

SOCIO-ECONOMIC, POLITICAL CHANGE IN THE LIFE OF UZBEKISTAN AND SOCIETY IN THE POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD*Sayitmurodova Feruza**NDU "Socio-humanities" (history) direction group 1 "M" Group Master,**E-mail: feruzasyitmurodova0201@gmail.com**Supervisor: Prof. Safarova N.O.*

Annotation: This article is dedicated to the achievements of our independence, social, economic, political, legal reforms, achievements and results, achievements, and developments in the field of education, economic indicators, health care, dedicated to the rational policy of I.A.A. Karimov.

Keywords: Constitution, Habeas Corps, "Uzbek Model", Investment, University, Democratic, Civil Society, Parliament, Cabinet.

"The Republic of Uzbekistan, together with the Republic of Karakalpakstan within its structure, is an independent, democratic state"[1]. These sentences were uttered during the process of declaring the Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan and are enshrined in Article 1 of the Law "On the Fundamentals of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan". Our people, who lived under oppression for more than 70 years as part of the former Soviet Union, finally gained their freedom. In August 1991, when the Soviet Union was trying tooth and nail to preserve the Union Republics, the wise policy of our First President I.A. Karimov brought us the honor of independence. At that time, the President was on a visit to India. However, immediately after returning from the trip, on August 19, he met with activists in Tashkent and raised the issue of independence. A number of tasks were put before the State Council, and resolutions and decrees were issued. Finally, on August 31, 1991, the VI session of the Supreme Council of the XII convocation was held. This session left an indelible mark in the history of Uzbekistan. Because at this session, the issue of independence and the flag of an independent state were considered. Uzbekistan was declared an independent Republic, and September 1 was designated as Independence Day and a day off. At this session, the law "On the Fundamentals of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted as the basis and model of our independence. This law consists of 17 articles and it was determined that it will serve as the Constitution until the adoption of a new Constitution. "The state independence of Uzbekistan was the legitimate result of the long and arduous struggle of the people. The people of Uzbekistan joyfully welcomed and approved their independence. A vivid example of this is the results of the referendum on the topic "Do you approve the State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan?", announced by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 29, 1991. In general, 94.1 percent of those registered to vote, or 9 million 898 thousand 707 people, participated in the referendum. 9 million 718 thousand 555 people, or 98.2 percent of those who participated in the referendum, voted in favor of the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan." [2]

Thus, our independence was once again supported by the voice of our people. In addition, on this day, the first presidential election was held on an alternative basis. Of the candidates

nominated in the election, Islam Karimov won and was elected President of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan. Thus, our state was appointed President of an independent and sovereign Uzbekistan. The signs of an independent state began to appear one after another in our state. Independence gave us the opportunity to independently operate in all spheres of social life, including socio-economic, political, and in general, to carry out reforms, and to freely manage these spheres. "Independence opened up completely new, broad horizons of development for us. We began to create our future with our own hands. We had a unique historical opportunity to build our life and our common home in accordance with our national interests and values, and universally recognized democratic criteria." [3] After the declaration of independence, major reforms were implemented in all areas. These processes and changes were carried out under the slogan "reforms are not for the sake of reform, but first of all for the people."

A lot of work was done in the political sphere. In particular, state symbols were adopted, and the main task was set to adopt a new Constitution. In 1991, a Constitutional Commission was created. Various versions of the Constitution were developed, and the most acceptable version was selected from them and submitted to public discussion several times. Finally, on December 8, 1992, at the XI session of the Supreme Council of the XII convocation, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted. It consisted of Section VI, 26 chapters, and 128 articles. In addition, the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of state power, which were the three branches of government, were liberalized over the years. The name of the Supreme Council was changed to the Oliy Majlis. The number of chambers became two: the Senate and the Legislative Chamber. The executive branch is headed by the Cabinet of Ministers, which oversees the implementation and execution of laws. It was precisely the establishment of parliamentary control over the executive system that was put forward by Islam Karimov: "The second extremely important task facing our parliament and local representative bodies - the Kengash - is to establish strict parliamentary control, deputy control over how the adopted laws are implemented by the executive branch, that is, by the government at the center, and by the khokimiyats at the local level." [4] In addition, many changes have also taken place in the judicial system, the third link in our country. All the necessary conditions have been provided for the independent functioning of the court and for no one to interfere in its work. "First of all, the functions of the prosecutor's office over the judiciary have been completely abolished, and the right to suspend the execution of court decisions has been removed from the prosecutor's office. Legislative acts are being implemented to strengthen judicial control in criminal proceedings, to expand the use of the "habeas corpus" institute in improving the system and mechanisms for ensuring the defense and prosecution. [5] The multi-party system occupies a special place in the political life of our country. After all, we have set ourselves the main goal of building a democratic state and developing civil society. One of the main signs of democratically developed countries is the presence of a large number of parties, and their main task is to build a just society through their own direction. Four parties and an ecological movement have been established in our country. Our first President, I. Karimov, in his speech, critically touched upon the activities of parties and said: "Unfortunately, sometimes when we ask people living in places, villages, neighborhoods, what is the difference between this party and other parties, they cannot give a clear answer. Maybe others will not like this, but this is the truth. The meaning of a party should be different from one another. Each party is created to

protect the interests of its supporters, to show itself in practice, to gain prestige, to get people to follow it, "He must be able to direct them towards noble goals." [6]

The role of the "Uzbek model" developed by I. Karimov in state management is incomparable. Strategies for running our economy were developed based on the principle of "gradual transition to a market economy". The people began to be given land plots so that they could provide themselves with products. Grain independence was achieved. Special emphasis was placed on producing finished products and increasing export volumes. Also, in terms of investment, the state invested and developed many sectors. About 1 billion 300 million dollars were invested in irrigation networks and water management facilities in 2000-2014. "Development of infrastructure is also important in implementing investment policy. In recent years, about 2 thousand kilometers of highways have been built and reconstructed, in particular, 1.5 thousand kilometers of road networks that are part of the national highway of Uzbekistan." [7]

Much has been done in the agricultural sector. In particular, the production of agricultural products, their volume, and the price of agricultural products on the market directly depend on the fertility of the soil. "As a result of the measures we have taken today, we have managed to improve the land reclamation of 1 million 700 thousand hectares of irrigated land." [8] If we look at any developed country, the main factor in their development is their support for private entrepreneurship and business. Our President, who correctly understood this, paid special attention to small business and private entrepreneurship. In our country, 2011 was declared the "Year of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship." Many opportunities have been created for entrepreneurs. The penalties and sanctions for those who violate their rights, illegally interfere with their freedom and financial activities have been strengthened. Their export potential has been increased. "From January 1, 2015, the income tax rate for entrepreneurs was reduced from 25 percent to 15 percent, and the single tax rate for enterprises in the construction sector was reduced from 6 percent to 5 percent." [9]

After independence, Uzbekistan has undergone many reforms in the social sphere, education, and science. When it comes to the social sphere, the healthcare sector occupies a special place. First, Article 40 of our Constitution legally enshrines the right of everyone to free qualified medical care. Medical centers specializing in specific areas have been established to treat the population for various diseases. The establishment of medical stations at small points in each district, village, and neighborhood has begun. "During the process of reforming the healthcare system, more than 3,000 rural medical stations equipped with modern diagnostic and treatment equipment have been established." [10]

In the field of education, a 9+3-year compulsory education system was introduced. Of these, 9 years were spent at school, and the remaining 3 years were spent in specialized vocational colleges or academic lyceums. The number of schools was increased, the existing ones were reconstructed, modern equipment, and laboratories for practical classes were created. In addition, many sports schools were built to provide children with meaningful leisure time, and recreation centers were built so that children could spend their summer holidays in an interesting way. In the higher education system, many institutes and universities, as well as branches of foreign universities based on international standards, were opened. State educational standards were introduced for more than 150 bachelor's programs and 650 master's

specialties of higher education. A full transition was made to admit students to study based on the results of test tests. Currently, more than 24 thousand teachers work in higher education institutions, 11 percent of whom are professors and doctors of science, and 31 percent have the scientific degrees and titles of candidate of science.[11]

To summarize, after gaining independence in our country, large-scale reforms were gradually implemented in all spheres, including social, economic, political, legal, and cultural, over the years, and high results were achieved as a result of these works. I believe that the fundamental basis, the true foundation of our Third Renaissance, which we are trying to build today, lies in our independence and the rational policy that brought us out of the difficult situations during the years of independence and established the foundations of a democratic state. It was from 1991 to 2016 that our country was led by its First President I.A. Karimov. As much as our President fought for independence, he worked with all his might to ensure that our state would remain on the world map, rise, and join the ranks of developed countries, and this dedication is continued by our current President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. Of course, our greatest achievement over these years was peace. The peaceful, prosperous life of our people from the moment of our independence to this day is the peace we achieved through independence! “I would like to urge our people to never forget another truth: the well-being of our people, of every person living in this country, is our greatest achievement and wealth. Preserving and appreciating this wealth like the apple of our eye is the sacred human duty of all of us.”[12]

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