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Specific Aspects of Uzbekistan's Way of Evolutionary Development

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ABSTRACT

This article shows the path of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the years of independence, the principles of statehood and social development and their gradual improvement.

Keywords:

independence, "Uzbek model", strategy, action strategy, development strategy, reform, development, national development

Introduction

After gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan, like all countries, chose its own path of development. The "Uzbek model" of development was developed by the First President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov. After gaining independence, Uzbekistan abandoned the planning policy that formed the basis of the economy during the Soviet regime and chose the path of market economy.

World experience shows that there cannot be a single model that is acceptable for all countries in the world. Each country should develop its own way, its own model, taking into account its historical development traditions and national characteristics. Based on this general program and criteria of legality, Uzbekistan has chosen its own path, which gives the opportunity to transition to market economy relations. In the words of Islam Karimov, "From the first days of independence, we have decided to abandon the old autocratic Soviet system, which has passed its life, and

establish an open democratic state based on a socially oriented market economy and form a civil society in our country.

Source analysis

The perspective of our country made it an objective necessity to create a development model that includes the political, social, legal and spiritual spheres of our society's development and takes into account all the principles of modern development. In addition, a number of tasks set before our young independent country at the initial stage of reforms made the creation of a unique national model of development even more urgent.

The manual "Civil Society" prepared by scientists and researchers of our country lists the following tasks in this regard:

In the socio-political sphere: getting rid of the administrative order, the mechanisms and structures of the authoritarian system, and transitioning to the democratic, legal principles and norms of state building, building the foundations of the transition to civil society;

In the socio-economic sphere: the alienation of man from the means of production, the transition from the planned distribution system and the transition to a multi-system economy and market relations;

In the field of administration: getting rid of fanaticism and highly politicized ideology, formation of national spirituality;

In the field of international relations: abandoning isolation, aloofness and opposition to the development of the whole world and opening the way to equal cooperation and cooperation with the world community. You can imagine the complexity and enormous scale of the changes being implemented in our Republic through these political directions of reforms. Uzbekistan chose the path of its development based on the history of its people, its consciousness and specific conditions.

The following were the five principles developed by Islam Karimov regarding the transition to market relations of Uzbekistan. The first is the supremacy of economics over politics, to make it free from ideology. In this case, the ideology-free economy was made the basis of democratic and market changes. First of all, it was said that the establishment of the economic base and the implementation of economic reforms are the most important conditions for building a new society. The economy should develop in accordance with its own internal laws, without ideological pressures. Among them, the most important aspect is the adoption of Uzbekistan's national currency after gaining independence. Although Uzbekistan gained its independence, it has been in the ruble zone left over from the former Union for some time. As early as 1992, soum-coupons intended for circulation were prepared, and in November 1993, soum-coupons were put into circulation in Uzbekistan.

In accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the introduction of the national currency of the Republic of Uzbekistan into circulation", from July 1, 1994, the national currency soum was put into circulation in the territory of the Republic as the only unrestricted and legal means of payment.

The second is the state, the main reformer and initiator of economic changes. The current socially oriented market is a market regulated by the state. The state creates and confirms the legal basis of economic activity, specific "market conditions". It will be a guarantee of economic freedom during the transition to a market economy. It will solve social problems. The state creates favorable conditions for the creation of market institutions. It is the power of the state to support the establishment and development of emerging business structures. Among the reforms in the economic sphere, it is impossible not to show the reforms in the agrarian direction. Among them, the adoption of the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Peasant (Farm) Economy" of 1992 and "On Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of 1998 and the opportunities and conditions created for them is noteworthy.

The third is the rule of law, everyone's equality before the law. Legal support for economic reforms is also necessary in Uzbekistan. It is impossible to imagine the formation of such an economy without the appropriate legal provision of a socially oriented cultural-educational market economy. The creation of a social-oriented legislative framework is not only a mandatory condition of the transition period, but also a characteristic feature of establishing a legal state. Laws should be interrelated with life practice and should be derived from it. The supremacy of the law is the main principle of the legal state, everyone is equal before the law. Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on December 8, 1992, stipulates the equality of all before the law. Our laws began to work to ensure the rights and freedoms of human interests. In this regard, on January 1, 2008, the death penalty was abolished in the country. All this is for the benefit of people.

The fourth is the implementation of a strong social policy, the priority of social protection of the needy classes of the population. A reliable guarantee of strong socio-economic changes. As principles of strong social policy, the manual entitled "Civil Society" indicates the following:

- providing employment to the population and improving the labor market;
- conducting income policy, monetary income;
- social security and social guarantees, social support for the less fortunate;
- providing social services to the population;
- to improve the material lifestyle of the people, to ensure the principle that suits everyone's work and everyone's abilities.

During the years 1992-2022, the wages and pensions of those in need of social protection, the amount of scholarships for students of higher educational institutions, graduate students and doctoral students were increased several times. .

The fifth and last priority direction is the principle of step-by-step transition to the economy. This is fundamentally different from the path of "shock therapy" and requires a step-by-step transition to the market economy.

That is, it envisages a step-by-step transition to the economy, politics, social sphere, spirituality and other spheres without immediate implementation.

In the form of these principles, according to their conceptual foundations, a solid foundation was created for the implementation of reforms in the state building and economic and social spheres of Uzbekistan, including the formation of the foundations of civil society.

After carrying out reforms on the basis of these principles, after completing its task, by the decree of February 7, 2017, a strategy of actions on five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 was developed. In this comprehensive strategy, several strategic tasks have been identified. In particular, the first priority direction is the improvement of the state and community construction system.

The following tasks were prioritized in this direction:

- strengthening the role of Oliy Majlis and political parties in deepening democratic reforms and modernization of the country;

- development of the political system, strengthening the role of political parties in the life of the state and society, forming a healthy competition between them;
- reform the state and management system;
- formation of the public management system;
- introduction of effective mechanisms of communication with the people;
- strengthening the role of mass media, protecting the professional activities of journalists, etc.

The second priority is to ensure the supremacy of the law and to reform the judicial system.

- ensuring the true independence of the judiciary, increasing the authority of the court, democratizing and improving the judicial system;

- introduction of modern information and communication technologies to the activity of courts;

- to ensure reliable protection of citizens' rights and freedoms;

- to ensure citizens' unhindered access to justice;

- improvement of administrative, criminal, civil and economic legislation;

- introduction of modern forms and methods of conducting court and executive proceedings electronically;

- improvement of the crime prevention system;

- further strengthening of legality in the legal system;

- improvement of the legal aid and service system, etc

The third priority is the development and liberalization of the economy. The tasks in this regard were as follows:

- to further strengthen macroeconomic stability and maintain high economic growth;

- modernization and rapid development of agriculture;

- complex and proportionate socio-economic development of regions, districts and cities, effective and optimal use of their existing potential, etc.

The fourth priority is the development of the social sphere. The following tasks were set in this direction:

- consistent increase of employment and real income of the population;
- improving the social protection and health care system of the population, increasing the socio-political activity of women;
- development of the field of education and science;
- improvement of state policy on youth, etc

The fifth priority direction is security, religious tolerance and international harmony, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy. Several tasks have been defined for this priority direction, like the others:

- improvement of the system of prevention and elimination of emergency situations;
- setting priorities in the field of deeply thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy;
- solving the issues of delimitation and demarcation of the state border;
- citizenship, strengthening international peace and harmony, etc.

Over the past years, strategic tasks aimed at ensuring the development of our country have been consistently implemented. But modern challenges in today's era of globalization require defining new tasks in the development of the state and society. In this context, by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 28, 2022, the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 was adopted, and one hundred goals in the following seven directions were put forward. The following were defined as the main directions: 1. Establishing a people-friendly state by increasing human dignity and further developing a free civil society; 2. Making the principles of justice and the rule of law the most basic and necessary condition for development in our country; 3. Development of the national economy and ensuring high growth rates; 4. Fair social policy, development of human capital; 5. Ensuring moral development and bringing the industry to a new level; 6. Approaching universal problems based on national interests; 7. To strengthen the security and defense

potential of our country, to conduct an open pragmatic and active foreign policy.

Conclusion

In short, after gaining independence, Uzbekistan is ahead of the Central Asian countries in terms of development. All of the ongoing work, reforms, adopted laws and legal documents are all opportunities for citizens, as well as for us young people. All the changes that have been made, are being made and are planned to be made to realize the interests and hopes of the people are the result of efforts. As a result of more or less reforms, Uzbekistan is entering the ranks of developing countries.

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