) Describe important changes that have taken place in the Republic of Uzbekistan over the years of independence.
- B) Show the essence of the ongoing radical reforms.
- C) Explain the role and identity of the population, including students, in society.
- D) All answers are correct

8. What law establishes socio-economic, political and legal guarantees for young people in the Republic of Uzbekistan?

- A) Law "On Education"
- B) "National Training Program"
- C) In the Law "On the basics of state youth policy in Uzbekistan"
- D) In the law on "Youth"

9. On March 27, 2017, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a decree on the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of this famous statesman who selflessly served the development of the country?

- A) Ozodsharafiddinov
- B) Sharof Rashidov
- C) Zhalaletdinmanguberdi
- D) Amir Timur

10. Find the correct answer to the question about the share of young people in the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

- A) 50 percent
- B) More than 50 percent
- C) More than 60 percent

D) 70 percent

**References:**

**Main literature:**

1. Мирзиёев Ш. М. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. Т. 1. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2017.

2. Мирзиёев Ш. М. Буюк келажагимизни мард ва олийжаноб халқимиз билан бирга қурамиз. - Toshkent: Yzbekiston. 2017.

3. Мирзиёев Ш. М. Қонун устуворлиги ва инсон маънафаатларини таъминлаш – юрт тараққиёти ва халқ фаровонлигининг гарови. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси қабул қилинганининг 24 йилигига бағишланган тантанали маросимидаги маърузаси. - Toshkent: Yzbekiston. 2017.

4. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Эркин ва фаровон, демократик Ўзбекистон давлатини биргаликда барпо этамиз. - Toshkent: Yzbekiston. 2017.

5. Каримов И.А. Юксак маънавият-енгилмас куч. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 2008.

6. Каримов И.А. Ўзбекистон мустақилликка эришиш остонасида. - Toshkent: Uzbekiston Publ., 2011.

7. Каримов И.А. Тарихий хотира ва инсон омили – буюк келажагимиз гаровидир. Халқ сўзи. 2012, 10 май.

8. Каримов И.А. Она юртимиз бахту иқболи ва буюк келажаги йўлида хизмат қилиш – энг олий саодатдир. - Toshkent: Yzbekiston. 2015.

9. Мустақил Ўзбекистан тарихининг дастлабки саҳифалари. - Toshkent, 2000.

10. Erkaev A. Yzbekiston yli. - Тошкент: Маънавият, 2011.

11. Мустақиллик: Изоҳли илмий-оммабоп луғат // М.Абдуллаев ва бошқалар: тўлдирилган учинчи нашр. - Тошкент: Шарқ, 2006.

12. 2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси. Toshkent: Manaviyat Publ., 2017.

13. Мустақил Ўзбекистон тарихи. Масъул муҳаррир А.Сабиров. Toshkent: Akademiya Publ., 2013.

14. Modern history of Uzbekistan. Project manager and editor: M. A. Rakhimov. - Тошкент: Адабиёт учқунлари, 2018.

**Additional literature:**

19. Азизхўжаев А.А. Мустақиллик: курашлар, изтироблар, қувончлар. - Toshkent: 2001.

20. Levitin L. Yzbekiston tuba burilish pallasida. - Toshkent: Uzbekiston Publ., 2005.

21. Ўзбекистон мустақиллик йилларида. - Toshkent: Uzbekiston Publ., 1996.

22. Ўзбекистон тарихи. Р.Ҳ.Муртазаеванинг умумий таҳрири остида. - Toshkent, 2005.

**Internet sites:**

1. [www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz).

2. [www.edu.uz](http://www.edu.uz).

## **Lecture 2. Stages of development and development of Uzbek statehood**

### **Plan**

#### **1. The need for strong social policies**

#### **2. Social reforms in independent Uzbekistan**

#### **3. Problems of the social sphere at the present time**

Implementation of a strong social policy is an essential principle of Uzbekistan's national policy. The social policy of the state in Uzbekistan at all stages of market reforms includes a fairly wide range of issues, including – regulating the population's income, ensuring employment and forming new labor relations, social protection and support for certain categories and groups of the population, developing health care, physical culture and sports, and education.

Mechanisms for ensuring social protection in the Republic of Uzbekistan include a fully justified system of legal norms, law enforcement agencies, state and municipal bodies designed to provide material and organizational assistance to those in need, financing the pension system, support for students, large and poor families through the budget mechanism and state guarantees.

Uzbekistan pays special attention to the social protection of orphans and children left without parental care, as well as children with disabilities. The national education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan takes full account of ensuring their right to receive quality education and providing them with equal opportunities for development with their peers. In recent years, the country has carried out a large-scale work to prevent social promote among the population and young people a responsible attitude to creating a healthy family, and form a spiritual and moral attitude to family values.

The measures taken have contributed to a significant reduction in the number of educational institutions and orphans and children left without parental care. The presidential decree adopted yesterday on additional measures to strengthen the social protection of orphans and children left without parental care will provide huge opportunities for children of this kind and also create favorable conditions for preparing children for independent life.

Especially in order to further reduce social orphanhood, improve the mechanisms of state support for the upbringing of orphans and children left without parental care, create broad opportunities for their accelerated social adaptation, improve the work of educational institutions, as well as strengthen the role of the family in raising a physically healthy and spiritually developed generation, introduce a psychologist in Mehribonlik homes, orphanages and orphanages. ensuring the creation of modern computer classes in "Mehribonlik"

homes and children's camps, and the organization of training of pupils in computer programming skills and training of young specialists in the field of information technology will make a huge contribution to the development of the young generation in need of care and attention of a healthy spirit and patriotism.

A mechanism has been formed to strengthen the social sphere and guarantee targeted and effective social protection. Institutional foundations for social support of the population have been created. In 1991, the Law "On Social protection of Disabled people in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. In addition, the laws "On State pension provision of citizens", "On employment of the population", "On Health protection of Citizens" and other legislative acts are being implemented. Their consistent implementation and the annual allocation of about 60 percent of the State Budget funds to the social sphere contribute to maintaining social stability in the country and strengthening people's faith in the future. Along with the reforms being implemented in the most important sectors of the economy, market transformations are also taking place in healthcare, education, culture and art, physical culture and sports.

Uzbekistan was the first of the CIS countries to develop and implement a completely new and effective model of education based on the National Training Program. I remember that even in the most difficult periods, special attention was paid to youth policy. The Law "On the fundamentals of State youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan", adopted on November 20, 1991, is one of the first laws of our independent republic. It has become a vivid expression of the attitude towards the younger generation as the most important asset and an important platform for creating the necessary conditions for its harmonious development.

In accordance with the Law " On Education " and the National Training Program, the country has established a system for providing modern specialists to rapidly developing sectors of the economy and social sphere. Modern schools, academic lyceums and professional colleges have been built in the most remote villages.

Today, the State Budget annually spends 10-12 percent of GDP on education and upbringing—. This is almost twice as much as the UNESCO recommendations on the amount of investment that should be directed in this area to ensure stable development of the country, namely 6-7—percent.

The practical implementation of the principle of implementing a strong social policy can also be seen in the example of changes and updates in healthcare. In particular, last year, about 500 billion soums were allocated for the construction, reconstruction, major repairs and equipping of 141 medical institutions in the republic. Optimization and equipping of rural medical centers with modern diagnostic and medical equipment has been completed.

Thanks to the measures taken in this direction, a sharp reduction in the level of morbidity in the population has been achieved. The average life expectancy of Uzbek citizens has increased from 67 to 73 years. Over the past five years, maternal and child mortality has decreased several times in the country. According to these indicators, Uzbekistan has fully achieved the UN Millennium Development Goals.

Today, our country wins high ratings from the world's leading reputable rating agencies for economic growth, creating the best conditions for doing business, ensuring security in the country, and caring for the health of citizens, which is a clear example of the implementation of a deeply thought-out, far-sighted and wise state policy.

The coronavirus pandemic has come as a major shock to the global health sector and economy. The social sphere received a powerful blow, where many unresolved systemic problems were exposed. Millions of people around the world are vulnerable. At the same time, the crisis has affected both economically developed and developing countries.

UN experts are already sounding the alarm, pointing out that the widespread spread of coronavirus infection threatens all the achievements of recent years in reducing poverty. It is stated that the global poverty rate will rise for the first time since 1998.

In turn, the ILO predicts that the crisis in the economy and labor market could lead to an increase in global unemployment by almost 25 million people. Moreover, unemployment in developed countries can surpass even the times of the Great Depression.

With the decline in employment, significant losses in people's incomes are also expected. The ILO estimates that by the end of 2020, they will amount to between \$ 860 billion and \$ 3.4 trillion.

The consequences of the coronavirus pandemic were much more serious than previously expected for Central Asia. The World Bank does not rule out a reduction in the region's gross domestic product to 1.7 percent by the end of the year. The biggest drop in GDP is expected in Kyrgyzstan-minus 4 percent. In Kazakhstan, the decline will be slightly less-minus 3 percent, in Tajikistan - minus 2.

The only country in the region whose economy is expected to grow this year is Uzbekistan, where GDP growth will be 1.5 percent.

The quarantine also left hundreds of thousands of migrant workers from Central Asian countries without income. If migrant transfers around the world are reduced by 20 percent due to the pandemic, then in Central Asia-by almost 28.



Against this background, the World Bank warns that about 2.6 million residents of Central Asia may fall below the poverty line.

In such a critical environment, the main challenge for Governments is not only how to contain the spread of the disease, but also how to support vulnerable segments of the population and all those who are left without jobs and a source of income.

All these issues, we must admit, are acute in our country as well. Moreover, the pandemic crisis occurred at a time when the Government focused on reforming the current system of providing social assistance to poor citizens, improving mechanisms for combating poverty.

For the first time in the history of the state, the President openly recognized the problem of poverty in the country. The previously taboo topic was not just discussed, but the real scale of this problem was revealed, specific figures on the situation of the poor in the country, which seemed impossible yesterday.

Moreover, the tasks of reducing the level of poverty turned out to be the main ones on the agenda and were put at the head of the strategy for ensuring the stability of the country's socio-economic development in the long term. The President's January Address to the Oliy Majlis clearly states: "Improving people's well-being and strengthening their social protection will remain among our most important tasks."

The Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction has been established specifically to regulate the processes of poverty reduction. It was decided to develop a Poverty reduction Strategy until 2030 with the involvement of international experts.

In order to strengthen the effectiveness of identifying socially vulnerable segments of the population and coordinating their support, the Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support was established. In addition, programs are being consistently implemented to improve the quality of life and improve rural areas, for example, "Obod kishlok" and "Obod Mahalla".

We can say that for the first time in the country, a holistic, modern system of social support for the population is gradually and consistently being built. At the same time, it is based on fundamentally new mechanisms for maintaining a social dialogue with the people.

In this context, the current course is largely comparable to the Chinese strategy for overcoming poverty, which has already proved its effectiveness.

It is generally accepted that China's success in fighting poverty is based on such key pillars as targeted aid, agricultural reform, training the poor in certain skills, infrastructure development and private entrepreneurship.

Thanks to this approach, China is now a country with record rates of poverty reduction and the first country to reach the UN Millennium Development Goals on Poverty Reduction. Over the past 40 years, China has lifted more than 740 million people out of poverty. Such achievements are primarily ensured by consistent work on the ground and strict administrative control.

In Uzbekistan, the tasks of organizing effective work on socio-economic development are solved using the model of work by sector. Each sector is formed from representatives of khokimiyats, the Prosecutor's Office, internal affairs bodies and the tax service, that is, those persons who should have all the information about the situation on the ground. This approach allows for grassroots work, as well as increases the personal responsibility of the sector manager for activities in each district.

As for China, targeting is one of the main elements of the social protection system being built in Uzbekistan. All citizens in need of assistance are entered in the so-called "iron notebook" on the recommendation of the heads of sectors and meetings of citizens of mahallas. In fact, this is an electronic program saxovat.argos.uz which "ironclad" guarantees the citizens included in it the provision of state targeted assistance.

The "iron notebook" includes all those who have lost their jobs and sources of income, as well as families with disabilities, single elderly people and low-income people.

The selection of families in the "iron notebook" is based on the categorical assessment method, which is common in many countries. This implies that certain groups of the population are identified as those in need of social assistance.

In our case, 5 categories of families are included in the "iron notebook": 1) vulnerable, poor and in need of financial assistance families; 2) disabled persons with disabilities and chronic diseases; 3) families with five or more children; 4) single elderly people, widows (widowers) and those in need of outside care; 5) who have lost their source of income due to quarantine measures.

Today, the main criterion for inclusion in the list of "iron notebook" is the lack of income and means of earning, as well as limited working capacity.

Heads of district or city sectors, together with mahalla chairmen, go to their homes to study the material and housing conditions of the family, and then, if it is deemed appropriate, those in need are included in the program.

It should be noted that in European countries, social services also study the financial situation of a low-income citizen before calculating benefits. In Germany, for example, the decision to pay targeted assistance or social benefits is made only after social workers are convinced that the person is really in a difficult financial situation.

In the "iron notebook" the needy family is entered by the secretary of the sector. When recording, in addition to the recipient's data, the program enters information about the type of assistance provided.

The advantages of this program are that it provides a clearer picture of the current social situation in the district, region and the republic as a whole. That is, from the district khokim to the President, there is a specific and complete idea of the scale of work and the results already obtained, up to specific families and surnames that are being assisted.

In simple words, the "iron notebook" reflects the problems of each family, each citizen and decisions on them, and not general indicators. All this allows you to focus on the social problems of a single person, on ways and means that will help them solve pressing issues.

On the basis of the "iron notebook" lists, large-scale work is also being carried out to provide material support to the population, implemented from the first days of the fight against the epidemic. At the same time, the measures are not limited only to the banal distribution of social packages, as some people used to say.

First of all, we should highlight the substantial financial assistance provided to families in need. In fact, for the first time in our country, we have established direct financial support for those who find themselves in a difficult situation.

On the eve of Eid al-Adha, more than 182 thousand families, whose members are about 700 thousand people, received payments in the amount of more than 1 million rubles. Moreover, assistance is provided in cash and directly.

In addition, according to the relevant Presidential Decree, funds in the amount of 220 thousand soums for each family member are paid to needy families from the "iron notebook". In total, the budget for 2020 allocated 8 trillion soums for social protection of various segments of the population.

During the pandemic, the base of recipients of social assistance has also significantly expanded. By the end of the year, the number of needy families with children under the age of 14 receiving benefits will double. The number of mothers in need who receive child care benefits for up to two years will increase by 20 percent. The number of low-income families receiving financial assistance has been increased to 100,000. It is expected that by the end of this year, the number of recipients of social benefits will reach 1.2 million, and in 2021-1.5 million.

Taking into account that poor families make up 12-15 percent of the total number in the republic, the social benefits mechanism will allow supporting every family in need by the end of this year.

If we look at the regional context, every fourth family in Karakalpakstan will be covered by the social protection mechanism until December, and in Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya and Jizzakh regions - every fifth.

In short, every fourth or fifth cell of the company will receive an additional monthly income of 300 thousand soums on average.

As can be seen from the above, a comprehensive mechanism for providing social assistance to those in need is being established in the country. However, it is necessary to recognize that with its positive potential, such a mechanism remains insufficiently flexible and as transparent as possible. Individual subjective and objective factors negatively affect the effectiveness of the entire system.

Many people have doubts about the ability of representatives of mahallas to conscientiously and openly fulfill their responsibilities for the distribution of funds allocated to the population. Concerns are also raised by the fact that the social assistance assigned does not reach all those in need and addressees.

The issue of fair selection of families for inclusion in the "iron notebook" also remains open. Many people think about the objectivity of the criteria used, rightly pointing out the human factor. The demand for ensuring transparency of the entire process of social assistance distribution is also becoming more and more pronounced.

It should be recognized that the probability of mistakes made when allocating social assistance to families is quite high. In this scenario, system failures often occur.

However, the decisions taken allow us to say with confidence that the government sees gaps and seeks to eliminate them. This explains the periodic adjustments that are made to adjust the system's performance to take into account emerging shortcomings.

In accordance with the Presidential Decree, a Single social register is being created, which will allow providing all types of social assistance according to the same criteria and one document. By the end of the year, this system will be gradually implemented in all regions.

Systematization of data will be carried out taking into account the degree of need of each recipient of social assistance. It will be determined on the basis of information about the income of family members, property, bank accounts, loans received, and cars available in the relevant databases of various departments.

In the future, the full launch of the Unified Social Register program will significantly minimize the human factor and, as a result, eliminate the corruption component in the distribution of social assistance as much as possible.

It should also be noted that the policy of social protection and support for the poorest segments of the population is not limited simply to subsidies for families in

need. The main goal is to create conditions for improving the level of economic well-being of citizens.

It is generally accepted that it is much more difficult to get out of the poor strata than to get into them. In this regard, social support from the state should most likely act as a springboard, rather than a hammock. That is, to serve as a tool to get people out of the category of poor, and not to maintain them in this state.

For example, in the Nordic countries (Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark), achieving universal employment and income equalization among all categories of citizens is identified as a priority task of the state's social policy.

In this regard, the President's goal - to employ at least one member of a poor family-is more relevant than ever. Numerous experts also confirm the relevance of this approach. So, according to economists at the HSE Institute for Social Policy, the labor market is the main area where government efforts should be directed, since it takes the brunt of the crisis.

It should be noted that as part of the anti - crisis program, more than 415 thousand people have already been provided with work-those who became unemployed during the coronavirus pandemic or were unable to go abroad to earn money.

Along with the organization of jobs, great importance is attached to creating conditions that allow low-income people to improve their financial situation on their own and in the long term.

In other words, the focus is not on subsidies to the poor, but on creating conditions and earning opportunities for them.

From the point of view of economic prospects and poverty eradication, this approach is the most rational and justified.

Simultaneously with the creation of jobs, business activity of citizens is stimulated. Given the size of the population in our country, primarily able-bodied, involving people in entrepreneurial activities solves many issues of improving the level of well-being of the people.

In Uzbekistan, support for family business initiatives has become one of the most popular tools for increasing public interest in entrepreneurship. Quite impressive sums are allocated for this purpose. An additional 2 trillion soums have been allocated for the implementation of the "Every Family is an Entrepreneur" program alone. In general, more than 4 trillion soums are allocated to family business programs this year.

The following fact shows that this approach is in demand and works: more than 5 thousand people have already received subsidies for business activities in the amount of almost 6 billion soums. By the end of the year, the number of

recipients of such subsidies should reach 13 thousand, and the allocated funds - already 11.5 billion soums.

Providing employment and a source of income for low-income families not only keeps them afloat in times of crisis, but also enables hundreds of thousands of people to get back on their feet. Having a stable income and the ability to provide for a family, citizens stop thinking about how and what they should live on. They confidently look to the future, reflect on the education of their children. In this scenario, the postulate usually works - each subsequent generation is more successful and richer than the previous one.

Thus, it can be stated that the chosen strategy of combining a set of measures of direct, targeted material support for citizens in need with the creation of opportunities for their employment repeatedly increases the efficiency of work to improve the standard of living of people and increase their well-being.

Thanks to this approach, thousands of citizens who seemed to be in a desperate situation, trapped in a "poverty trap", received an effective economic incentive for development, the opportunity to improve their lives.

It is hardly possible to overcome the problem of poverty completely and in a short time. As examples from other countries show, this is quite a long and time-consuming process. But the same international experience confirms that a comprehensive and consistent approach to this problem, if properly implemented, gives the expected result.

This is also evidenced by the practice of the "iron notebook". In just four months, thanks to the provision of permanent earnings, more than 159 thousand, or 40 percent of families in need, were removed from the iron notebook lists. In Tashkent and Karakalpakstan, this figure is even higher - 55 and 58 percent, respectively. Maintaining the same pace of work in the future will make it possible to make a qualitative leap towards reducing poverty in the country.

Through the implementation of these plans, it is expected that the poor will not only benefit from economic growth, but also contribute to economic development. All this will have a positive multiplier effect in relation to the socio-economic situation in the country as a whole.

### **Reference terms**

Strong social policy, mahalla, medical care, social protection, education.

### **Questions**

1. How do you understand the term "strong social policy"?
2. What legal acts on the social sphere were adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence?
3. What changes have taken place in the field of education over the years of independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan?

4. How is assistance provided to low-income families in the Republic of Uzbekistan?

5. How has the coronavirus pandemic affected social policy in Uzbekistan?

### **Literature**

1. Alimova D. Buryakov Yu., Filanovich M. Objectivity in history – responsibility for the future. "Teacher of Uzbekistan". May 16, 2003.

2. History of Uzbekistan, University Publ., 2004.

3. Mandralskaya N. V. Uzbekistan in the twentieth century: a historical view of the problem of national statehood through the prism of national- international-universal (1917-1991). - T.: TUIT, 1997.

4. Rakhimov M. A. et al. Modern history of Uzbekistan. - Тошкент: Адабиёт учкунлари, 2018.

### **Tests**

**1. Who was the first President of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan?**

- a) Kara Niyazi
- b) Khabib Abdullayev
- c) Yahye Gulomov
- d) M. Sheikhzoda

**2. How many Uzbek athletes won a gold medal at the 2016 Summer Olympics in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil?**

- a) 4
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 5

**3. What is the meaning of the word "Mahalla"?**

- a) A place populated by people
- b) A small area inside the city
- c) Quarter of the rich
- d) Poor People's Quarter

**4. What year was 1997 declared in Uzbekistan?**

- a) "Protection of human interests"
- b) "Year of Rural Development and Improvement"
- c) "The Year of protecting the interests of the older Generation"
- d) "Year of healthy child"

**5. How was 2006 announced in Uzbekistan?**

- a) "Year of Charity and Medical Workers"
- b) "Year of Rural Development and Improvement"
- c) "The Year of Kindness and Mercy"
- d) "Year of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship"

**6. When was the National Olympic Committee of Uzbekistan established?**

- a) 1992
- b) 1993
- c) 1991
- d) 1998

**7. What year was 2008 declared in Uzbekistan?**

- a) "Year of Youth"
- b) "Year of a strong family"
- c) "Year of Kindness and Mercy"
- d) "Year of Small Business and Entrepreneurship Support"

**8. When did Uzbekistan's climbers reach the summit of Mount Everest?**

- a) 1998, May
- b) 1999, June
- c) 2001, May
- d) 2000, July

**9. What year was 2018 declared in Uzbekistan?**

- a) "Year of Support for Active Entrepreneurship, innovative ideas and Technologies"
- b) "Year of Dialogue with the People and Human interests"
- c) "Year of Kindness and Mercy"
- d) "Year of Mother and Child"

**10. What year was 2013 declared in Uzbekistan?**

- a) "Year of Prosperity and Prosperity"
- b) "Year of a strong family"
- c) "Year of Kindness and Mercy"
- d) "Year of Mother and Child"





### **Lecture 3. Social and political processes in Uzbekistan on the eve of independence.**

#### **The plan:**

- 1. Spiritual and cultural dependence in the republic and its consequences. A new wave of repression. "Cotton ", "cotton uzbek work".**
- 2. Politically the policy and its failure.**
- 3. Tension in interethnic relations.**
- 4. And.Karimov is the First PresidentOf Uzbekistan.**

1. Under the totalitarian system, cultural and educational institutions were widely used for ideological influence on the masses. In the 60s of the twentieth century, there were 2,977 clubs in the republic, and in the 1970s-3,441. Over the years, the number of libraries has increased from 3,418 to 5,822, the number of museums from 14 to 26, and the number of movie theaters from 2,178 to 3,988, respectively. However, their size was exaggerated in statistical reports, and in fact they could not effectively perform their direct functions. Their material and technical base is low and underfunded. In this respect, Uzbekistan ranks lowest among the former Soviet republics.

In 1969, there were 14 club establishments per 10,000 inhabitants of Russia, 11 in Belarus and only 4 in Uzbekistan. State allocations per capita for cultural and educational institutions amounted to 21.3 soums per capita in Estonia, 17.9 soums in Armenia, 9.7 soums in theRSFSR and 4.5 soums in Uzbekistan. Although the book stock of the republic's libraries increased tenfold from 1950 to 1970, most of them were works on Marxism-Leninism, necessary for ideological propaganda. Only 8-10% of the books received were published in the republic, the rest were imported, mainly in Russian. Cultural and educational institutions were often built on a community basis, as they were financially outside the control of the State. For example, in 1961, trade unions in Uzbekistan operated on a community basis at 45 cultural and technical universities, 5 folk theaters, and 1,258 physical education groups.

Dozens of decisions were made to improve the education system in Uzbekistan. However, these solutions have not been fully implemented in national schools. Even after the war, schools were not fully equipped with textbooks. The material base was much lower than in Russian-speaking schools.

Among high school graduates, early marriage has led to a shortage of girls. The low attitude towards indigenous peoples in the development of education was hidden behind the secretive activities of the Soviet regime. It is no coincidence that the archives opened in recent years contained secret instructions to prevent the presence of intelligent, cultured and sensible people in the republics of the former Soviet Union.

In the 1946-1947 academic year, there were 4,483 schools with 212 thousand students in the republic, and in the 1965-1966 academic year - 9,716 schools with 2,476 students. In 1985, the number of higher education institutions was 42. The number of students increased from 21,190 to 168,800. This figure is based on the belief that "local girls and boys should be interested in diplomas, not educational ones." Nevertheless, the desire for knowledge of Uzbek people, especially Uzbeks, began to overcome any artificial barriers.

Uzbekistan has trained great scientists in all fields of science and technology and has been at the forefront of training candidates and doctors of science in the former USSR.

In 1950, there were 1,760 candidates of science and 180 doctors of science in Uzbekistan. In 1965, the number of candidates of sciences reached 4 thousand, doctors of sciences-324 people. In the 50s and 60s, scientists of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic did a great job in the field of mathematics and mechanics, medicine, energy, and agriculture. A number of research institutes were established during these years: the Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics, Power Engineering, Mathematics, Oncology and Radiology, mechanization and electrification of agriculture in Central Asia, cybernetics and many others. The Institute of Philosophy and Law was established at the Academy of Sciences, and the Institute of Oriental Studies was expanded.

Since the 1950s, the country has been using nuclear energy for research. Initially, nuclear energy was used in the laboratories of Tashkent and Samarkand State Universities, the Physical and Technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, polytechnic and medical institutes. However, due to the lack of a technical base, the use of nuclear energy has narrowed. At the beginning of 1956, the Institute for Nuclear Research with a staff of 750 people and the city of OK with all amenities were built and put into operation 30 km from Tashkent человек и городок. Its first director was the great physicist academician Ubay Orifov.

In 1951-1954, another large scientific center was built in the republic. Tashkent Botanical Garden was created on an area of 80 hectares, which was

the only one in the union growing in a natural environment. On November 5, 1956, the first Tashkent television center in Central Asia was opened. Later, in 1962, TV centers were opened in Urgench, and in 1964 in Nukus.

A number of Uzbek scientists, especially in the field of natural sciences, were recognized not only in the former Soviet Union, but also around the world for their scientific achievements and were awarded highstate awards. Mathematicians-T. N. Korniyazyi, T. A. Sarimsakov, S. Kh. Sirozhiddinov, physicists-U. O.Orpov, S. A. Azimov, chemists-O. S. Sodikov, S. Yu. Yunusov, M.I. N.abiyev, geologists - Kh. M. Abdullayev, I. Kh. Khamraboev, G. A. Mavlonov, biologists - A. M. Muzaffarov, K. Z.Zokirov, T. Z. Zokhidov, technicians-M. T. Orazbayev, Kh. A. Kharakhmatullin, Kh. Fayziev, in the field of natural sciences I. M. Muminov, Kh. Sulaimonova, Yu. G. Gulamov.

Among the intelligentsia of the republic, there are more than 125 thousand specialists with higher and secondary special education, including more than 25 thousand engineers and technicians, 10 thousand agricultural specialists, 24 thousand doctors and more than 60 thousand teachers. The Writers 'Association had 105 members, more than a hundred writers, poets, playwrights and artists, and 26 members of the Composers' Association. At the end of 1956, the first congress of intellectuals was held in the republic.

Despite the party-ideological control, outstanding works in the field of literature and art were created. Poems by Gafur Gulam, Uygun, Zulfiya, Mirtemir, Turob Tol, M. Boboiev, Mirmukhsin and others on the theme of peace were published. Oybek's novels "Breezes from the Golden Valley", "Teacher" by Parida Tursun, "Sisters" by Askad Mukhtor, "Shahi Sozana", "Painful Teeth" by Abdulla Kakhkhor, and B.Rakhmonov's dramas "Secrets of the Heart"are very popular. Since the second half of the 1950s, works by artists who were free from political repression began to appear. Abdulla Kadiri's novel "The Last Days", Mirtemir's epic "Surat", and Sheikhzoda's "Tashkentnoma" have been published..

In the 60s, a new generation of literature appeared. Abdulla Aripov, Erkin Vakhidov, Shukur Kholmirezayev, Utkir Hoshimov, Muhammad Ali, Jamol Kamol, Omon Matjon and Rauf Parpi are all talented. During the development of Uzbek literature as an instrument of ideological influence on literature, freedom of creativity was suppressed and party beliefs were suppressed. In the 50s and 80s, ideas of freedom appeared from time to time. However, this was immediately criticized and administrative sanctions were imposed.

Since the mid-1980s, literature has taken new steps towards a more accurate portrayal of people's lives. The tragedy of the Aral Sea, the plight of the Uzbek peasantry, and the problems of nature, language, culture, and history have become more acute in the works of art. The new content began to open up a new modern form of creativity, a wide range of folk melodies.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the art of the republic, especially theater and dance, achieved great success. In 1947, a choreographic school was opened in Tashkent. In 1957, the famous dancer M. Turgunbayeva created the Uzbek folk dance ensemble "Spring", in 1958, under the direction of G. Rakhimova, Khorezm song and dance ensembles were created. These groups have enriched Uzbek stage dances. An important role in the development of theatrical art in the republic was played by the opening of the Samarkand State Song and Ballet Theater (1964) and the Uzbek Drama Theater "Young Guard" (since 1990 named after Abror Hidoyatov) in Tashkent.

These changes in the field of music and theater are one-sided, the main focus is on opera, ballet, symphony music, far from the Uzbek national culture, in order to quickly reach the level of world art, and our national drama theaters. The main goal of Soviet literature and art, which developed under the motto "socialist in form, national in content", was "internationalization", and nationalism disappeared in the works of art.

Over the last quarter of a century after the war, Uzbekistan has achieved certain results in the development of industry and agriculture, culture and science. However, this development has been fraught with contradictions, and efforts to democratize have not yielded sufficient results.

In Uzbekistan, which developed an administrative and command system, the republic ranked last among the former Soviet Union in terms of living standards and public services. High rates in education and health care were used to promote the socialist system. In general, the public's approach to the crisis has strengthened.

In the post-war years, the party's monopoly power in the country's socio-political system increased. A new stage of political repression has begun. Whereas in the 1930s repressions were carried out by the People's Commissars of the Interior (NKVD), now this terrible work is being carried out by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and its subordinate organizations. The X Congress of Communists of Uzbekistan, convened in March 1949, set the task of educating the workers of the republic in the communist spirit, strengthening the fight against national values and "religious superstitions". This further reinforced the destructive role of socialist ideology in society.

From 1949 to 1952, many prominent representatives of the Uzbek intelligentsia were subjected to unfounded accusations and harassment. At a meeting of the bureau of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan on June 25, 1949, a group of writers was accused of nationalism, worship of the old feudal culture and idealization of the past. Uzbek writers such as Oybek, Abdulla Kakhkhor, Mamarasul Boboev, Mirtemir and Shaikhzoda were discredited. In August 1951, a group of prominent creative intellectuals were unfairly criticized in the press as "nationalists" and accused of "sabotage". Later, writers Sheikhzoda, Shukrullo, Shukhrat, Saeed Ahmad and others were sentenced to long prison terms. Khurshid, Chustiy, Gayratiy and others were excluded from the Writers' Union. Hearing this, Mr. Ghulam lamented: "When the Uzbeks come to the forest, they will cut off their own heads."

In April 1951, at a meeting of the Bureau of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, the issue "On the state of musical art and measures to improve it" was discussed.

During the meeting, it was noted that the Department of Arts has been engaged in harmful work for many years, creating opera, ballet, music and drama productions of legendary content, such as "Farkhod and Shirin", "Leyli and Majnun", "Tahir and Zuhra". The resolution recommended reviewing the genre repertoire and radio programs. These performances were removed from the stage. The wave of repression did not stop there. In 1983, under the leadership of the former Central Committee of the CPSU, another open repression was launched in Uzbekistan. Thousands of innocent people were brought to trial under the cover of the so-called "cotton case", "Uzbek case" and "Eastern Front". Generals, prosecutors, and investigators sent from Moscow arrested anyone they wanted.

ОшиFraud, bribery, misrepresentation, and abuse of office were exposed during the infamous campaign. However, these shortcomings applied to the former Soviet Union, the existing rotten system, and the Center.

Some authors of the central press tried to denigrate the peoples of the Caucasus, Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The peoples living in these areas fought against the activities of existing criminal groups. They complained to Moscow about the violation of the socialist law, but they themselves, the "mutyans", were persecuted!

At the end of 1983, the situation in the republic was very difficult. At first, several different investigative teams were expelled from the former center under the guise of fighting crime. Cadres from different parts of the former Soviet Union began to come to senior positions in the country. Anishchev was appointed second secretary of the Central Committee of the

Communist Party of Uzbekistan, first Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ogarok, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Romanovsky, and the fate of Tashkent was transferred to Satinu.

Buturlin was appointed Prosecutor of the republic, Gaidanov-Deputy Minister, Laptev-chief investigator, and Didorenko-Minister of Internal Affairs. The situation was the same in all the provinces where they took full control of the republic.

The so-called "cotton business" and "Uzbek business" were launched. The GdlyanA group started an illegal and brutal crackdown on Uzbeks. As a result of their violence, the courts began to impose unfair sentences.

By 1989, more than 4,500 people had been convicted. At that time, due to the lack of places in the republic's prisons, more than a thousand convicts were sent to Siberian prisons to serve their sentences.

The GdlyanA Group had unlimited powers in Uzbekistan. Incarceration and physical and moral torture of innocent people and their families have become more frequent. The detainees did not survive the investigation and even committed suicide.

Thousands of letters were sent to Moscow about human rights violations in Uzbekistan. Unfortunately, these messages were not checked and could not even be answered. Instead, Gdlian and Ivanov and their henchmen were given a series of titles.

On June 23, 1989, Islam Karimov was elected President of the Republic. It is safe to say that the new leader's career began with such noble work as protecting the rights of Uzbek citizens and restoring their violated rights.

A special commission on the cotton issue has been established. The Commission was instructed to consider 40 thousand cases. By June 1990, the commission had reached one of its most important conclusions. In a letter dated 13 June 1990 to Moscow addressed to the Prosecutor General of the USSR, the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR and the Minister of Justice of the USSR, the commission's conclusions are set out in detail. The letter contains a detailed analysis of the cotton case and acquittals of convicts. But instead of helping, they increased the pressure.

The injustice was eradicated by the decisive actions of the President of the Republic. The Commission reviewed 40,000 volumes over a two-year period. More than 3,500 people were acquitted. Others had their sentences reduced, and some were pardoned by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

One of the most important aspects of the work of the cotton commission is that most of those convicted in cotton cases were acquitted, their faces brightened, their rights were restored, their confiscated property was returned, and other material damage was compensated.

After the declaration of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the injustice was eliminated by decisive actions of the republic's leadership. The names of thousands of innocent citizens are justified

2. The economy was extensively oppressed, attracting more and more additional labor and material resources to production. Although the country has huge natural resources, farmers have exhausted them. The April 1985 plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union recognized for the first time that the USSR was in a state of crisis. The plenum outlined a policy to boost the economy and improve people's lives through the "reconstruction" of society. In 1985-1986, the Center's management realized the need for major changes. However, the complexity of the situation had not yet been fully realized.

The leaders of the center still hoped to use the "advantages" of socialism to "restore" society and improve socialism. But they did not want to admit that socialism itself, the totalitarian political and economic system, had brought the country to a crisis.

Attempts to reform the economic mechanism in 1987 while maintaining the existing political system and party leadership in the economy also failed. Economic reforms soon destroyed the rigid socio-political system.

In the late 1980s, an attempt was made to reform the political system, primarily to limit the political and ideological dominance of the CPSU, remove State and economic bodies from communist rule, and ensure the full power of the Council of People's Deputies. However, these efforts were also in vain. At a time when countries were making major positive changes in the lives of their people as a result of the scientific and technological revolution, the USSR was left behind in this process.

The production technology was outdated, the products were of poor quality, and were stored in warehouses without sale. A bureaucratic system, party leadership of the economy, and its ideology would hinder attempts to reform the economy. The principle of balance and equality in the distribution of funds for social needs prevailed. Brutality, such as greed, dishonesty, drunkenness, drug addiction, espionage, and bribery, consumed society. The command-and-administration system and bureaucracy prevented the economy from developing on the basis of its own laws and means. People were



alienated from property, and therefore indifferent, slow, careless. The law and legitimacy have deteriorated.

The Soviet leadership did not realize in time that to overcome the crisis, the country needed to move from a command and administrative system to a regulated market economy through centralized planning and allocation of all resources. By 1990, the need to move to a market economy was recognized, programs were developed, and decisions were made. However, the time was wasted. The economy was in decline, the financial and pricing systems were in disarray, and the governance mechanism was paralyzed. The USSR was in turmoil and disintegration.

Representatives of Moscow Mogilnichenko, Bessarabov and Ponomarev built a nest in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. Frequent plenums and meetings in those years were observed by the leaders of the "cadres" sent to Uzbekistan for permanent work - Anishev, Ogarek, Satin and their associates. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, I. Usmonkhodjaev, also found himself helpless in front of them. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan fabricated the so-called "Uzbek case" and "cotton case" in Uzbekistan. The group of Gdlyan and Ivanov sent from Moscow was a disaster for Uzbekistan. Members of the group were involved in the detention of the man, regardless of anyone. From a simple peasant to the secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and members of the government, a piece of forced paper was enough to arrest them. Laws have been broken in Uzbekistan, and a new era of arbitrariness and repression has begun. Thousands of talented, well-trained leaders, hard-working cotton growers, and hard-working honest people were arrested. The arrested leaders of Republican party and state bodies were thrown into Moscow prisons. Investigators used the brutal methods used in the 1930s to torture detainees and manually rewrite charges against others, and this "accusation" served as the basis for incarcerating more and more innocent people.

As in the rest of the USSR, Uzbekistan, of course, had flaws, coincidences, corruption, and other crimes. However, the shortcomings were caused not by the Uzbek people, but by the socio-political system of the Soviet government.

Foreigners who did not know and did not want to know the rich history and culture of the people, the unique features of the country, some local officials who trampled on them, trampled on the customs and traditions of the people. The rich culture and spiritual values of our people have been degraded. The use of our native language was artificially restricted. Even the

wearing of national clothing was condemned. According to national traditions, those who married or buried relatives who died on the basis of national and religious values were criticized and severely punished. This situation has offended people, disappointed them, and increased political indifference.

Many scientists, writers, and other creative people have suffered in unprecedented ways. Many of them were accused of parochialism, national narrow-mindedness, superstition, deviation from class and party principles, exaggeration of the past, the life of khans and emirs.

In the early 1990s, a group of Birlik activists led by Muhammad Salih began forming a political party. On April 30, 1990, the founding congress of the Erk Democratic Party was held. The Congress decided to create the Erk party, and the party's program and charter were adopted. However, the leaders of the Erk party stressed the need to move from one system to another in order to modernize society, what reforms should be carried out and change its content, consciousness and psychology of people, to overcome the difficult transition period, they could not understand what was necessary.

The Republican press began to cover the issue of people's lives, tragedies, people's aspirations, and helped to understand the identity of people.

The economy was becoming increasingly tense. The concept of acceleration, adopted in 1985 as a basis for economic development, proved to be unfounded. The transfer of industrial enterprises, construction and transport, and many collective and state farms of the republic to economic accounting or to a brigade (collective) agreement did not yield results. The measures taken in 1987 to restructure economic structures, reform the management of the economy and economic mechanisms, as well as the transition from administrative to economic management, also failed. Ministries and departments that operate in a command-and-control manner hinder economic reforms by creating obstacles to their economic development. Enterprises of the mining, metallurgical, machine-building, electrical and chemical industries of the republic remained subordinate to the ministries and departments of the Union. Socio-economic indicators were still determined by the Center.

The social life of the population was very bad. In those years, according to experts, a person's life required at least 85 soums per month. There were 8.8 million people living in Uzbekistan with a per capita income of less than 75 soums, which is 45% of the population. Only 50 percent of the rural population had access to normal drinking water.

240,000 families living in rural areas had no land, one in five households had no livestock, 37 percent had cows, and half had sheep.

Universities were not equipped with highly qualified professors and modern equipment. When training personnel, the pursuit of quantity a, not quality, began.

3. The war in Afghanistan has dealt a serious blow to the difficult economic and political situation in the country. It became clear that the entire socialist system could not survive without deep reform, and such reform began in April 1985 under the title "perestroika". An alliance that seems to have united hundreds of nations on the path to a brighter future has been shattered by the first blows of reconstruction. The events in Almaty, Baku, Tbilisi and Vilnius not only showed that the nationalist policy of the USSR was only superficial, but also accelerated the democratic process.

In May-June 1989, tragic events took place in Ferghana. The Meskhetian Turks, who were driven from their lands as a result of Stalin's atrocities 45 years ago, were received with kindness and cordiality by the Uzbek people. Meskhetian Turks have lived in fraternity with the indigenous peoples of Uzbekistan for decades. However, on May 20, 1989, a fight broke out in Kuvasa e between indigenous peoples and groups of Meskhetian Turks. The situation was complicated by the inability of the political leadership of the republic to properly assess the situation and promptly take the necessary measures, which turned into an interethnic conflict and led to bloodshed. On the evening of June 3, beatings, arson, murder, bullying, looting and atrocities took place in the village of Tashlak and then in the city of Margilan, where Meskhetian Turks live. In the following days, riots spread to the city of Ferghana and nearby villages. Mobs attacked industrial enterprises, railway stations, communication centers and police stations. The uprising turned against the party and the Soviets. In an emergency situation in the republic, a government commission was established. A curfew was imposed on June 4. A unit of internal troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs numbering 13 thousand people was urgently sent to Ferghana. The attack was repeated on June 7 and soon spread to Kokand, Rishtan and Uzbek districts. On June 8, a peaceful demonstration in Kokand was shot down by the Soviet Interior Ministry, killing more than 50 people and injuring more than 200. A total of 103 people were killed in the riots. 1011 people were injured and maimed. 137 soldiers of the internal troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, 110 policemen were wounded, one of the policemen died. 757 homes, 27 government buildings, and 275 cars were burned and looted.

Кто 6Who were the instigators of the Ferghana tragedy and the driving forces behind it? At the XIV plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan on June 23, 1989, a special commission was

established to study issues related to the Ferghana tragedy. The commission's information was approved by the 15th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan on July 29, 1989. Serious mistakes in the organizational and political work of the Ferghana region, city and district party and Soviet organizations, and law enforcement agencies led to tragic events. They did not adequately assess the risk of exacerbating the tense socio-political situation in the region, and did not launch timely strikes against extremists and bribe takers who tried to incite ethnic hatred. Socio-economic tensions in Ferghana have been rising for decades. The structure of the economy was disrupted, industries were adapted to the production of raw materials and semi-finished products, the number of unemployed grew, and measures were not taken to ensure employment, especially for young people. Recruitment and employment were interrupted, and bribery and abuse of office were rampant. Political forces and extremists took advantage of this tension and caused social and political instability in the republic.

Initial efforts were made to objectively analyze, evaluate and promote the economy and social sphere of the republic. The land was allocated for household plots for the villagers. 381 thousand families in need of land received land plots, and 372 thousand families expanded their plots. 150 thousand hectares of land have been allocated for this purpose. The country has developed an Employment program. The program employed 300,000 people, mostly young people, in 1990. In 1990, the budget and enterprises allocated 142 million rubles for social protection of the low-income population было выделено 142 миллиона рублей.

The path to political independence of Uzbekistan was combined with the issue of economic independence.

The leadership of Uzbekistan has begun to independently determine the path of transition of the national economy to a market economy. The "Concept of forming the economic independence of Uzbekistan" has been developed. The concept defines ways to improve the national economy of Uzbekistan and transition to a market economy. The Government's program on this issue was discussed and approved at the fourth session of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan in October 1990. The meeting instructed the Government to "prepare proposals based on the creation of an effective mechanism for the implementation of the republic's sovereign rights in matters of ownership, management, distribution and use of property of the Uzbek SSR." Thus, important events in the socio-political life of Uzbekistan in the late 80's and early 90's clearly show that they took bold and practical steps towards gaining state independence.

4. By the 1980s, the policy of repression under the pressure of communist ideology had entered a new phase. More than 11,000 Uzbek leaders and civilians were harassed and punished for the "Uzbek cause" and the "cotton cause" organized by the center's staff.

By the end of the 80s, the situation had changed somewhat. Our republic has reached such a level that the empire of the USSR has collapsed. The desire of peoples for freedom, independence and happiness and their determination to determine their own destiny were the driving force behind such changes. In this regard, it should be noted with pride that Uzbekistan was one of the first to declare the goal of true independence under the leadership of the wise and intelligent head of State Islam Karimov.

The contradictions of socio-political processes and the escalation of events have expanded their influence over the years of "reconstruction". There is also the fact that theugly tragedies in Ferghana, Baku and Tashkent were organized to destabilize the political situation in our country, which is striving for independence. Various crises in our country, including protests against the just demands of Meskhetian Turks to return to their historical homeland, have led to bloody clashes. The clear plan and policy guidelines prepared at the center were implemented through the efforts of hypocrites from among the representatives of our nation.

On June 23, 1989, Islam Karimov became the first leader of Uzbekistan. In a short period of time, he managed to formulate a fundamentally new national policy aimed at stabilizing the social crisis in Uzbekistan. As a result, political instability, civil and inter-ethnic conflicts were prevented.

Democratic principles were gradually strengthened in public administration. Uzbekistan has all the political and legal foundations for creating an independent state. Today, it is recognized worldwide as an "Uzbek model". Now Uzbekistan stood on the threshold of independence, the age-old dream of an entire nation, a new system that blindly defied the tasks of the Center.

The steps taken by Islam Karimov on the way to independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan are as follows:

The first step was the adoption of the Law "On the State Language of the Uzbek SSR" on October 21, 1989. The law consisted of 30 articles. Article 1 states that "The State language is Uzbek". The law stipulates that congresses, plenums, sessions, conferences, meetings, councils and other matters of State power and administration must be conducted in the State language. 1990. On February 19, the State Program for the implementation of the Law "On the State Language" was adopted. Article 4 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, adopted on December 8, 1992, states that the State language is Uzbek.

The second step was the introduction of the presidency on March 24, 1990, for the first time in the history of Uzbekistan.

The third step was the adoption of the "Declaration of Independence" on June 20, 1990. The document was another step towards Uzbekistan's independence. The document of national significance, consisting of 12 articles, was discussed by deputies article by article. In the introductory part of the "Declaration of Independence", it was noted that the historical experience and traditions of Uzbekistan in state construction are based on the right of every nation to self-determination. The first article states that "the democratic state independence of the Uzbek SSR is the sole authority of the republic in determining all its constituent parts and in all external relations." This Declaration enjoys the full support of the Uzbek people. Since that day, the issues of economic and political life of Uzbekistan in the republic have been resolved independently. The referendum was held on March 17, 1991. It was noted that Uzbekistan is independent and equal in the Federation. More than 9,215,000 people took part in the referendum, winning 93 percent of the vote.

The Declaration of Independence played an important role in Uzbekistan's path to independence. Thanks to the arrival of the wise leader Islam Karimov at the head of the Uzbek people and the wise management of the state, Uzbekistan gradually emerged from the economic crisis. The historical significance of the Declaration of Independence is that the adoption of this document, the policy of self-awareness of the Uzbek people, was certainly successful. But today, some destructive forces are trying to divert Uzbekistan from this path and confuse its economic problems.

Fourth step - On February 15, 1991, the Supreme Soviet adopted a special resolution "On state symbols of Uzbekistan".

Fifth step - On July 22, 1991, the Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution "On the transfer of state-owned enterprises, institutions and organizations of the Union located on the territory of Uzbekistan to the jurisdiction of the UzSSR".

Step six - On August 21, 1991, by Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the resolutions of the State Committee for Emergency Situations that contradict the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan were declared illegal. This was due to a vital attempt to overthrow the illegal coup d'etat that took place in the Center on August 19-21, 1991, under Yanaev's leadership, and to deepen the policy of violence.

Step seven - On August 25, 1991, by Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Security Committee were legally transferred to the jurisdiction of Uzbekistan. According to this Decree, the internal troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs located on the territory

of the republic were also directly subordinate to the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov. In particular, the complete separation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Security Committee, the Prosecutor's Office, the judiciary, the internal troops, units and formations of the Turkestan Military District from political parties was the beginning of a new stage in the formation of our national statehood.

Step eight-On August 26, 1991, the Supreme Soviet decided to prepare a draft law on the state independence of Uzbekistan and convene a session of the Supreme Soviet on August 31.

Ninth step - On August 28, 1991, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, together with the Central Committee, convened an additional Plenum, at which the Communist Party of Uzbekistan terminated all relations with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan in order to summon its representatives from its central bodies.

Step ten-On August 31, 1991, the 6th extraordinary session of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan of the XII convocation began its work. Three historical documents will be adopted at the VI extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 31, 1991. These documents became the basis for the birth of the sovereign Republic of Uzbekistan.

Under the leadership and personal efforts of Islam Karimov, the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan was proclaimed on August 31, 1991. The Law on State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted by the Supreme Council of the Republic on the same day, states: "The territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is indivisible and inviolable together with the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which is part of it. The Republic of Uzbekistan has the highest right to its territory and its natural resources without any territorial claims to other States. The Republic of Uzbekistan declares its readiness to sign equal and mutually beneficial agreements and agreements with all partners without any preconditions."

However, consolidating independence and determining its future path, taking into account the political, economic, cultural and educational legacy left behind by colonial policies, was actually an even more difficult task. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, took on this important task of building a democratic state governed by the rule of law, creating a socially oriented market economy and ensuring its integration into the world community. He pursued a good and consistent policy.

For 29 years, the Republic of Uzbekistan has maintained its freedom, and the glory of independence will last forever. Our people have achieved national independence with all their suffering, history and unprecedented hard work. It is

our duty as young people to preserve our independence and pass it on to the next generation. As Islam Karimov said, " the Uzbek people will never depend on anyone."

### References:

1. Мирзиёев Ш. М. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. Т. 1. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон. 2017.

2. Мирзиёев Ш. М. Буюк келажагимизни мард ва олийжаноб халқимиз билан бирга қурамиз. - Toshkent: Uzbekiston. 2017.

3. Мирзиёев Ш. М. Қонун устуворлиги ва инсон маънафаатларини таъминлаш – юрт тараққиёти ва халқ фаровонлигининг гарови. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси қабул қилинганининг 24 йилигига бағишланган тантанали маросимидаги маърузаси. - Toshkent: Uzbekiston. 2017.

4. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Эркин ва фаровон, демократик Ўзбекистон давлатини биргаликда барпо этамиз. - Toshkent: Uzbekiston. 2017.

5. Каримов И.А. Ўзбекистон мустақилликка эришиш остонасида. - Toshkent: Uzbekiston Publ., 2011.

6. Каримов И.А. Тарихий хотира ва инсон омили – буюк келажагимиз гаровидир. Халқ сўзи. 2012, 10 май.

7. Мустақиллик: Изоҳли илмий-оммабоп луғат // М.Абдуллаев ва бошқалар: тўлдирилган учинчи нашр. - Тошкент: Шарқ, 2006.

8. Мустақил Ўзбекистон тарихи. Масъул муҳаррир А.Сабилов. Toshkent: Akademiya Publ., 2013.

9. Азизхўжаев А.А. Мустақиллик: курашлар, изтироблар, қувончлар. - Toshkent: 2001.

10. Азизхўжаев А.А. Чин ўзбек иши. - Toshkent, 2003.

11. Levitin L. Uzbekiston tuba burilish pallasida. - Toshkent: Uzbekiston Publ., 2005.

12. Ўзбекистон тарихи. Р.Ҳ.Муртазаеванинг умумий таҳрири остида. - Toshkent, 2005.

13. Ўзбекистонда миллатлараро муносабатлар ва бағрикенглик: тарихий тажриба ва ҳозирги замон. Масъул муҳаррир Р.Ҳ.Муртазаева. - Тошкент: Мумтоз сўз, 2010.

14. Ўзбекистон тарихи (1917-1991 йиллар). Volume 2. Масъул муҳаррирлар: Р.Абдуллаев, Қ.Ражабов, М.Раҳимов. - Toshkent: Uzbekiston Publ., 2019.

15. Муртазаева Р.Ҳ. Ўзбекистонда миллатлараро муносабатлар ва толерантлик. Darslick. - Тошкент: Мумтоз сўз, 2019.



16. Yunusova Kh. Ўзбекистонда миллатлараро муносабатлар ва маънавий жараёнлар (XX аср 80-йиллари мисолида). - Toshkent: Abu matbuot-konsalt, 2009.

17. Бобожонова Д. Ўзбекистонда ижтимоий-иқтисодий муносабатлар (70 80-йиллар мисолида). Қўлланма. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 1999.

**Internet sites:**

1. [www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz).
2. [www.edu.uz](http://www.edu.uz).
3. [www.google.uz](http://www.google.uz).
4. [www.gov.uz](http://www.gov.uz).

## **Lecture 4: Uzbekistan's unique path to independence and development**

### **The plan:**

1. Problems in the early stages of independent development.
2. Approval of state symbols and the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
3. "Uzbek model" of development

### **1. Problems in the early stages of independent development.**

The former union, which ruled for more than 70 years, finally showed its weakness and fragility. Although the residents of the union republics were completely dissatisfied with this union, which did not take into account their people, national statehood, values and aspirations, it was not easy to leave it. Although the constitution of the former Soviet Union provided for such a situation, a strong center, the army and the State Security Committee, did not allow the republics to secede. Before the creation of this brutal state, the Bolsheviks and their leader wrote that "a revolutionary situation is necessary to carry out the revolution, and when this situation is achieved, the oppressed people will not be able to live in the old, and the ruling classes will not be able to manage the old." They took advantage of this situation to form their own brutal state and forcibly annex the former colonies to it. In the second half of the 1980s, a similar situation was exploited by the Bolsheviks in their aggressive state. This was the case both in Uzbekistan and in all the former Soviet states. By this time, the process of disintegration of the Soviet State had accelerated. Lithuania declared independence, while Latvia and Estonia stepped up their attempts to leave the union. At that time, the leadership of the Center, no matter how hard they tried to preserve the Union of republics, it was impossible. As the country could no longer be governed by the old order, the desire of the Union republics for independence grew. However, supporters of strengthening the center sought to preserve and strengthen the old system of intimidation, albeit in other ways - by demonstrations, rallies, and even unconstitutional coups. On the contrary, the Government of Uzbekistan pursues an active policy in the interests of the Uzbek people.

On January 11, 1991, the President of the country signed another Decree on providing direct practical assistance to the rural population. This Decree was a logical continuation of the actual renovation that began in 1989. The document provided for the allocation of 108.5 thousand hectares of land in the country in exchange for the reduction of cotton fields. Forces in the center drafted the Treaty of Alliance (November 1990) in an attempt to preserve the former Soviet Union.

But even in this treaty, the basic rights of the republics remained at the disposal of the center. For this reason, this project was not supported. On February 14, 1991, the fourth extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan was held. Speaking at the meeting, President Islam Karimov expressed his attitude to the Treaty on the Union and noted that Uzbekistan will not join the Treaty. On the eve of Nowruz in 1991, the president signed a decree of pardon. The decree was greeted with great joy by the people. In addition, only the president of the Union declared an amnesty at that time. On July 22, 1991, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted a decree "On the transfer of state-owned enterprises, institutions and organizations of the Union located on the territory of Uzbekistan to the jurisdiction of the Uzbek SSR". On August 19-21, 1991, the black people of , who sought to preserve the former Soviet Union, staged a military coup in Moscow to seize power, forming the State Emergency Committee, The State Committee for Emergency Situations, and practically demonstrating its democracy, transparency, social improvement, and reforms against населения the general population. They tried not to give independence to all the peoples living in the union, in order to take advantage of the chaos in the country. The democratic forces in the country stopped the activities of the State Emergency Committee, and the ruling CPSU party was suspended.

The Uzbek leadership used all means to maintain the current socio-political situation, to declare a state of emergency in the country, and to prevent provocative actions in support of the unconstitutional coup. At that time, the President of Uzbekistan was on a state visit to India. After returning from his visit, the President met with activists in Tashkent on the evening of August 19 and firmly expressed Uzbekistan's position. On August 20, the Cabinet of Ministers under the President of Uzbekistan held a joint meeting with the participation of the leaders of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent. A statement was made that Uzbekistan's path to independence will not change. Addressing the people of the republic, President Islam Karimov stressed that Uzbekistan is determined to achieve its independence. The decree of the President of Uzbekistan declared unconstitutional, illegal decisions and other orders of the State Committee for Emergency Situations illegal. In such a difficult situation, that is, relations between the center and the republics became increasingly tense, the Center lost its ability to govern, and each republic was left to its own devices. Karimov demanded to convene a session of the Supreme Soviet and adopt a law on the independence of Uzbekistan.

The VI extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the XII convocation, convened on August 31, 1991, was of great historical significance in the proclamation of Uzbekistan as an independent state. The issues

"On the State independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and "On the State Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan" were on the agenda and discussed. After a step - by-step discussion, the deputies of the Supreme Council adopted the Law on State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and then-the Declaration on State Independence of the Republic. At this session, the name of the Uzbek SSR was also changed, and Uzbekistan will be renamed the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the resolution "On the declaration of state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted at the session, September 1 was declared the Independence Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and since 1991 it has been declared a weekend and a holiday. The Law "On the fundamentals of State independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted at the session consists of 17 articles, the first of which states that "The Republic of Uzbekistan, together with the Republic of Karakalpakstan, is an independent democratic state". The sacred historical dream of the Uzbek people has come true. Another independent, free and sovereign state - the Republic of Uzbekistan-has appeared on the world map. The state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a natural result of many years of persistent and difficult struggle of the people.

The people of Uzbekistan welcomed and approved their independence. To this end, on 29 December 1991, the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution entitled " Do you support the State independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan?". The results of the referendum on this issue are a vivid example of this. 94.1% of registered voters or 9 million 898 thousand 707 people took part in the referendum. 9 million 718 thousand 555 people, or 98.2% of those who took part in the referendum, voted for the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As President Islam Karimov said: "Independence has opened up completely new and broad horizons of development for us. We decided to create our own future with our own hands. We have a unique historical opportunity to build our lives and our common home in accordance with our national interests and values, as well as universallyrecognized democratic standards." Independence gave us the following opportunity:

- self-determination, independent creation of the political system of the state and society, full control over power through democratically elected bodies;
- full ownership of production and scientific and technical capabilities, natural and raw resources and their use in the interests of the country;
- Independent choice of the path of development, taking into account the world experience, historical traditions and characteristics of the people;
- building a democratic state based on the rule of law, based on the traditions of national statehood;
- building an open civil society;

- objective coverage of history, restoration of national and religious values, liberation of life from the shackles of the old dominant ideology and dictatorship;
  - education of the younger generation as true patriots, obtaining knowledge and profession at the level of modern requirements;
  - development of all kinds of creative abilities, full expression of human talents and abilities;
  - ensuring national security, civil peace and interethnic harmony;
  - participate in international relations as an independent entity, conclude mutually beneficial agreements and agreements with other countries;
- Independence also allowed Uzbekistan to become a full member of all international organizations.

## **2. Approval of state symbols and the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

The achieved independence required immediate measures to strengthen it. On September 14, 1991, at the XXIII Extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, it was announced that the Communist Party of Uzbekistan had withdrawn from the CPSU at the suggestion of I. A. Karimov, the party ceased its activities and was replaced by the People's Democratic Party. On the day of the declaration of independence of Uzbekistan, practical measures were taken to introduce the symbols of an independent state. A special decision was made on the State Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a copy of the state emblem and a musical description of the National Anthem. The expert group of the Constitutional Commission was instructed to continue working on the variants of the national flag, the relevant committees of the Supreme Council together with the creative team of the Constitutional Commission to develop draft laws on the national flag and anthem and submit them to the next meeting.

On November 18, 1991, the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan at its VIII session adopted the Law "On the State Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The flag is a vivid symbol of the country's past, present and future. It was given a blue color, which symbolizes goodness, wisdom, glory and loyalty. On July 2, 1992, the X session of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Law "On the State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan". Each symbol on the coat of arms has a deep meaning. Bird-humo in silver, sun, ears of corn, cotton stalk and the inscription "Uzbekistan" - in gold, cotton branches, leaves and valleys - in green, mountains-in the air, cotton, rivers, crescent and star are white. At the XI session of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 10, 1992, the Law "On the National Anthem of the Republic of

Uzbekistan" was adopted. The meeting approved one of the versions of the anthem prepared by the poet Abdulla Aripov and composer Mutal Burkhanov. The national anthem emphasizes that the faith of the people will never die. In independent Uzbekistan, it was necessary to create a constitutional and legal framework for building a democratic society based on market relations. The idea of drafting a Constitution for a future sovereign republic was put forward by Karimov in March 1990, and in June of this year, a 64-member Constitutional Commission was established under his leadership.

When drafting the Constitution, the Commission was guided by the norms of international law, UN documents, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The constitutional documents of many developed and developing countries of the world have been studied. The *бўла* rich history of public administration and traditions of fair jurisprudence were also explored. The draft of the new Constitution of Independence takes into account the historical changes that have taken place in Uzbekistan. In particular, the legalization of Uzbekistan's independence, the conditions of transition to a market economy, the principles of a democratic system in building the state and society, and the priority of human rights were reflected. A working group of 35 people and a small group of commissioners were created to study the constitutional issue one by one.

The Working Group and commissions prepared the first copy of the Constitution in October 1991, and the second - in the spring of 1992. Copies of the new constitution developed by the commission were published in the press on September 26, 1992, after thousands of local proposals were considered and a second public discussion was held in November. After making amendments and additions, the Basic Law of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992 at the XI session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the XII convocation. The new Constitution consisted of six chapters, 26 chapters and 128 articles.

In the preamble to the Constitution, the people of Uzbekistan:

- solemnly declaring their commitment to human rights and ideas of State sovereignty;
- Recognizing the high responsibility of present and future generations;
- based on the historical experience of the development of Uzbek statehood;
- demonstrate commitment to democracy and social justice;
- recognition of the supremacy of universally recognized norms of international law;
- striving to ensure a decent life for the citizens of the republic;
- to build a humane democratic state governed by the rule of law;
- ensuring peace and national accord of citizens;

- adopt the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the persons of its authorized representatives. When it says "in the form of autonomous representatives", имеется it means People's deputies.

The first section of the Constitution sets out the basic principles reflecting the sovereignty of the State, the supremacy of the people, the supremacy of the Constitution and the law, as well as the main directions of foreign policy. The second part of the Basic Law consists of 35 articles, which are devoted to the basic rights, freedoms and duties of a person and citizen. It states that all citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the same rights and freedoms, a single citizenship is established throughout the territory of Uzbekistan, personal rights and freedoms of citizens, freedom of conscience and its guarantees. It is stated that a person participates in the management of state and public affairs directly and through their representatives. The second section also gives the right to join political parties and movements. The Constitution clearly states that citizens have the right to own property, work, receive a pension, have timely rest, receive qualified medical care, and receive education, and that these rights and freedoms are guaranteed by the State.. The duties of all citizens enshrined in the Constitution, such as the observance of laws, the preservation of the historical and spiritual heritage of the people, the protection of the environment, the timely payment of taxes and local fees, and the protection of the Motherland are mandatory. The section of the Constitution "Society and the individual" provides a broad path for entrepreneurship and initiative, based on the market economy of Uzbekistan, and guarantees equal rights of various forms of ownership. To this end, the Basic Law has developed principles for creating a class of owners in the country. The fourth section is devoted to the administrative-territorial structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan, relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

The establishment of State power in the independent Republic of Uzbekistan is reflected in the fifth section (article 50). The powers of State and governmental bodies, the President, and the Cabinet of Ministers, as well as the methods of their formation, are clearly spelled out. The section also covers local governments, the judiciary and the Prosecutor's Office, as well as national defense.

President Islam Karimov on the significance of the newly adopted Constitution: The adoption of the first Constitution in the history of our free Uzbekistan is the revival of our republic, laying a solid foundation for our true independence. Our adopted Constitution, as our basic law, makes the state a state, will inevitably become the basis of laws that make the nation a nation ... This Constitution is essentially a new document from a philosophical point of view. It has no communist ideology, no class, no partisanship. He argued that the greatest

of all worldly goods is a person, and on this basis sought to find a rational legal solution to the relationship between "citizen-society-state". Indeed, the adoption of the Independence Constitution was of great political, legal and international significance. This basic law plays an important role in the implementation of democratic principles in the country, in the legal, spiritual and political education of people.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 1994, the national currency of the country - sum-was introduced from July 1, 1994. This national currency still remains in price and stable today.

### **3. "Uzbek model" of development**

In the recent history of Uzbekistan, a clear and solid strategy for the country's development has been developed since independence and is being consistently implemented. It should be noted that after independence, in addition to the contradictions that arose under the previous regime, many new, transitional problems arose. This, of course, raised a number of topical issues in the socio-economic sphere. This required the formation of an infrastructure suitable for market relations, the implementation of deep structural changes in the economy and the strengthening of social protection.

The transition from the command and administrative system of socio-economic processes to a model based on market relations had to be carried out carefully and slowly.

The main principles, ways and stages of implementing this model were developed by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, and are reflected in the famous five scientifically based principles. These principles were summarized in 1993 in the book of the First President Islam Karimov "Uzbekistan: a unique way of transition to market relations".

The first principle is to ensure that the economy takes priority over politics. This rule means that economic activity is the basis of all spheres of public life, that is, the economy in Uzbekistan is the basis of social development. The trend is that the economy has its own objective laws, without which it is impossible to act. Recognizing the objectivity of economic laws and doing business in accordance with their requirements, it was noted that this is important for the transition period. Since the economy has its own laws, it cannot be a victim of political struggles and ideologies. The economy should develop according to its own internal laws, without ideological pressure. However, this does not mean that the economy is completely free of political influence. Development policies in Uzbekistan will have an active impact on the economy.



The second principle is that the state should be the main reformer. The state must determine the priorities of reforms, consistently develop and implement them, and overcome the resistance to old-fashioned practices. This rule is based on the concept of a cultural market economy. As Uzbekistan moves from a dictatorial, command-and-control economy to a free and democratic one, it is not necessary to go through the many centuries-old historical processes that Western states have gone through. In the West, the "ruthless and chaotic" market economy has long been called "wild capitalism" and has been in practice for a long time.

In Uzbekistan, an orderly transition to a cultural market economy should be characterized by the formation of cultural competition, partnership, economic stability and social welfare, which cannot be imagined without the participation of the state. The second principle rejects the idea that the State should minimize interference in the economy and leave it to itself, and states that the State is active in this regard. The world experience of the economic function of the state has shown that in a democratic society there is no political institution representing national interests other than the state.

The third principle is to give priority to laws and their compliance. This means that the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted in a democratic way, must be respected and strictly observed by all without exception. According to this principle, laws are considered as a force of political power, a mechanism for subordinating members of society to the rule of law. Laws and bylaws are applicable to everyone's activities, but they are also outdated and need to be replaced urgently by new laws, which means that a creative approach to legislation is required. The precarious nature of economic life also requires a change in legal norms. The requirements of the third principle require the creation of new legislation that will create, first, the national independence of Uzbekistan, and secondly, the legal basis for market reforms. The third principle implies the democratization of the political system in accordance with the requirements of a market economy. In this system, ensuring human rights, freedoms and well-being will be a priority.

The fourth principle is to pursue an active social policy. Along with the introduction of market relations in Uzbekistan, taking into account the demographic situation of the population, it is necessary to take effective measures for its social protection. This principle justifies the need for a social policy based on the dialectical connection between the economic and social spheres. The economic development of Uzbekistan should strengthen the material base of the social sphere, and the development of the social sphere should activate the human factor and have a strong impact on the economy. The dialectical connection between the two industries stems from the integrity of the material and human

factors of production. The model of Uzbekistan's transition to a market economy means that the market economy will be a socially oriented market economy aimed at ensuring people's well-being. The strength of the social policy pursued for this purpose means ensuring social justice, eliminating the feeling of dependence among people and creating activity in them, ensuring social cohesion in society, and ensuring balance between social groups. This policy enhances the human factor and thus has a strong impact on economic development.

The fifth principle is a gradual, gradual transition to a market economy. This principle is the cornerstone of the Uzbek model, its main criterion. The transition to a market economy does not mean repairing and improving the existing economic system, but creating a completely new market system. This is an evolutionary path, not a revolutionary one. This means that the transition period is a long period of several stages and represents a completely new life philosophy for people. According to this principle, reforms mean a gradual transition from a dictatorial economy to a market system, but without losses and shocks. Market rules should not be applied in a hurry. This requires preparation and a certain amount of time. In the absence of market relations, breaking existing ties can destabilize the economy, dramatically reduce living standards, and lead to social conflicts.

That is why reforms must be carried out evolutionarily and as conditions change. The principle of slowness and caution negates the principle of "shock therapy". This was the national path of Uzbekistan's transition to a new system, a market economy.

The national model developed by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, is unique in that it does not specify whether a specific type of market economy or a specific state path is copied. The choice was based on the socio-economic conditions and potential of our country, the history of our people, national traditions and religious beliefs. The experience of many developed countries has been carefully studied and taken into account.

In world practice, there is no ideal model of the transition period. Because the paths of one country may be different for others. Each country has its own political, economic, social, geopolitical and natural-geographical conditions. In this sense, each country should have its own model of economic development.

In practice, the term "Uzbek model" is associated with the transformation of Uzbekistan into one of the most stable developing countries in Central Asia. This term has been used by experts since 1993, because the comprehensive economic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan since then combine socio-political stability with economic growth. Of course, as with the evolution of any progressive idea,

the development concept proposed by the leader of Uzbekistan is improved and deepened depending on the scale of reforms.

The theoretical foundations, strategic goals, priorities, problems and ways to solve them for the transition to a socially oriented market economy were first presented by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov "Uzbekistan's own path to independence and development", "Uzbekistan is a great country with a great future", "Uzbekistan's unique path to transition to market relations", "Basic principles of political, social and economic prospects of Uzbekistan". Further, this concept includes "Uzbekistan on the path to deepening economic reforms", "Uzbekistan on the threshold of the XXI century: security threats, stability conditions and development guarantees", "Uzbekistan strives for the XXI century", "The main directions for further deepening democratic transformations and forming the foundations of civil society", "Our main goal is democratization and development. renewal of society, modernization and reform of the country".

The analysis shows that the Uzbek model has passed several stages of its development so far.

The first stage covers 1989-1991, when each of the republics of the former Soviet Union, depending on its capabilities and the division of the Union, was transferred to a regional economy. The main problem in this regard is the contradiction between the violent socialist relations and the real potential of Uzbekistan.

The second stage is the first period of independence (1991-1993), which is the most difficult and difficult period in the search for independence and development. It was even more difficult for Uzbekistan to find its own path of development, because, unlike many European countries, our people became the object of a unique experiment. The period of non-capitalist relations negatively affected the development of the republic's economy, as a result of which immature, undermined industrial relations were formed.

The third stage is 1993-1995, the first period of implementation of the Uzbek model. At this stage, the market infrastructure was formed, in particular, its regulatory framework, the private sector, the banking and credit mechanism services sector, and tax policy. Also, the process of active privatization of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, housing, social enterprises (public catering, retail trade, paid services, etc.) has begun, and preparations are underway for the transformation of large enterprises into joint-stock companies. Most importantly, Uzbekistan has become a full-fledged subject of international economic relations.

The fourth stage is 1995-1999. During this period, the population realized the correctness of the chosen path, the real direction and form of reforms. This is due to the fact that the Uzbek model has shown that reform methods and mechanisms for implementing programs are in demand. This is probably why many foreign experts began to compare the path chosen by Uzbekistan with the direction of reforms in the industrialized countries of Southeast Asia. The growing demand for new products and technological advances has led to an increase in the share of high-tech industries in the economy. During this period, the chemical and petrochemical industries, especially the pharmaceutical industry, developed rapidly. The independence of a number of strategic areas, in particular grain and energy, has been ensured. The infrastructure of the market economy has been formed.

The fifth stage - from 1999 to 2010. The formation of a full-fledged import-substituting and mass-export-oriented economic system and the intensification of cooperation with influential international organizations were the main signs of the reforms carried out during this period. During the previous stages, the country's economy underwent a radical restructuring and diversification, the construction of fundamentally new locomotive production facilities in the short term, the modernization of production, the implementation of technical and technological renewal programs, and the formation of a modern market infrastructure.

The sixth stage began in 2010, its essence and priorities were discussed at a joint meeting of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan by Islam Karimov on January 27, 2010. "Our priority is to modernize our country and build a strong civil society," the report says. This approach has enriched the Uzbek model of development, both theoretically and practically, and brought the ongoing work on modernizing and liberalizing the national economy to a new level.

In particular, the Uzbek model, on the one hand, is enriched by the practice of adequately responding to the threats and risks of the global financial and economic crisis, preventing its negative impact on our economy, and on the other hand, high and sustainable economic development of Uzbekistan. Full and effective implementation of a number of policy objectives aimed at ensuring stability, efficiency and macroeconomic balance, improving the stability of the banking and financial system, implementing an active investment policy for the implementation of strategically important projects, and further improving the standard of living and well-being of people. It is important to note that the reforms aimed at strengthening Uzbekistan's position in the global market and integrating it into the global economic system have accelerated.

Among the former Soviet republics, only Uzbekistan has experienced sustained economic growth since 1996. If in 1996-2003 the average growth rate was 4.3%, then since 2004 this process has reached a new level, to a high level-an average of 7.5-9% per year.

Since the first years of independence, the Government has made it a priority to address the food problem based on domestic needs, especially ensuring grain independence. As a result of a well-thought-out economic policy, the composition of arable land was revised, taking into account domestic demand and conditions for crop placement. The cotton monopoly was abolished in the country. As a result, food security and grain independence were ensured. In recent years, grain production has increased 7 times, and the yield-more than 3 times. Today, the share of the non-state sector in the economy is more than 83%. The share of small business and private entrepreneurship in GDP exceeded 54%. Farmers account for about 98% of agricultural production.

Most importantly, small businesses and private entrepreneurship have become the most important factor in creating sustainable sources of income for people. Currently, the share of income from small businesses in the gross income of the population is more than 50%.

During the years of independence, the Bukhara oil Refinery, the Shurtan gas Chemical Complex, the Kungrad soda plant, the Dehkanabad Potash Fertilizer Plant, the Asaka automobile, cargo and bus plants in Samarkand, and hundreds of modern light food industry enterprises were launched. As a result, over the years of independence, the volume of industrial production in the country has increased 3.4 times. About 40% of industrial output is exported.

The task is to create a socially oriented market economy during the transition period, which is surrounded by the most serious and acute socio-economic problems. Therefore, one of the features of the national model was the implementation of a strong social policy at all stages of development, reliable social protection of the poor. This has enabled us to ensure social justice and stability in our society even during the most difficult stages of transition.

**Basic concepts and terms:** The process of disintegration of the former Soviet Union. "Treaty of the Union". Events of August 19-21 1991-, 1991. GKChP. Stopping the activity of the CPSU. August 31, 1991-VI Session of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Fundamentals of State independence". Historical significance of Uzbekistan's Independence. The referendum of December 29 1991-, 1991. Opportunities provided by independence. State symbols and the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan's unique path to independence and development, the "YUzbek model" of development

## **Topic: Uzbekistan's unique path to independence and development**

### **The plan:**

1. Problems in the early stages of independent development.
2. Approval of state symbols and the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
3. "Uzbek model" of development

### *Please note:*

On January 11, 1991, the President of the country signed another Decree on providing direct practical assistance to the rural population. This Decree was a logical continuation of the actual renovation that began in 1989. The document provides for the allocation of 108.5 thousand hectares of land in the country in exchange for the reduction of cotton fields.

### **Main and additional literature and information sources:**

1. Мирзиёев Ш. М. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. Т. 1. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон. 2017.

2. Мирзиёев Ш. М. Буюк келажагимизни мард ва олийжаноб халқимиз билан бирга қурамиз. - Toshkent: Uzbekiston. 2017.

3. Мирзиёев Ш. М. Қонун устуворлиги ва инсон маънафаатларини таъминлаш – юрт тараққиёти ва халқ фаровонлигининг гарови. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси қабул қилинганининг 24 йилигига бағишланган тантанали маросимидаги маърузаси. - Toshkent: Uzbekiston. 2017.

4. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Эркин ва фаровон, демократик Ўзбекистон давлатини биргаликда барпо этамиз. - Toshkent: Uzbekiston. 2017.

5. Каримов И.А. Ўзбекистон: миллий истиқлол, иқтисод, сиёсат, мафкура. Т. 1. - Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1996.

6. Каримов И.А. Тинчлик ва хавфсизлигимиз ўз куч-қудратимизга, ҳамжиҳатлигимиз ва қатъий иродамизга боғлиқ. Т. 12. - Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2004.

1. What are the features of the "Uzbek Model"?
2. What are the stages of the Uzbek model?
3. What do you know about the theoretical basis for the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

4. Explain the meaning of state symbols?
5. What do you know about the amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan?

## **Lecture 5. Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its historical significance**

### **THE PLAN :**

1. Prerequisitesзависимости for Uzbekistan's independence.
2. Uzbekistan in times of change.
3. Acceptance of state symbols.
4. Adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its historical significance.

The last 20 years of the twentieth century were one of the most changeable in the history of mankind. In the 1980s, the former Soviet Union experienced an economic crisis. Since 1981, the country's economy has been characterized only by negative indicators.

The war in Afghanistan has dealt a serious blow to the already difficult economic and political situation in the country. It became clear that the entire socialist system could not survive without deep reform, and such reform began in April 1985 under the title "perestroika". The alliance that had seemingly united hundreds of nations on the path to a brighter future was shattered by the first blows of reconstruction. The events in Almaty, Baku, Tbilisi and Vilnius not only showed that the nationalist policy of the USSR was only superficial, but also accelerated the democratic process.

Our homeland Uzbekistan did not stay away from these events. An opportunity has emerged to achieve the independence that has been dreamed of for centuries. This was an opportunity that couldn't be missed. On October 21, 1989, the Supreme Soviet of the Republic adopted the Law on the State Language. The adoption of the law on the state language was the first step of Uzbekistan towards independence. The dream of creating a unified Soviet nation during «the "RedмперииEmpire" caused great damage to the spirituality, national traditions and language of the Uzbek people. When analyzing the moral damage caused, it becomes clear how important the adoption of the law on the state language is. In addition, the first step has been taken on a difficult but glorious path.

At the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on September 20, 1989, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, stated: "We are in favor of a clear definition of the tasks, duties and mutual obligations of the Union and the republics, strengthening the independence of the republics in all respects."

However, in the Union, "great Russian chauvinism", bureaucracy, bureaucratic discipline, and various economic and social restrictions produced their



"results", putting the country in a difficult position. The Soviet government could not find a way out of the crisis, and the standard of living of people fell dangerously. There was an atmosphere of distrust among the people, and the government's reputation fell. In Uzbekistan, unlike the Soviet Union, important measures were taken for the economy. This is evidenced by the discussion of the issue "On the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR for 1990" at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR on November 25, 1989.

Major changes have also taken place in the political sphere. On March 23, 1990, the Plenum of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan raised the issues of transferring power from the Communist Party to the Councils of People's Deputies, the presidency and sovereignty. At the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 24, 1990, it was decided to establish the post of President for the first time in the history of our country. The meeting unanimously decided to elect the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov as the President of the Uzbek SSR. All this was not easy, because Moscow's resistance was very strong. L. Levitin and D. S. Karlin recall: - In March 1990, he (Islam Karimov - author) was the first leader of the then Soviet republics to be elected president.

This was very poorly received in Moscow. Gorbachev was outraged. According to him (I. Karimova-author), in order to get rid of Karimov, all means of repression were used. Gorbachev accused him of thinking too highly of himself. At that time, I believe that Karimov dreamed of raising the prestige of an insulted and humiliated Uzbekistan, and in this struggle Karimov won as a leader who was ready to do anything for himself and his people "(Levitin, Donald, Corlane. Islam Karimov is the new President of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, 1996).

One of the most important events in the history of Uzbekistan took place on June 20, 1990. At the second session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the "Declaration of Independence" was adopted.

The declaration began with the words: "The Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan:

Historical experience and rich traditions of the Uzbek people in state building;

The right to a higher goal, which is to ensure the right of every nation to self-determination;

The right to a higher goal, which is to ensure the right of every nation to self-determination;

Deeply aware of the historical responsibility for the future of the peoples of Uzbekistan;

Based on the norms of international law, universal values and principles of democracy, Uzbekistan declares the State independence of the Soviet Socialist Republic" (Declaration of Independence. Adopted at the second session of the Supreme Soviet of the UZSSR. Tashkent, 1990).

From that day on, all political and economic issues related to Uzbekistan were to be resolved independently.

Another qualitative shift in the political sphere took place on March 17, 1991. A nationwide referendum was held on the same day. In one of the main ballots of the referendum in Uzbekistan (among the republics of the Union, only our republic), the question was asked: "Do you agree that Uzbekistan should remain an independent, equal republic in a renewed union (federation)?" The number of voters who voted for independence was 9,215,571, or 93.9 percent of those who took part in the general election.

The results of the referendum showed the solidarity of the leadership of the republic and the people of Uzbekistan and the correctness of our path.

Based on the Declaration of Independence of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR dated June 22, 1991, with the support of the people, it was decided "To transfer state-owned enterprises, institutions and organizations of the Union located on the territory of the Uzbek SSR to the legal subordination of the Uzbek SSR".

The economic situation was just as dire as in the Soviet Union. The standard of living of the population is falling, and confidence in the trade union is falling every day. In February 1991, the Tashkent Institute of Political Science and Management conducted a survey of 400 people in 10 industrial enterprises in Tashkent, Samarkand and Ferghana. The results showed that 67.8% of respondents do not believe in the improvement of the economic situation in the country, 72% are dissatisfied with life, only 4.5% trust the union, and 32.5% trust the government.

In this situation, the interests of socio-political forces in the Union collided in three directions:

- 1) The preservation of the USSR, not to abandon the socialist path of economic development, supporters of centralized management-the first forces (platform).

2) Supporters of Shatalin's program-advocate the dissolution of the USSR, the formation of a union of sovereign, independent republics, privatization, and the rejection of the socialist path as a whole.

3) Preservation of the USSR, compromise, not rejection of centralization, proponent of "shock therapy" - the platform of M. S. Gorbachev.

On August 19-21, 1991, there was an attempted coup d'etat in Moscow by the State Committee for Emergency Situations (GKChP). The State Emergency Committee illegally sought to seize power in order to thwart the aspirations of the population, stifle the independence of the republics and still return to the "red empire". Breathing in the air of democracy, people who did not want to return to the old ways won in the form of democratic forces.

Returning from a visit to India on August 19, 1991, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, expressed Uzbekistan's view of the events: "No matter who is in the center, it is impossible to follow illegal instructions." The decree of the President of Uzbekistan declared unconstitutional decisions and other orders of the State Committee for Emergency Situations illegal. Relations between the center and the republics became even more tense. The situation was such that only independence could overcome the economic, social and political crisis. For this purpose, the extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of the XII convocation, convened on August 31, 1991, began its work. The main issue at the meeting was the law "On State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The law was discussed article by article. It touched upon the issues of sovereignty of the Republic, people's power, administrative management, division of power into three branches, economic foundations, citizenship of the republic, state symbols, relations with Karakalpakstan, and foreign policy. The Uzbek SSR was declared a sovereign independent state – the Republic of Uzbekistan. Independence Day - September 1, 1991 is a national holiday and a day off. On December 18, 1991, in order to strengthen the independence of the people, the IX session of the Supreme Soviet decided to hold a referendum in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The referendum was held on December 29, 1991, and the question was asked: "Do you approve the proclamation of the Republic of Uzbekistan as an independent state by the Supreme Soviet?" 94.1% of registered voters (9,898,707 people) took part in the national referendum. 9,718,155 people, or 98.2% of those who took part in the referendum, voted for the Independence of the republic.

December 29, 1991 was one of the most important dates in the history of Uzbekistan. On the same day, for the first time, elections were held for the

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who expressed the will of the people as a symbol of independence and a logical continuation of political changes in the republic. As presidential elections are being held for the first time in the country's history, large-scale electoral events were held at approximately 7,000 polling stations in 13 districts. This is evidenced by the fact that more than 75 thousand people took part in the work of election commissions. 11 million ballots were prepared. 301 thousand posters with election programs of candidates and 40 thousand copies of appeals to voters were published.

The elections were held on an alternative basis. I. A. Karimov from the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan and the Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan И.А. Каримов, and Saloy Madaminov (Muhammad Salih) from the Erk Democratic Party nominated their candidates. According to the results of the elections, 86.5% of voters voted for Islam Karimov (8,514,136 people), and 12.3% for Saloy Madaminov (1,220,474 people). The Central Election Commission has decided that Islam Karimov was elected President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with article 35 of the Law on Presidential Elections of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Neutral observers from the CIS, as well as the United States, Turkey and Malaysia recognized the elections as fair and legitimate.

Of course, while our republic gained political independence, it had to have state symbols as well. With this in mind, on November 18, 1991, at the VIII session of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law "On the State Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. Our flag, which is one of the symbols of the state, was supposed to reflect the history, the spirit of our ancestors, our national and spiritual traditions, and we received such a flag.

The blue color on the flag is a symbol of the sky and clear water.

Blue color has long been appreciated in the East. This color was also chosen by Amir Temur for his flag.

White is a symbol of peace and purity. This is a manifestation of good intentions to make the path of the young independent state flawless.

Red lines are the root of every living soul, the bright life force in it, the symbol of life.

Green color is a generous and sacred land of Uzbekistan, a symbol of beautiful nature.

The crescent corresponds to the centuries-old traditions of the Uzbek people. The crescent moon and stars are an expression of clear skies and peace.

The image of 12 stars is a symbol of perfection from ancient times"(The flag is rectangular, 250 cm long, 125 cm wide).The width of each of the blue-green and white colorsoB is 40 cm.Red borders are 2.5 cm wide. and also.The width of the edgelines is 2.5 cm each.

On July 2, 1992, at the X session of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law "On the State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan"was adopted.The state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan has a round shape, the left side of which is surrounded by a circle of wheat ears, and the right side is surrounded by a circle of cottonhorns with open bowls, and the sun illuminates with its golden rays a blooming valley with a view of the rivers.At the top of the coat of arms is an octagonal star as a symbol of freedom of Uzbekistan, inside-a crescent and a star, and in the center - a humo bird with wings, symbolizing happiness and freedom.At the bottom of the coat of arms, the word "Uzbekistan" is inscribed on the ribbon depicting the national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Another important symbol of state independence - the Law "On the National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted at the XI session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 12, 1992.From the available options, the version of Abdulla Aripov and Mutal Burkhanov was adopted:

Serquyosh ho'r o'lkam, elga baxt najot,  
Sen o'zing do'stlarga yo'ldosh mehribon.  
Yashnagay to abad ilmu fan ijod,  
Shuhrating porlasin toki bor jahon!

Note :

Oltin bu vodiylar jon O'zbekiston,  
Ajdodlar mardona ruhi senga yor!  
Ulug' xalq qudrati jo'sh urgan zamon,  
Olamni mahliyo aylagan diyor!  
Bag'ri keng O'zbekning o'chmas iymoni,  
Erkin, yosh avlodlar senga zo'r qanot!  
Istiqlol mash'ali, tinchlik posboni,  
Xaqsevar, ona yurt mangu bo'l obod!

Note:

Oltin bu vodiylar jon O'zbekiston,  
Ajdodlar mardona ruhi senga yor!  
Ulug' xalq qudrati jo'sh urgan zamon,  
Olamni mahliyo aylagan diyor!

Every sovereign State must have its own constitution to build a democratic society. The actions of society, the state, and the individual must be based on legal grounds. Although the constitution has been adopted several times in Uzbekistan (1918, 1920, 1927, 1937, 1978), in terms of content, it was not a basic law. These constitutions, which were based on the basic law, did not take into account the historical spirituality, values, customs, conditions and will of our people. Therefore, creating a legal framework for ensuring independence was one of the most important issues.

The issue of developing a constitutional AI system in Uzbekistan arose in 1990. Adopted on June 20 of the same year. Paragraph 12 at the end of the "Declaration of Independence" reads: "This declaration is the basis for drafting a new constitution of the Uzbek SSR and a new treaty on the Union." On November 1, 1990, the Law "On Amendments and Additions to the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR" was adopted. On April 12, 1991, the first session of the Constitutional Commission was convened under the chairmanship of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov and a working group of 32 people was formed to coordinate all organizational and creative processes. In addition, 100 specialists were involved. 100 специалистов The constitutions of the United States, France, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Japan, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Iran, India, Pakistan, Egypt, Hungary, Bulgaria and Latvia were studied in detail and compared.

Draft constitutions of the Russian Federation, Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan were studied. In addition, references were made to historical collections of laws, such as the Temur Code.

In 1991, three alternative concepts developed by the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Republican Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Political Science and Management, and the Legal Department of the Presidential Administration were discussed. In November of this year, the first draft of the constitution was prepared. It consisted of 158 articles. In the spring of 1992, a second draft of 149 articles was developed. The drafts were published in the press for public comment on September 26, 1992, after careful consideration. On November 21, the revised

draft was published in the second edition. Taking into account the suggestions and comments, the 12th convocation of 1992 was submitted for discussion at the XI session of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Constitution was amended. БЫЛА ПА Constitution consisting of 6 sections and 128 articles was adopted. December 8 was declared a day off when the Constitution was adopted.

When Uzbekistan gained independence, its goal was not just to reform the existing social system, but to build a completely different society:

- The abolition of the administrative-command system and the transition to a democratic society governed by the rule of law;
- Transition to different forms of ownership, multi-industry economy, market relations and complete rejection of socialist planning;
- - Restoration of national traditions, values, culture, transition from totalitarianism to universal values;
- - Transition from isolation to good-neighborly relations, integration into the world community;
- - The goals are known, but the question of how to achieve them was not easy. Because this required a certain strategy, a certain program.

It is safe to say that the theory of transition to a new society in Uzbekistan was developed under the leadership of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov. In such works as: "Uzbekistan's own path to independence and development" (1992), "Uzbekistan - a unique path of transition to market relations" (1993), "On the way to deepening economic reforms in Uzbekistan" (1995), the first President of Uzbekistan reflected on the path chosen by Uzbekistan.

The transition was based on historical values, national traditions, conditions, psychology and, of course, world experience. This was the reason for our chosen path. New terms such as "Transition policy", "Five Basic Principles", "Uzbek model of Development", "Eastern Democracy" were introduced in the appeal.

Only a short time passed. Even his own path, which caused a lot of controversy and which some considered unacceptable, began to bear свои fruit.

Uzbekistan has taken its rightful place in the world community.

### **SECURITY QUESTIONS:**

1. What is the significance of the adoption of the law "On the State language"?
2. How do you feel about the events of August 1991?
3. Explain the contents of the Declaration of Independence.

4. How do you feel about the activities of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov?
5. What is the role of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the life of our country?
6. Why was it necessary to hold a national referendum on December 29, 1991?
7. How do you understand the "Uzbek model of development"?
8. What is "Eastern Democracy"?
9. Can you tell us about the ongoing reforms in Uzbekistan?

### **BASIC CONCEPTS:**

1. First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov Каримов—И. А. Karimov's coming to power. The struggle for independence. I. A. Karimov's contribution to defining the path of independence and development of independent Uzbekistan.
2. Independence is the achievement of the national independence of Uzbekistan, its recognition by the international community and its historical significance.
3. Constitution - the basic law of the Republic of Uzbekistan-adoption of the Constitution. The content and essence of our Constitution and its role in the formation of the rule of law in the republic.
4. State symbols - Approval of independent state symbols (coat of arms, flag, anthem) in independent Uzbekistan. The role of state symbols in strengthening independence.
5. A referendum is a nationwide referendum held on December 29, 1991. Necessity of holding a referendum and its results.
6. Democracy - its principles. Building the foundations of a democratic state in Uzbekistan.
7. Declaration of Independence - adoption of the Declaration of Independence, its content, essence and significance in the creation of the Constitution.
8. "Uzbek Model" - development of the "Uzbek model" in independent Uzbekistan and its recognition by the world.
9. CIS - the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) after the collapse of the former Soviet Union and extensive relations with its members.
10. Foreign policy - the peaceful foreign policy of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan and its basic principles.

### **LIST OF REFERENCES:**



1. Karimov I.A. -O'zbekistonning o'z istiqlol va taraqqiyot yo'li. Toshkent. «O'zbekiston» 1992 yil.
2. Karimov I.A. -O'zbekiston- bozor munosabatlariga o'tishning o'ziga xos yo'li. Toshkent. «O'zbekiston» 1992 yil.
3. Karimov I.A. -O'zbekiston: milliy istiqlol, iqtisod, siyosat, mafkura. Toshkent. «O'zbekiston» 1993 yil.
4. Levitin L.-I. Karimov-yangi O'zbekiston Prezidenti. Toshkent. O'zbekiston, 1996 yil.
5. O'zbekiston Respublikasi konstitusiyasi. Toshkent «O'zbekiston» 1992 yil.
6. Jo'rayev N, Fayzullayev T. O'zbekistonning yangi tarixi. T-3. Toshkent «Sharq» 2000 yil.
7. Yangi O'zbekistonning 7 zafarli yili, Toshkent. «Sharq» 1999 yil.
8. Mustaqillik: izohli ilmiy - ommabop lug'at, Toshkent «Sharq» 1998 yil.
9. O'zbekiston tarixi. Oliy o'quv yurtlarining nomutaxassis fakultetlari talabalri uchun darslik /R.Murtazayevaning umumiy tahriri ostida.-T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2003.-676b.

## **Lecture 6. Building a democratic civil society in Uzbekistan and political reforms**

### **Plan**

- 1. Own path of independent Uzbekistan**
- 2. Formation of the political system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Building a civil society**
- 3. Formation of a multiparty system**
- 4. National policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Mass media**

#### **1. Own way of independent Uzbekistan.**

Since gaining independence, Uzbekistan has been living in the process of transforming society “The meaning and purpose of reforms is to create the necessary conditions under which every citizen of Uzbekistan, regardless of nationality, faith and beliefs, would have the opportunity to reveal himself as a person, show his abilities, talent, make his life better, more worthy, spiritually richer””

Based on the world experience, the national and historical way of life of the population, and the peculiarities of our country, the leadership of Uzbekistan has developed its own approaches to reforming society. The specifics of the transformation process were determined by a number of factors: the crisis economic situation that developed in the late 80s; the psychology of a planned economy inherited from the totalitarian system, which is devoid of the spirit of entrepreneurship and private property; minimal experience of active political participation of the population; national traditions and customs based on collectivist principles, state paternalism; the priority of the family and society; national and religious tolerance; respect for knowledge and education; expectations of social equality, the right to work, universal free education and health care provided by the State; a diverse ethnic structure with more than 100 groups with specific traditions and cultures in the country; a high rate of population growth, more than half of which live in rural areas and over 60% of which are people aged 25 years, etc.

The country's leadership, making a realistic assessment of the situation, has determined its path of development, which includes: establishing socio-political and economic stability; ensuring civil peace and harmony; developing national consciousness; instilling in the citizens of Uzbekistan a sense of patriotism and pride in their republic; strengthening the rule of law and the rule of law; observing the rights and freedoms of citizens regardless of their race, nationality, religion, age and language; ensuring the well-being of the people, the prosperity of the state and society; supporting activity and initiative; freedom of entrepreneurship, stimulating and initiating the development of market forms of management.

Features of the reform were: gradual implementation of reforms; leading role of the state in their implementation; strong social policy; active structural policy; active use of cultural values and traditions of the peoples of Uzbekistan.

## **2. Formation of the political system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.**

### **Creating a civil society.**

The implementation of these goals required the consistent formation of the political system of the state (the structure of the political system includes: political relations; political organizations /institutions/; political norms; political views, ideas, theories, and political culture. Political institutions, in turn, consist of state bodies, political parties, trade unions, cooperative, youth, religious, etc. organizations and associations).

As you know, the development of the national millennial statehood was interrupted by the period of colonialism. In this regard, the problem of building one's own national statehood, creating a democratic, legal and socially just society has become particularly important. In the process of political reform of society, the following stages can be distinguished:

1st stage-1991-1994-dismantling and liquidation of the old, one-party, administrative-command system and corresponding government bodies, creation of the political and legal foundations of the new statehood, formation of the political and administrative structure. The defining events of this stage are the national election of the President of Uzbekistan, the adoption of a new Constitution, the introduction of a new electoral system, and the election of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 25, 1994.

The second stage-1995-1999-institutionalized democracy by strengthening the multi-party system, developing democratic institutions and consolidating the system of separation of powers.

Stage 3-1999-2000-began with the holding of parliamentary elections in late 1999. and the January 2000 elections. President of Uzbekistan and is aimed at achieving stable and effective functioning of democratic institutions.

The parliamentary and presidential elections were open, with the participation of all registered parties, ensuring equal opportunities for all participants. They were significant events, as they were conducted on the basis of a multi-party system (5 political parties participated) and demonstrated the openness of the electoral process. During the election campaign, 1,242 candidates from various party, public and industrial groups competed for 250 seats in the parliament. An average of 5 candidates ran in each electoral district.

The system of state power began to be based on the democratic principle of separation of powers (legislative, executive, judicial). Each of them acts independently, while at the same time interacting with each other, which serves as

a guarantee against excessive concentration of power in one body, a clear distribution of powers and responsibilities.

The head of State and executive power in the Republic is the President, who acts as a guarantor of the observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens, the Constitution and laws of Uzbekistan. We have a presidential form of government, as, for example, in the United States. Among the new powers of the President is the fact that he is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic.

Executive power is represented by the Cabinet of Ministers, headed by the President, and khokims of regions, districts, and cities. The Cabinet of Ministers provides management of the effective functioning of the economy, social and spiritual spheres, implementation of laws, decisions of the Oliy Majlis, Decrees, resolutions and orders of the President of the country.

The established system of executive authorities is fundamentally different from the previous one, primarily in that it serves as a coordinator and regulator of economic policy, and planning and distribution functions have been eliminated. Instead of numerous ministries (previously there were 28 union and 17 union-republican ministries and departments operating on the territory of Uzbekistan), more flexible structures corresponding to the market economy, with fewer employees, were created. It should be noted that the sovereignty of the Republic required the formation of organizational attributes necessary for an independent state. These are such bodies as the Ministry of Defense, Foreign Economic Relations, the National Security Service, the Higher Attestation Commission, etc. An important step was the revival of the Institute of khokims. offices are small and mobile. Their formation is mainly carried out on a professional basis, which increases the level of their competence. The basis of local self-government bodies is made up of gatherings of citizens of mahallas. In accordance with the mentality of the people, mahalla committees, more than any other bodies, are able to effectively regulate the problems of protecting the interests and rights of residents, create public funds for assistance and charity, and provide social support to the population. Mahalla plays a crucial role in fostering good neighborliness and humanism in relations between people.

The formation and operation of a new state apparatus is impossible without carrying out a personnel policy that corresponds to the spirit of the times. In this regard, measures are being taken to train and educate personnel who lower the essence of transformation, are able to work at a high professional level, and are distinguished by high moral qualities.

A special place in a State governed by the rule of law is given to the judiciary. The structure of the judicial power of the Republic of Uzbekistan

includes the Constitutional, Supreme, and Supreme Economic Courts, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Economic Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and regional, district, and city courts. Justice in our country is based on democratic principles, the most important of which is the principle of legality.

While transforming society, the republic's leadership is implementing reforms in the field of judicial power, forming a legal mechanism that guarantees basic human and civil rights, their freedoms and obligations. Our electoral system, which corresponds to a democratic society, also plays an important role in this process. All these changes are aimed at defining the relationship of the individual with society and the state. The legal relationship between the State and the individual is characterized as citizenship. Its content consists of mutual rights and obligations of the individual and the State. Dual citizenship is not allowed in Uzbekistan.

Today, Uzbekistan is in the process of combining politics and morality, which is also reflected in the process of forming a legal civil society. "Civil society is a social space where the rule of law prevails, which not only does not contradict, but also contributes to the self-development of a person, the realization of individual interests, and the maximum functioning of his rights and freedoms." Building such a society requires creating conditions where the laws of the state should not infringe on the rights of a person and citizen, but he, for his part, must comply with the laws. That is why the issue of every citizen's participation in public administration is so important, as well as the issue of protecting them from arbitrariness and encroachment on their rights.

### **3. The emergence of a multiparty system**

Political parties and social movements occupy a special place among the political institutions of society. Political parties play a significant role in ensuring citizens' participation in society: They serve as an important channel of communication between the Government and the people, between the State and society, and are also a powerful tool for influencing public and political life. The formation of political parties is based on the principle of common interests, opinions, and goals.

The real formation of a multiparty system is a necessary and natural attribute of genuine democracy. The experience of many countries shows that multipartisanship is not a random combination of historical conditions, but a characteristic feature of a naturally developing process. This is a normal form of political organization at a certain level of development in a pluralistic society, in the absence of violence or opposition from official authorities.

Political parties in the modern sense began to emerge in Europe at the end of the XVIII-beginning of the XIX century. At the beginning of 1991, 15 out of 172 countries had banned any political parties, 22 had only one (ruling or governmental) party, and 135 countries had several political parties. Thus, at the end of the twentieth century, multiparty relations became predominant.

Since the late 1980s, a number of social movements have emerged in Uzbekistan, contributing to the weakening of the totalitarian regime and the advent of independence.

During the years of independence in Uzbekistan, the dictates of one party were overcome, and the political system began to form.

To date, 5 political parties have been registered in Uzbekistan.

#### **«National Democratic Party of Uzbekistan.**

The most numerous and recognized party is the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, which was established on November 1, 1991 and has more than 400,000 members. Its print organ is the Uzbekiston Ovozi newspaper. It has a well-established organizational structure, strong discipline, material and information base.

Pre-election platform.

The People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan determines its program goals based primarily on the social priorities of the reform strategy consistently implemented in Uzbekistan.

NDP tasks.

In this regard, the PDP of Uzbekistan considers participation in strengthening civil peace, interethnic and inter-confessional harmony in the country as an essential condition for success in the formation of civil society and the implementation of a policy of sustainable economic development to be its priority political task. Focus on comprehensive consideration, expression and advocacy of the interests of segments of the population in need of special support from society and the state during the transition period to market relations.

Looking to the future in 2010-2015

Economic reforms – social efficiency.

"Economic prosperity should be promoted by every citizen of the country!"

For effective targeted social protection.

"Social security of the population in need is a priority!"

Fully support the desire of people to work in order to live a better life.

"Every able-bodied person should work for the benefit of their family and their Homeland!"

Social services – high quality and accessible to all.

"The citizen cares about the prosperity of the state, the state cares about the welfare of the citizen!"

For the high quality of socially accessible public services.

"NDPU-for creating a socially responsible competitive environment in the housing and communal services sector!"

Improve the efficiency of implementing priority social programs.

"We are for laws that are binding on everyone!"

For the foreign policy of equal dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation.

NDPU means mutual respect, civic initiative and new creative ideas!

**Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Milliy tiklanish".**

On May 25, 1995, the First Constituent Congress of the democratic party "Uzbekistan Milliy Tiklanish Partiyasi" (National Revival Party of Uzbekistan) was held. It has more than 6 thousand members.

Pre-election platform.

The Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Milliy Tiklanish" aims to protect the national interests of the country, preserve and multiply spiritual values, folk customs and traditions, the richest historical heritage, widely promote and bring to the consciousness of the population the idea of national revival, mobilize people on its basis for creative and creative activities aimed at the progress of the Fatherland, building a democratic state. the state and a strong civil society.

Tasks.

In the political sphere.

"Our path is democratization. Democratization and spiritual development are inseparable."

National legislation and the judicial system.

"The norms of law and the laws of morality are indivisible."

In the spiritual sphere.

"High spirituality is an invincible force."

In the economic sphere.

"Our main priority is the full development of the national economy."

In the social sphere.

"A good deed should be done by every person and every day."

In the field of international relations

"Uzbekistan's national interests are the basis of its active foreign policy."

The main idea.

This is a selfless service to the national interests of the Motherland with the bestowal of all your knowledge and creative energy for the sake of the Great Future of Uzbekistan.

Goal.

Nurture and strengthen in the minds of citizens a sense of pride in the historical past and today, confidence in the future of their country! Peace and tranquility of the Motherland, Progress of the Motherland, Welfare of the people!

**Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Adolat".**

**The Adolat Party was formed on February 18, 1995.**

Pre-election platform. Goal.

Strengthening its role in the processes of building a democratic state governed by the rule of law, a strong and just civil society with a socially oriented market economy, forming a spiritually cohesive society based on the implementation of the basic principles of the country's development set out by President I. A. Karimov – " the priority of the economy over politics, assigning the role of the main reformer to the state, ensuring the rule of law, implementing a strong social policy and ensuring the gradual and consistent implementation of the reform course."

SDPU "Adolat" will continue to promote the ideas of social justice, the rule of law and the need to build a state governed by the rule of law, in which citizens are equal before the law and are free to exercise their constitutional rights and freedoms.

The main task.

The main task that the party sets for the upcoming elections is to achieve such a large number of seats in representative government bodies at all levels that would allow it to effectively implement its program goals and objectives.

The main directions of the party's election program.

Political transformation: human interests are the most important value.

From economic growth to improving the quality and standard of living.

Agriculture: best traditions and further modernization.

Social protection and implementation of the principle of social justice.

Healthcare: quality and accessibility guarantees.

Education: modern level and improvement of the material base.

Ecology: let's protect the world around us.

Civil society is the foundation of democratic development.

Foreign policy: priority of national interests.

Main slogans.

Human interests are the most important value!

Justice is the main criterion of our life!

Justice is where the law rules!

Strength is in justice!

We are for a reputable, socially-oriented state!

We are for a fair, socially-oriented market economy!



We stand for openness and accountability in management!

Movement of entrepreneurs and business people –

**Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan.**

**Date of foundation: November 15, 2003**

Election program (platform) of the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Business People-the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan.

Expresses the interests of middle-class people, entrepreneurs, farmers ' movement, private sector, owners of tangible and intellectual property.

Politics.

The policy is aimed at realizing the interests, first of all, of the class of owners, entrepreneurs, representatives of small and private businesses, and farmers.

Party positions.

This is a rejection of populism and empty promises.

This is a practical contribution to the solution of urgent problems that concern people.

This is a constant dialogue with voters, a willingness to take responsibility for the fate of reforms and bear political responsibility for the laws initiated and adopted.

Program priorities.

The party's priorities are to deepen market reforms and liberalize the economy.

The party's priorities in the field of democratization and liberalization of state and social construction.

The party's priorities are in the social, humanitarian, spiritual spheres, and in the field of intellectual development of society.

Another priority task of the party is to increase the social activity of young people and provide opportunities for professional, creative and career growth for young people.

The party's foreign policy priorities.

**Ecological Party of Uzbekistan (November 14, 2018)**

On a voluntary basis, the Party unites citizens of the country who have common views, interests and goals, who strive to consolidate efforts aimed at ensuring sustainable development and environmental security of the country, and who take a conscious and responsible part in activities aimed at protecting the environment and public health, rational use and conservation of natural resources.

The main goals of the new party are to promote the implementation of the state's environmental policy aimed at achieving sustainable development, ensuring environmental safety and creating a favorable environment for present and future

generations, and promoting environmental protection and conservation of natural resources as a matter for the state, society, and every citizen of the country.

#### **4. National policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Mass media**

Uzbekistan is a multiethnic state, where representatives of more than 100 nations and nationalities live.

With the independence of Uzbekistan, a completely new socio-political situation in the development of interethnic relations has emerged. To ensure stability in the country in the conditions of transition to market relations and the formation of a new Uzbek statehood, it was necessary from the very beginning to pursue a balanced national policy that did not infringe on the rights and interests of numerous ethnic minorities in the republic.

It should be emphasized that in this situation, the special responsibility for creating interethnic harmony in the country fell on the Uzbeks, as representatives of the main, titular nation of the republic, and it came out of this next historical test with honor. During the transition period in Uzbekistan, there were no serious manifestations of interethnic tension, which once again confirms that the Uzbek people have such a historically established quality as friendliness and respect for representatives of all nationalities living with them.

Interethnic harmony is also of exceptional importance in the system of national security. In this regard, the President of the Republic notes “ ” Interethnic and interethnic relations in a multinational state are one of the most effective factors on the basis of which the very concept of national security is formed.”

Interethnic relations in modern Uzbekistan are built on the basis of the national policy of the state, in which the historically formed multinational nature of the country is considered as a favorable factor in its socio-economic development, a source of spiritual and intellectual enrichment of all nations and nationalities living in the republic, a favorable condition for the integration of the republic into the world community.

The fundamental principles of the national policy of independent Uzbekistan are: equal rights of all citizens of the republic, regardless of national, racial affiliation, religious conviction and religion; - the supremacy of human rights over all other rights that determine the priority of the individual and social justice in society; - attentive attitude to the rights of national minorities, respect for their languages, folk traditions and customs, the creation of their identity, as well as their free and comprehensive development; - reliance on a highly developed, socially-oriented market economy that ensures; -resolution of conflict situations in interethnic relations on a socio-political basis.

Independent Uzbekistan now offers equal rights and opportunities to all its citizens, regardless of their nationality, social status, race or religious affiliation, which is enshrined in the country's Basic Law.

It should be emphasized that, along with the great responsibility of the titular nation in the harmonization of interethnic relations, a great role belongs to ethnic minorities, their understanding of the complexity of the transition period, the features and tasks of the national revival of the State of which they are citizens. In this situation, representatives of ethnic minorities, strengthening their national identity, love for their historical homeland, develop a sense of citizenship and patriotism for the country in which they were born and live, showing respect for the language, folk customs, rituals, traditions of the titular nation of the state.

Mutual respect of nations and nationalities is an indicator of the degree of civilization of any society and the basis not only for interethnic harmony in the state, but also the most important prerequisite for its socio-economic and socio-political development. Based on this postulate, in the interethnic relations of independent Uzbekistan, the ground for the manifestation of arrogance of one nation over another, disregard for the ethnic characteristics of any nationality or nationality has been eliminated.

The processes of restoring national identity are actively developing not only among the titular nations of the republic, but also among other ethnic groups living in the country.

National cultural centers have been established in Uzbekistan since 1989 to fulfill various national needs. Today, there are about 80 national and cultural centers in the Republic, including Azerbaijani, Bashkir, Ukrainian, Russian, Tatar, Korean, etc., which play a positive role in the processes of reconstruction of Uzbekistan.

Socio-political stability and interethnic harmony in independent Uzbekistan are also ensured as a result of the environment of religious tolerance and healthy relations between various religious denominations that has been established in the country.

Human history has shown that religion and national identity are two great imperatives of human behavior, both individually and collectively. Since ancient times, any religion - from its primitive to its modern forms - imposes certain, sometimes even strict, requirements on the social behavior of people, plays the role of an important social regulator, and actively influences social relations.

The state's approach to religion is not determined by any conjunctural or tactical considerations and calculations, but was based on a firm belief that a person cannot live without faith.

In a developed democratic society, the mass media play the role of the "fourth power", having the ability to shape public opinion, protect human rights, etc.

The mass media created in Uzbekistan over the years of independence are already a significant force. In 1997, we published 495 newspapers in 8 languages, with a circulation of 1,844, 2,000 copies, and 113 magazines with a circulation of 820,000 copies. There are new TV and radio studios. 1999 r25 regional TV studios and two non-state radio stations have been operating since 1999. A special place in the media is occupied by the Internet.

The Laws "On Mass Media" and "on guarantees of journalistic activity" were adopted. A socio-political Fund for democratization and Support of mass media has been established. The role of the media is changing as society liberalizes. Today, the task is to increase their activity and strengthen their role as genuine institutions of democracy and freedom of speech.

In conclusion, it should be noted that during the period of independence, the political system of Uzbekistan underwent profound fundamental changes that radically changed the foundations of the political structure of the state and society.

### **Reference terms**

Sovereignty, democracy, civil society, multiparty system, parliament, self-government bodies, political reforms.

### **Questions**

1. Show the main signs and forms of implementation of democracy in different countries.
2. What are the current forms and signs of democracy in Uzbekistan?
3. What principles of democracy are implemented in the governance of the State in the Republic of Uzbekistan?
4. Prove with examples whether there is any democracy in Uzbekistan at all.
5. How do you understand the concept of patriot and patriotic education?

### **Literature**

1. Karimov I. A. Uzbekistan - a state with a great future. Tashkent: Uzbekiston Publ., 1992.
2. Jalilov Sh. From a strong state to a strong society (in Uzbek), Tashkent: Uzbekiston Publ., 2001.
3. Islomov Z. M. Civil society yesterday, today, tomorrow (in Uzbek). Tashkent, 2002.
4. Rakhimov M. A. et al. Modern history of Uzbekistan. - Тошкент: Адабиёт учкунлари, 2018.

### **Tests**

- 1. When was the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?**

- a) 1993 9 April
- b) December 8, 1992
- c) May 12, 1993
- d) 1993 November 10

**2. December 21, 2014-How many women were elected to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 4, 2015?**

- a) 24
- b) 12
- c) 32
- d) 20

**3. What law was adopted at the eighth session of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 18, 1991?**

- a) "On the State Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan"
- b) "On the National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan"
- c) "On the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan"
- d) "On the State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan"

**4. When was the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan formed?**

- a) In 2003
- b) In 2000
- B) c) In 1995
- d) In 2001

**5. How many chapters does the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan consist of?**

- a) 26
- b) 24
- c) 28
- d) 16

**6. " Freedom of conscience is guaranteed to all. Everyone has the right to profess any religion or to deny any religious beliefs. Forced religious practice is not allowed ." What article of our Constitution is included in this article?**

- a) In article 31
- b) In article 30

- b) c) In article 29
- d) In article 27

**7. How many members of the Oliy Majlis are there in the Republic of Uzbekistan?**

- a) 250
- b) 150
- c) 235
- d) 135

**8. What article of the Constitution states that "the people of Uzbekistan, regardless of their nationality, are citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan"?**

- a) Article 8
- b) article 7
- c) article 5
- d) article 14

**9. At what age do citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to vote?**

- a) 18
- b) 16
- c) 20
- d) 25

**10. Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have reached what post have the right to vote in parliament?**

- a) 25
- b) 18
- c) 20
- d) 35

**7-theme the new edition of the constitution of the republic of uzbekistan approved.**

**Plan:**

- 1. New file the constitution was accepted to be**
- 2. The constitution included changing.**
- 3. Constitution of the Chapter and the article 's main content is the essence of**

The constitution of the republic of uzbekistan of the new edition entered into force since may 1, 2023. In this April 30 according to the results of the referendum which was held on the substance consists of 11 relevant lawis based on acceptance. Your new edition to the constitution article 1 of this law made app.

Since 1992 a total of 15 times to change it up konstitutsiyaga was included. While the scale changes the size of the reason this time adopted a new edition of the document. As a result of the renewal, head up to the number of substances than 128 155 in the encyclopedia, which increased up to 275 434 while than are the norm. In general, according to authorities, the constitution, 65 percent updated.

Below Is The Day. the most important of the changes that took place in the ten directions uz nazaridagi in the document is held by the series.

### **1. Uzbekistan, legal, social and secular state**

1 your article on the constitution "*Uzbekistan is a sovereign democratic republic*" o'zgartirilmoqda following sentences:

- *Uzbekistan – a republican form of government with a sovereign, democratic, legal, secular and social state.*

**A republican form of governance**– government by the people would be elected to the higher authorities of a particular term means.

**Sovereign state**– in its territory full, independent and absolute rule implies to be able to jurisdictions.

**Democracy**, while the express authority of the people, and their representatives to be elected in public administration, elected by the process to ensure the equal participation of all is provided for.

**In the legal state** of all the processes is built on the legal basis of civil servants, within the framework of the right thinking, to look with the eye of all the legal issues is required. And finally, all citizens are equal before the law is in the legal state, the supreme bodies of state power and ensures the implementation of the law is also subject to the law inevitable.

Uzbekistan is itself a **social state** be declared with the obligation to create the conditions for the forgiveness of living for every citizen and likely to take on. This distribution of the available resources on the basis of the principles of social justice

in the community to take the proliferation of strong stratification avoided to guarantee the quality of education and medical education are also the most vulnerable layers, the performance of effective social protection programs, is limited and in need of support, the possibility of support from the citizens of fair labor laws and attractive means such as retirement system. In simpler words, the most in the children of poor families also healthy-health grow grow up, a good education, well-being into the possibility should be to achieve.

**In the secular state** religion and state will be separated from one another. The state regardless of religious beliefs, we are all in the same relationship, will occupy a neutral position on matters of religion.

've 154 the new constitution-article 1 of the rules that may not be in the revision of the substance has been identified. Just as well, 154-in itself of a substance is related to exactly the same rules also busy re-can not be considered.

In other words, this the norm for the night to never give up no legal faithfulness to uzbekistan from the democratic statehood, monarch or implies that the islamic republic has become.

## **2. Available directly from the constitution**

Has added additional article 15 as follows:

- *The constitution of the republic of uzbekistan supreme in the entire territory of the country has the legal power is the basis of a single legal space is valid and directly.*

The constitution not only to make laws available to your citizens directly, but also to work directly based norms in the constitution, in particular, apply to the court allows.

According to the law adopted in a referendum, the supreme court should accept the decisions of the plenum relevant within 3 months. This decision by the court on the basis of constitutional norms, the practice of the court on the application as a valid document in single direct is introduced.

## **3. You don't have to be put in writing the law benefits**

19 new constitution of matter (previous article 18) – of the citizens of sex, nationality, position etc., irrespective of equality before the law is about. 2 of this article-part changing is as follows:

- *Old: the year is put on only the benefits specified by law and to the principles of social justice must be compatible.*
- *New: the principles of social justice and is determined to benefits only in accordance with the law must be compatible.*

One of the realities of such norms come and work in your practice with this constitution moslashtirilmoqda real. Shundayki practice, benefits and privileges not only on the basis of the law in different aspects, but in many cases documents



that would – on the basis of decisions and decrees is to come.

#### **4. All the uncertainty – man in favor of**

've constitution according to the new edition:

- *In all legislative bodies of man and uncertainty arising in the relations with the state are in favor of the interpretation of human conflict.*

Unlimited social relationships able to form them, normative-legal documents in full kodifikasiya practically impossible to make out.

Now, the legislation has not been clearly established in the conflict, the issues arising in favor of human issues are resolved.

In addition, various documents the proceedings of the error by public authorities in russia in the last case, for example, in the appointment of relevant documents found retirement from the base of uncertainty arise also when the situation should be resolved in favor of the citizens.

#### **5. Human rights can be limited in order to maintain public order and social ethics**

The issue of the limits of rights and freedoms in the previous constitution were laid in accordance with the following two norms:

- *Inalienable rights and freedoms of man are established to strengthen the constitution and laws and the court has no right to deprive or limit them to qarorisiz of them who is not.*
- *Other persons, citizens of the implementation of their rights and freedoms, the legitimate interests of the state and the society, to undermine the rights and freedoms shall not deliver.*

The above two were kept almost unchanged in the new edition've norms of the constitution. In the meantime, the following was added to the new norms:

- *Only the rights and freedoms of man only in accordance with law and the constitutional system, the health of the population, social ethics, and the protection of the rights and freedoms of other persons, in order to ensure public safety and public order in the framework that is necessary can be limited.*

Restrictions on the right to freedom of speech these norms are also relevant. That is, to seek information, only the right to receive and distribute the constitutional system of the population, health, social, cultural, and protection of the rights and freedoms of other persons, to ensure public safety and order, the state with the disclosure of the secret or the law avoided in order to guard the secrets of the other can be limited.

It should be noted, "social ethics" to the legislation of uzbekistan for now the concept is not included. This article on human rights "in order to ensure public order," there is a need to review the legal structure authorized to be on the limit.

## **6. In particular, teachers recognized**

Has added a new article in the constitution about teachers. It consists of two parts:

- *The work of teachers in the development of society and the state, the republic of Uzbekistan, healthy, nurturing and harmonious formation of the generation of people is recognized as the spiritual and cultural potential of the enriched basis and storage.*
- *The teachers of the state to protect the honour and dignity of their social and material well-being, from the growth of the professional aspects will take care of it.*

Hence, the right area is not representative of the teachers, but the higher the owners to a particular language not only in the law has become professional. The constitution in the name of all the owners of the quotes from other teachers professional – right area of the representatives (judges, prosecutors and lawyers). In other cases, owners aren't professional, it's gone about the area (e.g., the media, various public associations).

## **7. The land is private property can be**

The privatization of land, which are not intended to Uzbekistan in 2022 agriculture began. Almost at the same time with this last year, announced the new constitution of the project, the primary version is designed for the privatization of agricultural land can't his point was. I removed the final interpretation of norms related to the privatization of such restrictions and the earth is brought to the form as follows:

- *It is implied in the law of the land and the rational use of national wealth and the protection of private property on the basis of the terms and procedure of offering to make as can be.*

The first project chief of the encyclopedia was announced last year it was proposed to add the following sentence to: "*economic activity in dishonest competition, does not let monopolists flourish*". In this regard versatile look before win from the norms follows:

- *The state shall create the conditions for fair competition and the development of market relations.*
- *The activities of monopoly is regulated by law and is limited.*

Also, the primary project of the document are available: "*the revision of privatization results do not cancel and is not*" in the constitution did not enter the norms that also eventually.

## **8. The media will cause you to be liable to hinder the activities of**

The previous constitution've the "media" section consisting of a single substance was called. Him so had to say: "*the media is free and works in accordance with the law. They shall be responsible for the accuracy of the information in the*

*prescribed manner. Censorship is impermissible".*

Then in the new constitution, this chapter consisted of two ingredients:

- *The media is free, and are working in accordance with the law. The freedom of the activities of the state media, in their search for information, get, guarantee the realization of the right to use it and spread it. The media itself is responsible for the reliability of the information that it provides.*
- *Censorship is impermissible. To interfere or hinder the activities of the mass media will cause you to be liable in accordance with the law.*

The main news – media activity was set at level of responsibility for the constitution to prevent. MJtK and Criminal responsibility are to be introduced to the code in the appropriate talked for about 4-5 years, but all of them are going to remain in the mouth and in the paper.

Now, according to the law adopted in a referendum, the cabinet of ministers within 2 months of the program to adapt to new legislation in the constitution developed, you should be to enter the parliament.

### **9. Changes in public administration. The president's term of office is 7 years**

According to the new edition of the constitution of Uzbekistan:

- **The president's term of office from 5 years to 7 years is prolonged.**The president's "head of state" status, the same person surunkasiga two-term president can not be more than the rule about the president and the president postponed the text of the norms relate to most of the other unchanged. For information, the president's term of office in 2003 also prolonged from 5 years to 7 years, while in 2011 had been dropped from 7 years to 5 years back.
- **Offers the candidate for prime minister and now president.**The prime minister, the president held consultations with all parties before submission of the candidate who entered the factions of the parliament was set to be. Consider the president of the chamber invoice legislative candidates, if approved in more than half of the deputies, confirmed to the post of prime minister. Deputies three times if the candidate rejects the appointment of the prime minister, the president, has the right to send the spread of the legislative chamber. According to the previous regulation, the candidate of the party of the prime minister takes place most of the legislative chamber of the offer, the president ma'qullagach, the candidates would be required to be approved by the two chambers.
- **The number of senators from persons to persons 65 100 is down.**6 students from 14 regions, not from senator shall be elected from 4 persons, the number of senators who are appointed by the president from 9 to 16 persons is reduced. This change will enter into force at the time of

parliamentary elections, which will be in 2024. The number of deputies of legislative chamber (150) is unchanged, has decided to abandon.

- **The prime minister appointed him to the inability of no-confidence in the senate's participation was cancelled.**The total number of deputies to do this now two-thirds of the vote, enough to give (before the members of both houses by a two-thirds vote would be necessary; that remind of no confidence if it declares its inability, the president will dismiss the prime minister). In addition, the legislative chamber members of the government have the authority to enter in to offer his term the president. The prime minister and government members of the lower chamber to the authority of the hearing of the report also was held.
- **To fight against corruption and monopoly elected to the senate upon nomination of the head of the body the powers of the president were included.**The senate shall elect mansabdori of colors as well as the highest court, the attorney general and the accounts of the chamber welcomes the review of the candidates to the chairmen, chairmen of the candidate to the president DXX will hold consultations with the central bank, appointment and dismissal of the chairman of the main overseas is a diplomat of the appointment and the dismissal (all of this is done on the nomination of the president). In addition, contrary to the law of the senate have the authority to cancel the decisions of the local council.
- **The legislative chamber, by law, additional powers.**According to him, the senate within 60 days of the approval or rejection of the law now decide if the law is sent to the president of the legislative chamber. A period to be specified by the president announced the signing of the law, and was extended to 60 days from 30 days. The law adopted by the chambers of the parliament by the president that is repeated again in the case of the president announced the signing of this law, unchanged by the term (14 days) postponed.
- **The term of the president was entitled to the appointment of a previously determined that the election of the president.** In addition, the members of the chamber of the legislative chamber and the senate at least two-thirds himself with the sound of dissolving powers were given. Also, serious events happen when the two chambers of the parliament of the joint decision in the case transferred to the controller that may be indicated.
- **Judges will not be accountable on a particular job.**Added to this there is a need to review the legal norms in the constitution. "On the court" in the law "accountable" concept does not occur. Themselves accountable for how they affect the decisions of judges should not be to provide justice – izohtalab

condition, we.

- **The judges of the constitutional court shall be elected for a term of 10 years** and can be re-elected, not more. According to the previous regulation, this term when elected for the first time in 5 years, 10 years was keying isida.

The same person may not hold more than twice the rule about surunkasiga position than the president, chairman of the senate, speaker of the legislative chamber of the supreme court chairman and the deputy minister, deputy chairman and judges of the supreme council of the court, and the attorney general in relation to the chairman of the central election commission also is being applied. While these rules more than twice that of the governor and council chairmen surunkasiga on one region, district, or of the governor or the chairman of the council to be in the city limits; that is, a person surunkasiga in different regions of the governor or the chairman of the council can be more than twice.

A referendum of the law adopted in article 7, with the state at all levels to take up nollashtirildi the term that came to their mansabdori the same time. They come regardless of the number of chronic term of the position, on an equal basis with other citizens to be elected to the same position and has the right to appoint determined.

## **10. Changes in local government. The governor goes from the presidency of the council**

In local government representative and executive bodies are separated from each other. In this regard, the power of the present order, and contrary to the principles to stand out from the interaction of the power unit. The new edition of the encyclopedia's chief, according to the representative bodies of the local council and was elected towards the end of it, as well as the executive bodies are defined as governor while.

Accordingly, the following starting from the date of the governor in council to the presidency is given to eradicate:

- the deputy in the region and tashkent city on the results of the election in 2024;
- year start from January 1, 2026 in the city and the district.

The chairmen of the council from among the deputies of the local councils shall be elected for a term of 5 years. While the governor appointed for a period of 5 years, the approval of the council appointed governor. Hence, also chairmen of the council, the governor also directly by the population saylanma not.

The powers of the council, in particular, enter the following:

- to consider to take control over the local budget and its implementation;
- socio-economic development and approval of social protection programs;
- to confirm the position of the governor, to hear the report on its activities.

The powers of the governor, in particular, will consist of the following:

- The constitution and the laws, the decisions of the chamber of parliament, decrees and orders of the president, the governor and the cabinet of ministers of the council of people's deputies of the high stand carry out the decisions of the appropriate;
- of the territories, economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects of the development of measures to ensure implementation;
- local budget formation and execution.

The governor and the local council to organize the activities of a special law on the procedure adopted. Any distribution of their powers on those local issues is reflected in the law.

\*\*\*

**Also many other policy norms in the constitution also added, including:**

- In uzbekistan the death penalty is prohibited.
- The only evidence against him is his own fault if a person confessed, that he is guilty not find or structure may be subject to punishment.
- Taken in case of violation of the law during the implementation does not allow the use of evidence from justice.
- Be correct everyone on their person at the wrong information, collected by or able to fail with the way himself to the law on the legal basis of information that has the right to demand not to destroy the rest.
- The state shall create the conditions to ensure the use of the internet is the global information network.

Recall, the president Shavkat Mirziyoyev to reform the constitution of the year 2021 on November 6 second presidential term in a speech in the ceremony on the spark into inaugurasiya the first timethat I was tellingwas. The head of state in December of that year, on the eve of constitution day greeting to the people who have sent in: "the renewal of the constitution is as important in solving the strategic task seven times, not seventy times to" think the needwas stressed. In may in the year 2022, the constitutionalcommissionbeing established, the document update processwill start.

## **Lecture 8. Economic reforms, formation of private property. Development of a market economy in Uzbekistan**

### **1. Transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a market economy**

### **2. Legislative framework for economic development in independent Uzbekistan**

### **3. Economic reforms of independent Uzbekistan**

Since gaining independence, Uzbekistan has created favorable conditions and opportunities for choosing its own path of socio-economic development. As world practice shows, after gaining state independence, each country looks for its own path of development, develops its own model for building a new society. The starting points of these models are taking into account national values and target orientation, national traditions and historical conditions of development, the real socio-economic and political situation, the current way of life, and people's worldview. The global changes that took place in the world in the 80-90 years of the last century made significant adjustments to modern economic thinking and views on the prospects for social and economic development. The ideas of both free economic regulation and central planning have failed. World civilizations have developed a qualitatively new model of social development based on a regulated market economy.

The need for Uzbekistan's transition to a market economy is due to the following reasons:

- Raw materials orientation of the economy.
- An over-monopolized structure of the national economy.
- State-owned monopoly.
- Crisis of the financial and credit system.
- A progressive economic and structural crisis, a decline in production, an increase in hyperinflation.
- Environmental degradation.
- Increased unemployment, lower living standards.

The solution of all these problems required not the transformation of individual spheres of activity, but the implementation of a large-scale holistic radical economic reform. The main goal of these transformations is the transition to a market economy. The need to move to the market is determined by the task of forming a legal and democratic state in Uzbekistan. The market and democracy are closely interrelated and presuppose each other, since they are both based on the principle of individual freedom.

Various models of forming a regulated market economy have been developed in the world: Turkish, Chinese, South Korean, Japanese, etc. Uzbekistan's principled position is to choose its own path of socio – economic

development without rejecting all the useful things that have been accumulated by the world experience. Uzbekistan's chosen path is aimed at creating a socially oriented market economy that meets the interests, conditions and characteristics of the republic. It was called the "Uzbek model" of development. In the last lecture, we have already focused on the specific features and conditions of implementing market reforms in Uzbekistan.

The implementation of market reforms in the republic is based on five basic principles:

- De-ideologization of the economy, i.e. economic reforms should not be subordinated to any ideology. Economics should take priority over politics.
- The state is the main initiator and reformer.
- The rule of law in all spheres of society.
- Implementation of a strong social policy.
- Gradual transition to a market economy, without "revolutionary leaps" and "shock therapy".

Based on these principles, the strategy of economic reforms was developed. Its most important task is to determine the ultimate goal of socio-economic transformation - the transition from a centralized economy based on the administrative - command system to market relations, from one qualitative state of society to another.

The objective reality is that it is impossible to solve all the urgent socio-economic problems at the same time. As the experience of many countries shows, economic reform cannot be carried out with equal intensity in all spheres of the national economy. Attempts to solve all the problems simultaneously, in the context of an economic and structural crisis, are initially doomed to failure (the period of the "big leap" in China). Therefore, when determining the main priorities, it is important to find the main links that can be used to pull out the entire chain of problems.

These main areas of market transformation are:

- Transformation of property relations through denationalization and privatization.
- Transformation of the financial and credit system.
- Reform of the agricultural sector of the economy.
- Transformation of foreign economic relations.
- Implementation of structural changes in the economy, which implies abandoning the raw materials focus of our economy and focusing on the production of ready-to-consume products.
- Formation of market infrastructure.

The implementation of these transformations creates the necessary ground for solving the main task-the formation of a socially oriented economy. A socially



oriented economy is a mixed economy. Its essence is the coexistence and interaction of two different principles of building and regulating the economic life of society, such as private and national interest, free market, competition and socio – economic activity of the state. If the market is a mechanism that ensures maximum freedom of entrepreneurs, is aimed at increasing production to meet the growing and constantly changing needs of people, then the state acts as a social guarantor of stability, security and social justice. Only a democratic State with a developed, socially oriented market economy can ensure State independence, economic power and social stability.

The implementation of economic reforms, first of all, required the creation of an appropriate constitutional and legal framework. The laws passed during the Soviet period served mainly the interests of the totalitarian regime, the Communist Party. They were based on principles that contradict modern tasks, i.e. monopoly of state ownership, rejection of competition and freedom of entrepreneurship. They were an obstacle to market transformation. Therefore, it was so necessary to completely update the legal framework of the state. To this end, during the initial period of independence (1991-1994), about 100 legislative and regulatory acts were adopted, and a special interdepartmental council on economic reforms, entrepreneurship and foreign investment was established under the President of Uzbekistan.

The adopted legislative acts can be divided into the following areas:

- Legal documents aimed at ensuring the economic independence of Uzbekistan: Laws "On the basics of state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On self-government bodies", "On Minerals", etc.
  - Laws providing for new ownership relationships: "On property", "On land", "On lease", "On privatization and denationalization", etc.
  - Laws that promote the formation of a new economic mechanism: "On enterprises", "On Cooperation", "On Dehkan farms", "On shirkat farms", "On Stock Exchanges and exchange activities".
  - Laws aimed at forming new foreign economic relations: "On foreign economic activity", "On currency operations".
  - Laws aimed at reforming the social sphere: "On labor", "On Social Security", etc.
- The crown of legislative activity at this stage was the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1992).

The creation of a legal framework for economic reforms created the necessary conditions for the elimination of the state monopoly on property, the administrative and bureaucratic system of economic management and the formation of a class of entrepreneurs, a competitive environment, market infrastructure, and the foundation of market relations.

The past years of independence have shown the correctness of the chosen path of development of Uzbekistan, the effectiveness of the Uzbek version of modeling the economy in transition. Over the past years, we have managed not only to carry out a deep structural modernization of the domestic economy, to create a coherent system of social support for the population, but also to integrate into the global economic space. But the main achievement can be considered that the consistent implementation of market transformations allowed preserving and strengthening stability in the state, civil peace and interethnic harmony in society. In turn, this made it possible to avoid the socio-political cataclysms that took place in the 90s of the XX century in most countries of Eastern Europe and the former USSR. In particular, we can recall the events of October 1993 in Russia, the civil war in Tajikistan.

To date, the economic reform in Uzbekistan has passed a number of stages. The first, the most difficult, and inherently crisis - prone period was in 1991-1994. During this period, our state had to urgently develop a program of socio – economic recovery, determine the mechanism and forms of changing economic relations from administrative - planned to market ones, and look for the best ways for Uzbekistan to enter the system of international relations. At this stage, the Republic has focused all its efforts on solving two interrelated tasks. The first one determined the need to overcome the severe consequences of the administrative and command system, to get out of the crisis, to stabilize the economy, the second one-to lay the foundations of market relations. The most important areas of economic transformation at this stage were the need to start the process of denationalization and privatization, the formation of the foundations of a multi-layered economy, the reform of the agricultural sector, price liberalization, and the formation of market infrastructure. The formation of market relations is possible only when people themselves are interested in this process. Therefore, much attention was paid to the process of denationalization and privatization. At the first stage of economic reforms, trade and consumer services enterprises, small transport and construction enterprises, raw materials processing enterprises, and housing stock changed their ownership forms. At the same time, most of the housing was privatized free of charge. An important outcome of the denationalization of property at the first stage was the beginning of the formation of a class of owners. This process was carried out in two ways: on the one hand, through the comprehensive development of small and medium-sized enterprises and private entrepreneurship, on the other hand, by investing savings in insurance funds, banks, and purchasing securities. By the end of 1994, 54,000 enterprises had changed their forms of management, of which 34% were converted to private companies, 48% to joint-stock companies, 16% to collective companies, and 1% to

rental companies. As a result of the growing share of the non-state sector in the country's economy, in 1995 44% of industrial and 97% of agricultural products were produced by enterprises and farms of the non-state sector, and in trade the non-state sector accounted for about 82%. An important step in deepening the process of denationalization of property was the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 21, 1994: "On further deepening economic reforms, protecting the interests of private property and on measures for further development of entrepreneurship".

An important step in the formation of new economic relations was the monetary reform. In November 1993, an intermediate monetary unit was introduced – the sum - coupon, and in 1994 – the national currency-the sum.

Second stage of economic reforms 1995-2000 The main objectives of this stage were to further deepen the privatization process, create a competitive environment, implement structural changes in the economy, and strengthen the national currency. This stage is characterized by profound structural changes in the economic and social life of the society. At this stage, the foundation of a modern economy was created, macroeconomic stability was achieved, and a lot of work was done to create new institutions and governing bodies. The financial, tax, and monetary systems have undergone radical changes. To a large extent, it was possible to overcome the one-sided, raw-material nature of the national economy. Attracting foreign investment is an important task in implementing economic reforms. The stability of the country's socio-economic and political life has opened up wide opportunities for foreign capital. In this regard, the legislative acts adopted by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic in 1998 "On Foreign investments" and "Legal guarantees of foreign investors and measures to protect them were of great importance. Trade and economic agreements signed with 35 countries, dozens of major banks around the world contributed to the expansion of trade relations between Uzbekistan and developed countries and the effective use of foreign investment. Every year, the volume of foreign investment is growing. By 2006, the republic attracted more than \$ 20 billion in foreign investment, while foreign direct investment increased 9.3 times in 2000-2006 alone and amounted to \$ 2.5 billion. At the same time, it should be emphasized that the inflow of foreign investment is an indicator of the correctness and effectiveness of large – scale market reforms carried out in the republic. The financial crisis of 1998, which took place in many developed countries of the world, could not but affect the financial and industrial situation of Uzbekistan. But he did not stop the progressive movement of our republic in the implementation of economic transformations. The process of denationalization continues. In 1999, the share of the non-state sector in GDP was 64.5%, in industry-64%, in agriculture-98.7 %, 74.2% of the population is

employed in state-owned enterprises. GDP growth is observed, if in 1999 its growth was 4.4%, then in 2006. it was -7.3%. Structural transformation becomes a decisive factor in economic growth. The main increase in industrial output was provided by newly introduced enterprises. Over 56% of the total investment volume is directed to the development of new production sectors. The number of joint ventures is growing: Uzdeuavto, Uzdeuelectronics, Uzsamkochavto, textile factories with the assistance of Kobul Textile (South Korea), Yazex (Turkey). By 2000, about 4,000 joint ventures were registered in the republic. During this period, the energy independence of Uzbekistan was achieved. Oil production increased from 2.8 million tons in 1990 to 8.1 million tons in 1998. Gas production during this time increased, respectively, from 40.8 billion cubic meters to 54.3 billion cubic meters. m. The structure of exports is also changing - the share of cotton fiber decreases from 44% to 17%, the export of machinery and equipment increases from 9.8% to 23%.

During the transition to a market economy, a new financial and credit system was formed in Uzbekistan. There are now more than 30 commercial, cooperative and private banks with their branches operating in the country. The total bank capital now exceeds more than 1 trillion rubles. sumov also increased by 7.4 times in comparison with 2000.

Uzbekistan's entry into the twenty-first century marked the beginning of a new stage of reform, due to the fact that many of the previous tasks were generally implemented. Meanwhile, life has put forward new challenges. A lot of unresolved problems were identified on the way to integration into the world economy, related to the need to adapt national legislation to international standards, liberalize monetary policy and ensure the convertibility of the soum. The management system needs to be updated further. The current management mechanism, despite obvious changes, continues to preserve many of the vices of the command and administrative system, which does not contribute to the development of initiative and entrepreneurship, the formation of full-blooded markets for products, labor and capital, and stifles incentives for production activity. Based on the analysis of the situation, the Uzbek leadership has defined the current stage as further reforms in line with systemic liberalization. As noted by the First President of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov at the Cabinet of Ministers meeting dedicated to the results of the country's socio-economic development in 2006 and the most important priorities for deepening economic reforms in 2007 (February 13, 2007), the main tasks in implementing economic reforms are:

- Further deepening of market transformations and liberalizing the economy, ensuring sustainable and balanced growth rates, structuring and modernizing the economy.

- Further development of the private sector, increasing its share in the country's economy, consistently reducing the state's presence in the economy.
- Comprehensive support for the development of small businesses and farming, solving problems of employment and improving people's well-being on this basis.
  - Deepening reforms in the banking and financial system.
  - Improvement of the tax system.

In general, the priority direction of development is to reduce the controlling and regulatory functions of the state, expand the freedoms of economic entities and the scale of private ownership, strengthen the rights of the owner, and achieve full convertibility of the national currency. Comprehensive development of the scientific foundations of the reform processes, reliance on the creative work of the people of Uzbekistan contributes to achieving good results. Thus, according to foreign sources, in terms of the growth rate of industrial production in the late 90s of the XX century, our republic then took one of the first places among the CIS countries: 117% in 1999 to the level of 1991, while in Russia this figure was 45%, Ukraine-44%, Kazakhstan – 41%. In 2000, the volume of industrial production in Uzbekistan reached 1 trillion 980.6 billion rubles . soums. The current stage is characterized by the strengthening of trends of sustainable growth of the national economy. In particular, GDP grew by 31% in 2006 compared to 2000. Its structure is being improved. Thus, the share of industry in GDP in 2006 increased from 14.2% to 22.1% in comparison with 2000, while the share of agriculture, on the contrary, decreased from 32% in 2000 to 24% in 2006. The industry of communications, transport and communications grew 1.5 times in 2000-2006. The most important consequence of the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan was the growth of the economy in 2006 compared to 2000. it was 45%, industrial production increased 1.6 times, agricultural production-1.5 times, foreign trade turnover-1.7 times, exports-1.9 times, gold and foreign exchange reserves-3.7 times. At the same time, the share of finished goods and services in exports exceeded 53% of its volume. This made it possible to get the highest foreign trade surplus in the years of independence in the amount of more than \$ 2 billion. Over the years of independence, the republic has developed a stable market mechanism that facilitates access to basic material resources for a wide range of entrepreneurs. It is enough to note that the volume of turnover on exchange trading increased 5.5 times in 2000-2005. Moreover, the greatest benefit from the sale of products at stock exchanges was received by small and private businesses. On average, they now meet about 70% of their needs for inventory through purchases on stock exchanges. An important indicator of the liberalization policy of recent years is the expansion of the private sector, the acceleration of the development of small

businesses and farms. The last five years (2000-2005) have marked a turning point in the accelerated development of small and private entrepreneurship. Today, this area has taken a leading position not only in accelerating economic growth, but also in solving the problems of ensuring employment and increasing incomes of the population. As a result, in 2006 the number of small businesses increased by 31.5 thousand, reaching over 350 thousand, or increased almost 2.3 times compared to 2000. The share of small businesses in the country's GDP reached 42.1% against 31% in 2000.. The further course aimed at deepening economic liberalization led to the fact that in 2006 the non-state sector accounted for about 76% of GDP, over 78% of industrial output, almost all agricultural products and retail trade. Currently, 77% of the total number of employees in the republic as a whole work in the non-state sector of the economy.

Given that about 66% of the population lives in rural areas, special attention is paid to the agricultural sector in the process of implementing market reforms in Uzbekistan. In addition, it is in the agricultural sector of the economy that significant reserves are currently hidden. By involving them, it is possible not only to improve the provision of food and industrial raw materials to the population, but also to ensure the prosperity of the population of the republic living in rural areas. The village is also the most important source of national income, the main source of currency receipts. But most importantly, the village is the link in the economy and social life, and therefore in politics, through which the whole republic will come to prosperity and prosperity. The basis of agricultural policy is the state's refusal to directly regulate agricultural production. The issue of land ownership is a priority. Given the shortage of irrigation land in Uzbekistan, the law stipulates the impossibility of transferring land to private ownership, it is used as a long-term lease. The " Land Law " and other regulations have developed the legal framework for agricultural reform. As a result of the transformation of collective and state forms of management, which did not justify themselves in the years of Soviet power and did not meet the interests of the peasants, new types of farms were created - farm and dehkan farms. In strengthening the financial situation of the rural population, the policy of developing private subsidiary and dehkan farms by reducing the area under cotton was of great importance. Subsidiary farms due to the transfer of land to them only in 1997 expanded by almost 600,000 hectares and occupied about 3 million hectares, and in fact only in 1989 there were only 257 thousand hectares of land in the personal economy of rural workers. The cotton monoculture is gradually being eliminated. Due to this, grain growing has developed. Uzbekistan annually produces about 5 million tons of grain, thus ensuring the country's grain independence. Further strengthening of the base of reforms in agriculture in the republic was facilitated by the adoption of the laws

"Land Code", "On Dehkan economy", "On Land Cadastre" at the X session of the Oliy Majlis (December 1997). The most important direction of modern agricultural policy is the release and use of workers employed in agriculture. Calculations show that 6.5 million people of working age are employed in rural areas. Agriculture itself cannot absorb such a large number of workers. Therefore, special attention is paid to the development of small and medium-sized businesses in rural areas. In 2000, credit banks of Uzbekistan allocated 4 billion rubles to strengthen the material base of small and medium-sized businesses. 100 million soums, of which 42% is directly spent on the development of farms and dehkan farms. In 2006, 86% of raw cotton and 75% of grain was produced by farms. Today, about 190,000 farms operate in Uzbekistan, employing more than 1.4 million people. Farms have essentially become the main form of agricultural production, the main engine in ensuring its sustainable growth.

Considerable work has been done to reduce the interference of state and regulatory authorities in the financial and economic activities of enterprises. In particular, in 2006, the number of inspections performed decreased by more than 2.5 times compared to 2000.

Success in economic development was accompanied by significant changes in the social sphere. A significant achievement of recent years has been the fact that the state's social policy has allowed maintaining a guaranteed standard of living. An extraordinary step in the social policy of Uzbekistan was the introduction of the State Tax Code in October 1994. By Presidential decree, social benefits for low-income families are distributed exclusively through the mahalla. Already in 1996, over 10.1 billion soums were paid to such families. In 2000, the mahalla provided assistance in the amount of 54.2 billion soums. The strengthening of the national economy has made it possible to increase the amount of budget funds allocated to improve the living standards of the population. Thus, in 1997, the state budget allocated 63.2 billion rubles for the development of the social sphere. sum, and in 2000 already 187.8 billion soums. The monetary income of the population reached 2 trillion 373.4 billion rubles in 2000. In 2001, about 50% of the total expenditures of the state budget were allocated for social needs, which was almost 158% of the level of 1999. Taking into account inflationary processes, salaries, pensions, scholarships and allowances are indexed annually by an average of 40%. An important area of the State's social policy is the growth of employment. In 2006 alone, due to structural changes in the economy, stimulating small businesses and entrepreneurship, developing the service sector, and creating conditions for people to engage in various types of home-based work, about 570,000 jobs were created in the country. As a result, employment of the

population increased by 2.7%, including in industry - by 9%, in agriculture - by 4%.

The proclamation of the Year of Human Interests (1997), Family Interests (1998), Women's Interests (1999), Healthy generation (2000), Mother and Child (2001), protection of the interests of the older generation (2002), mahali (2003), kindness and kindness has greatly contributed to the implementation of social programs in Uzbekistan. charity (2004), health (2005), charity and doctors (2006), social protection (2007).

During the years of independence, a lot of work has been done to develop social infrastructure and improve living conditions. The appearance of the capital has changed especially unrecognizably. In recent years, a new 7.5 km Yunusabad metro line, a small ring road, a new building of the Uzbek National Drama Theater, the State Conservatory, the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, and dozens of other unique architectural objects have been commissioned in Tashkent.

### **Reference terms**

Privatization, private sector, private entrepreneurship, small business, farming, economic reforms, lending, benefits.

### **Questions**

1. What is privatization?
2. What steps were taken by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov to expand the private living space of citizens?
3. What is denationalization?
4. What do you know about the implementation of monetary reform in independent Uzbekistan?
5. How has the development of the economy affected the social sphere of life in Uzbekistan?

### **Literature**

1. Alimova D. Buryakov Yu., Filanovich M. Objectivity in history – responsibility for the future. "Teacher of Uzbekistan". May 16, 2003.
2. History of Uzbekistan, University Publ., 2004.
3. Mandralskaya N. V. Uzbekistan in the twentieth century: a historical view of the problem of national statehood through the prism of national- international-universal (1917-1991). - T.: TUIT, 1997.
4. Rakhimov M. A. et al. Modern history of Uzbekistan. - Тошкент: Адабиёт учкунлари, 2018.

### **Tests**

**1. Together with which country Uzbekistan opened the UzDaewooAuto enterprise in 1996?**

- a) South Korea



- b) Japan
- c) Turkey
- d) United States of America

**2. What state did SamKochavto, founded in our country in 1999, work together with?**

- a) Turkey
- b) Japan
- c) Russia
- d) South Korea

**3. When was grain independence achieved in Uzbekistan?**

- a) In 1996
- b) In 1997
- B) c) In 1998
- d) In 1995

**4. Where was the Bekabad Metallurgical Plant located?**

- a) In the Tashkent region
- b) In the Syrdarya region
- c) In the Samarkand region
- d) In the Bukhara region

**5. At what time did Isuzu buses and trucks start operating?**

- a) Since 2006
- b) Since 2005
- c) Since 2004
- d) Since 2007

**6. When was the Shurtan Gaz Kime complex put into operation?**

- a) 2001
- b) 2002
- c) 2003
- d) 2004

**7. How much was the amount of the contract signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev for two signed contracts during the state visit to the Russian Federation on April 4-5, 2017?**

- a) \$ 16 billion
- b) \$ 8 billion
- c) \$ 12 billion
- d) \$ 18 billion

**8. What is the youngest region in Uzbekistan?**

- a) Navoi
- b) Bukhara
- c) Jizah
- d) Syrdaryuаbъя

**9. What work of I. A. Karimov is devoted to the second stage of economic reforms?**

- a) "Uzbekistan - its own model of transition to market relations"
- b) "Uzbekistan on the path of deepening economic reforms"
- c) "On the priorities of Uzbekistan's economic policy"
- d) "Our highest goal is economic independence"

**10. The national currency of the Republic of Uzbekistan was introduced in ...**

- a) 1994 b) 1995      вc) 1996 d) 1993

## **Lecture 9. Reforms implemented in the field of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan.**

1. The concept of the formation of a strong social policy.
2. Provide a high level of the level of living of the population.
3. The republic of Uzbekistan "on fight against corruption," the essence of the law.

Attention to the field of education is becoming particularly relevant all over the world in the age of globalization and information technologies, when the level of development of a country is determined not only by socio-economic and cultural indicators, assessment of strength and power, but also relies largely on its intellectual potential. After all, scientific and technological progress, the foundations of which are laid in the educational environment, is the central link of sustainable development and prosperity of the country. The World Bank's report "Changing the level of well-being of nations" notes that it is human capital, i.e. the totality of knowledge, talents, skills and abilities of people, that makes up the main wealth of a country. Thus, the well-being of developed countries is provided by human capital by 68%, and in developing countries-only by 41%.

The most important strategic goal of Uzbekistan is to become one of the developed countries of the world and ensure a decent life for its citizens. A clear, clear and well-thought-out program of actions is being implemented in the country, and the organizational, legal, practical, consistent and systematic measures taken fully contribute to the implementation of democratic, political and economic reforms, social transformations aimed at creating broad opportunities for the comprehensive realization of the professional, intellectual and spiritual potential of citizens and society as a whole.

In conditions when an educated, politically and socially active person with a high level of legal consciousness and culture is assigned the role of the central agent of all transformations, the issues of progressive development of the education system are becoming increasingly important. As the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev rightly noted on this occasion: "success... We have achieved our rightful place among the modern developed countries of the world, first of all, due to the development of science, education and upbringing in the country, and our competitiveness in these areas."

It should be emphasized that Uzbekistan's education policy is aimed at ensuring consistent and systematic implementation of the principles proclaimed by

the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which guarantees the right to free general education.

Over the past 3 years, a number of presidential decrees and resolutions have been adopted, raising the higher education system to a new, higher level.

Special attention is paid to the issues of reforming the higher education system with an emphasis on improving the level of scientific and pedagogical potential, compliance with modern requirements of educational, methodological and informational support of the educational process.

According to the results of sociological research conducted by the Center for the Study of Public Opinion, education occupies one of the main places in the system of life values of the younger generation. For example, in the 2010 and 2011 surveys, only a third of young people wanted to study at a higher education institution, and in 2017, 76.5% already did. For young people, studying at a university is primarily associated with the key to success in life, social status, the prospect of good earnings and employment opportunities.

In general, in the period from 2017 to 2021, more than 1.7 trillion soums (more than 203 million US dollars in equivalent) were allocated for the implementation of measures to improve the higher education system, including 1.2 trillion soums (about 144 million US dollars). Million US dollars in equivalent) — for equipping educational and laboratory equipment, furniture and inventory, creating interuniversity laboratory complexes for shared use, as well as for the development of information and communication technologies.

Pursuant to the Presidential Decree "On measures for further development of the higher education system", each higher education institution establishes close partnerships with leading foreign universities and centers. Based on established partnerships with foreign universities, it is planned to attract at least 350 foreign highly qualified teachers and scientists to Uzbekistan annually in the educational process in higher education institutions.

At the same time, work is underway to widely introduce advanced pedagogical technologies, curricula and methodological materials based on international educational standards into the educational process.

Taking into account the prospects for the integrated development of regions and economic sectors, the needs of territorial and sectoral programs, target parameters of personnel training are formed in accordance with higher education, and training areas and specialties are optimized.

Work is being consistently carried out to solve the problem of creating and introducing a new generation of textbooks into the higher education system, providing universities with modern educational and scientific literature. Work has been launched to translate the latest foreign literature into Uzbek.

Continuous improvement of the level and quality of professional skills of teachers requires passing advanced training courses, internships for employees, and training graduates of higher educational institutions in PhD and master's programs abroad. Currently, each higher education institution in the country develops a specific program in this area.

In September 2018 , the El-yurt Umidi Foundation was established in Uzbekistan, aimed at establishing close cooperation with compatriots with great scientific potential, scientists, specialists and talented young people living and conducting their professional activities abroad. The Fund is also designed to provide Uzbekistan with highly qualified and competitive specialists in the global labor market, necessary for the comprehensive and accelerated development of our country. Its activities are mainly aimed at broad coverage of diligent, purposeful representatives of science, teachers and providing them with assistance in professional development, both in leading foreign educational institutions and in Uzbekistan itself. At the same time, the goal is to adopt the most progressive world achievements, enrich yourself with the latest research in scientific thought, and introduce all the best from the world practice of using advanced technologies and innovations in Uzbekistan.

At the same time, according to experts, in a rapidly changing world and new challenges, there is a need for a serious analysis of the current state of the education sector in Uzbekistan and the development of new approaches of a conceptual and applied nature. Pointing out the serious problems existing in the field of education, the President of Uzbekistan noted the following: "In the conditions of accelerated economic development, the higher education system, instead of being the "locomotive" of development, does not keep up with the times... We do not have a system that responds to changes in the labor market, is able to train young people in professions, to form their entrepreneurial skills " 0.

If we take into account that today the urgent need for scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel alone is more than 5,000, this figure will increase- at least 50,100 times, if we also take into account the acute need for scientific and pedagogical personnel in the industrial sectors.

The discrepancy between the education system and the needs of the economy is currently a serious problem. According to a World Bank study, 35% of Uzbekistan faces difficulties in finding qualified specialists with higher education.

As the President notes : " And this is only the need for personnel for today. And what areas of expertise will be needed in the near and far term of economic development? It is already necessary to think deeply about this issue, to train personnel that meet the requirements of the time and the pace of reforms. Our future depends on the solution of this issue."

It is planned to allocate 45 billion soums (54 million US dollars in equivalent) to the El-yurt Umidi Foundation for the implementation of these national tasks of training specialists abroad and dialogue with compatriots in 2019. This amount will be increased in the future .

Work continues to attract leading foreign universities to open their branches in Uzbekistan. If before 2017, training was organized in the capital branches of 7 foreign universities, namely the International University of Westminster, the Singapore Institute for Management Development, the Turin Polytechnic University, the Moscow State University, the Plekhanov Russian State University of Economics, the Gubkin Russian Institute of Oil and Gas, and the INHA University of South Korea, then only in 2018 13 new universities have started operating in Uzbekistan, including the Silk Road International University of Tourism in Samarkand, a branch of the National Research Technological University MISIS (Russia) in Almalyk and South Korea's Puchon University in Tashkent.

At the Uzbek-Russian Educational Forum held in October 2018, agreements were reached on opening branches of 6 Russian universities and 2 faculties in Uzbekistan, as well as implementing 52 joint educational programs. It is planned that in the future the organized faculties will be gradually transformed into branches.

In February 2019, an agreement was signed marking the opening of the country's first branch of an American university, Webster University, in Tashkent. It will provide a full range of academic programs for both bachelor's and master's degrees, in particular in the fields of business administration, marketing and entrepreneurship, computer science, journalism and media industry, health management, STEAM education and innovation, and other areas of study. This will be another step towards introducing advanced foreign experience and innovations in the field of science and education in our country.

To date, the number of universities in Uzbekistan has reached 102, including 85 local universities and their branches, as well as 17 foreign higher educational institutions and their branches. Moreover, 92 of them are currently operating, and 10 will start recruiting students in the 2019-2020 academic year.

By the end of 2019, 13 new universities will start operating in the country, including 8 branches of foreign universities, 22 joint faculties, and 46 joint educational programs (double degree).

Such an increase in the number of universities, including branches of foreign and local universities, as well as the emergence of non-state universities will help to increase the coverage of young people with higher education and its quality.

It should be noted that in the future it is planned to hold educational forums with countries such as France, Germany, Japan, Turkey, China, South Korea and India.

The goal of all these systematic and consistent transformations carried out in the education system is to create conditions for the formation of a harmoniously developed personality. This is due to the fact that the ultimate success of reforms in the country largely depends on the education and upbringing of young people, the formation of their worldview based on modern knowledge, spirituality and enlightenment. In particular, in countering such threats as terrorism and extremism, today it is no longer effective to deal only with their consequences, the main task is to eradicate the root causes of these threats, to educate young people in the spirit of high ideals of humanism. Uzbekistan stands for such an approach to solving the most important issues.

problems of our time. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's initiative "Education against Ignorance and Violence" is of great importance in this regard, and it arouses great interest and broad support in the international community.

At the same time, it is important to understand that solving complex problems in the education system requires not only good teachers and teachers, but also good managers, so — called "education managers" - independent, enterprising, competent and experienced leaders who are able to work with young people, create and implement development programs.

The position of manager or general manager is already being introduced in the country's universities. This is a person who deals directly with financial and economic management issues. The new role distribution structure will help pay more attention to the learning process, methods, and attracting the best teachers. It

is already operating at the Samarkand International University of Tourism "Silk Road"."

Information technologies play a huge role in improving the efficiency of the education process. Unfortunately, it should be noted that today there is still a low level of use of information technologies in the educational sphere, both in terms of expanding access and in terms of using new teaching methods.

The measures taken to address these problems will facilitate the widespread use of ICT tools, make it possible to choose courses for training with much greater flexibility and lower costs, and master the content of relevant specialties provided by higher education. The introduction of modern educational programs, pedagogical and smart technologies in the educational process will help to radically improve the quality of education.

It is obvious that the organization of remote classes and seminars, video conferences, which will also contribute to strengthening interactive interaction and cooperation between educational institutions, including foreign ones, will have a positive impact on the high-quality training of highly qualified specialists.

It is important to form the competitiveness of universities. The main tool for solving this problem is fundamentally new regulatory documents in the field of education (educational standards), which are currently being developed taking into account the current experience of organizing the educational process in leading universities of the world.

When developing new educational standards, the main task is to train modern, highly professional specialists who have the most up-to-date knowledge, analytical and creative thinking, skills in using advanced information and communication technologies and are able to effectively apply all this in their daily practical activities. The goal is to make our education meet international standards, introduce advanced foreign methods of knowledge assessment, which will guarantee the quality and effectiveness of the education system.

Thus, new educational standards should become one of the most important means of improving the level of training of specialists with higher education through mastering the basics of professional activity, methods, techniques and skills of individual and collective performance of research work, developing the ability to scientific creativity, research independence and, as a result, the development of professional skills.

formation of highly professional specialists capable of generating new knowledge and applying it effectively in the context of globalization.



In Uzbekistan, there is a great understanding that constant investment in the so-called "human capital" and education is the key to the formation of a developed democratic state, a constant engine of progress and an indispensable condition for the modernization orientation of national development. As the President rightly noted on this occasion, "...the achievement of the noble goals facing the people of Uzbekistan, the future of the country, its prosperity and prosperity, what place it will take in the world community in the XXI century-all this depends, first of all, on the new generation, on how our children will grow up." This postulate has always received proper support and recognition at the state level, and moreover, it is growing stronger in the minds of people every day, which creates a solid layer and foundation for a bright and great future of Uzbekistan.

***Keywords:*** education, innovative development, higher education, scientific- and technological progress, reform, university.

## **10-theme. Reforms carried out in the republic of uzbekistan in the field of education**

### **Plan:**

1. The development of the science in the years of independence. “Education law” and “national program for the training of adoption.
2. The formation of the national model of education, development and problems in the field.
3. The task they set out in laws and in the field of higher education.
4. Of international cooperation in the field of education be established.
5. Cities science, culture and spirituality of the place. Tashkent - “the capital of islamic culture”.
6. During the years of independence of culture and art development. And its spiritual culture in place to ensure high five initiatives, mainly.

1. The development of the science in the years of independence. “Education law” and “national program for the training of adoption.

From the first years of independence of the republic of uzbekistan the education of the younger generation and being paid great attention to this issue rose to the level of state policy. Unless it stands on the threshold of the independence of uzbekistan, the republic of leadership-the science, the education system reform, would realize that one of the initial tasks of modernization. The president of uzbekistan i. Karimov 1988yil 20-meeting at the academy of sciences of the Uzbek SSR was said in November: “the principles of science of the republic attention in all areas of life to a new level with the quality of the position of the academy of sciences of the republic think that is the main task. Science to give them the order to dry the administration, staff scientists cabinet hardware to appear in the “social order” of the encounter‘ period went. Looking for creative cover the works of scientists of the academy of sciences of results and recommendations calculations and defining the future of the prospects of the development of policy should be the foundation of...

To ensure that talented entered the age of science, it is necessary to carry out a series of complex events. In this regard, the school of general education school in the activities of radical even higher, you need to rebuild”.

During the years of independence the republic of uzbekistan and the results show one of the areas which has experienced education reforms in the

system. To begin to pay particular attention to this science in Uzbekistan. Quick time to serve the development of research in the field of new science was launched. Natural and exact sciences, rose to the level of state policy of teaching and research. In the republic of Uzbekistan in the development of science overestimate the role of the academy of sciences of the republic of Uzbekistan. Also, a significant part of the activities of teachers in higher education institutions of the republic on scientific studies to give the effect of own began. "Science, education and production integration" of the republic of Uzbekistan for the development of science and has been identified as one of the main objectives.

1992- the first president of the republic of Uzbekistan in the year according to the decree of the higher attestation Commission under the cabinet of ministers of the republic in connection with the organization of the position of the academy of sciences increased.

The president of the republic of Uzbekistan "on improvement of the organization of scientific research activity" 2002-20 year-in February a decree of scientific research and technological developments in accordance with the requirements to cut into the quality of scientific, technical and further development of innovation activities, as well as is important in ensuring the effective use of scientific potential of the country.

The academy of scientific research complex of the republic, more than 350 higher education institutions from other sectors and, in particular, scientific research institutions, higher education institutions scientific research divisions, design, project organizations, scientific associations and enterprises manufacturing experience, information, and computing centers in the lobby. In 2006, more than 34 thousand results showed activity in various branches of science scientific staff. 2.4 thousand of them science was the science of 2.4 thousand.

The settlement of the people of Uzbekistan's independence showed a positive effect on the development of the education system. The effects of national pedagogical thought begin the process of health education. For a long time has been disconnected from the outside world, other countries also from the historical experience of national and national heritage from the pedagogical also enjoy the educational area out to the world. Keep comparison with the results achieved, the possibility of mastering the positive aspects of others appears.

The implementation of the new system of education in the republic of uzbekistan, the government viewed the process of our education, the history of ta'educationreform program that I prepared. Members of the democratic and humanitarian principles of all the attention the improvement of the education system on the basis of its material-technical base of the educational requirements to the level of time and focused on enhancing capacity and uzbekistan.

The republic of uzbekistan in 1992 and 2-June were adopted in the "education law" on serve to keep the success of previously achieved. While this law was important in its own time, however, practical measures for the reform of education system, education and training, the process of composition, stages an integral link with each other, that will take in addressing the problems of ensuring continuity. 29 accumulate the remaining problems in the education system 1997-August was adopted in "on education"and the national training program caused the creation of a new law. In this regard it should be noted that in the republic of uzbekistan state to the convention on the rights of the child on children in order to coordinate the policy, legislative, administrative and other measures are being implemented in many areas. The system of legislation regulating the rights of children in the country of uzbekistan, the constitution of the family code, the labour code, "on education"consists of a number of law and other laws.

Stand in front of an independent state is one of the most important issues that eskicha liberated from thought and beliefs, for independence of personnel who serve for their mother country is the issue. The old system gradually tag-vessels, finished with a completely new, advanced the advanced countries of the world will go the way of building a democratic society in which true associated to personnel categories below, pulled from the top now has become a new way of thinking.

Though in the first years of independence, the republic of uzbekistan "on education" the law is adopted in 1992 a 2-year-June), 1997 the first oliy majlis of the republic of convocation held on August 29-30 session ix of the "education law"on (new edition) and adopted the national program for training (29 August).

The purpose of this program radical reform of the education sector from the past to get rid of the rest of it is full of ideological visions and developed democratic countries at the level of highly qualified personnel to meet the requirements of major national high moral and ethical is to create a system. For the realization of this goal the following objectives were identified:

- “On education”reform of the education system of the republic of uzbekistan in accordance with the law, state and non-state educational institutions and the formation of a competitive environment in the field of education and training of the education system on the basis of a unique educational-scientific complex are consistent to ensure the development and production;

- education and training to perform the update in society, advanced to adapted to the process of building a democratic and legal state;

- the system of training institutions also provide you with highly qualified professionals, social status and the prestige of the pedagogical activity of lifting;

- content of the social and economic development of the country and the training of personnel istiqbollaridan, the needs of society, science, culture, technology and the achievements of modern technology reconstruction of the proceeding;

- spiritual and moral education of effective forms and methods of work of the recipient of education and educational development and introduction;

- education and training, accreditation and certification of educational institutions to evaluate the quality of the introduction of the system of impartial;

- new socio-economic conditions and the quality required level of education, training and sustainable development, guarantees the functioning of the system in practice, priority, offering standard, material-technical base and knowledge creation;

- education, to ensure the effective integration of science and production, prepared the requirements of the state in relation to the amount and quality of these shots, as well as non-governmental agencies, enterprises and organizations of mechanisms of development of the form of orders and new year;

- continuous education and training system in addition to funds from the budget, including the attraction of foreign investment to the practice of the real mechanisms of development and introduction;

- the development of mutually beneficial international cooperation in the field of training to carry out such tasks as the references.

Planned implementation of the issues in the national program for training in the following stage:

1. The first phase (1997-2001-years) on the basis of available training system and the reform of the system to retain the positive potential

for the development of legal, scientific, financial and material conditions that create it.

2. The second phase (2001-2005-years) the full implementation of the national program, the development of the labor market and the real socio-economic conditions, taking him to the accuracy of compulsory and secondary secondary and vocational education, as well as real readers the skills and opportunities to reflect, depending on the transition to differentiated education have been planning. Educational institutions of the fill was equipped with qualified teachers specially prepared, was brought based on the competitive environment in their business.

3. The third stage (2005 and following years) experience in the analysis and synthesis on the basis of the country's socio-economic development of the system of personnel training in accordance with the prospects of further improvement and development. The resources of educational institutions, personnel and information base of the picnic, the new educational process educational-methodical complexes, complete with advanced technology provides.

“On the national training program” and the law of the republic of uzbekistan decree of the cabinet of ministers of the republic of uzbekistan “uzbekistan in the republic of secondary and vocational education for the organization of measures on”(1998 y.) 204 dated according to the colleges began to organize. Starting from the academic year 1999-2000 - training of the pedagogical institute of the university of new to the program and the student base education, vocational colleges and academic lyceums and professional programs was included in a special course on the methods of teaching.

2. The formation of the national model of education, development and problems in the field.

The setting of priorities for reform of the education system in recent years, modern knowledge and having high moral qualities, the process of preparation of highly qualified personnel independent thinking of uzbekistan shavkat mirziyoyev to the issue raised to a new level in terms of quality and industry were discussed in a meeting with representatives conducted by many sessions.

Indeed, the head of state is the president our country from the very first days of business, innovation and creative thinking in the modern training of young people in the spirit of patriotism, high spirituality to educate owners, pays special attention to the issues of improving the education system for this purpose.

As it is known, spiritual and educational environment in the school in the difficult transition years, the profession the authority of the teacher, the prestige was going to decline, the nurturing of a new era of teachers of pedagogical sciences, the development of sufficient attention to the implementation of innovative educational technologies in the area of which is causing a number of serious problems not provided. In recent years, to solve these problems effectively, work is carried out on a tremendous improvement of the education system in the country. In Particular, The President Sh.M.Decrees and decisions about the education system mirziyoyev by 6 people, as well as the decision of the cabinet of ministers of the republic of uzbekistan accepted 21 units, and reforms in this area will strengthen the basis of huquqiyme'yoriy. Parents, considering the requests of the public, 11 years of school education system in our country will restore. 157 units in the country 2017-2019 new secondary schools were built from.

Our glorious scientists - and th Mirzo Ulugbekammed schools for gifted children named Khwarizmi, Hamid and Zulfiya Alimdjan, Free Vohidov, Abdulla

Oripov, Ibroyim Yusupov, Sign Ishoqxon, Muhammad Yusuf, bearing the names halima xudoyberdieva schools with creativity “temurbek school”, the president schools, private schools such as new modern education of ourselves and of the sample was established. Effective educational work and the effects of the presence of the special role of male teachers in the conduct taken into consideration, as a result of the system of public education is clearly seen choratadbirlar 12 871 thousand male students back to the teacher.

The stimulation of labor teachers too big a job it is. 2017-2020-years in the range of 2.5 times the average salary of teachers increased. The work of district teachers who go to work in the long stimulation on specific criteria were identified. Paying additional monthly rate to 50 percent of them. This will allow you to attract more than a thousand teachers in remote areas.

In particular it should be noted that the implementation of the new system of education in the republic of uzbekistan the government a study of the history of the process of our education, education reform program prepared. All the attention of the education system on the basis of democratic and humanitarian principles to improve joined time and time requirements to the level of his base focused on enhancing the capacity of educational and uzbekistan.

In the country the new socio-economic conditions in the form of these pre-school education in a number of specific features of the system. Statistical come, 2006-6565 units in the year pre-school education institution, then 571157 children received education. 59595 teachers staff involved in this area. However, this number also shows that, at this time only 21,4 % to cover gina preschool children was taken. The process of finding the solution of these problems in pre-school educational institutions of a new network, that is, it can be seen that the share of private sector has increased. For example, "Household kindergarten", "preschool farm", "the kindergarten - primary school" have entered the set.

The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.M. At 30 September 2017 in accordance with the decision on assign for the first time in our country, was established under the department of school education. In the short period kindergartens last more than 980 was launched. Recent 2019-kindergarten year 1 of the republic on the number of children increased to 400 thousand units, 6 367 thousand reached. They work in education in terms of the content and quality of education and is conducted using the most advanced methods and tools. The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev oliy majlis of uzbekistan in the development of the education system in contact policy is an integral part of the state noted that and said: "Thirdly, science, and continuous further improvement of the system of modern education is necessary. Our nation's "education and training begins from " that there is an adage. Only to the popularity of human enlightenment, leads to the development of the society. For this reason, the principles of state policy in the field of education the system of continuous education to motivated, that is, from the beginning of kindergarten education and should continue for the whole life".

The education system will attract a large portion of the population. If it is the basic unit in the system of secondary education continuous education, provides the necessary volume of knowledge, independent thinking, organizational and practical experience you will develop the ability o'nikmalarini k.

To apply the historical data that we have, by the beginning of the year 2000 in the country, higher than 61 25 units secondary special educational institutions, including more than 360 thousand in college than 75 students. Ta 9748 school in uzbekistan in 2006, the education of pupils per 5 million 926860 gets in them. Title 16.8 million copies textbooks are published for them 451567 teachers 463 units operates.



Typical pedagogical staff of affordable housing, the motor in order to provide you with long-term preferential loans to give the system of preferential crediting for their family members business was established. Start 2019yildan specialist teachers for the improvement of 54 percent of the amount of the fee, while 64 percent were delivered to the highest category pedogog. As a result of these efforts, higher education, secondary school education in the year 2018 with 16 personnel were filled with a thousand young. Male teachers back to school was nearly 13 thousand. Monthly status and systemic policy professor teachers have continued to increase. Monthly premiums increased several fold. The wider introduction of the system of advanced training and research in order to pay vat from 20 percent to 60 percent of showed results.

Spiritual and educational work in the school on the basis of the new organization, “The national idea”, “Odobnoma”, “history of religions”, “the feeling of the motherland” in the case of combining science like the only “education” introduced the subject. Great thinkers to school, public and political figures, was launched to give the name of the valor of our famous ancestors.

10-11 school in-class introduction, in connection with a reduction of the available contingent and college material-technical base in order to use it effectively

7 academic colleges and lyceums on the basis of 3 new branches of higher education institutions and higher education institutions was established in 1.

In general words, our people and striving to come from the ancient science of enlightenment. Priority directions of the state policy in this sphere in the years of independence took place from a number of. It is a clear confirmation of the reforms conducted a wide range of. In this process, physically healthy, spiritually mature and take on their task of implementation knowledge giving adolescent educate young people in the country is an important factor in ensuring a prosperous life. Also, the joint efforts of the master and the disciples, distance learning and online classes because of the selfless labor of scientists has gathered at positive experience. Now improving the system of continuing education of qualified personnel policy development and its material-technical base of the ongoing work in the area of strengthening plays an important role. Also, evaluation of the quality of education and teaching activity and increase the efficiency of higher education institutions in the transition to international standards are being .

3. The task they set out in laws and in the field of higher education.

The education system which is one of the most fundamental element of reforms carried out in uzbekistan is part of a radical change of independent higher education. The future of the country and direct knowledge of the development of the idea of national independence in the spirit of the age and is determined by. While this is a complex task due to education and modern education system is carried out. In this regard, in the education system, educational, scientific, spiritual and educational work at the level of modern requirements of the development has been identified as a priority task. Young people with relevant expertise and professional deep they take their profession as well as country and make sacrifices in the interests of the nation let the perfect person who can show the responsibility of educating is one of the main tasks of higher education.

Continuing education is one of the main joints of the system of higher education, this area of the economy, society, science, culture and without integrated with the technological process is closely related. Therefore its development is an important component of the national development strategy. Globalizatsiya associated with new traditions and new xxi century without problems might arise in higher education. This process is the effect of their transfer to the university all over the world. Width maintain their position in the world of education today for all universities, as equal partners remains to be one of the important tasks.

The university prepared a project is first and foremost the modern education system, the education system which is the basis of the new curriculum, programs created.

1993- the year of the bachelor of education from the state standards was developed and used in the preparation started. Founded in the center of the region is the preparation of professionals in higher education to improve the quality of their scientific and intellectual chance of material-technical base in order to strengthen 1995 31-tiny decree of the cabinet of ministers of the republic of uzbekistan “on measures for the further development of regional higher educational institution of the republic of uzbekistan” was adopted by a special resolution.

The republic of uzbekistan “on education”the law of higher educational institutions and the national education program on the basis of material-technical base, strengthening and development of them equipped with modern educational laboratory equipment and computer equipment, textbooks and teaching materials, the supply of teachers was carried out. In this period, Tashkent islamic university, has organized dozens of universities

and institutes like university of world economy and diplomacy. In recent years, a branch of the moscow state university of international Vestministr university of turin, polytechnic institute like ourselves prestigious higher education are also opened. As a result, improve the quality of education in higher educational institutions of the country, ready to support faculty and specializations term abroad experience in the preparation of the united institute was established.

With the decree on 28 January 2000, the president of the republic of uzbekistan, Tashkent state university as the “national university” status was given. In the republic, but in central asia, tashkent state university plays a large role in the establishment and development of higher education. During the period the faculty of the university founded the institute on the basis of multiple independent this number. “National university” in the years of independence contribute to the development of higher education and training helped ensure the implementation of the national programme for. In this regard, it is reasonable to note that, to many areas in the field of higher education at the national university of uzbekistan, more than 40 scientific schools formed the main criteria defining them in the development of science has been to serve the scientific results.

62 faculty members in universities in the republic of 265438 2006 21409 students, including students and professors in science 1662, gave 7360 associate of science and education units.

In 2016 the country's political-legal, economic, moral sphere, in addition to quality, it has undergone deep changes in the social sector. Society, education is one of the most important components of the social sector in its development of political, legal and economic sphere and the social sphere of the moral has a direct effect to the normative significance of the rector determines the level of.

The direction of education policy in the state in 2017 has become a top priority. Percent of budget funds allocated from the state budget to education at the level 33,7 part of the costs were planned, the costs allocated to the education sector in the structure of the gross domestic product of the country the size of 10-12 percent.

The president of the republic of uzbekistan in 2017-a 20-year-April “a higher’ education on the further development of the system”in the decree that started the reforms made a great contribution to the development of the legal basis of this system. The resolution “cooperation with leading foreign scientific and educational institutions, each institution of higher education by

leading closer to the launch of promising international education in the educational process based on the standard of most modern pedagogical technology, education programs and teaching methods the material for the introduction of scientific-pedagogical activity, to attract highly qualified foreign teachers and scholars” was set.

Additionally, the specified tasks “to strengthen the research capacity of higher education institutions, higher education research in the further development of the system, enhancing their academic integration with science, to increase the effectiveness of scientific activities of the teaching staff, talented students involved with research activities to engage young people” were also given attention to.

It should be noted in particular that, in the further development of the higher education system in recent years, the accepted practice was introduced to many of the law. In particular, the enhancement of attention in the field of education as a result of the increased number of higher education institutions in the republic, their curricula were adapted to the international standards of science program. Chirchik state pedagogical institute in tashkent in place to cover the demand for teachers (2017-y.) has been established. Established in institutions of higher education secondary special education special correspondence is in addition to 15 who have more than 5 thousand will create an opportunity for teachers to get higher education.

That apply to the statistical data we have, 2019-year higher education institutions in the republic reached it can be seen that the number of units 114. 93 of them them them that local and foreign higher education institutions and their branches is 21.

Personnel areas and specialties of higher education on the basis of customer proposals education units to specialty graduate of the direction and 582 329 klassifikatori created. 59 units of correspondence education in higher education institutions in the school year 2019-2020, 10 higher education institutions in the evening in the form of education was introduced.

The number of students in higher education institutions of the republic of 410 thousand in the direction of undergraduate education, master's while on specialty amounted to 13 thousand, 2016-2019-years was in the range of 1.7 times increased.

2019- 2020 academic year participated in the received parameters "" 18 percent compared to last year and amounted to 121, while 92 percent

compared to the year 2016. In recent years, also it should be noted in particular that boosts regular reception of indicators was designed to go.

16 units from the academic year 2018-2019 institution of higher education of the republic in collaboration with foreign higher education institutions in training activities on joint educational programs are launched.

Nanotechnology development center at the national university of uzbekistan, physics and microelectronics research institute, and biochemistry, institute of software systems of Intellectual scientific-practical center was established.

Higher education in the field of public-private partnership development in the areas of state and non-state higher education institutions with the coverage of the activities of the organization on the basis of 50 percent increase from the level of higher education in the area of the president of the republic of uzbekistan in order to create a healthy competitive environment 2019-29 year - in April, according to the decree of the national education system 2030-years development concept approved.

48 units to achieve the targeted indicators on the exact mechanism has been identified. For example, the knowledge of the pupils to go to the year 2030 on the evaluation of the program in uzbekistan, the world's leading international rating piss from a number of 30 was put in place to take up space in the target countries.

The higher education system of change in the creation of a new generation of textbooks from main one more, is the formation of the state educational standard. Innovation by teachers in various directions without applying this process in the field of science, and specialty of many textbooks on the subject were published.

The purpose of higher education of the country's socio-economic and cultural development, to ensure the selected speciality on its own in the conditions of market economy capable to work independently, highly qualified, consists of training. Get students in higher educational institutions of the republic, in conjunction with the knowledge of research conduct. Research topics appropriate for students of specialty production is done without associated research institutions.

Enhance communication prestigious higher education institutions of uzbekistan with foreign higher education institutions, with special attention paid to foreign investment involved in education. The improvement of the international cooperation of higher education institutions and the education system to rise to world standards, highly qualified scientific and pedagogical

training of personnel, establish mutually beneficial relations with foreign educational institutions, teachers, doctorates, masters and students in order to share experiences on various aspects of language and professional training and education are carried out.

The united states, south korea, the Russian federation and the systemic basis of raising qualification of the leading universities of european countries was created. Also, another achievement in recent years the issue of efficient use of the scientific potential of our compatriots overseas, talented scientists of higher educational institutions of uzbekistan antichrist give lessons in foreign attention is enhanced. In this process knowledge and strong relationships between the set of creative ones overseas scientists. “Hope”, “talent” and “el-the land of hope” by the fund to representatives of science and education, will create an opportunity to study the international experience. As a result, nature and technology-in science, technology began to rise to the level of world standards. In December 1997, the “master fund” was established. The main objective of this fund among teachers who are highly qualified teachers-teacher preparation is consists of. The experiences that are available in developed democratic countries in the implementation of this process were studied and they were applied.

The head of state 2018-25 years-in September a decree under the cabinet of ministers of the republic of uzbekistan “El-the land of hope” fund was established. Operating in foreign countries, this fund potential scientists, specialists and experts carried out a comprehensive reform of active involvement in the event of uzbekistan, as well as in the developed countries of talented youth education, job training leading international institutions and foreign organizations.

It is important to note that in this particular place, enhancing the capacity of the academy of sciences of the republic of uzbekistan in recent years great attention also was paid. The academy of sciences of uzbekistan has been improved the system of material - technical base, strengthening its structure will restore the activity of a number of scientific research institutes and centers. The election is held after a break of many years, the academy of sciences and the international community to the country with his scientific work and academic scientists was awarded a high honor in the name of winning that talented. This in its place, science, education has an important role in further improving the integration and production. Because of the world's leading universities, research centers and more robust scientific

cooperation with the academy of sciences.mla.shnI demand time itself continues.

The support of scientists, new research in order to raise the level of science and the ministry of innovative development of the economy to increase the share (2017-y.) has been established. The integration between development and production for a short time by the ministry of science, innovation necessary to ensure the system was created. The innovative idea through the support of scientific research institutions and scientists and the project value financed the project startup a 28.2 31 billion soums. Within the framework of international cooperation

2020- the year during the first quarter of Germany, russia, belarus was carried out joint projects with partners in 38 9.6 billion soums.

The head of state 2019-year 24-may at the national university of uzbekistan on higher education and science met with members. At the meeting, scientific research and the quality of the education system were expressed in terms of a number of opinions on how to improve radically and material-technical base in the volume of financial support were given instructions to allocate \$ 6 million to improve.

2020- 24 year-in September, the new edition the law on education was adopted. In 1997, the new edition of the law on education, the national program for education and training was organized on the basis of the law. Its main difference consists of the following:

first of all, the expansion of the classification of the type of education;

cut off from the production (without from) and cut off from the production did not

case (correspondence, evening, distance); the type of dual education-the learning center is taken at the theoretical part, practical part of education

the recipient's workplace is carried out; the house education and independent learning; young adult education; inclusive education for children with special needs; eksternat - ie training independent mastering of the materials in the program and final exam filing at the center of higher education;

Preparation of specialists in the field of defense and law enforcement.

Education the new edition of the adoption of the law as a result of expanded opportunities to get education in higher education institutions, in particular,

correspondence, and inclusive education for children with special needs in the form of evening and distance system was introduced.

When you look at the statistics, more than 10 international institutions of higher education in the republic in recent years, in particular, in samarkand “silk road” international university of tourism of south korea waste upon the rock university, the university of inxa branch, the u.s. branch vebster university, turkey university of the state of the economy and technology branch in the city of Tashkent, Tashkent city “of me” national research university” a branch of federal state budget higher education institution, “MMFI” national research nuclear university” federal state autonomous Tashkent branch

In the city of tashkent, uzbekistan, belarus, the united network of practical inter-qualifying technical activities of the institute launched. Also, the president of the republic of uzbekistan, 2020, 8 - pp, June-4740-dated in accordance with the university of geological sciences was established.

In general, in uzbekistan the ongoing socio-economic reforms in the process of higher education and science has made a huge contribution to the development of the role and importance of.

#### 4. Of international cooperation in the field of education be established.

Reforms in the education system in the process of the higher educational institutions in foreign countries strengthen cooperation with leading international attention to the issue of adaptation to the educational process and the standards of education in many of the year 2018 for the first time in the national rating of higher education institutions created on the basis of international experience, was the analysis of the education system and the research process.

This analysis has shown that there are a number of problems and shortcomings in the area. In particular, the coverage quota admission of higher education institutions, secondary schools, academic lyceums and professional colleges, only graduates of 7-9 percent.

In russia this indicator 74, 96% is in the republic of korea.

In the process of improving the education system in the year of 2019 a total of 14 new organization of higher education institutions in the country, 6 of them local higher education institution, a branch of them, 8 of them was the branch of foreign higher education institutions. 40 new 14 institutions of higher education in the direction of the newly created education (bachelor's degree) and 41 new units specialization (masters) opened.



The need for personnel with higher education, which is high remote, remote and mountainous areas targeted for secondary schools located in the reception of indicators has been identified.

As a result, young people with higher education is to deliver 20 percent of the coverage. The number of students in higher education institutions increased from 423 thousand (273 thousand in 2016).

2019-year higher education institutions increased from 121 thousand indicators (2016yilga than two times).

To receive a master's degree is more organized than 7705, 2016 compared to the year to 1.5 times (54 %) increased. Thus, the full natural and technical specialty of the area has been identified on the basis of the state grant and state grants, the share of 54%, respectively. 55 units in foreign units of the state institution of higher education 21 (usa, germany, turkey, finland, france, Holland, Indonesia, israel, italy and others) on the basis of joint educational programs in collaboration with leading universities in the direction of 83 units education (bachelor's degree) and 64 specialties (master's degree) was launched on training.

2019-year increased by 60 percent the number of higher educational institutions of our republic, 116 reached. The presence of branches of foreign universities, among them the prestigious deserve particular note.

The president's 2018-5 years-in July “and improve the quality of education in higher education institutions in their countries carried out a comprehensive reform of additional measures to ensure active participation in the”decree to eliminate problems in the higher education system, with further at raising the quality of education is important.

The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Miziyoyevning 2019-8 year - in October “the higher education system of the republic of uzbekistan on approval of the concept of development to the year 2030”signed a decree. This decree have been found to give solutions to the problems accumulated many years in higher education, along with the world standards of higher education that can meet the future of the country will start a new period of raised to a level that can serve to note that it is necessary.

In this concept in the field of higher education public - private partnership development in the areas of state and non-state higher education institutions with the coverage of the activities of the organization of higher education on the basis of the level increase from 50 percent in the area raqobot create a healthy environment; the internationally recognized higher education

institutions in the republic for at least 10 organizations (Symondg university rankings Quacquarelli Wotld, high times ranking of world universities is increasing or akademik) rating of higher education institutions, including a list of 1000 in the first place, and samarkand, uzbekistan national university of the state university higher education institutions add to the list of first place in the 500, academic ensuring the independence of higher education institutions such as the number of important tasks has been identified.

Also, the decree and non-profit organizations in the form of higher education of the republic marked the conclusion of the council. Teachers sirasiga the functions of the council, to conduct the survey among students, and the public through the analysis of the mind of the employer and advanced the study of foreign experience of higher education, improve the quality and to develop recommendations on the introduction of modern pedagogical technologies in the improvement of educational programs, as well as education on effective public control to ensure high quality in set up close cooperation with the media and other civil society institutions in this regard” has included a function.

Higher education system in 2030-years of development indicators targeted to the concept consists of the following:

- The program is the teaching of foreign higher education institutions established on the basis of the number of universities increased up to 45 than 23.

- Educational and scientific literature to create an electronic form is carried from 20 percent to 30 percent.

- Master's degree graduates of specialty rises from 15 percent to 45 percent redirecting to the scientific activity.

- The share of foreign qualification and who have carried the teachers who was on probation from 2 percent to 20 percent.

- On the spectrum of engineering and technical education students share

Increased to 50 percent from 20 percent.

- 2019-year to 20 percent of the population with higher education cover if you got to go the year 2030 will increase to 50 percent.

- Non -, in particular, public-private partnership on the basis of the number of up to 35 the terms of higher education is delivered.

- Credit - who introduced the financial system also increased the number of higher education institutions than 2 up to 85.

In this regard it should be noted that in recent years has paid great attention to the development of scientific research. 2017-2019-year institutions of higher education and have doctoral dissertation defense professors in 1693 as a result of the number of the staff of teachers with scientific degrees 9636 reached the same period in the range of professors in higher education institutions and foreign higher educational institutions and ensure 1611 increase skills trainings. International cooperation in the framework of foreign scientific institutions and higher education master's degree in relation to specialist

112 students to the doctoral studies, 51 were sent to the education of young people.

The implementation of the regulations cited above, important in the development of higher education institutions is the issue of significance. In this process the real capabilities of higher education institutions according to the introduction of the quota opened the way to an independent set of the system. In conjunction with this, this is just the desire to get higher education at the same time in a young couple also created the possibility of submitting the documents to the higher educational institution. Of our citizens in foreign countries to move from universities to universities in uzbekistan to read the system have been simplified. To download the 2019-2020 school year on a gross basis were allowed to read. As a result, thousands of students have managed to continue to study in the universities of the young republic.

Changes in the quality of higher education, in conjunction with the humanitarian aspects in the life of his society is also worth highlighting. For example, the state commission of session 2020-1 year-with the number of the description, the total set of universities in the republic on the basis of receiving state grant state grant received in comparison with women's interests on the basis of four indicators in the areas of additional incisions for the distribution of approved. K him among new universities in the academic year of their undergraduate education additional quota to the form from 940 units.

The total number of accepted applicants for the academic year 2020/2021 universities of the republic in relation to the grant of state interests on the basis of two additional individuals with disabilities are marked as received. According to him, the total quota for persons with disabilities in the country per 2799 was given.

The educational institutions of the republic of uzbekistan the state commission to take the number 2 to read on the session according to the statement:

Citizens who have at least five years of work experience in the economy in the academic year 2020/2021 correspondence and evening education at the higher educational institutions of the republic of differentiated according to the results of the conversation to the shape of payment recommended to read the contract on the basis that you have the right to ministries, departments and economic associations in the list of approved major.

In general words, in the years of independence of the system of continuous education in the country, constantly stand in the global requirements to the level of the order of the day. The quality of higher education, the university of higher education from a number of the world's prestigious universities take place before to put in uzbekistan remains one of the primary requirements. A new stage of development of science, new science, science, research, innovation and practice them is the creation of effective mechanisms of introduction to stimulate gains. The structure of the education modernization, democratization it

computerization and, free to choose the educational program, the strengthening of development of the system of continuous education are becoming increasingly. education, spiritual formation of the responsible person, to not know, but thinking of the need to teach to afford clear is removed. After all, the identities of the young generation of the new law to fit the spirit of the times to find a comprehensive project to develop innovative projects and practice them on introduction to the development of further specific measures to achieve change the quality in all stages of the education system are increased.

4. Cities science, culture and spirituality of the place. Tashkent - “the capital of islamic culture”.

The name of the ancient city during the period of the union to put the artificial the early days of independence removed. As a result, the actual name of their ancient city in the republic of running with more than 30 integration. Today Fergana region Altyaryk district hamza - Peace (2011), at andizhan region djalalkuduk district center akhunbabaev by - Jalaquduqqa (2015), city of Nurafshon Tashkent Toytepa in every district of the region (in 2017) which is called. Uzbekistan oliy majlis of the republic of uzbekistan in

this regard, “the urban planning code of the republic” to the adoption of the approval decision (2002 y.) muddao is the same. This is seen in the law on the regulation of urban planning decision, would be the type of settlements. 9moddasida will be set to the type of the law of settlements.

In the first years of independence, the city was a big change in the amount did not happen. Just Gurlan Architecture in the region, Hanka, Shavat, and the city of Qushkupir Hazorasp (1992 y.), Samarkand region Nurobod (1994 y.), Information in the bukhara region (1995 y.) in navoi region and include yangirabot (1998 y.) shaharchalari settlements to the city, while the track dzhizak region marjonbuloq the city's downtown, transformed the region navoi mainly in building materials (marble) city gas suppliers joined (after 2020.). That made a huge contribution to the development of world civilization, and quite rightly, “the gate of the east” as the name of our people pride-the pride of the city of tashkent the beautiful capital city in the history of our national statehood and of our social and political life and the importance of place is incomparable. The major center of science and culture from ancient times, a symbol of peace and friendship of the anniversary of the city of tashkent 2200 coming to be the anniversary of the president of the republic of uzbekistan in order to spend 2008yil 2-in April 2009 at unesco headquarters in paris in April the decision out of the anniversary anniversary anniversary celebrations of the city of tashkent held 2200. This year 26-27-tiny “tashkent role in the development of world civilization on the theme of” international scientific-practical conference was held. The restoration and preservation of moral values and the culture of islam in the country carried out a good work on the international scale of recognition from the city of tashkent as one of “the capital of islamic culture” declared once again appeared. In January 2007, one of the institutions in the structure of the organization of the islamic conference - education, science and culture on the issues of the international islamic organization (ISESCO) by a number of cities Fes (Morocco), Tripod (Libya), Dakar (Senegal), the city of tashkent and was declared the capital of islamic culture as well as the Unesco “World list of monuments of significance” was to add. The event further creative work in connection with the proliferation of the city was shaving. In particular, the imam of the lord of the complex in the short term, a radical re-repair was new towers, mosques, built in alleys, and in it many shaharliklar beminnat their labor contributed. Ko'kaldosh articles (the sixteenth century), Shayx Zayniddinbobo (XII-xix centuries), Zangiota (XIV-xx century), Khoja Alambardor (XIX century), Shayx xovand of Tohur (XV century), Yunusxon (XV century), mausoleum of articles Abulqosim (XIX century) was the

repair and others. In our history, from the ancient region of tashkent, an important role is an ancient town. It has become the center of contact between the religions of the world in different periods of the history of islamic civilization and an important role in it.

In recent years, a new concept of urban planning was created. Of the creative process that the climate of the region, the population of the historically formed traditions, cultural and personal needs in mind, exaggerated address, see modern has appeared. Small business in the development of the general plan and construction of the object separately consider the options, and comfortable infrastructure engineering. Today, in uzbekistan, a “smart city” in the initial stage of introduction of innovative technologies continues. “Smart city” technology in the city of tashkent on the introduction of “safe city”, “Smart counters”, “Smart transportation”, and “smart medicine” the planning and implementation of the initial directions of the test project is being launched. In the city of Nurafshon infrastructure along with a comprehensive work on the implementation of a modern city “Tashkent city” and “delta city” project within the framework of the introduction of modern urban planning infrastructure work is being carried out on the complex. In the republic of uzbekistan on five priority direction for the development of the 2017-2021 strategic action in order to perform the tasks specified in 2019 consistent with at-18 year-January “in the republic of uzbekistan “smart city” technology, the introduction of the concept of”on approval of the cabinet of ministers on 48-dated on the basis of the concept is one of the important steps to be worked out. One of our ancient city of bukhara in the city “Bukhara City” for the construction of the complex 2019- 8-year-June, the cabinet of ministers of the republic of uzbekistan “Bukhara city “Bukhara City” centre for modern business and organizational activities related to the building of accommodation on ALSO-565-out dated. The city of bukhara him of his familiar Bukhari, Zulfiya, Qayum murtazoev by Abraham and ineffective use in the territory of Mo'minov Sanoatchilar street adjacent to the object, who occupy the building and the buildings of the total of 83 hectares “Bukhara City” business centre and modern accommodation has been allocated to the building.

Andijan region “at andizhan New” the city of the president of the republic of uzbekistan in order to establish 2021-21-year-in June “at andizhan New” city building measures to support the further development of andijan region”pp-5154-out and dated on the back for building the new city from the state budget has allocated usd 100 million with the condition so as not to.

During the years of independence Uzbekistan changing the form of modern architecture in the city. This combination has demonstrated the specific historical and national architectural style. The Registan in Samarkand, which was built in the middle ages, the Pool in Bukhara, the Devonbegi, the ensemble of the tradition of Muhammad Rahimxon Xivadagi the continued independence in the period of the lord the imam of the national garden named after Navoi, Independence Square, was built in the ensemble modern in outfits like Shavat on the verge of continue the channel should be recognized. Previously erected in the main square in the capital, which is infamous in the case Arkasi Goodness, Happy Mother, the Memory Area, Garden Senate Chorbog'i independence, a number of rivers such as the Park Landscape, City Landscape gives you a completely new ensemble has. But this area, which was built during the Soviet period, and neither comfortable nor I was able to be Mashtab. In the summer months so proud of heated, due to excessive inconvenience was that in the winter the trail that winds g'ir poses. In the years of independence in this area, primarily for a new society V. take out the fb image sho'ro absolutely head the statue of Lenin in its place among the nations of the earth, which means that the add of a new country hur of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan the image of the globe was put on the map of installed. Abstract watered with "the monument of the unknown soldier" instead of sacrifice, heroism in the second world war lit in memory of those who show our name Zarhal Sharif sheet of the tent have been built. Mourning Mother Monument and its center Mushtipar installed. Available in every district in the former Soviet Union in Uzbekistan, cotton dust (lint) by pressing and fat plant cotton bed instead of a huge territory occupied in the years of independence, compact and artistic view from the aspect of think around searching out new see confirmation was the construction of the cotton plant. At the same time across the city in shades bring a lot of increasingly large-storey, wide, tall, beautiful, modern brick floored to local conditions and requirements 4-5 7-8 built on the basis of a compatible housing construction has increased. Their plan for the building to be connected with the road transport system, by the combination with the landscape design, trade and personal services to the population of the city system to bind with convenience, while identity is dedicated to the modern spirit.

Architecture in modern world in the twentieth century, lost its importance and theoretical paradigmalar the main part of the city, "the sustainable development of the idea of" priority importance began. In the middle of the twentieth century, giving excellent local development

“megapolis” the creation of the idea of place “ekopolislar” projects was to create. It is directed to improvement along with ekopolislar to be harmless to the environment. Ekopolislarning tissue, the city of the structure of any green“, “green corridors”, “single water system”, “network green roof” make up. Environmental possessing all of these to improve the environment for the convenience of human activities aimed at recovery if it is defined above, as it was based on the development of the new technological system based on ancient traditions constitute. Sustainable urban development the economic side of a person's physical, economic opportunity, and other resources are aimed at the economy. Thus, the idea of living of the population of the area starting from the efficient use of energy, economical, ergonomic use of the indicator as unlimited ratsionalizm k op. “Smart architecture” factors suggest that the development of the concept of origin and direction. Huge modern city in uzbekistan conducted in the field of construction and management of the regional center of all of the things in the image can be observed. For example, in the city of Urgench Hybrids Mahmoud Abu Alg'oziy Bahodirxon, Al-Khwarizmi street for the first time in the interaction that binds to the ring system.

2. During the years of independence of culture and art development. And its spiritual culture in place to ensure high five initiatives, mainly.

Further to our attention that the young years of independence in them, culture, art, physical education and extensive involvement in sports, the use of information technology skills in the age of the formation of interaction between the young readers of our country, to promote 5 important initiatives put forward by the president in order to increase women's employment plays an important role. This initiative is 5 wide public, especially by young people were waiting with great interest. 5 important initiatives that should be noted in particular that will include each in a certain direction.

The first initiative - youth music, painting, literature, theatre and art to increase interest in other kinds of talent to the occurrence of serves.

The second initiative - the physical structure of young people, creation of necessary conditions for their ability in the field of sports, they do show is aimed at.

The third initiative and is aimed at the effective use of computer technology and the internet among the young population.

The fourth initiative - the spirituality of young people, to promote the organization of systematic work on their readers is directed to the interaction between wide.

The fifth initiative - refers to the issues of employment of women.



The traditions of our country within the framework of 5 important initiatives among young readers more of revive, wide ongoing efforts to read the book to pay attention on is noteworthy. In educational institutions in the month of September in the year of 2017 “I have read the book loved”, “the best reader” contest has been held. In addition to funds from the budget for it, at the expense of charity 160 million. the sum has been allocated. In the center of each district book shops, libraries opened and was enriched with new works.

2017 by the head of state-year 28-adopted in July of “spiritual and educational work and increase the efficiency of the new stage of the development of the sector to carry on in accordance with the”spiritual and educational center of the republic was established. The main task of this centre of the activities associated with, in particular, the national idea of our country who live in all ethnic groups, social classes among the representatives of wide, to promote the social movement to transform the creative spirit gross among young people are defined on the task of enhancing a sense of confidence to the future.

Than historically, Uzbekistan, the Uzbek people in the structure of the USSR since that time to honor the memory of the scribes, religious, scientific conferences were sent to tradition to start. In this regard Uzbekistan SSR Abu Jesus by the resolution of the president of thammed Jesus ibn at-termizi the scientific conference dedicated to the anniversary of 1200 (14 September 1990) is sent greetings to the participants of the short worthwhile to bring: “the wishes of the government of Uzbekistan believing, considering one of the most sacred monuments of the Muslim world - Remember Usmon “mushaf”option at their disposal, he gave it back. Religious organizations was held at the disposal of a number of historical monuments. New mosques are open. Mecca and Madina to visit on the same day of the period, the number of Muslims who go much needed...a.mmo1a.raccounted for striving to solve, along with the tradition of the mother of will too advanced to take lessons from history”.

### **Base words.**

Laws, decrees, ordinances, the national education program, education, science, software, curriculum, standards, higher education institutions, world experience, reform, modernization, government ministries, universities, institutes, quota.

### **Questions on the topic and assignments.**

- Globalizatsiya without putting important tasks associated with the higher education of the xxi century?
- “El-the land of hope” by the fund science, education of foreign experience is to learn to pay attention to what?
- In the republic of uzbekistan the ministry of preschool education organization that seeks what was it?
- The size of the costs allocated to the education sector in 2017 the gdp of the country was in the structure of how many percent?
- A few percent of the population in the country who are under the age of 30 make up? • Few years of free compulsory education in uzbekistan?
- Educated, talented and capable young people on how work done there and what are the benefits?
- Foreign educational institutions are opportunities to receive education in any age?

#### **The list of used literature.**

1. 2019 uzbekistan Shavkat mirziyoev at year 23- August on the national education system, the development of qualifications and prestige of teachers in the society to increase the spirituality of the younger generation dedicated to report videoselektor assemblies. [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz).
2. The national program for training (president of the republic of uzbekistan Session Journal, 1997-y. 11-12-number, 295-substance; Uzbekistan The legislation of the republic collection, 2007]. to 15-the number 150-water).
3. 13 of the cabinet of ministers of the republic of uzbekistan 1998-may “The republic of uzbekistan, secondary, and vocational education on the organization of choratadbirlar”are in accordance with. [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz)
4. At Higher Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev The Reference To The Session. 28.01.2020. [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz)
5. The president of the republic of uzbekistan 2019-29 year-in April, UP-5712 - number “system of national education of the republic of uzbekistan 2030-years development concept”on approval of a decree. [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz).
6. At uzbekistan shavkat mirziyoev 2019-year 24- may at the national university of uzbekistan, heads of higher education and research

institutions, academicians, scientists, young researchers at a meeting with the speech. [za.tr/little/documents/2019-2023-year-mirzo-ulugbek-named-uzbekistan-national-it-is-18-06-2019](http://za.tr/little/documents/2019-2023-year-mirzo-ulugbek-named-uzbekistan-national-it-is-18-06-2019).

7. The president of the republic of uzbekistan, 2019-year 8-pp may-4312 - resolution application. Of the republic of uzbekistan pre-school education system 2030 - years development concept.

8. Uzbekistan, republic of the president of the year 2018, on September 30 in “Pre-school education on measures to improve the management system in accordance with it. [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz).

9. During the years of independence in uzbekistan Vasiyeva d. i. formation and development of university education: experience and problems (1991-2001-fund). Dis is not the candidate of historical sciences. - Against, 2008.

1. The history of uzbekistan (1917-1991 -years). 2 tom. Responsible editors: R. Abdullaev, M. Rakhimov. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2019.

## **Lecture 11. Spiritual and cultural development in Uzbekistan during the years of independence**

### **Plan**

#### **1. Development of national ideology in the Republic of Uzbekistan**

#### **2. Revival of spiritual and cultural values**

The cultural values of the people and their spiritual heritage have served as a powerful source of spirituality for the peoples of the East for thousands of years. Despite the harsh ideological pressure for a long period, the people of Uzbekistan managed to preserve their historical and cultural values and original traditions, which were carefully passed down from generation to generation.

From the first days of our independence, the most important task raised to the level of state policy was the revival of the vast, priceless spiritual and cultural heritage that was created by our ancestors for many centuries.

We consider the revival of spiritual values as an organic, natural process of growing national consciousness, returning to the spiritual origins of the people and their roots.

After gaining political independence and freedom, our people became the true master of their own destiny, the creator of their own history, and the bearer of an original national culture.

However, it is necessary to emphasize that the return and restoration of spiritual and sacred religious values and traditions for us, as well as the knowledge

of ourselves, took place in difficult conditions - the conditions of the collapse of the old imperial system and the formation of new social relations.

After more than a century of totalitarian dependence, this process at first quite naturally took place as a kind of negation of negation". But we were aware that simply rejecting the values of the previous system contained the danger of political and cultural extremism, which had no constructive program. At the same time, a spontaneous and reckless return to the values, traditions and way of life of the past can lead to the other extreme - to rejection of modernity, denial of the need to modernize society.

It was in the wake of this denial that the danger of an extremist opposition emerged, which, in fact, could become an opposition to spirituality. Its political aspirations are a mixture of militant nationalism, religious intolerance and a pathological hatred of everything "not ours". Our society could not fail to see in the specific extremist manifestations of those days how aggressive this reaction was, how great was its destructive nature and hatred for everything that did not fit into the narrow framework of perception of individual militant politicized groups.

Awareness of the danger of such a development dictated the need for a deeply thought-out and balanced approach, the development and implementation of a set of complementary political, economic and cultural programs aimed at increasing the positive, creative nature of spiritual rebirth. These programs were based, first of all, on the necessity of a differentiated approach to the revived heritage, choosing, first of all, the most important, ethically significant traditions and customs that enrich universal values and meet the requirements of democratization and renewal of our society.

At the same time, in the extreme conditions of that period, the weakening and prevention of emotional outbursts, which could easily cross the shaky line, the line beyond which interethnic confrontations, became particularly important. Such a danger was clearly present in those days, and I am convinced to this day that only a call to reason, will, tolerance and humanity of our people helped us avert this unmeasurable catastrophe.

An extremely important place in the process of reviving and growing national consciousness and, if you will, national pride is occupied by historical memory, the restoration of an objective and true history of the people, their native land, and the territory of the state.

History becomes a true educator of the nation. The deeds and exploits of great ancestors awaken historical memory, form a new civic consciousness, and become a source of moral education and imitation. In the history of Central Asia, there were many outstanding figures who combined political intelligence and moral prowess, religious worldview and encyclopedic education.

Our great ancestors Imam Bukhari, At-Termizi, Naqshband, Haji Ahmad Yassawi, Al-Khwarizmi, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Amir Temur, Ulugh beg, Babur and many others made a huge contribution to the development of our national culture and became truly the pride of our people. These names and their outstanding contribution to the development of world civilization are known all over the world today.

Historical experience, continuity of traditions - all this should become the values on which new generations are brought up. It is no accident that our culture has become the center of attraction for all of humanity: Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva are places of pilgrimage not only for scientists and art lovers, but also for all people of the Earth who are interested in history and historical values.

Thanks to the efforts of Uzbek scientists, many of the most important pages of our history were rediscovered, first of all, the era of the Timurids. It is important to remember that the tasks of "rehabilitating" our past as a whole have already been completed; now the main task is scientific objectivity and open-mindedness of historical analysis.

I would especially like to mention the celebration of the anniversary of Amir Temur. How many times in the past years, reading and hearing about "Temur the Conqueror", about "Temur the Destroyer", we asked ourselves: "How was it possible for such a flourishing of culture and economy on our land?". It was only after independence that we were able to pay tribute to our great ancestor. Our Central Asian neighbors and the international cultural community have supported us in this endeavor, and it is no coincidence that Temur's personality is the property not only of his descendants, but also of all the peoples of our region, of all civilized humanity.

**The ethnic, cultural and religious tolerance** of our people is another inexhaustible source of spiritual Revival. For thousands of years, Central Asia has been a center of meeting and coexistence of various religions, cultures and ways of life. Ethnic tolerance and openness have become natural norms necessary for survival and development. Even those who conquered these territories not only revered the culture of the peoples of Central Asia, but also carefully adopted the traditions and elements of the statehood that existed in this territory.

It was on this land that the global mutual enrichment of world cultures took place over many centuries. Here, for centuries, nomadic peoples got along with sedentary ones, Iranian tribes - with Turkic ones, Muslims - with Christians and Jews. And over the past two centuries, when even states that consider themselves "civilized" and "enlightened" have been tainted by mass pogroms and religious persecution, the land of Uzbekistan has not only remained a place of peaceful

unification of peoples and cultures, but also provided shelter for representatives of the persecuted peoples.

Thanks to the beginning of the reform and renewal of our social life, powerful layers of spiritual culture have opened up, dramatically changing the national psychology in the direction of patriotism, national pride, and openness to the whole world. This is the first sign of the power of the Spirit of the people, which is so bright and original that it is not only not afraid of integration, but on the contrary, strives to be an organic part of the world community.

The most important result of the five years of independence was the laying of the foundations of a "Common Home" for all peoples, the emergence of a new multi-ethnic community. The core of this community was the universal essence of Uzbek culture, the revival of moral values and national identity.

The revival of the Spirit of the Uzbek people, the formation of moral ideals of the nation is a phenomenon in which the deeply national is inextricably linked with the universal. Without losing their identity, the peoples living in Uzbekistan acquire a common mentality, a common philosophy of behavior. Hence - a single moral core, which all the years of independence was a source of interethnic harmony.

Historically belonging to the family of Turkic peoples, our people resolutely rejected the temptations of pan-Turkism and the chauvinistic idea of the "Great Turan". For us, Turan is a symbol of the cultural, not super-political community of the Turkic-speaking peoples of the region. In addition, we share common cultural, historical and anthropological roots with the Tajik people, which gives us every right to consider our culture to some extent unique for Central Asia as a synthesis of the Turkic and Persian cultures. With such a heritage, Uzbekistan can and should become an initiator of the cultural integration of Central Asian countries. Combining a high level of urbanization, industrialization and provision of scientific and technical personnel by regional standards, on the one hand, with a deep traditionalism of the way of life, Uzbekistan can also act as a mediator in the dialogue between East and West, a symbol of the spiritual connection of many civilizations.

The revival **of the spiritual and religious foundations** of society, the culture of Islam, which accumulated thousands of years of experience in the moral formation of our people, was an important step towards self-determination, gaining historical memory, and cultural and historical unity. Old mosques are being reconstructed and new ones are being built; the network of educational institutions is being expanded; religious literature is being published.

The process of reviving the national traditions of Islam and its culture proved the legitimacy of rejecting any "import" of Islam from outside, from the

politicization of Islam and the Islamization of politics. The Muslim culture of Mowarounnahr has absorbed the spirit of ethnic tolerance and openness; it is no coincidence that its ideal, captured in the writings of Farabi and Ibn Sino, was an Ideal city - a community of people united not only on religious, but also on cultural and moral grounds. The freedom of religion enshrined in our Constitution not only dispelled ridiculous fears about the possible total "Islamization" of Uzbekistan, but also contributed to the revival and normal development of other religious movements. In addition, understanding the spiritual identity of Central Asian Islam requires an in-depth study of pre-Islamic culture as part of our cultural wealth.

Spiritual rebirth should also affect the relationship of man to the earth and its riches. In a region where agriculture has been based entirely on irrigation for thousands of years, **respect for land and water** is no less important as a moral imperative than respect for the objects of civilization. Earth, air, water and fire (the Sun) have been revered in Central Asia since ancient times, and they were honored by all the religions of our ancestors, from Zoroastrianism to Islam.

Unfortunately, the greatest damage over the past century has been caused to the ecological system of the region, and the traditional nature management ethic of our ancestors, which forbids mindlessly desecrating and wasting water and land resources, has been forgotten.

It is especially necessary to emphasize the need to study and popularize the traditions of rational and harmonious nature management in the pre-Islamic culture of the peoples of Central Asia. It is no coincidence that our land became the birthplace of Zoroastrianism, which called on people to take care of maintaining the cleanliness of rivers and soil fertility. Other teachings - Buddhism and Manichaeism-also preached a careful and reverent attitude to nature as one of the most important ways to an ideal society. It is no coincidence that these same ideas of harmony between Man and Nature are also found in the teachings of Central Asian Sufism, which made a huge contribution to the Muslim Renaissance in Mowarounnahr.

At one time, the Dutch, implementing their national model of a reasonable and creative attitude to nature, were able to win back fertile lands from the sea element. This example has a deeply symbolic meaning for us, although in the case of the Aral environmental disaster, we will have to win not land from the sea, but the sea from the land.

Another powerful source of spiritual values is the traditional **ethics of family and kinship relations**, the main principles of which have always been respect for elders, mutual assistance, and caring for children. Unfortunately, even these values were seriously distorted during the Soviet period. By banning private entrepreneurship and suppressing, under the pretext of fighting nepotism, the

continuity of professional skills in families and childbirth, the Soviet regime contributed to the loss of families and childbirth of their traditional professional and economic "niches". As a result, these skills and moral norms, once blocked, began to take on socially ugly forms of cronyism and nepotism. At the same time, kinship mutual assistance has sometimes turned into dependency and protectionism, which hinders the development of society.

The revival of family values and kinship relations should not mean perpetuating obsolete family-clan relations, but rather the possibility of economic, cultural and professional emancipation of each family.

The revival of spiritual values also means their **adaptation to the values of the modern world and information civilization**.

Among the positive values that modern civilization brings with it, we refer to the values associated with the process of building a legal and democratic society. These include respect for human rights, freedom of entrepreneurship, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, etc.

Speaking about the fundamental importance of these democratic values for our society, I would like to emphasize once again that they do not contradict the mentality of our people either historically or ethno-culturally. On the contrary, such concepts as entrepreneurship, free trade, social justice, mutual tolerance and respect for the opinions of others have historical roots in our land.

At the same time, we are against mechanical, blind copying: practice shows the danger of this step for an untrained mass consciousness. It is possible to achieve political freedom fairly quickly and without conflict - an example of this is the acquisition of political sovereignty by the former Soviet republics; it is possible to achieve economic freedom relatively quickly - and we see this in the example of the industrial countries of East Asia; but ensuring political freedoms within the state is a process that requires a thoughtful and balanced approach,

One of the most important realities of a modern democratic society, with which the traditional values of our people should be harmonized, is social competition. With the development of market structures, this competition can take quite ugly forms, turn into social antagonism. First of all, it is possible to give a civilized character, creative, competitive and creative force to this competition by using non-economic, primarily cultural and ethical mechanisms. They should become a synthesis of revived national values and instilled norms of the existence of modern civilization.

Recognition of independent Uzbekistan by the international community, broad foreign policy and foreign economic activities of our state have become an additional impetus to the revival of the spiritual values and potential of the Uzbek people, to realize themselves as a full-fledged nation in the family of other peoples.



Extensive international contacts created favorable conditions not only for a deeper knowledge of world culture, familiarization with universal values, but also allowed the talent of the Uzbek people to develop in various fields of activity, gave them the opportunity to fully demonstrate such exceptional qualities as entrepreneurship and sociability, rapid mastery of several foreign languages. Thanks to these contacts, the traditions of national hospitality and hospitality have also received a new impetus for development.

The expansion of such ties allowed us to appreciate the true spiritual and cultural values. Even now, among the broadest segments of the population, one can feel dissatisfaction with the ersatz Western art, the cultural "consumer goods" that flooded domestic viewers and readers in the late 80's. These products no longer have the appeal of the forbidden fruit, as before. There is a growing need for a more rigorous and selective approach to the selection of cultural values of modern foreign countries.

The education of the population is of crucial importance in the process of assimilating to the world's democratic values. **Life itself convincingly proves that only an educated, enlightened society appreciates all the advantages of democratic development, and vice versa, poorly educated, ignorant people prefer authoritarianism and a totalitarian system.**

We must learn to take care of the cultural origins that have always enabled the widest segments of the population to join the best examples of national classical and modern culture. Significant achievements in the field of musical, visual, monumental and applied arts of Uzbekistan, which have received wide recognition abroad, are not accidental. Broad propaganda and popularization of the best examples of national and world culture should become the basis for spiritual education of the younger generation, our modern youth.

Independence has broadened the horizons of our population. The appeal to the realities of history and modernity required our public thought to overcome abstract and doctrinaire stereotypes of perception of life, the ability to think independently and evaluate current events.

Spiritual rebirth is the emergence of a new generation of creative intelligentsia, whose thinking determines the spirit of independence. **The rejection of old fixed dogmas is not, in our understanding, a rejection of one's historical past. This is a rejection of one-sidedness and narrow thinking.** National thought is called upon in its development to address the problems of cultural construction on a global scale, to be keenly interested in the destinies of other peoples, their mutual relations, to penetrate into the very depths of their lives, and to take into account national interests.

The future of our people primarily depends on itself, on the spiritual energy and creative power of its national consciousness. The natural desire for material well-being should not obscure the need for spiritual and intellectual growth of the nation. Spirituality and enlightenment have always been the strongest distinguishing features of our nation throughout its centuries-old history.

Combining our traditional values with the values of a modern, democratic society is the key to our future prosperity, the key to integrating our society into the global community.

### **Reference terms**

The idea of national independence, the memory of our ancestors, cultural values, traditions and customs.

### **Questions**

1. What is the idea of national independence?
2. What traditions and customs were revived during the years of independence of Uzbekistan?
3. What is an "ideological vacuum"?
4. What encyclopedic scientists of our Motherland do you know?
5. How is tolerance maintained in our multi-ethnic and multi-religious country?

### **Literature**

1. Alimova D. Buryakov Yu., Filanovich M. Objectivity in history – responsibility for the future. "Teacher of Uzbekistan". May 16, 2003.
2. History of Uzbekistan, University Publ., 2004.
3. Mandralskaya N. V. Uzbekistan in the twentieth century: a historical view of the problem of national statehood through the prism of national- international-universal (1917-1991). - T.: TUIT, 1997.
4. Rakhimov M. A. et al. Modern history of Uzbekistan. - Тошкент: Адабиёт учкунлари, 2018.

### **Tests**

**1. What city's 2200th anniversary was celebrated in our country in 2009?**

- a) Tashkent
- b) Margilan
- c) Kokand
- d) Karshi

**2. When was the "Order of Jaloliddin Manguberdi" formed?**

- (a) 2000

- b) 1999
- c) 1998
- d) 1997

**3. When did the magazine "Moziidan Sado" appear?**

- a) 1998
- b) 1996
- c) 2000
- d) 2002

**4. When was the first international national dance tournament held?**

- a) 1992
- b) 1991
- c) 1993
- d) 1994

**5. When was the Imam Bukhari Memorial Complex opened?**

- a) 1998
- b) 1996
- c) 2001
- d) 2000

**6. According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 3, 1996, which city's 2,500 th anniversary was widely celebrated in 1997?**

- a) Khiva
- b) Samarkand
- c) Bukhara
- d) Karshi

**7. In what year was the "Memorial to the Memory of the Dead" opened in Tashkent ?**

- a) In 2002, August 27
- b) In 2000, May 12
- c) In 1996, on September 15
- d) In 1998, May 7

**8. Where is the Sharq Taronalari contest held in our country?**

- a) In Samarkand

- b) In Navoi
- b) c) In Bukhara
- d) In Ferghana

**9. Indicate the year when the decree "On the revival of the Khorezm Academy of Sciences" was issued by order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

- a) 1997
- b) 1999
- c) 2001
- d) 2003

**10. When is the Day of Museums celebrated in our Republic?**

- a) May 18
- b) May 20
- c) May 17
- d) May 19

**Topic 12. The Republic of Karakalpakstan in the years of independence.**

**The plan:**

1. Sovereignty within Uzbekistan
2. The problem of the Aral Sea
3. Economic development of Karakalpakstan
4. Science, Culture and Education

#### **1. SOVEREIGNTY WITHIN UZBEKISTAN**

On February 4, 1990, elections of people's deputies of Karakalpakstan were held (on March 4, repeated voting was held in 11 districts, and on April 15-in 15 districts). 170 deputies were elected. For the first time, candidates were nominated at meetings at the place of residence of citizens. At the first session of the Parliament, on March 16, 1990, T. A. Yeshimbetova was re-elected Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. 38

On March 24, 1990, for the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the post of President of the Uzbek SSR was established and I. A. Karimov was entrusted

with this high and responsible duty. Speaking at the first session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR of the 12th convocation on March 24, 1990, President I. A. Karimov noted that in the sphere of nation-state building, priority should be given to improving interethnic relations, ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens, regardless of nationality, language and religion. The Head of State stated that there are problems of accelerating socio-economic development, improving the national-state and legal status of Karakalpakstan.

On June 20, 1990, the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Uzbekistan was adopted. It was emphasized that the sovereignty of Karakalpakstan is guaranteed by the Constitution of the republic itself. Uzbekistan defends the interests of Karakalpakstan.

The concept of Karakalpakstan's sovereignty within Uzbekistan, though slowly, made its way and found acceptance. At the initiative of a number of deputies of Karakalpakstan, a draft Declaration was developed. The document was discussed thoroughly and comprehensively. It needed serious revision, especially in terms of socio-economic justification. The leaders of Karakalpakstan were in no hurry to submit such a document for discussion in the press. The Regional Party Committee sent a letter "On the issue of the sovereignty of Karakalpakstan". In November 1990, meetings of party and Soviet activists were held in the capital and districts to discuss this letter. More than 3 thousand people took part in them, 157 people performed.

The advanced intelligentsia held unauthorized rallies on November 16 and 21 in Nukus. After that, sanctioned rallies were held on November 20, 22, and 23, also in the capital.

In December 1990, a meeting of party and Soviet activists and intellectuals of the republic on the issue of state sovereignty of Karakalpakstan was held in Nukus with the participation of President of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov.

The President supported the idea of state sovereignty of Karakalpakstan on a new legal basis. At the same time, the Head of State stressed that the proclamation of the Republic of Karakalpakstan as a sovereign, politically and economically independent state should contribute to the further development of the social and economic well-being of all the multinational population living in it. Given the historical circumstances, close economic and cultural ties, traditional ties of friendship and brotherhood of peoples, Karakalpakstan should remain part of Uzbekistan.

The new terms assume that relations between Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan will be regulated by treaties and agreements. The President suggested setting up a competent commission that would work out clear economic calculations of relations between the two fraternal equal republics on a bilateral basis. The Head of State emphasized that Uzbekistan, as before, will defend the interests of Karakalpakstan in the Union and foreign relations with the participation of representatives of Karakalpakstan.

The President stressed the need to preserve the territorial integrity of Karakalpakstan, provide independence in the exercise of legislative, executive and judicial power, with the exception of those powers that are voluntarily transferred to Uzbekistan, in solving economic, social and cultural issues. The land, its mineral resources, all resources, national and historical values on the territory of Karakalpakstan are the exclusive property of its people.

Taking into account the critical state of the environmental situation in the Aral Sea region, the President supported the idea of declaring free economic entrepreneurship zones in Karakalpakstan and creating joint ventures with foreign firms.

The date of convocation of the 4th session of the Supreme Council of Karakalpakstan of the 12th convocation, where the draft Declaration will be considered, was postponed from December 6, 1990 to December 14, 1990. It was important to weigh everything thoroughly, not to unnecessarily stir up public opinion.

Two versions of the draft Declaration were prepared. In version " A " of the draft Declaration, it was written that the Supreme Soviet of the Karakalpak ASSR proclaims the state sovereignty of Karakalpakia as a subject of the federation of the USSR and transforms it into the sovereign Soviet Republic of Karakalpakstan, which is part of the Uzbek SSR. Option " B " was different in that it did not provide for the entry of Karakalpakstan into Uzbekistan.

On December 14, 1990, the 4th session of the Supreme Soviet of the KKASSR of the 12th convocation opened in Nukus. Of the 170 deputies, 130 took part. Opening the session, T. A. Yeshimbetova, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the KACSSR, informed that the draft Declaration was discussed at the meetings of all the standing committees, which were attended by 94 deputies. The Conciliation Commission prepared the final draft and it was published on the pages of Republican newspapers with the permission of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Proponent of option "B", Chairman of the Permanent Commission on Science, Public Education and Culture, Interethnic Relations M. K. Aralbayev at the session tried to justify his version, referring to the Law of the USSR of April 26, 1990 "On the division of powers between the USSR and the subjects of the Federation", in which autonomous republics are legally recognized for the first time in history subjects of the Russian Federation. People's poet, MP I. Yusupov, supporting option "A", stated that the sovereignty of Karakalpakstan as part of Uzbekistan is justified by the historical centuries-old relations of good neighborliness, economic, social, cultural ties, and development prospects. Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan shared both their happiness and sorrows, experienced and are still experiencing the Aral disaster together. After heated discussions of the draft Declaration, which was attended by 24 deputies, the Declaration on the State Sovereignty of the Soviet Republic of Karakalpakstan was adopted.

In the preamble of the document, the Supreme Council of the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic:

Conscious of the historical responsibility for the fate of the multinational people of Karakalpakstan, I express their will, bearing witness to the respect for the sovereign rights of all nations and nationalities of the USSR,

Based on the inalienable right of every people to self-determination,

taking care of the political, economic, social and spiritual development of peoples, solving environmental problems caused by the drying up of the Aral Sea, taking into account the extremely low standard of living of citizens of the autonomous republic living in the epicenter of an environmental catastrophe, its economic backwardness,

Noting the inconsistency of the status of the autonomous republic with the interests of its further development,

He proclaimed the state sovereignty of Karakalpakia as a subject of the Federation of the USSR and transformed it into the sovereign Soviet Republic of Karakalpakstan, part of the Uzbek SSR.

It was also emphasized that relations between the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Union of SSR and UzSSR are built on the basis of treaties and agreements<sup>47</sup>.

The first paragraph of the Declaration states that the Soviet Republic of Karakalpakstan has full state power on its territory, with the exception of those

powers that are voluntarily transferred to the Uzbek SSR and the USSR on the basis of concluded agreements. The Republic independently determines its state structure, administrative-territorial division, the system of state authorities and administration, as well as the organization of court, arbitration and prosecutor's supervision.

The second paragraph of the Declaration specifies the principles of separation of powers: State power in the Republic of Karakalpakstan is carried out according to the principle of its division into legislative, executive and judicial branches. The supreme state power body of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which implements legislative, administrative and control functions in its activities. The supreme executive and administrative body of State power of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The supreme judicial body of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is the Supreme Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Supreme supervision over the accurate and uniform implementation of laws is carried out by the Prosecutor of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, who is appointed by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

The Declaration of Sovereignty has become a powerful impetus for the development of the constitutional process in Karakalpakstan. The Constitutional Commission formed by the Supreme Soviet of the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (July 10, 1990 at the second session of the 12th convocation) under the leadership of S. D. Nietullayev began its active activity. The commission included scientists Ch. A. Abdirov, S. K. Kamalov, Zh. Bazarbayev, M. K. Aralbayev, K. Uteniyazov, writers T. Kaipbergenov, Sh. Usnatdinov, U. Khozhanazarov, statesmen Taeshimbetova, Yuazhurbin, V. Y. Zorin, religious figure imam U. Alauatdinov and others. In 1990-1992, 6 meetings of the Constitutional Commission were held.

In political life, the renaming of the regional party organization to the Karakalpak Republican Party Organization was important. January 18, 1991 The Plenum of the CPSU Executive Committee relieved S. D. Nietullayev of his duties as first secretary due to his appointment as head of the Interethnic Relations Department of the CPSu Central Committee.

The plenum elected D. N. Shamshetov, who previously worked as the secretary of the rescom of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, as the first secretary of the Karakalpak Republican Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.<sup>50</sup>



At the 5th extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Republic of Karakalpakstan of the 12th convocation (February 28, 1991), T. A. Yeshimbetova was relieved of her duties as Chairman of the Supreme Council of the SRK due to a personal statement. The session elected D. N. Shamshetov as Chairman of the Supreme Council.

At this session, D. N. Shamshetov was appointed chairman of the Constitutional Commission in place of S. D. Nietullayev, who had left the republic.

The principles of the Declaration on the State Sovereignty of the Republic of Karakalpakstan within the Republic of Uzbekistan were confirmed in the Law of Uzbekistan of August 31, 1991 "On the fundamentals of State independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan", in which Uzbekistan legally recognized the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The law provided for the construction of mutual relations between them on the basis of equality, through twothird-party agreements, agreements, and it was determined that the Republic of Karakalpakstan should retain the right of free exit from the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the legislation.

On June 10, 1992, an extraordinary session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan was convened, which considered the organizational issue. D. N. Shamshetov resigned from the post of Chairman of the Supreme Council at his own request. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Kazakhstan A. Kh. Tadjiev also resigned.

## 2. THE PROBLEM OF THE ARAL SEA

The young independent Republic of Uzbekistan cannot bear the burden of the heavy "legacy" of the Aral disaster alone. Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has set the issue of combining the efforts of all Central Asian republics as the initial task on the agenda. As a result of the efforts of a large group of experts and scientists, on February 18, 1992, in the city of Alma-Ata, the Ministers of Water Management of the above-mentioned republics, on behalf of their republics, signed an Agreement on the establishment of an inter-republican commission for the coordination of water management, cooperation for the use and protection of interstate water resources, and collective decision-making on issues of common water management. At the same time, the interstate watershed of the previously existing Syrdarya and Amu Darya basin farms was adopted. These decisions are very important for providing water to the Aral Sea and its coast.

In August 1992, the city of Nukus hosted an International scientific Conference on the Aral Sea problem, the solution of which is very important for the people of the region. Based on the decision of this conference, on September 2, 1992, the Cabinet of Ministers under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 405 "On accelerating measures to get rid of the consequences of a natural disaster and social environmental problems". The Government of Uzbekistan has made great efforts to implement this resolution. Most of the measures specified in the resolution were implemented. Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region received a large amount of humanitarian aid during this period.

With the active assistance of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the attention of the international community to environmental problems in the Aral Sea region has increased. The World Bank, UNDP, and UNEP are actively involved in the implementation of the program adopted for the Aral Sea. A number of meetings, seminars and conferences dedicated to the Aral problem were held in the republic. During the years of independence, a lot of work has been done on the basis of the program to plant trees and protect the Aral Sea coast. Work on planting saksaul on an area of 1.5 million hectares belonging to Uzbekistan has begun to produce good results. Practical activities aimed at creating an action program and strategy for water resources management, increasing the responsibility of the population in protecting the environment, and restoring saline soils in the territory became particularly productive.

The independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its independent path of development determined the further development of the republic's scientific institutions. The Karakalpak branch was transformed into the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which raised the prestige of science in society. Due to the growing environmental threat, another research institute was formed-the Institute of Bioecology. Under the conditions of independence, new tasks were set for science, especially for historical science. Historians need to rethink the past and make adjustments and additions to what they have previously researched. For this purpose, the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography was established.

In the context of an environmental catastrophe in the Aral Sea region, agriculture is increasingly in a difficult position. In these circumstances, the right decision was to establish a branch of the Agricultural Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Karakalpakstan. Sound scientific recommendations on agriculture and animal husbandry are an additional incentive to produce the best varieties of crops and improve the species and livestock in animal husbandry.

Cooperation has been established with research centers in Australia, the United States, Germany, South Korea, Malaysia, Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, France, China, Japan, and India, and the scope of joint research in this area is gradually expanding.

Since 1992, archaeologists of the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography have been conducting joint research with scientists from the University of Sydney in Australia and French colleagues, historians and ethnologists have been conducting research together with scientists from France, Germany, Russia and Kazakhstan. The Institute for Central Asian Studies (France) devoted an entire issue of its journal "Asian Notebooks" to Karakalpakstan, publishing scientific papers of the department's scientists.

In 1991, the first issue of the non-governmental magazine "Women of the Aral Sea" was published. In 1991, a medical examination of the population living in this region was carried out, and medical care was provided to 380 thousand people. Almost 4 thousand people were sent for treatment to the relevant hospitals of the republic. Thousands of children have taken health courses in sanatoriums.

### 3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

On July 17, 1997, at an extraordinary session of the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Timur Kamalov was elected Chairman of the Parliament.

In 1997-2002, large reserves of minerals, iron, phosphorites, salt, oil and gas made it possible to create new industries. The unique Kungrad Soda Plant in Central Asia, the Khojaili Glass Factory, the joint venture Facing Stones of Central Asia, the Kungrad Carbide Plant, and the flour and cable mills in Nukus served to further enhance the country's potential.

The project cost of one Kungrad soda plant was 600 million US dollars. There was a modern town for five thousand people for the workers of the plant being built in the steppe. The first stage of the Urga gas field has been put into operation, and 1.5 million cubic meters of natural gas are produced daily. The production of flour, marble, medical bandages and alcohol is also established in the republic.

The Kungrad highway, the Nukus Marble Factory, and the Navoi-Uchkuduk-Nukus railway line have become the backbone of Karakalpakstan's industry.

In 2002, the workers of Karakalpakstan harvested 40 thousand tons of cotton and 35 thousand tons of rice more than in 2001. Annual grain harvesting task completed. Measures are being taken to expand rice fields, increase them to

The total sown area is being expanded by another 1,000 hectares.

The Tuyamuyun-Nukus water pipelines with a length of 243 km and the Nukus-Takhtakupyr water pipelines with a length of 112 km were built and put into operation. In 1997-2002, a green zone with an area of 70 thousand hectares was created in the Aral Sea region. The supply of natural gas to the population was 86 %, and drinking water-60 %.

In 1997-2002, there were 23 lyceums and 11 vocational colleges operating in the republic. By 2005, the number of colleges will reach 114,115.

Through the Umid Foundation, which supports the education of gifted youth abroad, more than 20 Karakalpak boys and girls are now studying at the most prestigious higher educational institutions in such countries as America, Great Britain, Japan, and Germany.

A mother and child hospital has been opened in Nukus, a surgical center and a health center in Beruni district, and 40 new medical centers have been opened. An international educational and health center "Children of the Aral Sea" was built on the coast of Akchakul.

The program "Uzbekistan looking to the XXI century" reflects the principles of development of all regions, in particular the Republic of Karakalpakstan until 2005, as well as the needs and aspirations of people living on this land.

In 2002, the state provided more than \$ 20 billion in financial assistance to the budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Based on the resolution adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers, 931 million soums were allocated for irrigation and melioration works alone.

In addition, loans, grants, and \$ 25 million in donor assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Development Bank, and selected foreign countries were sent to the region as assistance. At the expense of these funds, 2,900 wells were built, and residents of more than 200 villages were provided with drinking water.

More than 15 thousand Karakalpak children had a rest in children's health camps in Tashkent, Ferghana and Samarkand regions. 3,000 women and 1,150 veterans recovered their health in the best sanatoriums.

More than 180 million soums were allocated to the population of the region affected by low water supply as an additional benefit. Residents and organizations were exempted from paying land tax in the amount of 866 million soums. 33 billion rubles were written off. sum of debts of enterprises and organizations.

The commissioning of a number of enterprises for the production of products based on the processing of local raw materials has led to significant structural changes in the economy of the republic. This is evidenced, in particular, by a 12 % increase in the production of consumer goods compared to 2000. These positive transformations took place in the textile complexes "Eltex" and "Katex", the glass factory in Khojaili and the marble processing plant in Nukus.

In 2001, 342 thousand square meters of housing were built, five vocational colleges for 2,850 academic places with dormitories for 700 places, two vocational colleges for 1,500 students were reconstructed and equipped at a modern level.

Along with this, the Priaralsky Screening Center, the Nukus branch of the Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology, branches of the Emergency Medical Center in the city of Nukus and districts, and a number of medical centers in rural areas were created.

The construction of the Uchkuduk - Sultan - Uwaistog - Miskin railway with a length of 345 kilometers, which is important not only economically, but also strategically, was completed in a short time. This road, which runs entirely through the territory of our country, saved US \$ 25 million in 2002. New railway stations have been built in Miskin, Turtkul and Ellikkala along with the railway. The Nukus railway station has been completely reconstructed, and new railway stations are being built in Karauzyak and Beruni. It is very important that this railway will serve the development of the natural resources of the Karakalpak land, their use, first of all, in the interests of the people living here.

Due to the launch of the Urga and Shokhpakhta gas fields in 2001 alone, 1 billion 558 million cubic meters of natural gas and 12 thousand 600 tons of gas condensate were produced.

In the near future, five gas fields with reserves of \$ 16 billion will be put into operation. 200 million cubic meters of gas and almost three million tons of gas condensate. The priceless raw material reserves of the Ustyurt plateau inspire confidence in the future of this region. This is confirmed by the construction of the Kungrad soda plant in Ustyurt, the project cost of which is about 100 million US dollars. This huge complex, being one of the largest projects in our republic, will be of great importance for the industry of the whole country. An agreement was

reached to attract a loan from the Chinese Industrial and Commercial Bank in the amount of more than \$ 32 million for the construction of this plant. The production capacity of this plant will not only fully meet the country's needs, but also create conditions for increasing the export of competitive chemical products.

Despite certain results achieved in the economy of Karakalpakstan, it should be noted that there were still many problems in terms of employment of the population, improving their living conditions. Today, about 50 thousand people are not provided with work here.

In 2001, 6 billion rubles were allocated for the development of small and medium-sized businesses. sum of credits. This is a 58 % increase compared to 2000. As a result, the number of small and medium-sized businesses operating here increased by 18 %. Only in Turtkul district, the number of entrepreneurs has doubled, and three thousand 600 young men and women are involved in production. Favorable conditions for the development of entrepreneurship are being created in Bozatau, Kegeyli, and Ellikkali districts.

However, on the national scale, 10 % of small enterprises and microfirms registered on January 1, 2002 did not work, but were listed only on paper.

If 1,900 cubic meters of water were used on average for autumn and winter washing operations in the neighboring Khorezm region, then in the Republic of Karakalpakstan this figure was 3,600 cubic meters.

All acreage in the "Nukus" farms of the Nukus district, "Karakalpakstan" and "Zhambyl" farms of the Khojaly and Galaba districts of Ellikkalinsky districts was not included in the reports. Inspection of winter crops in 2001 revealed that some of them were hidden from accounting, and in some cases "attributed". Similar cases are typical for the farms "Turtkul" of Bozatau district, "Zhanadarya", "Dovgara" of Takhtakupyr district, named after Seyitov of Chimbay district, "Korotov" of Kegeyli district, subsidiary farms of the Republican Road Repair and Construction Department.

In 2001, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, none of the ten rural medical centers that were planned to be built were put into operation. 8 out of 16 ambulance centers were in need of repairs, and their availability of cars was only 50 percent. This shows that reforms in the medical sector are also lagging behind.

The achievements of Karakalpakstan at the present stage are clearly manifested in the changing appearance of cities, villages and villages, the increasing production potential of the republic, the commissioning of new

enterprises, modern professional colleges, academic lyceums and schools, sports complexes, and medical institutions.

Currently, along with the harvesting and processing of agricultural products, the chemical and food industries, electric power, and textile production are actively developing. Over the past ten years, the growth rate of gross regional product production has increased by 106-108 percent, in 2010 this figure was 110 percent, in the first quarter of this year — 114.9 percent.

Economic growth is achieved through the dynamic development of industry, reconstruction and modernization of industrial enterprises, and attracting investment. In recent years, investments in the amount of 2 trillion soums have been attracted to the region and directed to the development of the fuel and chemical industries, and new production facilities have been put into operation.

There is an opportunity to attract foreign investment for the exploration of mineral deposits in the vast expanses of Ustyurt, in the waters of the Aral Sea and their development for the benefit of the people. Together with the Russian company Lukoil and joint-stock company Gazprom, Petronas Charigali (Malaysia), South Korean companies KNOC, KOGAS and dozens of other foreign partners, joint work is being carried out to lay mines and extract oil, gas, hydrocarbons, and reconstruct existing wells.

As a result of the modernization of processing enterprises in the region based on high technologies, the production of new types of products that fully meet international standards is being widely established. In particular, production of gas and gas condensate, glass products, sunflower oil, soda ash, vermiculite concentrate, talcomagnesite, and glycerrizine was mastered during 1991-2010. The joint ventures Turtkul Textile, Nukus Textile, Asia Silk, Orient Technology, and Lanextract have established the processing of cotton, cocoons, leather, and licorice, as well as the production of export-oriented products.

Only due to the launch of the Lanexstrat joint production facility in the Chimbay district, the total export volume in 2010 increased by \$ 2.4 million. This figure is expected to exceed \$ 4 million this year. The company "Nukus textile" has established the production of 25 types of children's knitwear. In the first half of the year, the company produced products worth 750 million soums and exported 256 thousand dollars.

Under the leadership of the President of the country, the chemical industry began to develop actively in the Aral Sea region. The launch of the Kungrad soda

plant helped strengthen the economic potential of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, increase the volume of exports, and employ thousands of people.

Consistently, work continues on the dynamic development of the industry, the construction of the Ustyurt gas chemical complex, and the increase in the production capacity of the Kungrad soda Plant.

The Takhiatash thermal power plant is being upgraded with an investment of 185.3 billion soums. The company "Nukus textile" put into operation a spinning, colorful, knitting and finished products shop.

Production of new products has been established at Beruniy Astera Textile and Asia Silk enterprises. A total of 255 projects have been implemented in this area.

As a result, in 2012, the share of entrepreneurs in the production of the gross regional product was 64 percent.

Specific work has also been carried out to provide employment for the population, especially for graduates of vocational colleges.

According to the regional program, 49991 jobs were created, almost half of which were occupied by graduates of professional colleges.

There are about 500 NGOs operating in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. They deal with such issues as social protection of the population, ensuring and protecting the interests of young people, women and girls, improving economic, legal and environmental knowledge, and health care.

The birth of gas chemistry has given an impetus to the development of the private sector in Uzbekistan. During the II Central Asian International Industrial Exhibition "Chemistry, Plastic, Rubber" in Tashkent, the stands where equipment for the production of plastic products was offered-injection molding machines, blow molding machines, thermoforming machines, extrusion machines for the production of plastic products-were the most visited

#### 4. SCIENCE, CULTURE AND EDUCATION

The fundamental reforms carried out in the social sphere are also effective. Specialists for almost all fields are trained in 6 universities of the Aral Sea region. More than 29,300 students will graduate from 91 vocational colleges in the 2006-2007 academic year. About 300 thousand students study in more than ten academic lyceums and 754 general education schools. On the basis of the State Program, 264



general education schools were overhauled, 76 schools were built according to modern projects. 8 academic lyceums, 37 professional colleges, 139 rural medical centers were built, 56 children's sports facilities were put into operation.

The pride of Karakalpak science is its personnel. The Karakalpak people have the right to be proud of the names of scientists who have made a worthy contribution to the development of national science<sup>126</sup>. These are N. Davkarayev, M. K. Nurmukhamedov, Ch. Abdirov, I. Sagitov, Ya. M. Dosumov, R. Kosbergenov, K. Aimbetov, Zh. Urunbayev, S. K. Kamalov, D. S. Nasyrov, R. R. Reimov, A. Bahiev, K. Mambetov, K. Maksetov, T. B. Eshchanov, Zh. B. Bazarbayev, N. K. Aimbetov, V. N. Yagodin, B. Zh. Narymbetov, S. Bahadyrova, Kh. Khamidov, A. Dauletov, Zh. Medetullayev, A. Aytmambetov, Bakoshchanov, U. Ismailov, M. Ibragimov, E. Toreniyazov, S. Shamshetov, D. Shamshetov, N. Uteuliyev, O. Ataniyazova, E. Seitmuratov, O. Asamatdinov, E. Zhaksymov, M. Dauletov, A. T. Eschanov, M. Kabulov, B. Sarybayev, B. Sherbayev, B. Zhollybekov, A. T. Matchanov, S. Kosbergenov, K. Ismailov, S. Nietullayev, E. Kutubayeva, K. Umarova, E. Umarov, G. Shamuratov,

O. Auezov, P. Seitov, K. Khudaibergenov, A. Berdimuratova, M.-Sh. Kdurniyazov, B. J. Bazarbayev, E. Bizhanov, O. Aleuov, K. Baymanov, K. Orazymbetov, Sh. Abdinazimov, K. Uteniyazov, K. Ubaydullayev, S. Tazhetdinov, L. Konstantinova, O. Dospanov, M. Mambetullayev, K. Kurambayev, A. Pakhratdinov, Yu. Pakhratdinov, M. K. Aimbetov, B. A. Koshanov, M. K. Sarybayev, R. Ballieva, Ya. Abdullayeva, M. Tagaev and many others.

The Karakalpak people have the right to be proud of the names of scientists who have made a worthy contribution to the development of domestic science and created their own scientific schools: history-academician S. K. Kamalov, philosophy-academician J. B. Bazarbayev, Karakalpak philology — academicians M. K. Nurmukhamedov, A. D. Dauletov and Kh. K. Khamidov, professors K. A. Aimbetov, N. D. Davkaraeva, I. T. Sagitova, D. S. Nasyrova, Ecology and biology-academicians Ch. A. Abdirov, T. B. Eschanov, A. Bahiev.

As a result of the special attention paid in the region to improving the well-being of the population, currently 100 percent of homes are provided with electricity, 95 percent with natural gas, and 70.9 percent with centralized drinking water supply.

The results of independence can be seen at every step. Our greatest achievement is the unrecognizably changed appearance of remote villages. In accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam

Karimov "On additional measures to expand the scale of housing construction in rural areas" dated August 3, 2009, new houses are being actively built according to standard projects for the rural population.

For the construction of modern rural houses and structures of social significance, 42 land massifs of reserve areas that are not included in the agricultural and forest fund are allocated. In 2009-2010, construction and improvement works were carried out here for 260.5 billion soums.

The first 100 modern residential buildings were built and put into operation in the villages of Samanbay of the Nukus district, Gulistan of the Kungrad district, Uzunkul of the Kegeili district, Kilchinok of the Ellikkalinsky district, Oybek of the Khojeili district, and now in the Aral Sea region, housewarming parties were already celebrated in more than 400 houses.

Thanks to independence, our national values are being strengthened, and we are given ample opportunities to develop our culture and raise our spirituality. Theater and film arts are developing.

Karakalpak State Musical Theater named after Berdakh, Karakalpak State Young Spectator Theater named after Sapar Khojaniyazov, Republican Puppet Theater, creative collectives "Aikulash Zhuldyzla", "Emiy tolk, yny " serve to enrich the spirituality of the people.

The fund of the Republican Museum of Local Lore of Karakalpakstan has more than 56 thousand exhibits. Collection of the Karakalpak State Museum of Art named after V. I. Shishkin. Savitsky Museum has over 90,000 exhibits, including a collection of Russian avant-garde, fine art of Uzbekistan, folk and applied art of Karakalpakstan, art of Ancient Khorezm, supplemented by beautiful copies of a number of exhibits of the Louvre in Paris. Even the world-famous Russian Museum in St. Petersburg and the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow admit that they have something to envy in the Nukus Museum. According to experts and the world press, the collection of the I. V. Savitsky State Museum of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is the best art collection in the Asian region and has the second largest collection of Russian avant-garde works in the world.

In order to preserve the unique historical and archaeological territory of Karakalpakstan, study the historical and cultural heritage, as well as to develop domestic and inbound tourism, work is underway to create a National Historical and Archaeological Park on the territory of Karakalpakstan.

*References:* B. A. Koshchanov, T. A. Ametov "Essays on the modern history of the Republic of Karakalpakstan "Nukus," Qaraqalpaqstan " 2015 84 articles.

## **TOPIC 13 Uzbekistan and the world community.**

### ***The plan:***

#### **1. Integration into the global community.**

The main principles of international relations of Uzbekistan, its strategy and tactics, creation of joint ventures, cooperation with international structures, foreign companies and foundations. Participation of Uzbekistan in the activities of international organizations: UN, OSCE, ECO, OIC, NATO, Non-Aligned Movement, assistance to Uzbekistan in implementing economic reforms of international financial and economic organizations, participation in the CIS, openness of foreign policy and economic development of the country.

#### **2. Prospects for international cooperation.**

Liberalization of foreign economic activity, export potential, development of international transport links, legislative framework, foreign investment.

#### **3. Priority areas of international relations.**

Introduction of modern technologies, training of personnel, transition from the export of raw materials to the export of finished products, infrastructure of foreign economic activity, types of integration, import-substituting production, relations with compatriots abroad.

#### **4. Ensuring the country's security.**

The most important areas of ensuring the country's security, taking joint measures with neighboring countries to neutralize the dangers that threaten peace, stability, and interethnic harmony in the region, the 6+2 group, the threat of extremism and terrorism, the inviolability of our borders, increasing people's vigilance, religious fanaticism, and army reform.

### **References:**

Kasymov A., Vaskin I. "Main directions of foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan" - Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 1994.

Ibrokhimov A., Sultanov H. "Vatan tuigusi" - Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 1996;

The Soviet period in the history of international relations of Uzbekistan has its own characteristics. Since 1924, all diplomatic relations and the conclusion of political, economic and other treaties have been the responsibility of the USSR. The sovereignty of the republic was limited within the limits specified in the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR of 1924... Thus, it is clear that sovereignty was restrictive and, as history has shown, formal. In the conditions of the economic blockade of the USSR by capitalist states, the abrupt termination of all contacts with the outside world, Uzbekistan, also from the 1920s to the 1950s, only occasionally carried out acts of international activity.

Today, the young independent state of Uzbekistan acts independently on the world stage and its position is increasingly taken into account when making decisions at the regional and global levels. Foreign policy activities of such new states. How Uzbekistan is an important factor in regional and world politics and international relations in external conditions. Without taking it into account, it is impossible to understand or correctly implement any significant events not only in international life, but also in the entire foreign policy of the country as a whole.

The foreign policy activities of the Republic of Uzbekistan are essential for its national independence, political and economic independence, sovereignty and security management and successful resolution. Acute socio-economic problems. The relatively small experience of Uzbekistan's international relations shows that pursuing an independent policy, developing its own ways of entering the world community, determining the directions and priorities of international relations and their further development, and establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence,

equal interstate relations and mutually beneficial cooperation contribute to solving a wide range of internal and external problems.

### **1. Integration into the global community.**

The main direction of Uzbekistan's foreign policy today is the active implementation of our strategic course for full-fledged entry into the world community. Our republic consistently implements a foreign economic policy aimed at integrating its economy into the world economy.

Uzbekistan is the heart of the Central Asian region, a link between neighboring republics. History itself has determined that it is located at the crossroads of the key roads of Eurasia, connecting the West with the East, the South with the North. This allows us to put forward as a long-term prospect the establishment of the Eurasian economic, scientific and cultural bridge, an analogue of the Great Silk Road. The republic has all the prerequisites for becoming a kind of regional center of interstate transit of goods, capital, labor and integration of national interests in the field of economy, culture and politics.

The originality of the path of reforms chosen by Uzbekistan is highly appreciated by the international community. Today, independent Uzbekistan is a full member of the UN, recognized by 170 countries around the world. It has diplomatic relations with more than 130 countries. 37 countries have opened their embassies in Tashkent.

90 foreign missions are accredited in the republic, 26 intergovernmental organizations and 15 non-governmental organizations operate. *What are the main principles that define Uzbekistan's international relations today?*

Uzbekistan adheres to the following fundamental principles in the formation of foreign policy relations:

First, the supremacy of national and State interests with full consideration of mutual interests.

Secondly, equality and mutual benefit, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States.

Third, openness to cooperation regardless of ideological beliefs, commitment to universal values, and the preservation of peace and security.

Fourth, the priority of international law over domestic law.

Fifth, the development of external relations on the basis of both bilateral and multilateral agreements.

While solving the strategic task of building a modern democratic state that is widely integrated into the world community itself, we are well aware that the world community itself is becoming multi-faceted today. The whole world becomes a whole and interdependent system, in which there is no place for autarky and self-isolation. Getting closer to one State does not mean moving away from another. We are opposed to strengthening partnerships with one subject at the expense of weakening partnerships with others.

The reforms carried out in the republic are radically different from both Russian and other CIS countries. The main meaning of our economic model is a socially-oriented market. We do not accept either the theory of "shock therapy" or the concept of monetarism, preferring the classical theory of the market.

The transition to a market economy not only does not narrow, but rather expands the borders of integration, develops the country's export opportunities, promotes the production of competitive products and access to the world market. Cotton fiber, non - ferrous metals, cable and wire products, ferrous metallurgy products, natural gas and electricity, light industry and chemical products, fruits and vegetables are exported from Uzbekistan to other countries. New technologies, petroleum products, food products, machine tools and equipment are imported to the republic.

With the creation of joint ventures, the sale of shares to foreign partners, and the use of their investment funds, the process of internationalization is even more intense. Currently, there are more than 4 thousand joint ventures operating in Uzbekistan; in 1999, there were 22 thousand enterprises with foreign investments.

The construction of the Asaka Automobile Plant, the architectural glass production shop at the Kvartz Plant has been completed, the Kabul - Toitepa - Textiles joint venture, the Karshi textile complex, the Bukhara Oil Refinery and others have been put into operation. Production of more than 180 new types of products has been mastered.

We are currently participating on an equity basis in the construction of the Tejen - Serahs railway line, which is an integral part of the Trans-Asian highway connecting Beijing and Istanbul. We are expected to participate in the reconstruction of the Aktau port on the Caspian Sea, in the construction and reconstruction of the Andijan-Osh - Ergashtom-Koshgar highways, which will provide access to China and Pakistan. As well as the Termez-Herat-Karachi road, which provides access to the Indian Ocean.

It is very important to take into account that international structures and foreign companies and funds - the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the Asian Development Bank, the German Society for Technical Assistance, the Central Asian American Entrepreneurship Support Fund, etc. we are ready and already envisage the provision of significant loans and services for the development of small and private businesses, and we have started practical actions. In total, the portfolio of loans offered by them today is \$ 350 million. This is without taking into account our own sources.

When we talk about integration in the world community, we first of all mean our participation in the activities of the United Nations: It is 8 years since Uzbekistan joined the UN (2.03.1992). Our country's cooperation with the UN is developing on the basis of coordinating the goals and interests of both sides. Currently, 185 countries are members of the UN (UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan).

At the initiative of Uzbekistan and under the auspices of the UNP, an international seminar on Central Asian regional security was successfully held in Tashkent in 1995, which was attended by diplomatic and government representatives of 20 international organizations and more than 30 countries of the world, including the United States, Great Britain, and Russia. Japan, China, India, Pakistan, etc.

Uzbekistan cooperates extensively with UN specialized agencies-UNESCO, the World Health Organization. International Labour Organization, UNCTAD, UNICEF and others.

The UN has allocated \$ 200 million to introduce Uzbekistan to the international computer network "Internet". Uzbekistan has signed more than 26 UN documents on the protection of human rights. Together with UNESCO (UNESCO headquarters in Paris), the anniversaries of A. Temur, M. Ulugbek, the anniversaries of Bukhara, Khiva, etc. were celebrated.

Today, we can talk about mutual understanding and cooperation between Uzbekistan and such an international organization as NATO. After so many years of "cold attitude" to NATO, how has it become attractive to Uzbekistan now? We believe that NATO, which unites democratic states in its composition, can become a stabilizing force not only on the European continent, but also by strengthening its political superstructure and the Partnership for Peace program and in the vast European region. We see our participation in the Partnership for Peace program as strengthening our own independence, getting closer to joint military-technical

achievements, and expanding opportunities for training military personnel. Uzbekistan is currently awarded an American grant to develop and share solar energy for military purposes.

International financial and economic organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and others, also provide assistance in implementing economic reforms and ensuring Uzbekistan's integration into the world community. We attach great importance to our country's participation in the World Economic Forum in Davos.

Uzbekistan fruitfully cooperates with such regional international organizations as the European Union, OSCE, NATO, ECO, OIC, Non-Aligned Movement, etc. We see cooperation with the EU as another contribution to ensuring the security and development of Uzbekistan, since this cooperation implies, along with economic, cultural and scientific spheres, also political.

On June 21, 1996, an agreement on partnership and cooperation between Uzbekistan and the European Union was signed in Florence (only Russia has signed such an agreement). Agreement on Trade Partnership and high-level political consultations.

Cooperation with other international organizations also contributes to the sustainable development of our society along the path of deepening democratic transformations. And, above all, the Asian region. Particularly noteworthy is the development and deepening of relations between the Turkic-speaking states. The fourth meeting of the heads of the Turkic-speaking states, held in October 1996 in Tashkent, proved that the basis of relations between the Turkic-speaking states is the historical, ethno-cultural and spiritual closeness of their peoples. This creates strong guarantees of peace and security in this complex region.

During the meeting, special attention was paid to the further development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the field of science and culture. Education, economy, and transport communications. It is planned to jointly develop the program " Restoration of the Silk Road: development of educational tourism, revival. Preservation and sustainable development of cultural heritage for the Turkic-speaking states", which aims to expand the network of tourist routes and the corresponding tourism infrastructure.

Our bilateral relations with the United States are consistently and steadily developing in the most important areas of interstate relations: this was facilitated



by the visits of official delegations of Uzbekistan to the United States, during which meetings of the leaders of the countries were held.

In addressing issues of regional stabilization and the development of integration processes at the regional level, a special place is occupied by the relations that are developing between the countries that were previously part of the Soviet Union. The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was established in December 1991. The rapprochement of the peoples of our countries is a natural historical process. We would like to see the integration of truly independent states in the CIS. Sovereign states.

The main strategic issue that concerns independent Uzbekistan is this. How to prevent the resuscitation of the old empire of the USSR.

As for integration at the level of Central Asian countries, it differs in its specific features. A practical step on this path was the signing in Tashkent by the Presidents of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan of the treaty on the creation of a common economic space between these sovereign countries of the Central Asian region. In addition, there are common security threats to all the peoples inhabiting this region. These are the drying up of the Aral Sea, the penetration of drugs, weapons, terrorism and religious fundamentalism, the threat of escalation of tension and instability from Afghanistan, and a number of other factors.

## **2. Prospects for international cooperation.**

Uzbekistan is well aware that joining integration processes requires, on the one hand, stability and sustainability in society, and, on the other, consistent implementation of economic and political reforms, creating reliable guarantees for mutually beneficial cooperation. In the context of cardinal changes taking place, the most complex processes of transformation of the entire society, which have matured in other countries for centuries, Uzbekistan should survive in a historically short time. The previous system left a heavy legacy and a deformed, lopsided economy. Until full independence, the Uzbek region remained essentially a supplier of cheap raw materials and strategic mineral resources, and a huge market for finished products. Therefore, the republic is forced not just to reform the country and do everything possible to prevent the disintegration of society, to prevent social upheavals.

Today, all conditions have been created for investment and long-term investment of capital, which will undoubtedly bring significant benefits. Uzbekistan is not a poor country. It has rich reserves of natural raw materials, a

variety of agricultural products. Uzbekistan is located on the territory of 447.4 thousand square kilometers. Its population is 24 million people. The republic has a favorable geostrategic 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. Even today, Uzbekistan is located in the center of the former Soviet Central Asia with its autonomous energy and water systems, serves as a link between the republics in many issues, and plays an increasingly active role in developing relations with foreign countries.

*What can we offer to the business community, the business world, and anyone who wants to cooperate with us within the framework of generally accepted international norms?*

1. Uzbekistan ranks eighth in the world in total gold production and fifth in per capita production. At the same time, the quality of Uzbek gold meets the highest international standards. And over the past two years, it has been awarded three international quality prizes. Uzbekistan has 30 deposits with large reserves of uranium. Producing 80 thousand tons of copper annually, Uzbekistan has huge reserves of it. There are also large deposits of lead, zinc, tungsten, lithium and other strategically important rare metals.

2. The republic has a strong developed energy base. Proven gas reserves amount to about 2.5 trillion cubic meters, coal-over 2 billion tons, has more than 140 oil fields.

3. Cotton is the main wealth. If the whole of Central Asia produces about 2 million tons of cotton fiber, then 1.5 million tons of them fall on Uzbekistan. Which is the fourth largest producer of this crop in the world. The main direction of cooperation here is to achieve deep processing and profitable delivery of this valuable raw material to the world market.

4. Receiving up to 5 million tons of vegetables and fruits, many of which are unique in their taste, our country is ready to cooperate in this area. The main directions of the republic's interests in this sector are the creation of production facilities for processing, storing, transporting fruit and vegetable products, and developing packaging materials.

5. We have a good internal transport infrastructure. However, Uzbekistan is in dire need of developing international transport links. Bilateral cooperation with neighboring countries, as well as multilateral cooperation within the framework of

the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), is aimed at reaching the world's main transport arteries. Huge reserves exist in promising types of communication.

6. Uzbekistan has excellent potential opportunities for the development of the tourism industry. The whole world knows such Uzbek cities as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, through which the Great Silk Road ran in ancient times. More than 4,000 monuments of monumental architecture are located on the territory of the republic, many of which are under the protection of UNESCO. Natural and climatic conditions allow receiving tourists all year round.

7. Broad cooperation and stable economic ties, of course, require a modern network of banking and insurance institutions and reform of the financial and monetary system. In the republic, the possibility of creating banks with the participation of foreign capital is legally established. We have established good business contacts with the Swiss Bank (UBS, Credit Suis), German Bank (Deutsche Bank), banks where Uzbekistan holds foreign currency gold as collateral, as well as with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the World Bank. The Republic attaches particular importance to the training of personnel in this field.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is open to equal and mutually beneficial cooperation based on mutual respect and trust in the business partner. If Uzbekistan first created the appropriate legal framework, that is, adopted laws, decrees, and resolutions for the current and future economic changes, now, at the second stage, we are following the path of developing private entrepreneurship.

Uzbekistan is ready to create the most favorable conditions for those who want to have long-term ties with the republic, as we are convinced that economic cooperation is the main factor in the dialogue of states, peace and the growth of people's well-being.

Uzbekistan joined major international organizations, including the UN, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and joined international financial institutions. Uzbekistan's foreign policy is based on the principles of respect for sovereignty, protection of stability and non-interference, prohibition and non-proliferation of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction. Uzbekistan has put an end to aggressive communist dogmatism and will resolutely resist attempts to spread any doctrines based on extremist fundamentalism in the region. Here in Uzbekistan, they understand that you should not expect immediate and huge returns from just emerging private businesses. We need careful calculation and patience, constancy in the radical restructuring of the economy. We should not blindly copy the scheme of

organization of enterprises in prosperous capitalist countries. We now have our own specific conditions and opportunities. It is clear to all of us that the processes of updating economic reforms in Uzbekistan are taking place in difficult conditions, when the totalitarian system has collapsed, and economic ties among the former Soviet republics have been severed. To meet its needs, the republic is faced with the need to import not only certain types of raw materials, fuel, equipment, technologies, but also a number of vital food products - grain, sugar, meat, and many types of consumer goods.

### **3. Priority directions in international relations of Uzbekistan.**

The peoples of our region have been interacting with European civilization for almost two and a half thousand years. In modern conditions, new opportunities for mutually beneficial cooperation are opening up. Relations between Uzbekistan and the Western world open the way to modern technologies, attracting investment in basic industries, and integrated use of raw materials. It is important for us to assist in training personnel, especially in banking and management, in establishing information networks, establishing contacts with the world's leading stock exchanges, and studying the experience of foreign legislation.

In foreign trade and economic matters. Priority is given to: - further strengthening and development of the republic's export potential, formation of an export-oriented economy, as well as accelerated development of import-substituting industries. Over time, it is necessary to carry out a deep diversification of the export structure from raw materials to more profitable forms for Uzbekistan: exports of finished agricultural products, light industry products and high-tech industries;

- carrying out a targeted policy of liberalizing foreign economic activity, providing greater freedom in establishing direct relations with foreign partners, selling their products abroad, and introducing an increasingly preferential procedure for exporting and importing goods;

- stimulating investment and innovation activities of enterprises in the field of export production by creating preferential administrative and tax treatment;

- creating the necessary legal, socio-economic and other conditions for attracting foreign investment to the republic's economy, mainly in the form of direct capital investments, facilitating the organization of joint ventures, as well as ensuring the protection of investors' interests, priority use of foreign loans, foreign currency proceeds from exports for the purchase of vital food and medicines abroad; as well as technological equipment for technical re-equipment of enterprises that process agricultural raw materials and produce consumer goods;

- training of qualified personnel for diplomatic work, as well as in the field of international law and foreign economic activity, the banking system and other newly formed structures. Expanding the organization of training and internships for students and specialists in higher educational institutions and research centers, foreign firms, banks and companies;

- carrying out organizational measures for joining international economic and financial organizations, etc.

Our compatriots can provide great help and assistance in the development of foreign relations, as well as in solving a number of internal socio - economic problems. The Uzbek diaspora abroad can serve as a living link in establishing economic, cultural and other relations with representatives of foreign business circles.

#### **4. Ensuring the country's security.**

The most important direction of Uzbekistan's foreign policy today is to preserve peace and stability and ensure security in Central Asia. Our initiatives today are aimed at explaining to the general public the growing threat of creeping expansion and penetration of religious extremism, phonatism and international terrorism in the region.

Taking joint measures with neighboring countries to neutralize this serious threat that threatens peace, stability, interethnic harmony, traditional friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples and States of our region.

An important condition for ensuring regional security is the implementation of the initiative to create a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia.

We are aware that the solution to the Afghan problem is "protracted", which in turn determines the persistence of the threat and the expansion of the spread of dangerous phenomena such as international terrorism, drug trafficking and illegal arms trade throughout the region and beyond.

In this regard, the "Tashkent Declaration on Basic Principles for the Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict in Afghanistan", adopted by the member countries of the "6 +2" group in 1999, is considered a universal program of action in the search for peace and stability in a multi-ethnic Afghanistan. This Tashkent Declaration was adopted as an official UN document.

Today, our region has become an object of aspirations of various extremist forces seeking to carry out the expansion of religious extremism and international

terrorism, to turn the countries of the region from the democratic, legal and secular path of development.

The current situation in the region and in the world as a whole requires us to create a security system that can really ensure the inviolability of our borders, the territorial integrity of the country, and the stable and sustainable development of Uzbekistan.

In this regard, the following issues are of crucial importance for ensuring the national security of our country:

First. Strengthening mutual understanding, coordinating and combining the efforts, capacities and capabilities of the Central Asian countries to prevent and neutralize external and internal threats to the peace, stability and security of the peoples living in this region. It is extremely important to organize work to increase people's vigilance and public activity in the region to prevent these threats. It is important to constantly explain to people that the penetration and spread of political and religious extremism, fanaticism, and other radical movements that are alien to the traditions and mentality of our peoples are fraught with a huge danger to the peace, well-being, and future of our children.

Second. Comprehensive expansion of economic cooperation in the Central Asian region. Here it is necessary to combine efforts in creating and implementing specific economic projects, primarily in the use of the region's rich natural resources, energy and water use, transport communications, construction of gas and oil pipelines, and solving economic problems that all Central Asian countries are interested in today. This would contribute not only to a strong social and economic recovery, but also, above all, to ensuring security, stability and sustainable development of the entire region.

The third. Step-by-step systematic reform of the army, border guards, and internal troops based on a unified state policy.

Fourth. Further strengthening and improvement of the State border.

Fifth. Based on the fundamental principle of indivisibility and security, continue efforts to implement Uzbekistan's initiative to establish an International Center for Combating Terrorism.

Uzbekistan's international relations were established in the distant past through the Great Silk Road. This is not an easy and difficult story. New prospects for multifaceted relations are opening up for our peoples. Economic, scientific, technical, and cultural ties are being raised to a new level. We need to continue

consistent and persistent efforts of our politicians and peoples-always on the basis of friendship, mutual understanding and peaceful cooperation.

Our independent republic is open to equal and mutually beneficial cooperation based on mutual respect and trust in a business partner. We are ready to create the most favorable conditions for those who are interested in having long-term ties with Uzbekistan, as we are deeply convinced that economic cooperation is the main factor in the dialogue of states, peace and the growth of people's well-being.

Thus, the Republic of Uzbekistan is confidently moving towards its great future, having almost everything necessary for successful modernization and transformation into a developed state with a high standard of living of people: rich mineral resources, some production, agriculture, a good transport infrastructure and energy base, a favorable geostrategic location at the intersection of trade and tourist routes, hardworking people, high level of economic development, high level of scientific and technological potential, internal stability, civil harmony, open foreign policy.

### **Questions:**

1. How can we explain that in the past the authority of the peoples of Central Asia in the world was very high, and now this authority needs to be restored again?
2. What is the reason for the growth of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's international prestige?
3. Why are many international agreements not valid within the CIS?
4. How can peace and stability be achieved in Afghanistan?
5. What are the difficulties of introducing foreign investments to the republic?

#### **14-TOPIC. Uzbekistan policies to ensure peace and stability in the region..**

Plan:

1. International rating and index information about the world, their socio-economic processes effects.
2. The republic of uzbekistan the state policy in the field of international rating and in the index to improve the position adopted regulation documents.
3. Conducted in the republic of uzbekistan and international rating in the index of the position of the improvement measures.

1. International rating and index information about the process to effect their ijtimoiyiqtisodiy in the world.

The international community a full-fledged member, functioning as an independent state of the republic of uzbekistan in international relations, durable peace, qurolsizlanish, from the arms of the cases to make its territory nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, the loss of disputes and conflicts between sovereign states to use force in pursuing goals which consist of and homage to conduct foreign policy without let.

It should be noted in this regard, the independent foreign policy of uzbekistan on the basis of transparency, equality, faithful to democratic principles of universal values, to the praise of the republic, as to influence the democratic process, shall constitute social life.that is why , the foreign policy of the republic is based on the requirements of one accord acknowledged for open world peace and security.

In the process of integration into the world community of the republic of uzbekistan is a member of many international organizations, international legal standing in front of the international community to solve the problems being paid regional and global initiatives, historical aspects of international relations of uzbekistan has done in a short period of great development and launch.

This process is performed in the country in socio-economic, political and spiritual changes in the world is also effective in order to be recognized and are being continued.

In this regard it is important to note, many foreign countries economic o'rsatkichlari k of the mass media in the world, the living standards of the people



as the safest state to live or are declared on the basis of rating analysis are compared.

Guaranteeing the protection of human rights, improving the living standards of the population, to ensure the freedom of economic activity, judicial reforms aimed at the improvement of material and procedural norms in the field of any country increases the prestige in the international arena. After all, reforms in this direction is the development of the country, is one of the important factors which defines people's welfare.

However, the positive results of the reforms of the people to present to the attention of the world community and achieve achieved achievements of taking special measures should note that require targeted efforts. In this process, the international rating agency, the service is great. True, any state of the socio-economic reforms, it's held in the first place, to improve the wellbeing of living of the population, to ensure the rights and interests of the country, I set the main goal of the strengthening of prestige in the international community gets. The economic and social achievements of these countries in different spheres of the rights of men, and many will go to ensure the rating agencies the ratings of related indicators, they will leave without attention none of the positive or negative changes.

To draw the attention of the international community because, in most cases to gain the interest of foreign investors will depend on the ratings of reputable international rating agencies.

International foreign economic relations in the current period is one of the factors influencing specific rating is strong. Rating reflected the conclusion of the international image of the country to independent experts, has a large effect on the amount of investments coming. Consequently, developing its economy and attracting investment to the state that are interested in the rating of its place, access to and step-by-step, paying particular attention to go pick up. In recent years, some of the members of the commonwealth of independent states and eastern europe, the country on a high level in the most prestigious international rating it is known that working on a special program to be able to. After all, before coming to any decision of the state to foreign investors on the economic condition himself particular objective, a thorough study of an independent assessment.

It should be noted that international credit rating agency of the developer uses different methods in the evaluation of the economic and financial indicators. Therefore, investors in their analysis of the information from the rating agency to rely on only one left without a rating I will try to do complex analysis of

indicators. According to the data, more than 160 international rating available in the world right now, up to 50 of them near includes the effects of high level criteria. The global competitive index is not of the light of doing business index, the index of economic freedom, the industry competitive availability index, the global innovation index, the index of human potential development, cross-border investing indicators, the index of the regulation of foreign direct investment, direct foreign investment among all them sexy charm for the index. The main international index such as these to be in place in uzbekistan, and also a decent rating is of great importance.

2.The republic of uzbekistan the state policy in the field of international rating and in the index to improve the position adopted regulation documents.

The criteria of the international integration of the republic of uzbekistan and the ultimate purpose of the rating system that we have to dwell on this issue a number of thoughts and review of the republic of uzbekistan

The President Sh.M.Assign at 2018 year 28-December oliy majlis in reference to management within the framework of the implementation of the objectives was aimed. In particular, the global competitiveness of uzbekistan and other international rating of the country and who occupy the position thoroughly attend in the development and implementation of measures to go in the country, favorable business and investment environment of the formation of the measures carried out in the field, legislation and other tasks to install and commission tatbiqui over the practice of a strong parliament was established.

It should be noted in particular that, in the rating of most, instrumental in attracting investment “Standard and Poors”, “Moody’s”, “fitch ratings” announced by the largest audit and consulting companies, agencies and assessment criteria can also be included. Uzbekistan sovereign credit rating mentioned above which is announced by the agency currently is working on also to be included. However, now that this work will not be satisfactory. Say, a number of indicators of activity indices was associated with direct investment. In particular, the index direct investment (fd index) in 62 countries by taking direct investment coming into his area 22 into cover will analyze the factors which hinder the legislation. Indicating the degree of reliability of direct investment “fd confidence” konsultatsion the global index company “a. t. kearney” character by year 40 countries on analysis and rating tab is posted.

Unfortunately, this index is now taking place among the states of the country. The people of this country, the coming of access to potential investor has a negative effect. How comfortable and attractive investment environment inside

the country, let his propaganda in the international arena is not sufficient, since turilaveradi in one place.

2017- 2021-year in the republic of uzbekistan on five priority action within the framework of the implementation of the strategy for the development of the country in the international arena lifting position, indicators on providing unbiased and factual assessment of systematic work is being carried out. In particular, the president's 2020-25 year-in February “on measures to improve the position of the republic of uzbekistan and the international rating in the index”the decision on the assessment and ongoing reforms in our country independent of the formation of a holistic system, as well as providing ways to improve our position in the international rating of the republic were given a comprehensive set of.

Working in 3 main direction in accordance with the objectives of this document is a general appraisal deserves. Ie:

1. The international rating of the republic of uzbekistan national monitoring and evaluation system in place, that is, the oldest and largest national monitoring rhodes's creation.

2. Improve the quality of services rendered state of the population and the level of satisfaction from the activity of state bodies in order to enhance the professional skills of their employees “of the public service, the client secret” of the institute of introduction.

3. “The republic of uzbekistan in the international rating of” effective communication and information exchange in this direction is the creation of a single portal of the opportunities that serve while they are out.

On 5 February of this year the head of state “of the world bank and international finance corporation “doing business” in the annual report of the republic of uzbekistan on additional measures to improve the rating”the decree was signed. The area a more attractive country for foreign investors to convert, dramatically raising the prestige and image in the international arena, the country that serve the tasks outlined the investment. The main strategic goal, which arises from the decision in the country

2021- years of the world bank and the international finance corporation “business” in the report of the twenty-first to suit the level of countries around the world is to create favorable conditions.

As noted in this decision: “base and normative legal acts in the field of business activities during the last few years the editing process improvement, business environment and favorable standing of the country in the international arena were measures aimed at the formation of a positive. During the last 5 years

as a result of the measures, the world bank and the international finance corporation (the “business” among 190 countries of the world in the rating Uzbekistan 146-76 from place-instead of rose. At the same time, in practice, in particular, getting construction permits, the property is faced in the implementation of foreign trade operations and registered in the business of excessive bureaucratic procedures still remains”. Uzbekistan 2022-bounce again until the year should be at least 56 yuqorilab.

More information on the subject in the same place, causing me to take order. The president of the republic of uzbekistan 2018-a 13-year-in June, “the world bank and the international finance corporation “doing business” in the annual report: “the national project management agency under the president of the republic of uzbekistan in conjunction with the concerned ministries and agencies in the three month period the most important international rating and structural indicators, the methodology of the formation of them, as well as the republic of uzbekistan and the international rating in the index position, the standing position ensure deep learning in the last two years”, says was noted.

Worth mentioning, during the last few years, covering all aspects of life in uzbekistan has undergone huge changes. All of this is being recognized by the international community. Especially, international rating agencies of uzbekistan islam karimov will start recording their index in the high place in the years of independence, there is first observed. This is for our state, for our people is a very big achievement. For example, uzbekistan heritage foundation's “economic freedom index, 5-level, the world bank, “the effectiveness of logistics” in the index 19pog'onaga “business” in the index 18 - level rose. The organization for economic cooperation and development of uzbekistan“, the country risks that are specific to the classification of” system 6 in-state group in the range of 5 countries are also among the group of the ascension is the result of changes. High positions in the international ranking of the world community to get the attention of our country, to increase the interest of foreign investors is an important factor. Therefore, you should look seriously into this matter, that life itself takes over. However, in some areas a rating in the survey conducted by international organizations and work with the majority qaratilmayotgani enough attention to their reforms in uzbekistan reflected in the index and in the lower level leading international rating topmayotgani effects still remains.

The president of the republic of uzbekistan by the year 2020-year 2-June “signed on the republic of uzbekistan and the state bodies and organizations in the international rating in the index and working with them to improve the position

on the introduction of a new systematic mechanism” aimed at putting an end to a decree from the aspect of the shortcomings noted is an important document.

The charm of the decree in the country and strengthening its image in the international arena investment, government agencies and international organisations working with the introduction of new mechanisms and index rating, as well as 2017-2021-year strategic direction for development in the republic of uzbekistan on five priority action are intended to perform specified tasks. The documents given specific tasks in this regard is the international rating and in the process of performing this task is to work with the national council for the index was established. Of the country's socio-economic and to go to a systematic analysis of the level of development in different areas of priority for the international rating uzbekistan radical transformations carried out in the country would serve to improve the position index and to ensure that work in this direction which are set to present to eliminate the problems has been identified as the main functions of the council.

1. Conducted in the republic of uzbekistan and international rating in the index of the position of the improvement measures.

Uzbekistan is a priority for government and international rating and in order to improve the country's position in the index, improving management system, democratization of society, state and social reforms, based on international best practices on the implementation of initiatives in the field of construction and also the national council (mentioned above) was identified as the main task in front of. Also, a number of the main functions of the council in uzbekistan, social-economic and political-legal level of development

go and systematic analysis, the transformations performed and the index would serve to improve the position of countries in the international rating established to ensure that.

Consequently, from now on, the life of the state and society aimed at regulating various aspects of normative-legal documents and their effect on projects in uzbekistan and the international rating instead of a comprehensive evaluation index from the point of view are many.

Uzbekistan is a priority for council international rating in the index, which is the development and implementation of effective measures aimed at improving the country's position and systematic international cooperation in this direction will go out of control. The functions defined in the decree of the council since the distribution of the working body responsible also of the heads of state bodies of

the first activities are based on the evaluation of the effectiveness of one of the main criteria was

The republic of uzbekistan to improve the country's position in international ratings and is a priority for the index has been identified. The supervising ministries and agencies that are responsible for themselves and their organization to be declared a rating and index that is used in concluding declared to cooperate with the source of your information will be provided. Uzbekistan's position in the global competitiveness index of the world economic forum in this process is to reflect on plan approved. Influential rating agency rating the indicators of the world in this list of the participating countries announced a growing reputation in the international arena is identified in both. The country, which places him high investment, advanced technology, the flow is known to all of us, so shall also the coming of new ideas.

It is worth mentioning in this regard and of the council of the republic on international rating established to work with the index parliamentary under control. The head of the council the chairman of the senate. The working body of the council of finance and the ministry of justice also established. They respectively socio - economic and political-legal are working on rating. Also, “in the international rating of the republic of uzbekistan” single portal was launched. The working body of the council in conjunction with the development of information technologies and communications of the ministry of business and to ensure the continuous operation of the portal has been identified as responsible for its renewal.

With the decree on the index as well as the most effective Uzbekistan and international priority rating much for him as of (April: a) approved. In the meantime, the first head of the council of responsible government to the end of each quarter of the working body, the necessary statistical information, and other materials. In addition, according to the decree, in the structure of the central apparatus of the ministry of justice bodies and institutions of justice and labor limited number of the administrative staff of the fund to pay the fee within the framework of the international rating and the department to work with unit 6 states of the index was established.

The main task of the national council on international and development index rating is the priority of uzbekistan is to improve the position of the international rating and in the index by following:

1. Of the country's socio-economic and political-legal to go to a systematic analysis of the level of development, considering the fundamental

changes carried out in various areas, as well as on the efficiency of the work in this direction, which is set to eliminate the problems;

2. Improving the system of state power and administration, democratization of society, state and social reforms, based on international best practices on the implementation of initiatives in the field of construction;

3. Aimed at regulating various aspects of the life of state and society

NHH rather than the country from the point of view of their projects and a comprehensive evaluation of the effect of many go. The priority is to improve the country's position on the international index and the rating - the heads of state bodies responsible for the evaluation of the effectiveness of the main criteria of the first activities is one of the most important indicators on it (April:) has been identified for.

The republic of uzbekistan in the international rating index is a priority, and priority directions for the development of systematic measures aimed at improving the country's position take a long time mentioned in the forward shifts were observed in some areas. In particular, the senate of oliy majlis of the republic of uzbekistan tanzila narbayevaning chairman noted noted: “the international rating and in the world index in assessing the quality of the institutional environment as a means of economic development the main condition is accepted by the international community. They not only experts, but also of economic and social policy reforms at the state level, and also used for the criteria. For example, recently the united nations industrial development organization (YuNIDO) “the productivity index competitive industry” published a report on. The first time many of the country in which you reflect, among 152 countries 92-place, 5th place among the cis member states, I am ranked among the countries of central asia 2 (2020-year position). Also, reduce the role of the state in the economy, macroeconomic stability, economic growth in 2020, which is aimed at improving the prospects of gradual reforms, the world bank's “doing business” in the index 76 - 69 to carry from place to position, or “Transparency

International's corruption index, and receive “the world justice project's rule of law index that will bring you to improve our place in the country”.

**“Development” to the role of the national movement prepared for general information about the world in the rating of uzbekistan.**

Jobs in uzbekistan on different areas of the rating given below:

**1-place:** the high death rate is due to improper diet rating of

**2-place:**

• Exports of cotton fiber □ “Karakul” production

**3-place:**

- Kadmiy extraction
- Export of cotton
- Uranium exports
- Tashkent — one of the most affordable cities in the list of the year 2019
- 4-place:** gold reserves identified
- 5-place:**
  - Cotton production
  - Safe for tourists in 2019 alone, the year of a state's list
- 6-place:**
  - The production of raw silk
  - The cultivation of cotton
  - Uranium extraction
- 7-place:** Detected uranium reserves
- 8-place:**
  - Gold extraction
  - Detected molybdenum reserves of **10 place:** proven copper reserves of **11-**
- place:**
  - Artificially irrigated land area
  - Natural gas extraction
- 12-place:** registration of the enterprise (doing business-2019)
- 14-place:** natural gas reserves
- 16-place:** the dirty air of the country, rating-2018
- 18-place:** the rating of the gasoline price of the cheapest countries **to 39**
- place:** the global index of military power
- 41-role:** to ensure the execution of the contract (doing business-2019)
- 43-place:** the population on the number of
- 44-place:** the world happiness index-2018
- 52-the role:** the index of sustainable development goals-2018
- 53-place:** World charity index-2018
- 56-the place:** on the area of the Earth
- 60-position:** loan (doing business-2019)
- 64-place:**
  - Minoritar investor protection (doing business-2019)
  - Taxation (doing business-2019)
- 67-place:** visa regime (Global Passport Power Rank 2019) **69-place:** rating mobile internet Cheap-2018
- 71-place:** registration of the property (doing business-2019)
- 76-location:** the rating of doing business-2019



**79-place:** international database on measurement and evaluation of the education system, the impact of the year 2019

**80-the role:** the global food security index 2018

**81-place:** “e-government-2018”

**91-place:** disability and guarantee to allow for (doing business-2019)

**92-place:** cybersecurity global rating-2017

**94-place:** the rule of law index-2019

**98-place:** the social development index-2018

**100-place:** birth rate

**101-place:** the index of sustainable economic development and prosperity

**104-place:** a rating of a peaceful world-2018

**105-place:** human development index-2018

**117-role:** Logistics efficiency index

**127-place:** the level of gender equality

**129-place:** ranking of the state on the speed of the internet

**132-place:** global terrorism index 2018

**134-position:** permission for Construction (doing business-2019)

**136-place:** environmental efficiency index-2019

**140-location:** index of economic freedom-2019

**156-place:** democracy index of countries around the world

**158-location:** receive corruption index-2018 (the level of corruption in state)

**165-place:**

- World press freedom index-2018

- International trade (doing business-2019)

**189-position:** the number of fixed broadband connections

**203-place:** tashkent city - to live in the best city of the world rating

The following does not add to uzbekistan rating

- The global innovation index 2018

- The global competitiveness index 2018

- The rating of the world's safest countries 2018

- The prosperity of the country world index 2018

- Budget transparency index 2017

- Industry competitiveness index

Words for conclusion in recent years, the international rating and in the republic of uzbekistan and the state bodies and organizations working with them to improve the position index in the introduction of a new mechanism of systematic state policy in the field, the adoption of relevant legal regulations on the efficiency of this set working in this direction, which are

conducted on measures to eliminate the problems in the first place, the results of the reforms carried out in the republic, recognized in the world community is aimed at, most importantly, the wellbeing of the people of these actions and lifestyle improvements to raise to a higher level of protection of the rights of the system serves. This process not only the reforms carried out in uzbekistan in the republic of internal order-rules, that is, relevant government bodies and non-profit organizations, but also in the world and a recognized international rating index (independent) identifikator in the world on the basis of rating valuation is progressing. This, in turn, accelerated the process of integration into the world community Uzbekistan - rise in the world, in the republic of socio-economic and other spheres serve to show what is the current result of reforms in developed countries, and enhances the possibility of various investments to the republic of wholesale see.

### **Base words.**

Democracy, the international community, the state, organization, cooperation, foreign policy, trade, economy, transport and communication, investment, integration, international rating index, identification, logistics, corruption, credit, e-government.

### **Questions on the topic and assignments.**

1. Let's talk about the main priorities of the foreign policy of the republic of uzbekistan.
2. International rating index and what do you know about?
3. In today's world of social and economic processes and the effect of the international rating index to what extent?
4. In recent years the republic of uzbekistan and international legal and regulatory position in terms of how to improve the rating in the index did receive the documents?
5. The republic of uzbekistan and the international rating in the index of the position tell about the measures undertaken in improvement.
6. Rating on the index effective is a priority for the republic of uzbekistan and international organization responsible for which was set for the most important indicators of lifting?

### **Normative-legal acts.**

1. The president of the republic of uzbekistan 7-march in the year of 2019, “and in the international rating in the index to improve the position of the republic of uzbekistan on the decree.

2. 5 the president of the republic of uzbekistan of February in the year of 2019 “by the world bank and the international finance corporation “doing business” in the annual report of the republic of uzbekistan on additional measures to improve the rating”will decide on.

3. Uzbekistan Republic President 25 February 2020 “The republic of uzbekistan on measures to improve the position in the index and the international rating”will decide on.

4. Uzbekistan Republic President 2-June 2020, “the republic of uzbekistan and the international rating in the index and working with them to improve the position in state bodies and organizations on the introduction of a new mechanism of systematic”is a decree.

#### **The list of used literature.**

1. A Ermetov. The republic of uzbekistan and the international rating in the index of the growing role and influence issues / scientific and spiritual basis of the third renaissance / the Republic scientific-practical conference materials collection. - Nevai, 2021. - B. 15-18.

2. <https://xs.uz/uzkr/post/ozbekistonning-khalqaro-rejting-and-index-> the orna-yakhshilashda-parliament-damages -j buy-keeps

### **THEME 15. New reforms in Uzbekistan**

#### **The plan:**

1. Prerequisites for reforms.
2. Adoption of the Strategy of actions on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021.

In the first quarter of the 21st century, a global market space is rapidly forming, which increases international competition for both strategic raw materials and markets for innovative products, technologies and services with a high degree of added value. Competition for advanced innovative technologies, especially digital ones, is also increasing, and as a result, the negative global trend —the deficit of foreign direct investment-continues to strengthen. In these conditions, the importance of sound national, sectoral, regional and corporate strategies and their use for solving long-term social problems increases. In general, sound priorities, effective forms and methods of implementing strategies are becoming the most

important factors for strengthening the international competitive positions of States and corporations. Therefore, there is a natural interest in studying the experience of developing and implementing national, sectoral and regional development strategies for various countries in the medium and long term.

This is also shown by the analysis of the experience of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is experiencing rapid, qualitatively new structural, innovative and market transformations associated with a radical rethinking of the strategic priorities of socio-economic development of the country, the use of new drivers of economic growth in creative processes: digitalization, innovative technologies, modernized forms and methods of influencing the economy instead of the old ones, institutions and tools that have outlived their potential for excessively detailed, direct command, rather than indicative and economic regulation.

It is known that over the years of independence, Uzbekistan has implemented wide-scale reforms and comprehensive measures aimed at creating a modern multi-structured economy based on new technologies and market relations. Thanks to the consistent implementation of political, institutional, and socio-economic reforms, the foundations of a rule-of-law state and a socially oriented market economy have been established in a historically short period of time. Significant economic, infrastructural, industrial, and social potential has been created to further improve the quality of life of the country's population.

At the same time, due to objective historical and economic circumstances, traditional approaches to developing the fundamentals of medium-and long-term development of both the regions of Uzbekistan and the country as a whole have developed (as in other CIS countries) in the depths of planned economic management in the system of state and de-tal centralization of the former USSR. And the collapse of the single economic and political space, which accompanied the process of the collapse of the Soviet Union, naturally left its mark on the initially chaotic nature of the use of methods and forms of management and strategic management adopted by the newly formed economic institutions of independent market-oriented states.

Often, especially in the initial period, most of these countries followed a trial-and-error approach, and the social and economic development scenarios they developed and implemented were unsystematic in nature and were accepted without proper scientific study. This was due both to the macroeconomic conditions of that time and to the almost complete lack of national specialists trained according to educational standards for the development and implementation of

strategies. Therefore, documents were developed that focused on poorly realistic, and sometimes even frankly incorrect, strategic guidelines

After gaining independence in 1991, it took several years for Uzbekistan to develop certain systematic approaches to the development of special State programs that provide for the implementation of targeted measures for the development of a particular sphere of society and state life. It was only in 1997 that current (annual) economic programs were developed in accordance with the development priorities of each year proclaimed by the country's leadership. For example, 1997 was declared the Year of Human Interests, and 1998-the Year of the Family, with the development and implementation of relevant state programs to protect human interests, strengthen the family, etc.

But as practical experience in implementing one-year programs accumulated, the need to develop strategic visions for the country's long-term development became apparent. Moreover, the persistence of the resource-intensive nature of the current model of economic development over a long period, the high share of raw materials in the structure of exports, and the acceleration of the deficit of energy, mineral resources, and water resources have begun to act as a deterrent to improving the efficiency and competitiveness of the national economy.

The effectiveness of the ongoing socio-economic reforms was also reduced due to the preservation in economic policy of outdated tools and methods used at the initial stage of market reforms. The actual internal and external challenges and risks were insufficiently taken into account in the developed state programs. The methods of state regulation of the economy used proved to be ineffective. In particular, the use of strict administrative methods in monetary policy hindered the growth of the country's export potential, the improvement of the business environment and investment climate, the attraction of foreign investment, etc.

In late 2016 and early 2017, the country's long-term strategy was first justified and developed. A strategic document of a programmatic nature, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", has been actively implemented in the country for the third year. This is the Strategy of actions in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021. This Strategy takes into account the most powerful trends in the development of global markets and forecasts of the international situation, which have the greatest impact on the economy of Uzbekistan, new technological opportunities, the country's participation in the international division of labor, and other factors.

The National Commission for the Implementation of the Action Strategy headed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been established to determine strategic priorities for the country's development. In developing this document, the country's leadership primarily identified and took into account those new opportunities that could accelerate the improvement of the quality of life of the population of Uzbekistan.

The main goal of the Action Strategy is to radically improve the effectiveness of ongoing reforms, create conditions for ensuring comprehensive and accelerated development of the state and society, modernize the country and liberalize all spheres of life. It defines: the above-mentioned main goal, its detailing into targets, promising areas and priority tasks for further modernization of the country.

The action strategy provides for:

improvement of state and social construction, aimed at further strengthening the role of parliament and political parties in deepening democratic reforms and modernizing the country, reforming the public administration system, developing the organizational and legal foundations of the civil service, improving the e-government system, improving the quality and efficiency of public services, and practical implementation of public control mechanisms, strengthening the role of civil society institutions and the media;

ensuring the rule of law and further reforming the judicial system, aimed at strengthening the true independence of the judiciary and ensuring reliable protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, improving administrative, criminal, civil and economic legislation, improving the effectiveness of the system of combating crime and preventing offenses, fully implementing the principle of competition in the judicial process, improving the system of providing legal assistance to the legal assistance and services;

development and liberalization of the economy, aimed at further strengthening macroeconomic stability and maintaining high economic growth rates, increasing its competitiveness, modernizing and intensively developing agriculture, continuing institutional and structural reforms to reduce the state's presence in the economy, further strengthening the protection of rights and the priority role of private property, stimulating the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, comprehensive and balanced socio-economic development of regions, districts and cities, active attraction of foreign investment in the country's economic sectors and regions by improving the investment climate;

development of the social sphere aimed at consistently increasing employment and real incomes of the population, improving the system of social protection and health protection of citizens, increasing the socio-political activity of women, implementing targeted programs for the construction of affordable housing, development and modernization of road transport, engineering, communication and social infrastructure, development of education, culture, etc. tourism, 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 neighborhood around Uzbekistan, and strengthening the country's international image.

The action strategy is planned to be implemented in five stages, each of which includes approval of a separate annual State program for its implementation in accordance with the announced name of the year. In 2017, it was the "Year of Dialogue with the People", in 2018-the "Year of Support for Active Entrepreneurship, Innovative Ideas and Technologies", and in 2019, the corresponding state program is being implemented within the framework of the "Year of Active Investment and Social Development". Mutual correlation of the goals and objectives of short-term government programs, both with each other and with the Action Strategy as a whole, is of crucial importance.

In accordance with the order of the Head of State, the Development Strategy Center was established in Tashkent on the initiative of public and state organizations to implement the Action Strategy. The Center is intended to serve as a public platform for consistent discussion of the essence, significance and results of reforms envisaged in the Action Strategy, ensuring an open dialogue between state, scientific, industrial and public structures, and effectively organizing people's control. The center's tasks include providing information and analytical support for the activities envisaged in the Action Strategy, studying best foreign practices, as well as assessments of international organizations and experts of measures implemented within the framework of this document, and organizing their broad expert and public discussion. The Center also puts forward sound proposals for the effective implementation of the Action Strategy. Its functions include assisting in the preparation of drafts of annual programs on the Action Strategy, conducting systematic public monitoring of its implementation and widely informing about it, studying the opinions and suggestions of the population, and developing proposals on them.

As the next logical step towards developing a strategic framework for the country's development, in 2018 the international non-governmental non-profit organization "Buyuk Kelazhak", which unites highly qualified compatriots living abroad and having rich experience in various fields, developed a draft Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2035. This draft strategy is designed for 17 years. It provides for achieving high results in all areas of state and public construction and is aimed at ensuring Uzbekistan's entry into the top 50 economically developed countries in the world.

In the direction of public administration reform, the project aims to improve the legislative framework, reform the judicial system, improve the political culture of the population, effectively implement reforms and improve public administration institutions. The authors assume that the project will ensure the growth of Uzbekistan's position in international indices. Of course, so far this is just a project that requires an analysis of its methodology and validity.

#### Features of developing regional development strategies in Uzbekistan

At the initial stage of reforming the national economy and social sphere, Uzbekistan did not have much experience in developing strategic visions for the long-term development of territories. On April 20, 2006, by order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a commission was formed to develop a program for the formation of a unified integrated strategy for the territorial development of Uzbekistan for 2007-2011, and this was, in fact, the first attempt to determine the main contours of the country's territorial development on a systematic basis.

Any strategy-regardless of the object of strategizing-has a common nature and, therefore, must have a common theoretical basis. Therefore, the methodology for developing a single integrated strategy for the territorial development of Uzbekistan was based on a combination of sectoral and territorial principles for placing large investment projects and forecasting macroeconomic indicators. Factor-based, resource-based, and targeted approaches were used to prepare the Program, which provide for the gradual implementation of the following actions in the process of developing specific programme measures:

analysis of the achieved level of economic and social development of territories, identification of the most characteristic trends and problems, ranking them by severity and importance;

substantiation of key factors, conditions and prerequisites, their impact on the sustainable and integrated development of territories, determination of the goals and objectives of the strategy for each region;



development of key priorities, factor-specific targets aimed at achieving the goals and objectives set;

development of specific detailed measures to achieve the planned targets;

development of mechanisms and determination of sources of financing for the implementation of the tasks set.

When analyzing and determining targets, we used methods of comparative estimates, groupings and typology, calculation of indices and coefficients of the level of regional development, balance calculations, expert assessments, structural- and system analysis, and others.

The main goal of the territorial development strategy was to create conditions for high rates of economic growth in the country and improve the standard of living of the country's population on the basis of integrated socio-economic development of all regions. The forecast parameter of the gross regional product was used as a generalizing indicator of the development goal. According to this goal, a large-scale analytical work was carried out in 2006-2007 with the involvement of a number of scientists and practitioners. However, due to the lack of professional strategizing and insufficient involvement of trained specialists and scientists in this activity, as well as due to the fact that the work was carried out mainly using official statistical indicators, traditional balance methods and calculations of mineral resources, land, water, fuel and energy resources were used to justify the necessary factors and resources. Although it has not been successful in the development of a planned economy and the labor force inherited from it. Since the results obtained did not differ much from the traditional integrated territorial development programs, the results remained at the project level.

But time passed, and Uzbekistan was in dire need of methodologically sound approaches to identifying the prospects for complex and systemic transformations in the country's socio-economic life. Several regions have attempted to develop strategies based on local initiative, based on the pace of development, structure, proportions, size of the economy, and spatial and individual characteristics of the Territories. Although for certain reasons, such as relying on outdated methodological approaches in their development, many of these strategies have not been implemented in practice, and some have remained at the project level, and have not even been approved as official documents, nevertheless, these attempts have contributed to the formation of new research projects in Russia. A certain methodological basis for developing a territorial development strategy in Uzbekistan, taking into account the experience of foreign countries and the preserved traditions of territorial planning.

The first attempt to develop a regional development strategy was made in 2008 for Kashkadarya region with the participation of international experts with technical and financial support from UNDP. The main components of the strategy were aimed at identifying factors related to the standard of living. The proposed measures consisted mainly of standard procedures of international organizations for the eradication of poverty. The strategy of socio-economic development of Kashkadarya region with a broad coverage of all aspects of its socio-economic life was developed by the Center for Socio —Economic Research (later transformed into the Institute of Forecasting and Macro-Economic Research-IPMI).

The methodological and methodological basis for developing the strategy was the traditional approach to territorial planning with elements of medium-term forecasting of the main indicators in two scenarios: favorable (preservation of economic and climatic conditions) and unfavorable (their deterioration).

In 2011-2012, at the initiative of the local, a long-term socio-economic development strategy for the Andijan region was developed in accordance with the strategic planning method with the support of international organizations UNDP and GIZ (German Society for International Cooperation). A special working group of specialists from local executive authorities, representatives of state structures and public organizations was created with the participation of experts from IPMI. The project developers also received consultations from the International Leontief Center (St. Petersburg, Russia).

Thus, the republic has developed a certain practice of forming a strategy in three methodological areas: assessment and eradication of poverty; the traditional balance method of forecasting for a planned economy; and territorial strategic planning. Among them, the most relevant are applied and organizational elements of the methodology of territorial strategic planning, for which more than a dozen methodological approaches have been formulated in continental Europe alone.

However, methodological and applied tools of territorial strategic planning have not been widely used in the practice of regional development in Uzbekistan. However, the desire of scientific circles to study the growing spatial problems of territorial development, to anticipate vital socio-economic processes, factors of effective use of the natural resource potential of territories, demographic pressure on the economy, reflected through the prism of employment, the level and quality of life of the population, opened the way to the application of such tools in the practice of developing long-term regions.

In 2012, a draft Strategy for the socio-economic development of Surkhandarya region was also prepared, in 2013-the Republic of Karakalpakstan,

in 2014-the Khorezm region, and in 2015 a strategy for the socio-economic development of Tashkent region was developed.

The strategies under consideration are very similar in structure and consist of three parts. The first part presents an assessment of the current state, an analysis of the potential development of the region's economy, consisting of such components of industries and sectors of the economy as the social sphere, infrastructure and the environment. This part of the strategies analyzes the factors that determine the state of the region's economy and assesses their positive and negative impacts. The results of the analysis for each sector are separately and generally systematized in the form of a SWOT analysis, which represents the strengths (S) and weaknesses (W), opportunities (O) and threats (T) in the socio-economic development of the region. (The author of this article uses a different procedure for conducting this analysis — OTSW, justified in the works of Academician V. L. Kvint).

The second part is a Regional Development Strategy, which includes development scenarios, strategy and overall goal, key factors and prospective sources of regional development (industrial development, agricultural development, service sector development). This section contains various regional development scenarios and describes the overall mission and mission of the Strategy. The main factors and prospective sources of regional development are identified. Special attention is paid to the development of industry, in particular, ways of efficient use of natural resources, the development of interconnected and auxiliary industries, the implementation of interregional projects, and the expansion of cooperation in the field of regional development. Agricultural development strategies were developed to improve the efficiency of irrigated areas with low-efficiency irrigated areas, develop non-traditional environmentally friendly activities to increase soil fertility, and increase food production in the region. The strategies also outlined promising areas for ensuring employment, improving the standard and quality of life.

compliance of the legal and regulatory framework for territorial regulation and, on this basis, ensuring sustainable socio-economic development of the regions;

The third part is devoted to organizational and practical aspects of the Strategy implementation, including issues of improving the quality and efficiency of management in its implementation. Recommendations for developing action programmes and roadmaps based on local initiatives are presented as a follow-up mechanism. Methodological approaches for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy are also proposed.

Analysis of the strategies of the above-mentioned regions shows that they have certain differences in mission, main goal and objectives. This is due to the fact that when developing Strategies in each region, the specifics of geographical, demographic, environmental and other socio-economic factors and development trends were taken into account. These characteristic features are expressed: first, in the degree of relevance for a particular region of social problems related to the condition and quality of life of the population, the most pressing human needs; second, in the sustainability of development and balance of the economy, social and environmental priorities; third, in the compliance of the proposed sectoral and sectoral programs with the conditions of development of (resources, potentials, reserves, and opportunities) for regional development.

Structurally, the Strategies present a much broader analytical overview than is required for the final version of such developments. Priority areas of development, based on the specifics and characteristics of the region, have certain differences. For example, in the Andijan region, emphasis is placed on the development of labor-intensive industries, processing of agricultural, primarily fruit and vegetable products. In the Surkhandarya region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, tasks have been set to increase the industrial potential for efficient and rational use of natural resources. In the Khorezm and Tashkent regions, special emphasis is placed on realizing the potential of innovation and the tourism industry.

The development procedure for all the considered development strategies looks identical and consists of several stages. At the first stage, an analysis of the external and internal environment was carried out, and the socio-economic situation of the region was assessed. In terms of content, the following work was carried out: objective assessment of the existing situation, search for possible competitive advantages, market "niches" and identification of promising "growth points"; determination of the region's position taking into account global industry trends and in comparison with other territories; assessment of the potential of all types of resources.

Based on the analysis of the current level of socio-economic development of the territories, the general dynamics and prevailing trends, positive changes in the territorial structure of the republic's economy, problems and disparities, internal reserves and opportunities associated with integrated and sustainable development of the regions are identified.

At the second stage, based on an in-depth analysis of the current situation, the goals and objectives of the territorial development strategy are determined, the

priorities of territorial development are justified, the areas of activity for the implementation of the set strategic goals are selected, and the management, financial and other resources of the regions for the implementation of strategic goals and objectives are evaluated.

At the third stage, the implementation mechanism and monitoring system for the implementation of the strategy were formed in order to link the strategic goals and current activities of local authorities in implementing socio-economic policy. The strategy implementation mechanism and measures to regulate regional development are determined based on common approaches to the implementation of the main directions and targets. However, the best foreign experience of territorial regulation indicates a more comprehensive and systematic approach to this issue, according to which the justification of mechanisms should also include:

compliance of the legal and regulatory framework for territorial regulation and, on this basis, ensuring sustainable socio-economic development of the regions;

assessment of organizational structures that ensure the implementation of a unified territorial development policy, as well as consideration of the possibility of creating a special territorial body to coordinate and regulate the integrated development of regions;

introduction of effective ways to coordinate territorial and sectoral programs, large investment projects, including their rational distribution in the regions, taking into account the natural, economic and resource potential;

improvement of inter-budgetary relations, development of financial levers to support and stimulate underdeveloped territories;

strengthening information support for the strategy and improving regional statistics in order to organize a permanent system of monitoring the level of socio-economic development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, cities, districts, settlements, the state of use of territorial resources, timely identification of imbalances and problems of integrated regional development;

training and retraining of qualified specialists in regional management, regional economics, and regional finance.

As for the organizational aspects of forming a strategy for the socio-economic development of regions, the experience of a number of Eastern European countries indicates the need for a more specific study of several areas that, in our opinion, are not sufficiently studied in depth in the strategies under consideration.

In this context, it is most important to have a clear picture of the process of managing the formation of a strategy focused on achieving the desired state of the region in the long term. At the same time, the prompt solution of problems based on the chosen territorial development strategy, timely orientation of resource potential and their effective use in priority areas of regional development, concentration of efforts of local authorities and the local community (Kengash of People's Deputies, political parties, non-governmental non-profit organizations) to achieve positive results of the strategy are essential for the long-term development of territories.

Effective organization of work in the selected areas should begin with the development of an organizational structure and drawing up a diagram of interaction between all participants in the development and implementation of the strategy, starting from local authorities and ending with local communities and other stakeholders.

From this point of view, organizational measures in Strategies can be divided into several stages, which is quite consistent with foreign experience. At the first stage, when initiating Strategy development, a clear awareness of the need for strategy development is indicated. Based on the current situation, the development of a Strategy can be initiated by the local.

As for the preparatory stage, along with identifying the body responsible for developing the development strategy, it is also necessary to specify the procedures for developing, forming advisory and thematic working groups, and the participation of external experts in developing and determining the interim and final results of the Strategy. In this regard, foreign experience indicates the need to develop a Regulation on the development strategy. For example, the Russian Federation has adopted a technical standard for developing regional development strategies.

Based on the experience of developing regulations and technical standards in foreign countries, it is necessary to clearly describe:

designing the process of strategy formation (defining the main goal, other goals and objectives; creating a management system for strategy formation; defining the structure of work, appointing those responsible for developing specific sections of the strategy);

formation of organizational structures for strategy development (the proposed composition and structure of strategic planning bodies depending on the specifics of territories); distribution of functions for developing strategic

development directions; creation of the Development Strategy Council (the highest body of the strategic planning system that reflects the interests of broad groups of the population and includes leading representatives of the administration, business circles, public organizations, etc. etc.);

functions of the executive body of the development strategy (the body that manages its development and implementation; it may include the head of the local administration, heads of the advisory committee and working groups for the implementation of the strategic plan, representatives of key departments and departments of the local administration);

formation of a coordination center (activities related to managing the process of forming and implementing a development strategy, recording and archiving results, as well as regulatory support, registration of documents, minutes of meetings, etc.).

Thus, based on the experience of a number of Eastern European countries and Russia, a Regulation on the development strategy is being formed, where the final form will cover the goals of developing a regional strategy, requirements for the content of the strategy, methodological requirements, the strategy development mechanism, the procedure and sequence of development and implementation stages, the coordination procedure, the implementation mechanism and monitoring of the development strategy.

As indicated in the analyzed strategies, organizational measures are completed with the adoption of a resolution/order of the head of the local administration of the region on the development of a development strategy, in which, along with the issues of its formation and implementation, the Regulation on the development strategy will also be approved.

**“Uzbekistan is the most new history” of the subject independent training sessions**

**1-ASSIGNMENTS**

**Referat subject:**

1	“Re - build” the policy and Uzbekistan
2	the twentieth century the 80s in the middle Uzbekistan repression of the policy to a new stage: “Cotton is the work of”
3	XX century the 80s in the end in uzbekistan interethnic relations

	intensification of
4	I.A. Karimov – uzbekistan's First President
5	Independence declaration and its historical importance
6	Independence – normative-legal basis of creation
7	Uzbekistan , the republic of parliament – Oliy majlis of activity
8	uzbekistan's peaceful foreign policy and the world community to be added to
9	in uzbekistan early middle ages the state of
10	Independence during the years of uzbekistan's political parties, the activities of
11	Independence during the years of uzbekistan's interethnic harmony, strengthening
12	Independence during the years of Uzbekistan Central Asia, the republic of with cooperation relations with
13	Independence during the years of uzbekistan's education in the field of reform,
14	of uzbekistan republic in market relations formation, its areas, stages and features
15	Independence during the years of Uzbekistan 's spiritual heritage, national and religious values of restoration and development
16	Independence during the years of uzbekistan's homeland security mistahkamlanishi
17	of uzbekistan Republic, the two chamber parliament of the system formation and elections
18	Independence during the years of uzbekistan's rural economy and this area of reform
19	Independence during the years of uzbekistan's judicial system reform
20	Independence during the years of uzbekistan's national cultural center activities



21	Independence during the early years of the republic of uzbekistan changes
22	Uzbekistan in the sco in the organization, role and participation
23	Independence during the years of Uzbekistan for unesco with relations (19932020)
24	Uzbekistan Republic 's first President Islam A. Karimov the memory of abadiylashtirish in regard done being the work of
25	Independence during the years of uzbekistan's popular public figures of the City. Rashidov of the name in order done being the work of
26	Uzbekistan Republic “Corruption against the fight on the law of essence
27	Uzbekistan Republic President “2017 – 2021 the year of uzbekistan in the Republic for the development of the five priority direction on action strategy” UP-4947-dated decree
28	in uzbekistan “Youth union” 's up find and practical activities
29	Uzbekistan Republic President by the earlier decision “Five important initiatives” and its importance
in 30	Uzbekistan Republic President Sh.Mirziyoyev to assign m. at the un general Assembly in 2023-19 year-in December his speech content.

## 2-ASSIGNMENTS

### GUIDELINES ON WRITING ESSAY

Namangan state university study in stage 1 , who can students

“Uzbekistan is the most new history” of the subject on their ability, knowledge level and the abilities into account taking a topic on the essay of the preparation is determined.

Students completed the essay on the success of the department by drawn up and approved topics from the bank for their own interests and options at the level of the topic, can choose all depends on.

The essay in writing to the student's chosen topic related to the basic literature additional in the way auxiliary from the literature , in particular the mass information media, newspapers, magazines scientific-methodical are saying and the internet material by using data it gathers, theme were without the essay text, extensive information to give required are. Thus, professors and teachers with the subject on to be consulted on the subject scientific aspect from approach to dynamic hinders.

Essay on the purpose of the students in active thinking, to teach, in their review to directing, the language of items in the proper use through the idea on delivery to give you skills in the form of relations is.

In the essay introductory and final part of the idea is the main issue to be related is. “ About... that I want to hat saying,” if you start “ the conclusion... I have come to”. Like is completed. Her all of the parts to each other with mutually bound , and of the essay the subject opening to give in order for service to be should.

Essay on the size of 250-300 words consisting of to be the text of the email (written in the form of both) in the form of times new roman format interval of 1,5, 14 in the font written in be should.

Ready to be esselar science teachers with the participation of protected is and 6 points in the system were assessed.

**Essay 10 points in the system as the following will be evaluated**

:

- 10– 9 points – “excellent”;
- 8 – 7 points – “good”;
- 6 – 5 points – “satisfactory”;
- 4 points less – “unsatisfactory”.

**“Uzbekistan is the most new history” of the subject  
of the essay topic for the list:**

1	Independence, achieve the living standards of a way
2	islam – independent uzbekistan's first president
3	Uzbekistan itself to specific development and development way
4	Market economy, the introduction be , and it's a step-by -phase transition of the system
5	Independence declaration and the republic of uzbekistan of independence,

	the proclamation of
6	Independence – normative-legal basis of creation
7	Independence – independent military system – solid defense
8	the state of the symbol and their nation spiritual place
9	of our foreign policy World in the community a worthy place to guarantee
10	Uzbekistan – Central Asia “lokomotivi” as
11	Independence , the years of youth policy in the out carried the work of
12	Independence in the years of the holy are and to them the relationship
13	Tashkent – Central Asia of the lens of the eye, Islamic culture capital of
14	in uzbekistan, the school education system of achievements and the shortcomings
of 15	Independence in the period of general secondary education system
16	in uzbekistan higher education problem and solution
17th	Uzbekistan international organizations with relations
18	Koronavirus pandemy period, Uzbekistan the economy of
19	islam karimov of uzbekistan , the republic of the first president of the
20	Former Union save that stay in the way the failed attempts – Union Agreement, in uzbekistan, the first referendum, the offer that the state of the construction of the platform, GKCHP about what do you know?
21	development of “Uzbek model” about what do you know?
22	in uzbekistan authority division principles
23	in uzbekistan “Agrarian state to an industrial state” principle
24	of independent uzbekistan in the small business and private entrepreneurship, the development of
25	in uzbekistan, physical education and sports development and prospects
26	Uzbekistan xalqoro trade in the role

of 27	Great silk way – XXI century
28	in uzbekistan on automobile industry (2017-2020-years) -
29	in uzbekistan for tourism development in the field of done is being reforms
30	“New Uzbekistan – new” content is the essence of

### 3-ASSIGNMENTS

#### IN MS POWERPOINT TO PREPARE PRESENTATIONS ON INSTRUCTION

**1. Ms power Point presentation, preparing the process of the following**

**consists of:**  presentation type, you choose;

- the presentation of the overall formality of the selection;
- slides meaningful the side of the selection;
- new slides are added to;
- slides of specified provisions of the choice;
- necessary when the slide of the formalities to change;

**2. Slides techniques demonstrate to the following description to the answers you give should: slides the amount of (8-12):**

slides of meaningful indicators: the first slide: project name, author's surname, academic groups, a number, created from the day is;

the last slide information source dedicated;

other slides in the project of the content and optional in the form reflected was.

**3. The presentation of the registration rules:**

you text to oral is, the following is to be need:

high information we have;

cultivation of tie;

clear and concise;

– mainly terminology and definition) clear, logical, clear to be needed.

The pictures are clear and have enough bigger to be needed. The pictures size large to make , don't try, only you quality either 'you'll .

presentation window of the third part take to be needed. Pictures show to establish the need. Decorations distracting it can be.

In the table, the allocation information is clearly shown, the table naming to the bottom of a large , in writing, to be given need. The table bounds over much information with the fill should not! To the table much more information you add, them from the screen accept to tough it is.

**Slides preparation of 5 points in the system as follows will be evaluated :**

- 5 – 4.5 points – “excellent”;
- 4 – points – “good”;
- 3 – “satisfactory”;
- 2 points less – “unsatisfactory”.

**“MOST OF THE NEW HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN” ON THE SUBJECT OF PRESENTATION TOPICS**

1. 1985-1989-years in “Re - build” policy and its consequences.
2. I. A. karimov, uzbekistan's first President.
3. Independence achieving on the eve of Uzbekistan interethnic relations is intensifying.
4. Uzbekistan , republic of the independence, achieve and its historical importance.
5. The republic of uzbekistan state , the symbol of the reception will be.
6. Uzbekistan Republic Constitution is taken to be , and its historical importance.
7. Independent development of the initial stages of problems.
8. Development of “Uzbek model”. 9. “Uzbek model”'s the uzbekistan economy rendered the development place.
10. National state of the system, the construction be, in the management of the new methods of the form.
11. In uzbekistan, the two chamber parliament of the establishment to be and has its own originality.
12. In uzbekistan the state administrative authority of the bodies formed may be.
13. Ministers of the cabinet of activity.
14. In uzbekistan, local government representative bodies activities and non - profit organizations in the society and democratization in the role.
15. The uzbekistan republic in market relations formation, its strategy, priority is either a of nalish and stages. 16. Agriculture in economic reforms.

17.Uzbekistan Republic 's first President , Islam karimov, the ancestral heritage and national values of restoration in the area of services.

18.The population of strong social protection - state policy in the general direction.

19.Uzbekistan's law enforcement the organs of the activities and their legal basis

20.In uzbekistan corruption against the struggle of the essence- the essence.

21.Uzbekistan's independence in the years of spiritual and educational life.

22.In uzbekistan, the national sport of the type to develop.

23.In uzbekistan, ethnic and relationship stability , ensuring sphere state policy.

24.Independence in the years of education in the field of state policy and the essence.

25.Education in the field of international cooperation of the path put: achievements and shortcomings.

26.Independence during the years of uzbekistan's socio-economic development.

27.Uzbekistan uzbekistan , republic of the foreign policy of the main principles.

28.Time's international organizations with economic and political ties out put.

29.Time's Central Asia peace and security in ensuring that plays the role.

30.New Uzbekistan in development "Action strategy"'s place.

#### **4-ASSIGNMENTS**

##### **DICTIONARY-REFERENCE PREPARATION**

time most of the new history," study of the course in the university of social sciences among the main place it occupies. This is the science of science as the content of perception to and understand to science relate to historical, political concepts and principles to mastering an important role has. educational science basic concepts in the formation while the scientific literature, encyclopedia and dictionaries, educational-methodical manual: taken and the main historical materials of consciousness function which fulfils the special words and terms key role it plays. Our country's history with the interest in historical-artistic and scientific works are each how students certain a historical term or the concept of the content on the means after reaching ozmiko'pmi difficulties to face coming to a natural state. Because the majority of textbooks and o'educational guide for unfamiliar

concepts no comments statement was. The students in front of those who stand those such problems to eliminate to in order lug‘at-reference to the structure recommended are.

**Dictionary** – based description of the unity of the meaning understand, them about different the same information that gives or reference , as used certain a order is placed words collection.

Dictionary-reference in concluding , the following attention you give should:

– time most of the new history” of the subject on dictionary-reference this educational science general words combination, terminology, the combination of its own into be taken should;

– is raelite words came out, the comments given;

– the terms or the so called‘z the combination of the meaning of seeing out of and the word of the existing interpretation is write;

– lug‘an israelite the words in alphabetical order is placed;

– home sozlar thick a chief in a letter, then the original language in the spelling of the word graphic appearance is given. For example:

**1. The constitution** (Latin “constitutio”- structure, order) – the state 's main law.

**2. The parliament** (the French “parler”- consider speak, delivered) – official delivered to the place of meaning refers to.

Students are to them is recommended that the topics within the framework of total 30 terms , or words combination lug'aviy meaning on reference feel ready you should is.

**The dictionary for the preparation of 7 points system is as follows, will be evaluated :**

- 7 – 6 points – “excellent”;
- 5 – 4.5 points – “good”;
- 4 – points – “satisfactory”;
- 2 points less – “unsatisfactory”.

**“Uzbekistan is the most new history” on the subject of dictionary-reference preparation for recommended are the topics:**

1	“Re - build” the policy and Uzbekistan
2	“Cotton work” and its consequences
3	I.A. Karimov – Uzbekistan , republic of the first president of the

4	State the language about the Law
5	of independence declaration of the
6	President of administration
7	Referendum
8	the high council of
9	the constitution
10	Flag
11	Emblem
12	Konstititsiya
13	Higher Assembly
14	ministers in the cabinet of
15	the court system
16	Two - chamber parliament
17	of uzbekistan people's democratic party of
18	Adolat social democratic party of
19	National recovery democratic party
20	Ekalogik party
21	Uzbekistan liberal democratic party of
22	Action strategy
23	“Five important initiatives”
24	National cultural center,
25	Tashkent – Islamic culture of the capital,
26	Education system reform
27	of the ancient city of anniversary
28	our scientists anniversary



29	Uzbekistan and SCO
30	“Youth union” activity

## 5-HOMEWORK

### BLITS - RECOMMENDATIONS ON REQUEST

Blits questions easy and simple toys to himself buck built complex has. Did not know the questions to the answers how many elections you think, of the students so perception is increased, memory consolidation is, mental activity develops. Blits questions students quick thinking skills shape, lectures and seminar sessions received the knowledge of the practical application of get and use teaches. Each of a group of students from the number comes out, the students to the number of corresponding in questions the teacher by are formed. Blits questions clear topography have, and science educational program in all the topics to cover it should. Blits questions each of a student's particular particular will be to the purpose , according. Because every a student to a particular question is given, students of knowledge and mastering of the level of a clear assessment of the possibility is created.

Also, questions on a variety of different students to the lesson interest and attention further enhances. Teachers group students for individual and small groups to be, them blits questions giving students together, the group , if the work skills also constitute a form can. Blits to the question the correct answer give dents high price with the price. The teacher with the correct answer who gave readers stimulation also should be. **Uzbekistan is the most new history on the subject of blits questions:**

1. The uzbekistan Republic , which is the state 's first to be their embassy was opening? 2. Of uzbekistan in the republic the first is which order the founding of was?
3. Today's day in Uzbekistan, the world 's most secure countries in the rating in place is?
4. Action strategic ink color content tell me let?
5. Which international organization by Tashkent in 2007, the city of “an islamic culture capital” as the name is given?
6. In our country , which is the museum “ Luvr” that is the definition?
7. The country of the gold reserves of the size on the world in place is?

8. The country , which in the city of “International crafts festival” was held?
9. Independence in the years in which the athlete to the olympic games first gold medal to capture are included?
10. The country , which in the region of Russia with the cooperation AES built are being?
11. Uzbekistan Shanghai Cooperation Organization when a member of are?
12. The country's two - chamber parliament from the year of their activities started?
13. Which year in the country, death penalty cancellation was?
14. The country's multiple religious confess activity shows?
15. 2009 –the year in the country , which is of the city's anniversary I celebrate?
16. In the country, several national-cultural center activities shows?
17. Uzbekistan's first free economic zone, when and where the organization is?
18. higher educational institutions students between which are held sports competitions how it is called?
19. In today's day and multiple state of Uzbekistan Republic with diplomatic relations establish?
20. The uzbekistan Republic, several political parties are there?
21. Uzbekistan , republic of the oliy majlis of the multiple into chambers is divided?
22. Uzbekistan , republic of the oliy majlis of the legislative chamber multiple deputies business get to go to?
23. Today's day in uzbekistan few nations , representatives of living will make it?
24. Uzbekistan Republic constitution of the few have the time for nationwide discussion has been put?
25. International status of the festival, first time in the country , which city was held?
26. “Conscience freedom and religious organizations ‘ in Uzbekistan , the republic of Law new edition when taken was?
27. The President Sh.Mirziyoyev of the united nations in the year of 2017 19-dec 72- in session on any matter of uzbekistan the initiative previously put forward who was?
28. Today's day in uzbekistan, the work output of industrial products to a few percent of the total export is?

29. Uzbekistan - republic of independence the declaration of multiple agents from

## GLOSSARIY

**Of the population social protection** – of the population, market, economy, negative social and economic effects to protect, this is the effects of the population, social economic condition effects to mitigate.

**Morality-ethics** – our people for centuries for the generation to come the great values of one. Morality-the ethics of the person's self, family and society the members of which are daily practical relationship manifested is.

**Perfect man** – it's also national, also in essence having did it, specific most high and physical perfection incarnation was, it always to goodness who's motivated by noble idea on the basis of bred person.

**Subsequently baynalminal** – (international, English interethnic) the world all the nations and nationalities of equality, harmony, theory, and practice. Of mankind is the history of different nations and nations among economic, political, cultural and spiritual relations out, of them increasingly consolidation the process. Such a relationship without social development is done not. Subsequently the nationalists and national error and flaws in the opening of removal in the process of being will come. Luxury universal event become, states, between the boundaries and the various obstacles you put that provides classification.

**Market economy** – society for the development of reference accelerated economic relations set. Market economy of the essence that all society members work, production and consumption through permanent participants will become. This topic from a market economy to work out of the day as improve, product quality, and to improve to go, the amount while that reason is.

**Market economy – commodity – money** relations based on, and to them that economic laws on the basis of apply who economy.

**Market relations** – the seller and the buyer, the work you produce and the consumer in economic relations.

**The market laws** – money by means of in the market - commodity exchange of major essence expresses which, it management, streamlining, and proverbial economic laws is a set.

**Market** – the seller with the buyer in goods, money turnover relationship; goods with front–sales relations, trade, work out, commodity exchange and money circulation to the law, according out is carried.

**Budget** – state, region, city, district, institutions, organizations and others certain period income and expenses of the cash account.

**Business** – (English-United Kingdom–business) – in business, commercial work with, the money you earn in order to have any work with a busy being. Business – goods production, production and its sales, service, transport and other areas of activity.

**Banks** – credit-financial institutions, of them the most basic function – time of money funds, a place to gather, enterprises and in general money to the needy credit, loan, give, the money in the account-book out increase, various valuable papers on the production, gold and foreign official exchange with the associated problems out carrying the institutions.

**Exchange** – (Latin for “here” – wallet) standards, i.e. templates or samples sold public goods, the regular use trade in the form of one of is, commodity exchange, marketable securities (shares, and others) exchange, stock exchange, currency, i.e. the foreign exchanges of money exchange and the like to the type of is.

**Exchange** a regular job get go which wholesale market, the most advanced form of become, in which goods, a standard network by will be replaced, marketable securities and exchange are sold. The exchange fair from the difference, that is, goods the sale of the available goods on of out is unavailable.

**Customs** – state from the border was and conducted cost-property and transport, the means of control in the, as well from the owner specified in the order () and other fees state institution. The customs of state economic interests of the protection of the bodies is one of.

**Currency** – (Italian. “Foreign currency” in Latin. “Voleze” – , value) of the country with money unit and its type (gold, silver, money on other equivalent payment means; the money in the account-book framework in which international economic exchange and other communications participates.

**Conscience of freedom** – these are the citizens of each how beliefs have or have ever in any religion, religion is not right.

**Currency of the auction** – foreign exchanges of currency for national currency auction sale through the agreed price to be sold.

**Currency rate** – the country of money of the unit is different, a country of money in the unit are expressed in the price.

**The currency reserve** – Central Banking and financial authorities at the disposal of international account-book, and for used foreign exchanges of foreign exchange and gold of the fund.

**Geosiyosat** – (Greek “geo” – husband and “politik is” – state management is the art of.) – state foreign policy out increasing geographical factors (the state, position, standing on the territory of the convenience or inconvenience of, big or small, that is, of the nest and many-the lack of and so on.k.)to particular emphasis to give the theory , according to the nation and the state of nature, geographic location depends on.

**Geosiyosat** globalization from using CENTURIES-XIX century in the colony of the state aggression policy implementation enhanced. XV century fascism to the republic, Japan and the state of geopolitical policy implemented has. Present time the world and any one of state policy in the leading of one occupies. But the present time the policy of peace, cooperation, creative active within policy implementation enhancing aimed at, democratic, of the people of equality, to public scholarship will rely.

**Globalization** – the genre of “global” taken is, but it “” that translation make can. The land sharing, land of of science and technical achievements due to mankind's disposal at the same one the whole ball, the circulation explain to be used. Globalization positive side influences shun of the people, state, national culture and economy, they development for new opportunities opens. Her negative side that tiny, reactionary, groups and the country 's culture, language and traditions the growing globalization nations, large and thousands of cultures, rich languages with competition to grow in take o‘z-be himself, socio-economic, human- a life set aside out of that will come. Such conditions, every one conscious citizens of a function – nation competitiveness, show, do it to its active policy, entrepreneurship, economics, culture significant significant achievements for the fight.

**Global problems** – these problems of its own terrible consequences, crime, bearing the loss of the other in each how the problem of partial difference it makes. These problems of society in the life of who suddenly – a problem, a comparison will not. They its scope and scale, according to the world of very large parts spread if, for many countries and peoples on the life of a strong negative effect shows. Global problems of the essence into the following type to: nuclear destruction from save; gross and total total peace provide; international terrorism, the problem of this particular region in terrorist acts together fight; drug addiction against together fight; society problems; energy problem; poverty problem; to the famine against the fight; the animals and plants of the world conservation; ecology; and a and k h.

**Genocide** – international community if the whole of a population of the group, racial, national, ethnic or religious signs according to all physical respects the destruction to his main aim. National cultural sphere genocide – this is it or this nation's racial or religious group language, religion and culture: the national language the ban, of, museums, schools, historical monuments, cultural facilities, and so no do implies.

**Giperinfilatsiya** – the price at a speed grow.

**Dunyoviylik** – this concept pluralism found, i.e. principle is based on. Socio-economic development of the secular principle by religion and society in the life of the nation to understand too an important issue.

**Democracy** – (in ancient times, in the language of “demos” the people and “kratos” – power) – “People of power”, meaning understand it i.

The democratic technique, an important feature is which the people's power that minority to be submitted to the rules of formal based on ad citizens freedom and equal rights recognition is. These conditions society and its members, of the life of the main law – that the state constitution reflected was.

**Democratic principles** – the people, the authorities out of raising the main principles. These authorities and administrative bodies, the decisions of the people aware of; this decision implementation over the people's control, the law and the decision of the reception in the people's participation is the principle of.

**Democracy features** – this is any of a country is specific in a manner that is changed is. However, democracy following the main features of all democratic countries for a kind.

**Democratic mind** – man's freedom, freedom, social justice, of opinion, diversity, transparency and of freedom about it got so close, views, ideas, theories are a set. Democratic mind also new things, but deep historical roots has. The people of freedom, freedom, justice, transparency, of diversity about the worthy specific aspirations, views and traditions based on, such as the mind of the historical ground of you.

**Democratic parliament** – the parliament of the activities of democratic principles on the basis of established to be understood. Do this to the parliament widely democratic elections on the basis of established be should.

**Democratic society**– existing system – the border (entry conditions) – targeted system.

**State authority** – the nation of governing a special device – a state by out carried. State its bodies through the political authority out carries. The

government of the state a there be embodied and effectively out be carried can. State appropriate power of the means force and effect measures and supports. The state of the power law, i.e. the state, state bodies powers to law by a defined methodology of the year.

**State control be** – democratic state any a network the nest, so strong is the flow prevent that various different order to look works out carries. All democratic countries, government officials, law - and the people before responsible is. Officials with legitimate or other of a number of reason from work.

**The state administration of the president of the form** – state management- let's effective form one, state management, art, and practice development as a result of on taken in the main either from your arms it is one of. The president of the republic to the present day in the most distributed state management is a form. Official data united nations member 192 states from 142 in dollars President position available is, of them the majority of the president of the republic. The president of the Republic Parliamentary from the republic the difference: the president directly by the people from the society and elected by the state and the executive power under the responsibility of into gets.

**The state head of the first principle.** The state – economic which is at the initiative and head in first. Social aspect from either the current market – state by regulated , and stand at the market.

**The state of the structure and its forms** – State o'z of the system from the aspects are mainly three types of federal, confederative and unitary in a manner to be can: 1) Unitary state (holistic) from the federation contrast contrary, region, land, district gubernya, counties such as administrative – territorial from the parts formed composed of a structure. 2) Federative (complex) state while of statehood autonomous (newly appointed) of the state while of statehood autonomous (newly appointed) states, regional land units like the parts from the compiled (M: us states , and b.) 3) the confederation – state structure so a non, to him according, the confederation of the founding executive of the state, own the full save the rest without, specifically with a purpose

(the military, receives the ambassador, important domestic and foreign policy issues of the solution in a) their power of combination, work you see.

**State of the limit** – state the necessary tags is one of. Every how state territorial border has. The state of the territory of the other a state of the territory with adjacent the, the state of the border as is referred to. Our state's territorial borders total length 6221 km. select up will. In particular,

Qozog'iston with the border – 2203 km Turkmenistan – 1621, Tajikistan with 1161 km,

Qirg'iziston with – 1093 km, Afghanistan with - 137 km. from the consists.

**Translate depreciation** – (Latin, devalue to decrease, decrease,) – national currency rate, gold standard and currency persistent rate to the system compared to the decrease in decrease. as a result of foreign exchanges, currency value increased, imported will be goods and services the price of an increase in the country inside work produced goods price fall away will. Practice of the national currency active income decrease and its life, the level of decrease get come. Depreciation translate to reverse the process as is referred to.

**Diplomats** – (Greek for “education” – “two to the document” taken and this document to address who is delivering the person to “Diplomat”, as referred) – state of foreign countries with political, economic, cultural and other different areas of activities provide and its national their protection provisions implementation enhancing aimed at Diplomacy – foreign policy, the state of international activities is an integral part.

**Despotism** – 1) state the structure of the system, the power of affairs, the people of each any rights of deprived him that a character unlimited monarch 2) unlimited power, the people of the free right to choke. Despot – unlimited and solid methodology ruler, a tyrant.

**Dotatsiya** – state from the budget back disallow terms with the funds' allocation; the economy , the budget through effect to the means of one.

**The ground owns** – land owners of the respective rights and obligations have who legal basis to according to legal or physical persons by established land area of the true master; the ambassador circulation and the market mechanism with together working out the important means of one as the earth dispose of to form.

**The euro** – the europe” of the continent, the name of the information on reduction to become the same continent belonging money of the unity of the country was the only currency.

1998 the year of Europe's single currency – economic space of creation brought. European central bank organization and the European union countries in general pulkredit policy made is will start and January from the European Union on the only money the unit is “euro” is created. 2002 is the year of 1 July, the national currencies from circulation, – measures issued.



**European countries economic association** – in 1957, the year in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg of the state on the side of the contract on the basis of structured economic association, the organization composed from the day of starting the present day by the association in Europe, 26 countries are a member of it. The association's purpose according:

A) States among a customs union is concluded.

B) Labor power, services and capital common market formed.

V) Rural receives ambassador will and transport in the mutually agreed events are being held.

G) State the economic disadvantages of draw event performed are being.

D) of the association members with other countries, with agreed policy out is.

**World currency system** – world market development on the basis of formed and interstate agreements with international money- credit relations.

**World market** – international labor division through one-to-one garden green houses countries between a stable front-sales relationship. World market service which special infrastructure to be able to become, be it international associations, banks, associations, auctions, exchanges and all the same from the stock is.

**Modern democracy** – representative of a democratic it is. It is known as a large team, to that city, all people have a place to the issue of address to the opportunity do not have. This is the reason for so is the team of the citizens to the laws and other issues on the decisions you take, making they by participate to for their cities or institutions of a group were elected. Citizens by elected representatives of the association council (council), the law of legislative authority (legislature), parliament (parliament), or the congress (congress) like names with referred. The people by independent manner elected representatives by or operated for the people of authorities for some in the republic, the government or democratic republic, as it is referred.

**Independence** – (English freedom, independence, free) man, the nation, the state is free to develop getting the chances, which means a concept.

**Human rights** – of the people living and active, and go to them given rights.

**Human and citizens' rights and freedoms** – human fluffy- to live the opportunity of allowing and economic, social, cultural, political sphere his chance and requirements out increase, providing legal status. Man and

citizen rights and the freedom to follow to Uzbekistan, republic of the constitutional system is the basis.

**Human factor** – done being all the reforms of the chief is either a will and effective the ultimate outcome may determine, allowing you to basic principle. Human factor two important aspects into gets. The first aspect in total social structures, education and health to maintain, benefits with provide system, population, environmental and other risk-risks protection from is. The state of constant attention represents. The second aspect while gross social development in the process of the person participation, of creativity, creating will enjoy, and vigor of indications referring keeps.

**Social justice** – the principle of the society of stability and development for the most necessary factor. It, first, person, society, state affiliated at equality and cooperation requires is. Secondly, this principle of the individual, social, economic, political and legal from the blessings to enjoy in equal rights that ensuring aimed at criteria and guarantees the presence expressed in. Social justice ensure every one of the legal state of the main tasks is one.

**Social collaboration** – diverse thoughts and look having, different nations, races and religions belonging to the individual and the group, the overall goal in the way of the country.

**Social thinking** – the population of certain groups, layer, division of realities in different things and actions in relation to the valuation of the relationship. Such price confirm, oppose or neutral position show up can be.

**Impichment** – blame, the state of criminals, the so pull. A number in the country (Buyue britaniya, USA, Japan) the state of criminals. Officials individuals even state the head, – the president in the constitution and indicated the ingredients since break for criminal responsibility into to pull the law of the way by backed. Responsibility out to increase the difficult of the legislative chamber, this issue seeing out while upper into the chamber loaded.

**Inaguratsiya** – State, the head the post to enter at will be held ceremony ceremony. New president and vice president of authority ceremony to the reception to the ceremony. Also the monument of the opening also inaguratsiyani represents.

**Social either market relations** – market regulated held the idea is based on that demand and offer, prices, free, the formation and subsequently the competition of the market conditions-the conditions that defines. Social either 'naltirib the market economy, free entrepreneurship, consumer goods,

voluntary choice, the market in a certain situation come out radio music options leads to the character is based on.

**Import** – domestic market sales for into the country from foreign goods to the introduction and service. Import amount and composition of the country's international labor division , who plays and the national economy needs and its export potential related.

**Investment** – (Latin “investicio” –) funds to certain wealth, additional income to get in order, work release, or other placing, the funds‘ spending implies, “” and “money‘ spend” equally strong words to say can. Business and other business - type methodology who all tangible and intangible riches nvestment is.

This riches follows:

- money tools, targeted the bank 's deposits contribution, campaign, of subjects documents and other valuable papers:
- observed can be present and real estate;
- the right to come out, which will property and rights, other intellectual abilities rights;
- other riches.

**Investments** long, o‘central and short - term investments is. Long - term investments, mainly, costly and complex in done which, they have long term over himself surrounds. (10 and more than more years) short - term investments, usually a year to .

**HIGH MINISTRY IS INCREASING, AND SCIENCE OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF UZBEKISTAN THE ATHLETES**

**NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

**" APPROVE "**

Vice-Rector for academic affairs

\_\_\_\_\_ D. Holmatov

" \_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ 2024

Registered No. \_\_\_\_\_

" \_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_

**CURRICULUM**

**the subject on "a modern History of Uzbekistan"**

Area of expertise: **900,000** – health care and social security

Increase of direction: **91 000 0** – Healthcare

Bachelor degree programs: **60910200** - general medicine

**Namangan - 2024**

<b>Subject / module code</b> O'EYAT 1104	<b>Year of study</b> 2024-2025	<b>semester</b> 1	<b>Credits</b> 4		
<b>types of subject / module</b> meet the minimum required	<b>Language of instruction</b> English, from russia,		<b>Subject hours per week</b> 4		
<b>1.</b>	<b>Item name</b>	<b>Study class (hours)</b>		<b>Self-education (hours)</b>	<b>Total load (hours)</b>
		<b>lectures</b>	<b>seminars in</b>		
	<b>the modern history of Uzbekistan</b>	30	30	60	<b>120</b>
<b>2.</b>	<p>I. the essence of the subject</p> <p>is the subject of tea, munching the purpose of to show the essence of radical reform, the most important change that have occurred over the years in the independence of republic of uzbekistan, and to express society and identity in the life of student of rolan.</p> <p>The objectives of the subject are munching tea even in a difficult situation to explain to students the essence of independence and the undp in the reform of public administration, social-economic, political and spiritual spheres and the other over the years of independence, to educate the making of the spirit of devotion and love for the motherland and the national pride themselves.</p> <p>II. The main theoretical part ( lectures )</p> <p>II . I. the following topic are not include in the subject :</p> <p>Lecture 1. Introduction. Subject, goals and objectives, theoretical and methodological foundation of the academic subject "modern history of Uzbekistan".</p> <p>Introduction. The problem of the chronology of the history of Uzbekistan. Subject, goals and objectives of the subject "history of modern uzbekistan".</p> <p>The theoretical and methodological foundation of the study of science've. Rolan The country's educating a generation of intellectual and spiritual development with high potential in modern history. Opinions of the president of the republic of</p>				

uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyev on the role of historical memory of the lesson and in educating a spiritually mature person. Theoretical and conceptual approach to this subject in the field of teaching education in the 21st century of globalization and advanced innovations.

Lecture 2. Stages of development and the format of Uzbek statehood.

The crisis in social-political, economic and spiritual life of the republic in the mid-1980s. Repressive and in the center of that policy. "Cotton case", "Uzbek case". The deterioration of the standard of living of the population. Aral tragedy. Fergana events. The change in social-political life of the republic in mid-1989. Rise of national interests. I. Karimov the first President of Uzbekistan. Declaration of independence and its historical significance. Events of August 1991. State Emergency Committee. The collapse of the Soviet state.

Lecture 3. Even on the independence of the independent social and political processes.

The social-economic and even political situation in the republic on independence. The chairman, his self-awareness. The change in the political system. Declaration of independence. Format of the republic of Uzbekistan. In the first years of Efforts to strengthen the state sovereignty and independence. The historical contribution of the strengthening of the independent state of Uzbekistan i. Karimov and the format of.

Lecture 4. Format of the independent republic of Uzbekistan and its historical significance,

the fundamental strategy of ensuring the economic independence of Uzbekistan aimed at professional. Independence – creation of a legal field. Adoption of the new constitution and its historical significance. State symbols.

Lecture 5. Independence is the unique path of development and independent of the problem at the early signs of pregnancy stages of development. Uzbekistan's choice of its own development path. The Uzbek model of development and its features. Strategy of social-political development Undp: the path of renewal and development.

Lecture 6. Format the foundation of a democratic civil society in Uzbekistan, implemented political reform.

National system of public administration. The principle of separation of powers in independent Uzbekistan. Format of a multi-party system in undp and its significance. Format of a multi-party system in undp and its significance. Undp

parliamentary system and its reform. The change in the law enforcement and judicial systems. Non-government by the non-profit organization and the undp in their participation in political, social and economic processes. Social partnership.

Lecture 7. The essence of the new edition of the constitution of the republic of Undp

activities in the democratization of local government with rolan bodi and society. Further development of the concept of civil society and democratic reform in deep undp. Ensuring your object and human rights reserved. Organization and activities of the republic of Uzbekistan ministry of neighborhood and family support.

Lecture 8. The economic reform of private property format. Undp in development of market relations.

Concept of economic modernization. Format of market relations in the republic of uzbekistan, its directions, stages and features. The transition to market relations for the creation of a legal basi. The five principles for implementing the reform of the economic Mechanism. After the monetary reform. Format infrastructure market reform in agriculture, its taste directions and perks.

Lecture 9. Social change in the republic of uzbekistan.

Development of science in the years of independence. Rolan The building of a new education and place in society. Increase the moment of adoption of national law and the education program. The goal and objectives of the program, the mechanism and stages of its implementation. Format, development and the problem of national education model.

Lecture 10. The reform implemented in the republic of uzbekistan in the field of education.

The increase in the change in the new generation of undp. The high increase of the field in the adopted laws and the taste of the perks of the set I have. Establishing international cooperation in the field of education: strengths and weaknesses.

Lecture 11. Spiritual and cultural development of Uzbekistan in the years of independence.

In the years of independence ancestors and grade great historical figures. The contribution of the first president of the republic of uzbekistan islam karimov to the president of the heritage of ancestors and the restoration of the national

value. A celebration of the anniversaries of historical city with international brogan (Bukhara, Samarkand, Margilan, Karshi, Tashkent, Khiva, Shakhrisabz).

Lecture 12. The republic of Karakalpakstan in the years of independence.

In the reform of the social-economic and political life of the republic of Karakalpakstan during the years of independence. The change in the agricultural sectors of Karakalpakstan. The revival of the spiritual and cultural sphere. The system of high education of the republic of Karakalpakstan and its reform. The ecological situation in the republic of Karakalpakstan. The tragedy of the aral sea. State policy to improve the environmental situation.

Lecture 13. Undp and the world community.

Peaceful foreign policy of undp and its recognition by the world community. Establishment of the international organization of economic and political relations with uzbekistan and foreign countries.

Lecture 14. Uzbekistan's policy to ensure peace and stability in the region.

Establishing and Ensuring the rule of law and constitutional legality of this process in human dignity as the main criterion. Establish effective control over the activities of the state judicial official bodi and expand access to justice for citizens and business. Ensuring public safety, creating an effective system for the detection and elimination of conditions that led to the commission of offenses lovely time. See genuine Ensuring the independence of the increasing prestige of the see, democratization and improvement of the judicial system. Ensuring reliable protection of the rights and liberty of citizens. Lovely ensure time resolution of citizens' appeals, ensure the inevitability of responsibility for toast, breadcrumbs, red, uniforms and negligence in considering appeals, the restaurant and take all measures necessary rights have been violated. Improving administrative, criminal, civil and commercial law. Preventing crime and improving the system of combating offenses. Further strengthening of the rule of law in the judicial system. The system of legal assistance and Improving the service.

Lecture 15. Undp implemented the reform in the new

development, and implementation of the action strategy for the five priority development area, the significance of the republic of uzbekistan for 2017-2021.

Further development of the republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 for the action of a strategy and its priorities



- Priorities for improving the system of state and public construction;
- Priorities for ensuring the rule of law and further reform of the judicial system;
- economic development and liberalization of priorities;

Priorities for the development of the social sphere;

ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, as well as well-thought-out, practical and mutually beneficial foreign policy priorities.

### III. Seminar with the class

the following are recommended for the topic of the seminar:

the seminar 1. Subject, goals and objectives, theoretical and methodological foundation of the academic subject "modern history of Uzbekistan"

Seminar 2. The ancient and middle ages of statehood early signs of pregnancy: the main stages and characteristics

seminar 3. Social-economic, political and spiritual processes of the Russian empire and soviet power in the country during your

Seminar 4. Social-political processes on the even of independence undp

Seminar 5. Format of the independent republic of uzbekistan and its

Seminar 6. The unique path of development and independence of Undp

Seminar 7. Format the foundation of a democratic civil society in uzbekistan, implemented political reform

Seminar 8. The economic reform of private property format. Undp development of market relations in

the seminar 9. Social change in the republic of uzbekistan

Seminar 10. Reform during the years of independence of the republic of uzbekistan in the field of education've

Seminar 11. In the years of independence, the spiritual and cultural development of Undp

Seminar 12. Republic of Karakalpakstan during the years of independence've

Seminar 13. Undp and the world community.

Seminar 14. Improving the position and influence of the republic of Uzbekistan in international rankings and indices

Seminar 15. From action to strategy development strategy

### IV . Independent work

of students in independent developer independent of the goal and objectives are to increase learning skills.

In addition to the drug class up for the seminar, independent study, completing additional assignments include the topic is not given within the framework of the scientific program, as specified, but the student's expanding knowledge of the subject.

Suggested topic for independent study:

IV. 1. Distribution of self-education topic		
No.	Self-education topic	Hours
1	Undp implemented in the social sphere of the content and essence of the change.	2
2	in the reform of the public administration system in undp during the years of independence,	4
3	rolan the scientific heritage of the increase in The central asian lovely high spiritual scientists youth (based on the example of the scientific activities of scientists)	2
4	activities in mass media of the republic of Uzbekistan (change and not the problem)	4
5	in the change during the years of independence the agriculture and industry of uzbekistan've	2
6	guarantee human rights and the freedom of creating a undp in	4
To 7	years to ensure the independence of undp work in national security during've	2
8	potential national security and defense	4
9	historical and political significance of improvement in international rankings Uzbekistan's	2
10	priority international political and legal sphere and the integration of uzbekistan into the ratings I	4
11	The integration into international economic and social spheres and priority ratings uzbekistan's I	2
12	the essence of the New development strategy of undp	4
13	the historical significance of the independent republic of Uzbekistan state symbols of the adoption of	2
14	Activities of the Oliy Majlis and political parti with	4
15	the new reform in the education system of the republic of Uzbekistan	2
16	aral sea to the object and the environment need	4
17	cooperation with the un and the international organization	2
18	Uzbekistan's tourist economy of the driver	4
19	development of physical education and sports achievements of the republic of Uzbekistan	2

	20	dream is a world without corruption	4
		Total	60
3.	<p>V. learning outcomes (competencies developer) as a result of his masteri the subject, the student:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the essence of the historical path of our country over the years of independence, the significance of the change that have occurred in the modern history of Uzbekistan;</li> <li>- Uzbekistan processes of integration into the world community to know the modern processes, security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance rolan international ratings and indices, and the increasing authority of the republic of uzbekistan from the point of view of history and objectivity;</li> <li>- the problem To the study of the contemporary history of Uzbekistan in strengthening the lovely idea of national independence to the app worldview, to express their views on the processes occurring around the rolan the development of the society and to understand the history of man. worldview, develop the skills you must have to know that the events of the day are connected with important events in history.</li> <li>- Must have a deep knowledge of the contemporary history of Uzbekistan, and the ability to scientifically substantiate spiritual express their views on national and universal issues, and have an active view on the idea of national independence.</li> </ul>		
4.	<p>VI . Tea and munching metho Technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lectures ;</li> <li>• Interactive case studies ;</li> <li>• Seminar in logic thinking, blitz survey);</li> <li>• Working with the group ;</li> <li>• the drug of the presentation to add ;</li> <li>• Individual projects .</li> </ul>		
5.	<p><b>VII . Requirements for obtaining loans</b> of a master of science is full of theoretical and methodological concepts, the ability to correctly reflect the result of the analysis, independent of observation and completion of assigned processes being studied for the taste of the perks of control, submission of written work and final control.</p>		
6.	<p><b>Main literature in</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the history of independent uzbekistan. Responsible editor A. Address. - Tashkent: Academy, 2013.</li> <li>2. The latest history of Uzbekistan. Project managerand editor. M. A.</li> </ol>		

Rakhimov. - Tashkent: the spark of literature, 2018.

3. N. Rasulova most new history of uzbekistan. Part 1. - Tashkent, 2021. - Page 186.
4. Uzbekistan engyangitarixi. RHMurtazayeva, AAErmetov, AAOdilov. - Tashkent, 2023.

### **Further reading**

1. AA Azizkhyzhaev Independence struggles, pains, and kuvonchlar. - Tashkent: 2001.
2. Islomov ZM Uzbekistan modernization and democrat in the development of towards. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan Third, 2005.
3. Leviticus L. radical turn of uzbekistan on the circuit. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2005.
4. K. Usmonov integration of uzbekistan into the world community will. - Tashkent: Price List, 2003.
5. O'lmasov A., Vaxobov A. Economy theory. - Tashkent: East, 2006.
6. Interethnic relations and tolerance in uzbekistan: the historical experience and the current time. Responsible editor RHMurtazaeva. - Tashkent: Classical words, 2010.
7. The third of uzbekistan history (1917-1991 years). 2 Tom. Responsible editors: R. Abdullaev, K. Rajabov, M. Rakhimov. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan Third, 2019.
8. RH Murtazaeva interethnic relations and tolerance in uzbekistan. Textbooks. - Tashkent: Classical words, 2019.
9. Yunusova KOREAN third uzbekistan interethnic relations and spiritual processes (XX century, 80 years of example). - Tashkent: Abu press-consalt, 2009.
10. Karakalpakstan history (1917-1994 fund). - Republic of nukus, 1995.
11. G'afforov Ya. The cooperation of international organizations. 1-2-part. - Tashkent, 2021.
12. The third of uzbekistan's history. Responsible editor RHMurtazaeva. - Tashkent, 2020.

### **The information of size**

23. [www.ziyonet.net](http://www.ziyonet.net).
24. [www.edu.uz](http://www.edu.uz).
25. [www.gov.uz](http://www.gov.uz).

	26. <a href="http://www.lex.uz">www . lex . uz .</a>
7.	<p>The subject was discussed at the working of the program ___ meeting of the department of History _____ 2024 recommended for consideration by the faculty Council.</p> <p>The subject was reviewed and recommended for use by the program of work of the council of the faculty of social sciences _____ on _____ 2024.</p> <p>The protocol was approved by the academic council of the program working bozsuz the subject of your wet period _____ 2024 No. _____</p>
8.	<p><b>Subject/module responsible:</b></p> <p>Doctor of political science, Professor of the department of Archival science bozsuz wet Faizullaev T.</p> <p>Doctor of historical science, Professor of the department of History of bozsuz wet rasulov a.</p> <p>political science (DSc), Professor of the department of history and wet bozsuz Juraev R.</p> <p>associated professor of the department of history Navoi state university PhD in history Erkuziev A.</p> <p>associated professor of the department of history Navoi state university, PhD in history Madrakhimov Z.</p>
9.	<p><b>Reviewers:</b></p> <p>Professor of the department of social science Associated Wet, PhD in history Alikhovnov m. m.</p> <p>g. a. Lecturer of the department of Social science You Wet Sotiboldiev</p>

**MINISTRY OF HIGH EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATIVES  
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

**"Approve"**

vice-rector for academic affairs

\_\_\_\_\_ assoc.D.Kholmatov

“        ” \_\_\_\_\_ 2024

**SILLABUS**

**about the topic "modern history of Uzbekistan"**

Scope of knowledge: **900 000 – the health and social service**

**provision**

Increase of field: **91000 0 - Healthcare**

Direction: increase **60910200 - medical business**

**Namangan – 2024**

**Module / SYLLABUS of the subject****Faculty of medicine****Direction of increase-60910200-Medical business**

<b>Name of the discipline:</b>	The modern history of uzbekistan,
<b>types of discipline:</b>	
<b>discipline meet the minimum required code:</b>	O'EYAT1104
<b>year:</b>	1
<b>semester:the</b>	1
<b>- Form of study:</b>	
<b>full-time education for the semester and the number of hours allocated for:</b>	120
Lectures	28
with a practical class	-
a laboratory with class	-
seminar	20
self-study	72
<b>loan amount:</b>	4
<b>evaluation form:</b>	the shops, the ex
<b>language:</b>	English

**Item Purpose (CP)**

<b>CP 1</b>	tea munching the purpose of the subject is to show the significant change in the fundamental reform that have taken place over the years
-------------	--

	<p>of independence of the republic of uzbekistan, and to express the student's place in society, identity and feel.</p> <p>The science of consolation in that situation is difficult to explain to students the independence of even the developer undp, as well as the reform of public administration in essence, social-economic, political, spiritual and other spheres during the years of independence've, I loyalty and love to educate and form in the making of the spirit of national pride to the motherland for themselves.</p>
--	---

<b>Meet the minimum essential basic knowledge required to master the subject</b>	
<b>1</b>	Have an understanding of the target of the newest information about the newest receive consolation the consolation of historical science, historical science of the undp uzbekistan target of
<b>2</b>	Have an idea of the path taken by the republic of Uzbekistan to strengthen and achieve independence
<b>3</b>	Understand, support and lovely participate in active political, economic and social processes support and active participation in the political, economic and social reform carried out in our country.
<b>Learning outcomes (L, O)</b>	
	<b>from the point of view of knowledge</b>
<b>LO1</b>	the essence of the historical path taken by our country during the years of independence've studies, the significance of the change that have occurred in the modern history of Uzbekistan
<b>LO2</b>	with undp should know how to ensure the integration of the world community, security, processes of interethnic harmony and religious tolerance in modern
<b>LO3</b>	rolan the international rankings of the republic of uzbekistan and index, as well as how to increase prestige, studies of processes from the point of view of historicity and objectivity.
	<b>from the point of view</b>
<b>of IO4</b>	study of the problem of the modern history of Uzbekistan in strengthening the ability of national independence to the app the lovely idea of the worldview, the place to express your attitude reflects the ability of their



<b>the</b>	processes around the tak
<b>L05</b>	rolan the development of the historical science in human and material of a worldview
<b>L06</b>	analysis of historical processes.

<b>Subject content</b>	
<b>Fof training program: lecture (LL)</b>	
<b>L1</b>	Tomaintain. Subject, goals and objectives, theoretical methodological principles of the academic discipline "history of modern uzbekistan".
<b>L2</b>	Stages and development of the Uzbek statehood format.
<b>L3</b>	Social and political processes even on the independence of the undp
<b>L4</b>	The format of the independent republic of uzbekistan and its historical significance
<b>L5</b>	The path of development and military independence of Uzbekistan,
<b>L6</b>	The establishment ofthe foundation of democracy, civil society, undp, and the ongoing political reform.
<b>L7</b>	Approval of the new edition of the constitution of the republic of uzbekistan.
<b>L8</b>	economic reform, format of private property. Undp in development of market relations.
<b>L9</b>	social change in the republic of uzbekistan.
<b>L10</b>	Reforms in the republic of uzbekistan in the field of education.
<b>L11</b>	years of independence in uzbekistan, spiritual and cultural development.
<b>L12</b>	years of independence in The republic of Karakalpakstan.
<b>L13</b>	undp and the international community.
<b>L14</b>	Uzbekistan's policy of ensuring peace and stability in the region.
<b>L15</b>	New reform Undp
<b>Training program: the seminar (S)</b>	

<b>S1</b>	Goals and objectives, theoretical and methodological principles of the academic discipline "history of modern Uzbekistan".
<b>S2</b>	statehood medieval and early signs of pregnancy early signs of pregnancy: the main stages and specifics.
<b>S3</b>	social and economic, political and spiritual processes of undp in the Russian empire and soviet rule during
<b>S4</b>	Social and political processes even on the independence of the undp.
<b>S5</b>	On the format of the independent republic of Uzbekistan and its historical significance.
<b>S6</b>	The path of independence and development of Undp.
<b>S7</b>	building the foundation of a democratic, civil society, undp and the ongoing political reform.
<b>S8</b>	Economic reform the format of private property. Undp in development of market relations.
<b>S9</b>	the social change in the republic of Uzbekistan.
<b>S10</b>	Changes made in the field of education in the republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence have.
<b>S11</b>	Pre-independence years of spiritual and cultural development in Uzbekistan.
<b>S12</b>	of the republic of Karakalpakstan in the years of independence.
<b>S13</b>	Undp and the global community.
<b>S14</b>	the republic of Uzbekistan in international rankings of prestige and with the increasing role and index.
<b>S15</b>	Total a strategy for action-a strategy to progress.

<b>Self-study</b>	
1	the seminar for Drug - 25 hours
2	Write an essay on a given topic on the history of the Undp - 5 hours
3	Preparing presentation on a given topic - 15 hours

4	Cleaving a crossword puzzle on a given topic - 15 hours
---	---

<b>Main Literature</b>	
1	Mirziyoev Sh.M. National development either‘education I determination with going he was, the new level will rise. T. 1. - Tashkent: O‘the republic of uzbekistanin 2017...
2	Mirziyoev Sh.M. Great our future courage and noble for our people with along you will build. - Tashkent: O‘time in uzbekistan. 2017.
3	Mirziyoev Sh.M. Law rule and human ma'nfaatlarini to ensure the country's development and the people, the welfare of guarantee. Uzbekistan uzbekistan Republic constitution of the acceptance of the main factors to finding 24 yiligi to dedicated ceremony ceremony on the report. - Tashkent: O‘time in uzbekistan. 2017.
4	Mirziyoev Sh.M. Free and prosperous, democratic O‘the republic of uzbekistan the state of together build it we will. - Tashkent: O‘time in uzbekistan. 2017.
5	Mirziyoev Sh. A new O‘the republic of uzbekistan the development of strategy. The‘ldir was the second edition. - Tashkent: “O‘the republic of uzbekistan” publishing house, 2022. Page 416.

<b>Basic literature</b>	
1	Independent Uzbekistan history. Responsible editor A. Address. - Tashkent:Academy, 2013.
2	Recent history of Uzbekistan. Rukovoditel project manager and editor : m. a. Rakhimov. - Tashkent: the literature of spark, 2018.
3	ulova N. of uzbekistan, most of the new history. Part 1. - Tashkent, 2021. - Page 186
of 4	of uzbekistan, most of the new history. H. R. Murtazayev In Ermetov A. A.,A. A. Odilov. - Tashkent, 2023.

<b>Additional literature:</b>	
<b>1</b>	Azizxo'jaev a. a. Chin of uzbekistan the case. - Tashkent, 2003.
<b>2</b>	Islomov m. z. Uzbekistan modernization and democratic development towards. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2005
<b>3</b>	turn on the circuit radical Leviticus L. of uzbekistan. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2005
<b>4</b>	K. Usmonov integration of uzbekistan into the world community will. - Tashkent: Finance, 2003
<b>5</b>	O'lmasov A., Vaxobov A. Economy theory. - Tashkent: East, 2006.
<b>6</b>	interethnic relations and tolerance in uzbekistan: the historical experience and the current time. Responsible editor r. h. Murtazaeva. - Tashkent: Classical words, 2010.
<b>7</b>	of uzbekistan history (1917-1991 years). 2 tom. Responsible editors: R. Abdullaev, K. Rajabov, M. Rakhimov. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2019.
<b>8</b>	r. h. Murtazaeva interethnic relations and tolerance in uzbekistan. Textbooks. - Tashkent: Classical words, 2019
<b>9</b>	Yunusova h. e. in uzbekistan interethnic relations and spiritual processes (XX century the 80s in the example). - Tashkent: Abu media-consulting, 2009.
<b>10</b>	Karakalpakstan history (1917-1994 fund). - Republic Of Nukus, 1995
<b>11</b>	G'afforov Ya. The cooperation of international organizations. 1-2-part. – Tashkent, 2021
<b>12</b>	of uzbekistan history. Responsible editor r. h. Murtazaeva. – Tashkent, 2020.

**The following criteria are recommended for monitoring the progress in the student's subject:**

a) 5 points get to the level of knowledge of the student's must correspond to the following:

- the light on the essence and content of science can she safely completed;

- formulation in the topic of science and scientific rema by logic and scientific error and confusion are not allowed;
  - have a clear understanding of the subject on the subject of theoretical or practical significance to the material;
  - within the framework of a free and independent ability to show th can think lovely lovely science;
  - ab is able to concisely answer questions clear and lovely;
  - if the synopsis kaisi yeh is carefully prepared.
  - completed safely and accurately completed independent of the perks taste.
- a full mastered the laws and other regulatory legal acts related to science;
- published a scientific article related to the topic on one of the science;
  - can interpret historical processes.

B) to get 4 points, the level of knowledge must correspond to the student's:

- who understands the essence of science and the content of the topic in the science of logic and scientific formulation do not allow confusion;
- when the practical significance of understanding the content of science;
- performs assigned discipline within the framework of the perks perks of of taste taste and curriculum;
- can answer questions correctly about science.
- carefully formulated a science yeh kaisi the synopsis;
- completed a full taste of the perks independent subject.
- mastered laws and other regulations related to science.

c) to get 3 points, the level of knowledge must correspond to the student's:

- have a general understanding of science;
- when is some confusion in the topic of science in the formulation and allowed a narrow coverage range;
- if the narration is not smooth.
- when the questions get confusing and disorienting science answers.
- if science is not formulated on the text thoroughly.

g) level can be assessed with the knowledge of the student's unsatisfactorily 2 points in the following case:

- if there is no drug for the science class with.
- if you have no idea about science with the class.
- if it is not noticed that he copied from the other text on the science.
- if the text contains serious scientific error and confusion.
- science questions were not answered.

"if the science doesn't know."

### Information about the teacher

<b>Author:</b>	Fortunatelyeitherr Mirzajanov – Assoc. the department of history of Namangan state university, ph. d.
<b>e-mail:</b>	<a href="mailto:baht_mir@mail.ru">baht_mir@mail.ru</a>
<b>Organization:</b>	WetSIItDepartment of history
<b>Reviewers:</b>	Doctor of historical sciences, professor a. Rasulov Doctorof political science (DSC), professor r. Juraev

The syllabus was approved by the protocol No. \_\_ as of August \_\_, 2024 wetfrom anga state university.

The syllabus was approved at the meeting of the department of History of WetSIIt No \_\_ the period of August \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

### Head of Educational and methodical Department

**Head of department: H.Mirzaakhmedov**

**Dee faculty of social science, in: Sh. Khaidaraliev**

**Head of the department of History: A. Erkuziev**

**Compiled by: B. Mirzajanov**

### **VIII. Credit of obtaining for requirements:**

Students in this science prescribed in the amount of the credit (4 credits) fees add to the semester during 120 hours of reading of downloads , you perform need to will. That 60 hours audience (lesson time), 60 hours of independent learning (at home and in the library, independent the winter) and the hour is. 1 credit for designated 30 hour winter of downloads this science study for term expenditure total action of is, it 's not only the lesson of the time, but the students of science learning for at home and in the library, spent the time, exam time, in general , in which students of this science mastering for spent all systemic action of time, the cover will.

**You student learning of science and the master are 60% (3.00 cost) is lower than that in the case of science for the allocated loan amount reason for academic borrower a student is. Also, to science and allocated audience of hours of 25 percent and more than more hours without cause left students with this science focusing, the final control does not enter and the fan citizens appropriate credit development is. The final control type is not included or have access to, as well as, this control type of citizens unsatisfactory ratings received student academic owed is.**

Academic borrower the students on vacation at the time of or next semester during the appropriate subjects loans to the amount of corresponding in payment contract amount from coming out without the payment is done, it is certain charge after the undigested science, at its own expense , re - read the right to have a will. **(Basis: Uzbekistan , republic of the ministers of the cabinet on 31 December in the year of 2020**

**824 number of Higher education institutions in the educational process organization of the with associated system improve measures on” the resolution of)**

**Students of knowledge in the following table based on.** (Basis: *Higher education institutions in students the knowledge check to and assessment system on to the cap ATTACHED*)

Science allocated credits students in any one semester on control from the type of positive results achieved in the case provided are.

Science on students knowledge in assessing space (ON) and final (Side) control type is used. Control types on reviews: 5 – “excellent”, 4 – “good”, 3 – “satisfactory”, 2 – “unsatisfactory” evaluation criteria in out carried.

Space control training semester in a time of written work in the form of held.



Students in the semester during science to allocated practical (seminar) training regularly, each with a theme on progressing evaluation is and . Thus, students of practical (seminar) training and independent learning assignments of their time, full-fledged performance, in lessons of active given is.

Also, practical (seminar) training and independent of the education commission on the body of the price space, control type, on the evaluation given is. Thus, each with a space control type during the period taken for the price of the average space control from the type of the derived price with.

The space control can be obtained evaluating **the space control on the result** as account will be issued.

The final control of the type of the semester at the end of the approved chart on written work in the form of held.

Space (ON) and final (Side) control type:

Students independent conclusions and decisions to accept will, creative thinking takes, independent a shall, received knowledge in practice applied to the gets of sciences (the subject of) the essence of understands, knows, expression kept it gets, tell will and the subject (topic) on a picture that has that find – **5 (excellent) price**;

Students independent shall, received knowledge in practice applied to the gets of sciences (the subject of) the essence of understands, knows, expression kept it gets, tell will and the subject (topic) on a picture that has that find – **4 (good) price**;

Student body of knowledge in practice applied to the gets of sciences (the subject of) the essence of understands, knows, expression kept it gets, tell will and the subject (topic) on a picture that has that find – **3 (satisfactory) price**;

Students of science program master of science (the subject of) the essence does not understand and the subject (topic) on to imagine able are nothat find – **2 (unsatisfactory) evaluation** with will be evaluated.

**University teaching department head: H. Mirzaaxmedov**

**Social sciences faculty dean: Sh.Xaydaraliyev**

**History department head: A. Erqo'ziyev**

**Developer: B. Boltabayev of handouts**

## CASE

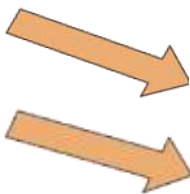


## CASE

### Case study questions:

1. Independence towards the thrown of the initial first steps about what do you know?
2. What for 1989 the year of 21 on October “O‘time into the language the state language” status was given?
3. Nechanchi years O‘time, the president of the institute of the introduction was?
4. “Independence Declaration” 's when taken was?
5. “O‘of uzbekistan uzbekistan , the republic of the state independence of the basis on  
The law, when taken , was and this is the law of the few from that article is?

### The situation on assignments:



Above given assignments about the information you give?

To comment? A brief tariff give?

**1-case study assignment:** “Independent O‘of uzbekistan uzbekistan , republic of the organization to find and its historical significance,” the subject of “SWOT – analysis” methods based on the coverage?

**1-app**

**SWOT – analysis**

<b>S - strong side</b>	<b>W - weak side</b>
<b>O - options</b>	<b>T - risk -risks</b>

**Problematic education methods SWOT – analysis**

<p><b>S – Strong side of</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- problematic education on the basis of students knowledge of the active o‘are medicine.</li> <li>- independent and creative thinking ability , you will improve.</li> <li>- the subject of the essence to deeply understand to help will.</li> </ul> <p><b>W – Weak side</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ko‘p time require will.</li> <li>- special preparations require will.</li> <li>- ko‘p power require will.</li> </ul>	<p><b>O – options for</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- students and the number of limited - toe‘of lish should be.</li> <li>- all topics are problematic education on the basis of to learn the opportunity to do not have. - teachers with special training require will.</li> </ul> <p><b>T – dangers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- specified time range‘ida of problem solutions to be found can.</li> <li>- all students are an active part of</li> </ul>
---	--

take does not can.

**Case study assignment:** “Independent O‘of uzbekistan uzbekistan , republic of the organization to find and its historical significance,” the subject of “Mental attack” methods based on the coverage?

## 2-app

### *“Mental attack” methods basic rules*

- The body in the history of thoughts and ideas to criticism under are not , and the assessment is not administered.
- Offer new thoughts and ideas how fantastic and antique if also, it provide you price yourself please refrain from!
- Criticize do not – all of the expressed thoughts of a kind is invaluable.
- The idea in bildirilayotgan don't be!
- Goal – thoughts and ideas with the number of increase.
- How many thoughts and ideas expressed if, so good. New and invaluable thoughts and ideas 290 form come to likely appear it will.
- You the idea of coming back, asabiylashmang and surprised , don't be.

**Case study assignment:** Topic “Blits-so‘rov” method on the basis of coverage?

## 3-app

<b>№</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Answers</b>
1	“O‘time into the language the state language” status when it was given?	

2	Independent O‘the republic of uzbekistan the state President position nechanchi year established was?	
3	“Independence Declaration” when taken was?	
4	“Independence Declaration” few ingredients are?	

#### 4-app

**4-case study assignments:** Basic technique of the sequence determine and the subject in lighting use!

### BASIC PHRASES

*Independence, political system, government, international law rules, human values, democracy, principles, democratic state, the presidential administration , parliament, Independence*

*The Republic, The President Of*

*Of the declaration, Independence, basis, State sovereignty, At, referendum, ballot papers, Prezidium, state apparatus, vise -president, the committee, Plenum, agreement, contract, session, election, commission, district, alternative.*

**5-case study assignment:** the following questions using without the topic coverage give?

**6-app**

*Independent study for questions*

1. *Independence towards thrown dast this hk of the first steps about what do you know?*
2. *What for 1989 the year of 21 on October “Uzbekistan into language the state language” status was given?*
3. *Nechanchi years in Uzbekistan, the president of the office of the founding was? What for?*

*Many of the comments read?*

4. *“Independence Declaration” 's reception that make the many comments to read?*
5. *"Uzbekistan , the republic of the state independence of the basis on the law when received has been and this is the Law of the few from that article is?*
6. *Independence – our people ages throughout the fight the completion of construction. A brief tariff give?*
7. *Uzbekistan - republic of , any control to the form kypa ugopa is?*
8. *Referendum to the word comments give?*
9. *I.A.Karimov – Uzbekistan the state independence of the founder, leader and*

## TESTS

1. Uzbekistan , republic of the First President I. A. karimov the following which date is the last of the central committee, cp of its drives plenum at his speech in the republic with the union between the powers of clear-the obvious divide to put planned that keeps a new contract to work out of necessity on their opinion expressed?

A) 1989 of the year 20 September \*

B) 1989 the year of 21 October

V) in 1990 of the year, 24 march

G) in 1990 , the year of 25 August

2. The ussr breakdown with the union on their own national state structures outside live how population national-ethnic problems subjected to be? A) 15 million.

B) 20 million.

V) 50 million.

G) 60 million. \*

3. Uzbekistan uzbekistan , the republic of independence towards the away first step – this...

A) 1989 the year of 21 on October “State language on” the law of the reception of the toe‘ldi. \* B) 1990 of the year, 24 march I.A. karimov of the Uzbek SSR of the president as an elected will.

V) in 1990, the year of 20 on June “Independence Declaration”of the reception be will.

G) 1990 , in the year muqobillik on the basis of o‘I-check-in passengers of the election was.

4. Uzbekistan uzbekistan Republic “Independence Declaration” when taken was?

A) In 1990, the year of 18 June

B) In 1990, the year of 20 June \*

V) in 1991 of the year 17 march

G) 1991 the year to 31 August

5. Time’s “Independence Declaration” of multiple agents is?

A) 12 \*

B) 13

V) 14

G) 15

**6.** Qachondan the start of in the country of Uzbekistan Republic 's first President Decree according, 21 march – “Navruz” nationwide national holiday as celebrated is?

- A) 1990 the year \*
- B) 1991 year
- V) in 1992 from the year
- G) 1993 year

**7.** In 1991, the year 3 on June of the user Supreme soviet of representatives with the republic of the leaders between a meeting where is the past?

- A) Belovejskaya Push Far
- B) Moscow
- V) Almaty
- G) Novo-Ogoryovo \*

**8.** “Independent states of the union to‘g‘ri the contract” project when of uzbekistan Supreme Council discussed was?

- A) 1991 the year of 3 July
- B) In 1991, the year of the 14 July \*
- V) in 1991 of the year 18 June
- G) in 1991 of the year, 21 August

**9.** “O‘of uzbekistan uzbekistan, the republic of the state independence of the basis of on- as it explains in”on the law when taken was?

- A) 1991 the year of 1 July at
- B) 1991 the year to 30 June
- V) in 1991, in the year to 31 August \*
- G) in 1991 , the year 1 September

**10.** “O‘of uzbekistan uzbekistan , the republic of the state independence of the basis on the law few ingredients is?

- A) 12 units
- B) 14 units
- V) 17 units
- \* G) 19

units

**11.** “O‘of uzbekistan uzbekistan , the republic of the state independence declare to on to the decision , according to 1 September Uzbekistan republic of the Independence day, as has been identified. This decision qachondan 1 September holiday to be said?



- A) 1991 , the year 1 September \*
- B) In 1991, the year 2 from September
- V) 1992 , in the year 1 September
- G) the constitution accepted was from the year
- 12. Uzbekistan , the republic of guidance according to form.....**
- A) Republic \*
- B) The monarch
- V) the constitution the monarch
- G) Parlamentar Republic
- 13. Following one of the countries which is one of the time of independence first is to admit who? A) USA**
- B) Turkey \*
- V) Iran
- G) China
- 14. 1992 year 8 until December Independent of Uzbekistan , the republic of temporary constitution of the function fulfilled document identify?**
- A) "Uzbekistan's Independence, The Declaration Of"
- B) "Of Uzbekistan, the republic of the state Independence of the basis on the law \*
- V) "Uzbekistan - republic of State Independence of the basis on the high Council statement
- G) "the Uzbek SSR to the constitution of amendments and supplements to add on" the law
- 15. Uzbekistan , the republic of Supreme Council in 1991 of the year 18 November NEXT session which is of the law, the reception has been?**
- A) "The state of the coat of arms to 'in g'ri"
- B) "State anthem of the 'in g'ri"
- V) "State bayrog 'i on" \*
- D) "National money unit to 'in g'ri"
- 16. Uzbekistan Republic state flag 12 stars with the image of this...**
- A) Of time administrative to be points \*
- B) Perfection, perfection of the image
- V) 12 muchal of image
- G) Filtering heaven and peace is the manifestation
- 17. Uzbekistan Republic state flag on blue color nimaning is a symbol of?**

- A) Peace and purity  
 B) always heaven and filtering water \*  
 V) for Each a living jonning blood vessels, in which jo‘sh beating standing life the power of  
 G) the living symbol
- 18.** Uzbekistan uzbekistan , the republic of vice president position when it was finished?  
 A) In 1991, in the year 18 November  
 B) 1991 the year of 29 December  
 V) 1992 year 4 January \*  
 G) 1992 of the year 8 December
- 19.** Uzbekistan uzbekistan Republic “of the state coat of arms on the law when taken was? A) in 1992 , the year of 2 July \*  
 B) 1992 the year of 2 July  
 V) 1992 of the year 20 June  
 G) 1992 of the year 20 June
- 20.** Uzbekistan uzbekistan , republic of “Feast days about” on the law when taken was? A) in 1992 , the year of 1 July  
 B) 1992 the year of 2 July \*  
 V) in 1993 , the year of 1 July  
 G) 1993 the year of 2 July
- 21.** Uzbekistan uzbekistan Republic Constitution when taken was?  
 A) 1992 is the year of 21 on march  
 B) 1992 year 9 may  
 V) in 1992 , the year of 31 on August  
 G) 1992 of the year 8 on December \*
- 22.** “O‘of uzbekistan uzbekistan , the republic of the state Anthem on” the law when taken was? A) in 1991 of the year, 8 December  
 B) 1991 the year of 10 December  
 V) 1992 of the year 20 June  
 G) 1992 the year of 10 December \*
- 23.** Uzbekistan uzbekistan , the republic of the first President I. A. karimov when O‘republic of-time hero of the title received?  
 A) 1994 year \*  
 B) 1995 year  
 V) 1996 year  
 G) 1997 year

**24.** Uzbekistan , republic of the First President I. A. karimov , which in Kashkadarya region Party committee first secretary in the office worked?

- A) 1986 to 1988 years \*
- B) 1986-1989 years
- V) 1987-1989 years
- G) 1961-1966 years

**25.** Uzbekistan , republic of the First President I. A. karimov which the state of the public by “the international community leader” award with was awarded? A) France

- B) Germany
- C) Japan D)
- USA \*

**26.** Uzbekistan , the republic of the first President I. A. karimov 1998 , the year in which orders with is gifted?

- A) Independence
- B) Amir Temur \*
- V) Great service for Friendship

**27.** Uzbekistan , republic of the First President I. A. karimov “of the personnel training for the national program” at the initiative which is as which is the academy- it's the honour of member of the degree given?

- A) O'zFA
- B) In moscow with Higher education International ACADEMY \*
- V) RFA
- G) in london, Cambridge ACADEMY

**28.** Uzbekistan , the republic of the first President I. A. karimov works of 4jildi how refers to?

- A) Creative either‘from lida \*
- B) The motherland worship as a holy
- V) O‘the republic of uzbekistan: National independence, economy, politics, ideology
- G) from us free and prosperous Country, let him remain

**29.** Uzbekistan , the republic of the first President I. A. karimov's “We choose the way of democratic development and educational world with the cooperation of the way,” called was when published was?

- A) 2000 year
- B) 2002 year
- V) 2003 , in \*

G) for 2005 year

**30.** Uzbekistan , republic of the First President I. A. karimov of “the country's modernization to and our economy for sustainable development in the way of” work when published was?

A) 2008 in \*

B) 2009 year

V) 2010 , in

G) 2011 , in

**31.** Uzbekistan , republic of the First President I. A. karimov of “Rural economic development – a fulfilling life and the source of” was when published was?

A) 1998 in \*

B) 1997 year

V) for 1999 year

G) for 2000 year

**32.** Uzbekistan , republic of the First President I. A. karimov “of uzbekistan market relations in the transition to self, the typical way” in the book when published was?

A) 1992 year

B) 1993 in years \*

V) 1994 , in the year

G) 1995 , in the year

**33.** Uzbekistan , republic of the First President I. A. karimov of “the motherland worship as a holy” was when published was?

A) 1996 year \*

B) 1997 year

V) 1998 year

G) for 1999 year

**34.** Uzbekistan , republic of the president to the post of Uzbekistan in the territory until the election of at least a few years , who lived a man be elected can?

A) 5 years

B) 8 years

V) for 10

years \* G)

15 years

**35.** “O‘time uzbekistan – market relations in the transition to self, the typical way” in the transition of any of the factors based on made was?

A) Economy of the policy rule can maintain and strong social protection

B) Law can maintain the rule and state head first

- V) Market relations gradual o‘teeth G) International experience and economic opportunities \*
- 36.** O‘in time of economic reforms in multiple directions out will go?
- A) 4  
 B) 5 \*  
 V) 6  
 G) 7
- 37.** Which the committee of 1994 from the year State property management and entrepreneurship support for the state committee was transformed?
- A) Property committee  
 B) State tasarrufidan production and customization methodology‘of the pest  
 V) State property management and privatization of state methodology‘of the pest \*  
 G) State the property of the preservation and it account to take the methodology‘of the pest
- 38.** Today's day in Uzbekistan ...?
- A) Agrarian - industrial state \*  
 B) Industrial - agrarian state  
 V) Full agrarian state  
 G) Full industrial state
- 39.** Uzbekistan Republic 's first President by the world moliyaviyiqtisodiy crisis in the period in uzbekistan, any loans for the conditions to create a need highlighted was?
- A) Low deposit  
 B) Speculative  
 V) Long term \*  
 G) the credit cannot highlighted
- 40.** Uzbekistan uzbekistan , the republic of the national currency – sum when into the circulation will enter?
- A) 1993 the year of 21 march  
 B) 1993 the year of 18 November  
 V) in 1994 , the year 1 October  
 G) 1994 the year of 1 July \*
- 41.** 1998 the year of 30 in April ...?
- A) “Conscience, freedom of the‘g‘ri in”on the law receiving was.  
 B) “Citizens electoral rights guarantees ‘tog‘ri in” on the law receiving was.

V) “O‘of uzbekistan uzbekistan , republic of the Oliy majlis to elections on” the law was receiving was.

G) “Central electoral commission ‘tog‘ri in” on the law receiving was. \*

**42.** 2000 year 9 on January.....

A) Uzbekistan uzbekistan , republic of the Oliy majlis to the elections were held.

B) Uzbekistan uzbekistan Republic President election was held. \*

V) Abdulxoliq G‘ijduvoni program 900 anniversary will celebrate. G) the state's victims of the museum established was.

**43.** 1992 the year of 10 on December.....

A) Uzbekistan uzbekistan , republic of the Oliy majlis of Human rights on the representative was elected.

B) Uzbekistan uzbekistan Republic “on public associations on the law receiving was.

V) Uzbekistan uzbekistan in the republic of “Citizens rights and freedoms violation actions and decisions over to a court complaint to make on” the law was receiving was.

G) O‘of uzbekistan uzbekistan , republic of “prosecutor's office on” the law was receiving was. \*

**44.** “We in civil society building committed we try. It's meaning is, our statehood to grow in the development of let's go towards the governance of various different functions directly to the people submitting, that o‘zini self - management of the structure further development implies”. These sentences which are from the game taken?

A) Time’s political, social and economic please istiqbolning main principles \*

B) “Time’s own independence and progress the way”

V) “O‘time uzbekistan – market munosobat to transition to self, the typical way”

G) “O‘time in uzbekistan – the future of the great state”

**45.** Uzbekistan uzbekistan Republic Constitution nechanchi chapter of citizens- the world of personal rights and freedoms described given?

A) 4-chapter

B) 5-chapter

V) 6-chapter

G) 7-chapter \*

**46.** Uzbekistan Republic Constitution , which is the substance of citizens- the world of basic rights, freedoms and duties to dedicated?

A) 18-52-substances \*

B) 24-52-agents

V) 18-41-agents

G) 32-52-agents

**47.** Uzbekistan Uzbekistan Republic Constitution, which is the substance in religious look forcibly to soak all the way not put I was?

A) In article 29

B) Article 31 \*

V) article 32

G) article 34

**48.** The following which features of Uzbekistan, the people of a typical feature, as other nations by a recognized was?

A) Hospitality, the kid's, humility, spiritual-ethical-spiritual-enlightenment, mulozamat

B) Let's worries, hayo, og'ir day continence, patience

C) the land to respect, ancestral memory, loyalty, adults respect and small self-esteem

G) all of the answers to 'g'ri \*

**49.** Uzbekistan Uzbekistan Republic Constitution nechanchi article "Every a person qualified medical service to use the right has" the fact that recorded was?

A) Article 40 \*

B) Article 25

V) article 32

G) in article 68

**50.** Uzbekistan Uzbekistan Republic Constitution, which is the article in people, authorities on the principle of quotes?

A) Article 1-6

B) Article in 7-14 \*

V) article 15-16

G) article 8-10

**51.** O'time, "Political parties on the law when taken was? A) 1994 the year

B) 1995 year \*

V) 1996 year

G) 1998 year

**52.** O'the republic of Uzbekistan people's Democratic Party any press publications are?

A) "Uzbekistan voice", "Justice" of the newspaper

B) “XXI century” the newspaper, “the dialogue” the journal of  
V) “O‘the republic of uzbekistan the voice of” and “Golos Uzbekistana” of the newspaper, “Communication,” the journal \*

G) all of the answers

**53.** The following answers from which one Uzbekistan Uzbekistan Republic “Political parties on” to the law, according to political parties to the right does not enter?

A) Other political parties or public organizations with the relations

B) Party activities with associated sessions, events conduct

V) Take , which will of the law applicable to the law corresponding to the coming of nazorta make

G) activities on information of free distribution \*

**54.** “Communication” in the journal in which the party press organ is?

A) People \*

B) Justice SDP

V) Women

G) O'zMilliy recovery DP

**55.** Uzbekistan Uzbekistan Republic Constitution , which is the substance of Higher Session dedicated? A) 76-88-substances \*

B) 89-98-agents

V) 68-72-agents

G) 68-75-agents

**56.** Uzbekistan Uzbekistan , republic of the Oliy majlis of the upper chamber, how it is called?

A) The senate \*

B) Upper chamber

(B) Deputies of the chamber

G) Higher Session

**57.** “O‘zbekison republic of the oliy majlis of the resolution”on the law when taken was?

A) 1994 the year of 30 August

B) 1994 the year of 10 September

V) in 1994 year 22 September \*

G) 1994 the year to 30 September

**58.** Uzbekistan Uzbekistan Republic Constitution , which is the article of the church organization recognized to be about said?

A) Article 45



B) Article 47

V) article 56 \*

G) article 58

**59.** Independence in the years of O'time in many social movements, the organization found? A) 2 \*

B) 3

V) 4 units

G) 5

**60.** "Kamolot" youth social movement, few young combine and healthy living requirements on the basis of nurturing the goal you have?

A) 12-24 under the age of

B) 14-23 under the age of

V) 14-28 under the age of\*

G) 16-22 under the age of

**61.** Today's day in uzbekistan ... intergovernmental and ... non-governmental organizations, multiple representations of the activity shows?

A) 13/24

B) 24/13 \*

V) 88/13

G) 88/24

**62.** "Citizens' o'zini self - management bodies on "on Uzbekistan , the republic of Law, when taken, was it?

A) 1993 of the year 2 September\*

B) 1992 the year of 10 December

V) in 1993 , the year 1 August

G) 1998 the year to 30 April

**63.** 1992 is the year of 4 in January.....

A) Uzbekistan uzbekistan , the republic of the first president of "the neighborhood" is a charitable fund set up to on the decree of the announcement made.

B) "Businesses, associations and organizations removable taxes 'tog'ri in"on the law receiving was.

V) "of the population employment 'tog'ri in"on the law receiving was.

G) "Uzbekistan uzbekistan Republic local government office re - organization to be on" the law accepted has been. \*

**64.** Uzbekistan Uzbekistan Republic Constitution , according the neighborhood of the elders of many to term , and is elected?

A) 2 years

B) 2,5 years \*

V) 3 years

G) 5 years

**65.** The neighborhood , the so called 'zi , which comes from the word derived?

A) English "mahallun" \*

B) forsha "mahallun"

V) English "mehalla"

G) tojikcha "the sticks"

**66.** The neighborhood of the activities of the coverage in the newspaper and how it refers to?

A) "People of the word"

B) "The neighborhood" \*

V) "XXI century"

G) "Tashkent in the evening"

**67.** Which year "Prosperous neighborhood of the year" as declared has been?

A) 2001 year

B) 2002 year

V) for 2003

year \* g) for

2004 year

**68.** Amir temur for the 660 - year anniversary, independence- do mizda few years celebration with connected went?

A) 5 years \*

B) 6 years

V) 7 years

G) 8 years

**69.** In the country, Amir Temur program 660 anniversary when celebrated? A)

1995 year

B) 1996 year \*

V) 1997 year

G) for 1999 year

**70.** The following , which scientists 525 years anniversary celebrated?

A) Kamoliddin Behzod \*

B) Boborahim Mashrab

- V) Marghinoni  
 G) Mirzo Ulugbek
- 71.** 1996 , the year in which a great person anniversary will celebrate?  
 A) Babur  
 B) Amir Temur \*  
 V) Alisher Navoi  
 G) Kamoliddin Behzod
- 72.** 1994 the year of 24 on October in paris, unesco's how the subject of the conference was held?  
 A) “Ulugbek and his creativity”  
 B) “Ulugbek traditional art”  
 V), “Ulugbek and Timurid period” \*  
 G) “Ulugbek – East namoyondasi”
- 73.** “Qatag‘on the victims, the memory of” the museum when to use transferred?  
 A) 2000 years 12 may  
 B) 2001 the year to 31 August  
 V) 2002 of the year 27 August \*  
 G) 2002 the year to 31 August
- 74.** Independence during the years of the qur 'an several times published out?  
 A) 4  
 B) 8 \*  
 V) 12  
 G) 16
- 75.** Ahmad al-Farg‘instant 1200 anniversary devoted staging is “Al- Farg‘instant” of the game, the author who is?  
 A) A. Nazarov  
 B) A. Oripov  
 V) S. Rahmatov  
 G) M. Vafoev \*
- 76.** Which foreign theatre in the scene o‘time, the art of master of Amir Temur in the development of 660 anniversary bag‘work in the concert program of the show was?  
 A) “Beatris”  
 B) “La Skalar”  
 V) “Odson” \*  
 G) “Phoenix”

**77.** Amir Temur is yodi memory called built was Temurids history of the State museum of the ceremony the opening ceremony when toe‘become was?

- A) 1996 the year of 18 October\*
- B) 1996 year 9 April
- V) 1997 year 21 April
- G) 1997 year 18 October

**78.** “O‘zbekdavlati” associations of one name given?

- A) Boqivoy polvon Oripov
- B) Karim The Zaripova
- V) Toshkentboy Egamberdiev \*
- G) Sarah eshon gusto‘raeva

**79.** Uzbekistan uzbekistan , the republic of the first of the orders to determine?

- A) “Healthy generation for” \*
- B) “Glory” award
- V) “Great service for” order G) “Amir Temur” order

**80.** 1996 the year of 27 on December established was the honor of the title you specify?

- A) “Uzbekistan uzbekistan in the republic of the services who provide architects”
- B) “Uzbekistan uzbekistan in the republic of the services who provide civil aviation employee”
- V) “Uzbekistan uzbekistan in the republic of the service showing jurist”
- G) “Uzbekistan uzbekistan in the republic of service showing the artist”

**81.** When O‘of uzbekistan, uzbekistan Republic , the president of the decree with “Our” named the state prize of the founding was?

- A) In 1999, the year of 10 June \*
- B) 1996 the year of 26 April
- V) 1995 year 22 December
- G) 1995 year may

**82.** Alisher Navoi named after O‘the republic of uzbekistan National park for the opening ceremony when is the last? A) 1991 the year of 28 September \*

- B) 1991 the year of 18 November
- V) 1992 year 4 January
- G) in 1992 , the year of 28 January

**83.** Golden Heritage international charity jamg‘of arma when established was?

- A) 1995 year of January
- B) 1996 the year of January \*

V) 1997 the year of December

G) 1998 the year of January

**84.** Tashkent islamic university when founded was?

A) 1997 year

B) 1998 year

V) for 1999

year \* g) for

2000 year

**85.** “From gall imaging,” journal qachondan start o‘time, Russian and English languages published was begin?

A) 1998 year

B) 1999 year \*

V) for 2000 year

G) for 2001 year

**86.** 2001 is the year of what is called?

A) “A family of year”

B) “Prosperous neighborhood of the year”

V) “the nursing honor of the year”

G) “Mothers and children of the year” \*

**87.** 2015 is the year of how the year as declared has been?

A) “The older generation of the year” \*

B) “Healthy child of the year”

V) “Older and entrepreneurs of the year”

G) “older people help ko‘to rsat year”

**88.** Uzbekistan uzbekistan Republic “Education on” and “Personnel preparation National Program ‘tog’ri in Law when taken was?

A) 1995 of the year 14 August

B) 1996 year, 20 September

V) 1997 the year of 29 August \*

G) 1998 year 16 February

**89.** O‘time “Personnel training for the national Program” several stages out carried?

A) 3 \*

B) 4

V) 5

G) 6

**90.** “Master” fund through who foreign elni's prestigious higher educational institutions of their skills boosts will come?

- A) school teachers
- B) lyceum and college students
- V) higher o‘educational institution students
- G) college and lyceum oqitish \*

**91.** “Shanghai forum” SHHHTga o‘zgartirilmasdan before how called?

- A) “Shanghai five” \*
- B) “Shanghai friendship”
- V) “the shanghai union”
- G) “Shanghai summit”

**92.** CIS members by “Equal rights and ahdlashayotgan higher sides” in the status of any Declaration received has been?

- A) Tashkent Declaration
- B) Moscow Declaration
- V) Kishinyov Declaration Of
- G) Almaty Declaration \*

**93.** “Kabul-the Ko” the joint venture which is the state with the cooperation built?

- A) South Korea \*
- B) Japan
- V), China
- G), Singapore

**94.** 2004 of the year 17 July on the SCO summit where toe‘did it?

- A) Ashxabad
- B) Tashkent \*
- V) Astana
- G) None

**95.** 1995 year of O‘time to visit ordered Like Bxutto which the state is the chief minister? A) Iran

- B) Iraq
- V), India
- G), Pakistan \*

**96.** “Shanghai five” to the organization originally which is the state entered?

- A) Russia, China, Qozog‘iston, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan \*
- B) Russia, China, Qozog‘iston, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan
- V), Russia, China, Qozog‘iston, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan
- G), Russian, Chinese, O‘time uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan

**97.** Afg'oniston problem solve to on established was the "6+2" group 1997 of the year 16 October first met where is was?

A) Beijing

B) Almatida

V) In New York

G) In \*

**98.** 1992 , the year in February of uzbekistan, peace consolidation, human rights protect to on big event out also , which is a prestigious organization , a member is?

A) to unesco member toe'ldi.

B) Osce member - toe'ldi. \*

V) Guam member - toe'ldi.

G) European Union member toe'ldi.

**99.** When the un security council terrorism against the fight toe'citizens of the special committee established was?

A) 1999 year

B) 2000 year

V) for 2001 year \*

G) for 2002 year

**100.** Nechanchi years in Turkey O'time in the embassy opened?

A) 1992 is the year of 28 April \*

B) 1992 is the year of 27 June

V) 1992 year 3 June

G) 1992 of the year 18 October

**101.** Uzbekistan , republic of the First President I. A. karimov the "Mother country and the happiness iqboli and great future on the way to the service - to – most supreme happiness" was when published was?

A) 2014 year

B) 2015 in \*

V) in 2016 and in the year of

G) 2017 year

**102.** Uzbekistan republic of the president SH.M.Assign "Great our future courage and noble for our people with , we will build" was when published was?

A) 2014 in

B) 2015 in

V) in 2016 and in the year of

G) 2017 year\*

**103.** Uzbekistan , republic of the president SH.M.Assign “Law of the rule and human ma'nfatlarini provide – the country development and the people, the welfare of guarantee” called report.....

A) 2015 the year of

B) 2016 is the year of

V) in 2017, the

year of\* G) of

the 2018 year

**104.** Uzbekistan , republic of the president SH.M.Assign “Free and prosperous, democratic Uzbekistan the state of together build we will” was when published was? A) 2015 in

B) 2016 year

V) in 2017, the

year of\* G) of the

2018 year

**105.** Uzbekistan , republic of the president SH.M.Assign “the republic of uzbekistan republic of further development on the action strategy on

Decree will be when you announce you did?

A) 2017 is the year of 2 February

B) 2017 year 7 February \*

V) 2017 the year of 17 February

G) 2017 the year of 27 February

**106.** 2017-2021 year mo'who ljallab the republic of uzbekistan republic of further development on Action strategy multiple priority has been shaped by the secular direction is? A) 10 units

B) 7 units

V) 5 units\*

G) 4 units