



Economic, Spiritual and Cultural Development of Uzbekistan in the Years of Independence

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Annotation: This article shows the goals and objectives, relevance, innovations in the work, and methods of implementation. In 1996, the government of Uzbekistan embarked on a policy of increasing state intervention in the economy and implementing an import substitution policy. The results are deplorable. However, since 2017, the country has embarked on drastic reforms. A lot has been done in that time, but there are even more changes to come. The publication describes the achievements, implementation challenges and prospects for reforms. Emphasis is placed on foreign economic activity, the banking sector, the tax system, legal regulation of business, the agricultural sector, and administrative reform.

Key words: Uzbekistan, economic reforms, state intervention, import substitution policy, market economy, transition to market relations, Islam Karimov, property issue, privatization, multi-structured economy, national currency, land ownership, agricultural reform.

The market economy is based on commodity-money relations, the nature of which is determined by objective economic laws. Market relations began to take shape at the dawn of civilization and have passed more than a thousand years of development. Historically, there have been two types of market relations. The first one was formed spontaneously from the disparate and uncoordinated actions of the manufacturer. The second is the exact opposite of the first: the state, through the introduction of prices, taxes, interest rates, profits, rents, subsidies, and other instruments, has given market relations a purposeful character.

At present, market relations are the main form of existence of the world economy.

Uzbekistan has developed its own program for the transition to a market economy. The main principles of its economic development are set forth in the work of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov "Uzbekistan – its own model of transition to market relations".

The process of economic formation is quite complex and it is impossible to replace it with a market mechanism at once. The transition period should be phased, which can save the economy of Uzbekistan from a dangerous swing.

The first President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov in his book "Uzbekistan on the Way of Deepening Economic Reforms" notes: "The cornerstone of the entire system of measures to create a market is the solution of the issue of property... It is with the solution of this issue that the first brick is laid in the foundation of a new society, of new economic relations. It is the peculiarities of the solution of the property issue that largely distinguish the various approaches and models of transformation of the planned centralized economy into a market economy, chosen by the newly independent states. A successful, in accordance with the requirements of the time, solution of this issue is the main factor designed to put the economy of our republic on a par with the developed countries of the world."

As a result of the privatized reform, Uzbekistan's economy has become multi-structured; A middle class of entrepreneurs has emerged.



The young sovereign state had to solve the problem of its own currency, without which there can be no economic or political independence. Speaking on May 7, 1993 at the session of the Supreme Soviet, the First President remarked: "... In order for an independent state to become economically independent from other states, it must have its own money, its own national currency. This is one of the basic conditions for economic independence."

The problem was the question of land ownership. Given the insufficiency of irrigated land in Uzbekistan, it is used on a long-term lease. In the "Law on Land" and other normative acts, the legal basis for the implementation of reform in agriculture was developed. As a result of the transformations of collective and state forms of management, which did not justify themselves during the years of Soviet power and ruined the workers of the village, a multi-structured economy was created.

In recent years, special attention has been paid to the development of small and medium-sized businesses, especially in rural areas. In the first half of 2000 alone, it was spent on strengthening the material and financial base of small and medium-sized businesses

Credit bases of the Republic allocated 4 billion 100 million amounts, of which 42% were directly for the development of farms and dehqan farms.

In the process of economic reform, the structure of agricultural production was improved. Rural workers were given the opportunity to decide on their own what kind of crop to grow. The republic has set a course for achieving grain independence, the sown area under sugar beet and other food crops has increased. Cotton acreage decreased from 2 million to 1.5 million hectares, while grain acreage increased by 1.2 million. Hectares.

At present, various forms of ownership have appeared in the countryside; A market infrastructure is being formed, i.e. all the necessary conditions are being created to make the labor of the peasant highly productive.

From the first days of Uzbekistan's independence, along with political, socio-economic transformations, special attention has been paid and is being paid to the revival of the spiritual heritage and cultural values of the people. The spiritual improvement of society, the formation of the idea of national independence has become an integral part of strengthening the sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The revival of the heritage of the great ancestors of the people of Uzbekistan occupies a special place in the development of cultural and spiritual values, in the education of comprehensively developed youth.

In 1991, jubilee celebrations dedicated to the brilliant poet-thinker and educator Alisher Navoi were held, which turned into a national holiday. A state prize was established for him, and a collection of his works was published on the day of the jubilee celebrations. On the initiative of Islam Karimov, the national park and the "Friendship of the People of Alisher Navoi" square were founded, in the center of which there is a monument to the poet. At the first session of the second convocation of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President called for a deep study of the creativity of Alisher Navoi, as well as for the study of all the rich national, spiritual heritage.

The jubilee celebrations dedicated to the 600th anniversary of the birth of the great scientist and thinker Mirzo Ulugbek were opened in Paris, at the initiative of UNESCO, which became proof of the recognition of his talent and genius on a global scale. Our country widely celebrated jubilee celebrations: the 1200th anniversary of at-Termizi, the 850th anniversary of Nazhmiddin Kubro, the 675th anniversary of Bohouddin Naqshbandi, the 920th anniversary of Mahmud Zamakhshari, which were widely celebrated throughout Uzbekistan. Numerous evenings, seminars, and



conferences were devoted to the anniversaries of Ogahi and Mashrab. Celebrations were held in connection with the 1000th anniversary of "Alpamysh", the 800th anniversary of the legendary commander Jallaidin Manguberdi.

A special role in the restoration of the spiritual heritage is played by the Golden Heritage Foundation. It is also necessary to note the establishment in 1994 of the society "Manaviyat wa Marifat" (Spirituality and Enlightenment), which is of great importance in the revival and development of the spiritual life of the people. Within the framework of the 1225th anniversary of Imam al-Bukhari, his outstanding works were published.

In March 1992, by the decree of the First President Islam Karimov, the Committee on Religious Affairs under the Government of the Republic was organized, the sacred festivals "Ramadan Khait" and "Kurban-Khait" were restored, which were given the status of national holidays, and the days of their celebration were declared days off.

Fulfilling the will of the people, the First President signed a decree on the restoration of the Holy Hajj, which is of great importance in the life of the Muslim world, which was another achievement of independence in our country. Previously, 3-4 people performed the Hajj annually, but during the period of independence, with the financial support of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, thousands of Muslims made the Hajj to the holy Mecca and Medina.

The leadership of the Republic attaches great importance to the role of Islam in the spiritual education of people and the protection of religious organizations from random persons. By the decree of the First President of the Republic of April 7, 1999, the Tashkent Islamic University, the Scientific Research Center for Islamic Studies and the Academic Lyceum at the University were established.

As world practice shows, the success of development largely depends on the level of education, science, and the scientific and technical process as a whole.

In the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", adopted shortly after the proclamation of independence in 1992. Public education was considered as a priority area for the development of sovereign Uzbekistan. The session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, held in August 1997, adopted a new version of the Law on Education and the National Program for Personnel Training. These basic documents, having created the necessary conditions for the development of all areas of the education system, form a modern continuous system of education, enriched with new links and forms. Among them are academic lyceums, vocational colleges.

The Government of the Republic takes great care of the upbringing and education of gifted youth. The Umid Foundation was established to organize the selection of talented young men and women for their education in advanced higher educational institutions of foreign countries. Today, 250 young people who studied abroad are already working for the benefit of the country. About 750 young men and women continue their education in educational institutions around the world.

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