

"NEW HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN" (PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE)

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Annotation: after Uzbekistan gained independence, there were many changes in our country. While independence and freedom delighted our people, the Hard Fists that were to be done to get on our feet were still ahead. This article cites changes in several areas after the independence of our country.

Keywords: Freedom, old order, nationality, politics, economy, transition to a market economy.

The child, who is just learning to walk, falls and learns to walk smoothly on his own path after eating a pand. Independence taught us to walk and rise. How many of our ancestors sacrificed their lives on this path. Uzbekistan could not own its natural resources, Land-Water, Forest and other resources during the period of dependence, it could not determine the path of economic development itself. Enterprises built and operating on the territory of the Republic were subordinated to the center, its interests. The leadership of Uzbekistan was unaware of how many products their people were producing on their territory, where they were being realized and how much income they were generating. He was dependent on financial and credit, banking policy, did not have his own national currency, foreign exchange fund.

Disadvantaged in terms of living standards of the population, one of the last places on the scale of the former Union had been inherited. Unlike Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus, two-thirds of Uzbekistan's population made a living at the tip of the arm. The old mustabid system had inherited acute social, environmental problems. The inhabitants of our country were faced with a huge environmental risk due to the finally level salinity of the Earth, pollution of air spaces and water reserves, radioactive contamination, the drying up of the Aral Sea. "Today, objectively speaking the truth about that time, comparing our life in that time with world history and practice, it should be said openly that at that time Uzbekistan had become a semi – colonial country with a completely dependent, derelict economy-a kind of economy."

Independence freed our people from economic oppression, mutualism, gave them full ownership of their land, underground resources, water, flora and fauna and other natural reserves. All property, enterprises were taken over by Uzbekistan, the freedom to conduct an independent economic policy, to determine the path of its own economic development was obtained.

The way to the market economy. After the independence of the state, Uzbekistan fell into the great path of universal, world civilization. Uzbekistan has chosen the

formation of market Relations, its own path based on national traditions. In Uzbekistan, a specific way of transition to market relations has been developed. The main provisions of this road were substantiated in the work of President Islam Karimov "a special way to transition to Uzbekistan – market relations", lectures and speeches (Five Principles). This path, first of all, was taken as the basis of international experience. Secondly, economic opportunities, conditions, problems inherited from the old regime were taken into account.

In order to form a socially oriented market economy in Uzbekistan, a radical reform of the economy was initiated. First of all, the strategic goals of economic reforms were outlined:

- building an economic system that provides the necessary conditions for the life and work of people;
- creating a multi-axis economy;
- ensuring the state protection of private property;
- granting broad economic freedoms to enterprises and citizens;
- making profound structural changes in the economy and producing competitive products;
- integration into the world economic system;
- the formation of new economic thinking in people.

Legal foundations of reforms. One of the main factors in the implementation of economic reform is the creation of the legal basis of the market economy. Therefore, special attention was paid to the creation of the legal framework of reforms.

More than 100 laws related to the economic sphere were passed. These laws can be divided into a number of directions in terms of content.

1. Property relations and laws that shape a multi-axis economy. Within the framework of this direction, laws were adopted on ownership, on the nationalization and privatization of property, on rent, on the privatization of the state housing fund and other laws.

2. Laws governing the operation of the farm were passed, namely on privatization, ownership, entrepreneurship, enterprises, farm, Farm, Farm, Company Farm. Banks and banking activities that create market infrastructure and regulate its activities, the monetary system, entrepreneurship, insurance, exchange and exchange activities, Securities and stock exchange laws and other laws were adopted. Laws were adopted on the establishment of relations between the enterprise and the state, between enterprises, establishing a tax system, limiting monopolistic activities, bankruptcy of enterprises, a code of economic procedure was developed, a court of economic affairs was formed.

3. Legal norms have been created that determine the foreign economic activity of Uzbekistan. The laws adopted on foreign economic activity, on foreign investments, on international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan opened a new page in the history of the development of Foreign Relations of our country.

Customization. In accordance with the law on the nationalization and privatization of property, adopted on November 18, 1991, more than 20 special programs on the issues of privatization of state property were developed and the state headed their implementation. The privatization process began with the nationalization of the general housing stock, trade, local industry, service enterprises, farms preparing agricultural products. This became known as "minor privatisation".

Minor privatization was completed as early as 1994. More than one million apartments at the disposal of the state or more than 95% of the State Housing Fund remained private property of citizens. In this case, one in 3 apartments was given to the owners with preferential conditions or free of charge. Apartments were provided free of charge to war veterans, teachers, medical staff, scientific staff and creative intellectuals. By 2002, about 98 percent of the Republican housing stock had been privatized.

The state itself pioneered and led the privatization of state-owned property, enterprises. About 54,000 businesses and facilities were nationalized until the end of 1994, when privatization of public property began. Of these, 18.4 thousand became private property, 26.1 thousand became joint-stock, 8.7 thousand became collective, 661 became rental enterprises. "On measures to further deepen economic reforms", published on January 21, 1994, and elon on March 16, 1994

Presidential decrees "on the advantageous directions of further development of the process of nationalization and privatization of property" gave a new impetus to the privatization process. It began to turn medium and large enterprises into joint-stock companies, rental enterprises, in the process of which residents and foreign investors were more widely involved. Auctions and competitions for the sale of state property were organized.

In early 2004, 1,800 joint-stock companies operated in the Republic, amounting to 1.2 million. more than a citizen has acquired shares and is receiving income from them.

Small and medium-sized businesses. In order to support small and medium-sized businesses in the Republic through the state, an Entrepreneurship Development Fund, a fund to promote the development of small and medium-sized businesses were formed, investments from prestigious banks around the world were attracted. In order to assist entrepreneurs and businessmen with advice, the German Technical Assistance Society opened a small and medium-sized business support center in Uzbekistan, the European Community commission Center for practical

communication. The American Entrepreneurship Fund in Central Asia and the UK Investment Fund in Central Asia have assisted entrepreneurs with the necessary advice. Only in 1999, small and medium-sized enterprises were awarded 200 million rubles by the European bank for reconstruction and development, the Asian Development Bank, the German bank for reconstruction. Loan funds in excess of US dollars were raised and appropriated. The share of small and private entrepreneurship in the country's GDP was 1.5 percent in 1991 and 12.6 percent in 1999, to 35.6 percent in 2004. The number of small business enterprises operating in 2004 reached 39.1 thousand. In 2004 alone, 425,000 jobs were created at the expense of this sector. On October 1, 2004, the number of people employed in this sector was 6.1 million. accounted for 61.5 percent of people or total employed in the economy.

Agrarian reform. Priority was given to agrarian reform. Because of this, 62% of the population of the Republic lives in the village, 30% of GDP is formed in agriculture, and 55% of the country's foreign exchange revenues. As a result of agrarian reforms, nationalized property in agriculture was privatized. Today, the share of the non-governmental sector in agriculture is 100 percent.

In the years of reforms, people were additionally allocated 550 thousand hectares of irrigated land for personal land, and the given for personal land reached 700 thousand hectares, more than 9 million people are using this land crop.

Particular attention was paid to the creation of optimal forms of farm management in the village. In the early years of Agrarian Reform, Sovkhoz and kolkhoz were transformed into collective farms. But due to the fact that they did not fully justify themselves in the operation of the farm, the estate was transformed into companies on the basis of their shares. In 1999, 898 agricultural enterprises were transformed into companies, and in 2000, 856. Their total number reached 1,900 in Republic as of 1 January 2002, with a total of Rs. 400,000 people worked as members of the company.

In the system of agrarian relations, a wide place was given to the family contractor, built on the basis of paycheck in the company farm. In agriculture, farms and peasant farms occupy a significant place. In 2004, the number of farms amounted to more than 85.5 thousand. These types of farms are becoming the main producers of agricultural crops, taking an increasingly significant place in the production of cereals, potatoes, vegetable-based products, meat, milk, eggs.

Personal subsidiary farms in the village were reshaped as peasant farms. Farming is a family-small-scale commodity farm, and a plot of land is inherited for life by the head of the family, products are grown and sold on the basis of personal labor of family members. 3.5 crore in 2003. more than 93.7% of the meat grown in the Republic, 95.9% of the milk, 90% of the potatoes, 70.3% of vegetable-based products, 53.5% of the eggs were prepared by peasant farms.

As of 2003, 22.2 percent of the total agricultural production of the Republic was grown on farms, 14.9 percent on farms, and 62.9 percent on farms.

As a result of the agrarian reforms carried out during the years of independence, rural life was renewed, the attitude of the peasant and farmer to Labor, the worldview changed. They are becoming the real owner of the land, the owner of the product they have grown at the expense of their own labor.

Price liberalization. As early as the first stage of economic reform, prices were liberalized. This process went without social larzas. Because of this, the state has created various compensation funds, introduced benefits for children, the minimum wage, pension, nafqas and scholarships were regularly increased in the photo.

Price liberalization is directly related to the emergence of a competitive environment in the economy. In August 1992, the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on the restriction of Monopoly activities” was introduced into force. Under this law, a number of regulatory documents were developed and implemented aimed at the development of competition. The Main Directorate for conducting Antimonopoly and price policy, established in the system of the Ministry of Finance, sets out enterprises of monopolistic status and regulates prices and profitability on their products.

Market infrastructure. One of the most important areas of economic reform is the creation of market infrastructure.

”The formation of market relations cannot be imagined without the appropriate environment – market infrastructure, which should provide interaction between economic entities in the commodity, money markets and the labor resource market.”

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