



ACHIEVEMENT OF THE STATE INDEPENDENCE IN UZBEKISTAN

Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi

Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

The Faculty of Psychology, the department of foreign languages
Philology and foreign languages

Scientific advisor:

nafisateshaboyeva@jbnuu.uz

Rahmonqulova Zebo

Student of group 404-22:

zeborakhmankulova@gmail.com

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Annotation: This article is about the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan; it describes when Uzbekistan gained independence and what it focused on after independence. Information is also given about the reforms implemented during the years of independence and their results. In addition, the work done after Independence is also covered.

Key words: Independence, August Coup, national holiday, military parades, Sovet Union,

We involuntarily see how the freedom of our country was won due to hard and tireless struggles, what hard and selfless work of our people, what we have done during our independent development, and what results we have achieved. When talking about this, first of all, it is necessary to remember and imagine the difficult situation that prevailed in our country in the first years of independence. It is known that the former Soviet system was based on a strictly centralized planning and distribution method. In addition to the vices inherent in this system, the one-sided development of the economy of our republic, directed to the preparation of raw materials, the unprecedented level of the cotton monopoly, which has a devastating effect on the economy, ecology and the population's gene pool, broke the situation in our country at that time. brought to the shore. Despite having enormous natural, mineral and labor resources, human potential, our republic was one of the last in the former USSR in terms of the standard of living of the population, the development of social and humanitarian spheres. In such conditions, it is necessary to put an end to the catastrophic collapse of the economy and the rapid growth of inflation, to stop the complete derailment of established economic, production and financial relations, and to prevent the further increase of unemployment. was extremely important. President Islam Karimov took into account all these circumstances and developed a program for establishing an open democratic state based on a socially oriented market economy in our country based on a comprehensive study of world experience from the first days of independence.

Special attention was paid to the harmonious and harmonious development of Uzbekistan with the world community by preserving and further strengthening our national customs and traditions, respecting universal values. In the brochure "16-year path of independent development of Uzbekistan", the head of our state deeply analyzed the path of national development followed by our people and explained in every way that two historical periods played an important role in this regard. First of all, the transition period and the initial stage, which includes the first-time reforms and changes related to the formation of

the foundations of national statehood - the period from 1991 to 2000 is incomparable and huge in the life of our country and people, literally. It was a period that left a historical mark. At the same time, the period of active democratic renewal, reform and modernization of our country - the next stage, which includes the period from 2001 to today, is the stable development of our economy, political life, legislation, judicial system and social and humanitarian spheres. consistent reform has become more important in terms of ensuring a continuous increase in the standard of living of the population. In this regard, all the achievements and milestones achieved during the years of independence - first of all, the reforms, liberalization and modernization of our country's economy, diversification of its structural structure, started on time, carefully thought out in all aspects, have a long perspective. we make sure again and again that it is the result of the intended policy. The unique path of development of Uzbekistan, which was developed by our President Islam Karimov and is recognized as an Uzbek model in the world, and its advantages have been expressed by many influential politicians and economists, experts and analysts. Pragmatic economic policy, which assumes that the economy is free from ideology and superior to politics; the state's assumption of the main task of reformation; ensuring the rule of law; conduct a strong social policy; This model of development, which consists of five well-known principles such as gradual implementation of reforms, proved once again how correct it is, especially in the conditions of the world financial and economic crisis that began in 2008.

It should be noted that it is not revolutionary in our country to abandon from the beginning the foreign methods, the so-called "shock therapy", false views such as "the market economy will manage itself", and the transition from the administrative-command system of management to market relations. , but choosing the path of gradual development is giving its positive result today. In particular, what progress will be made in building the foundations of a new state and a new society on the basis of the slogans "Don't destroy the old one without building a new house", "Reforms are not for the sake of reform, but first of all for the sake of people" we can see what we are achieving today at every step. Over the past years, legislative and other institutional systems of state power in our country have been formed and operated on the basis of these principles, priority programs and plans of social and economic development, including the program of anti-crisis measures, have been developed and implemented step by step on this basis. increased. Due to this, today we are able to overcome the dangerous threats of severe evils left over from the former Soviet system, create a reliable barrier and a solid foundation to avoid the negative effects of the global financial and economic crisis, as well as the stable and rapid development of our national economy, our population. we are achieving to ensure that the standard of living and well-being will continue to increase. Today, every compatriot can see in his own life that it was possible to ensure such rapid and stable development of the economy of our country only due to independent development, profound changes and reforms in the social and political system.

On August 29, 1997, at the 9th session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the new Law on Education and the National Program for Personnel Training was adopted. In the national personnel training program, the tasks of deepening the educational reforms in our country and the stages of implementation of the programs were justified. Based on the program, a national model of personnel training was created. The national personnel training program is the expression of the strategic goal of Uzbekistan to become a

member of the community of developed countries with equal rights to build a developed democratic state. It should be noted that the President's decision on measures to further improve the system of foreign language learning, adopted on December 10, 2012, is of great importance.

A teacher is an educator within the framework of the state educational standards of continuous education of Uzbekistan, established by the state for these types of education. *The first stage*, which is called "transition period", included years. When we say transition period, we see the transition from one system to another system, from one form to another, etc. *The second stage* - years including the idea of "Achieving the full implementation of the National Program". The need to improve and further develop the personnel training system, taking into account the changing social and economic conditions, is emphasized based on the theoretical analysis of the speeches and scientific works of our President I.A. Karimov. We distinguished as very necessary:

1. the rule of law is the leading principle in our reform model;
2. humanization of the educational process in the field of education.;
3. formation and development of the ability to think freely in students;
4. freedom in choosing types of education;
5. reform of education is the priority task of our state;
6. current issues such as focusing on international cooperation in reforming the education sector.

The achievement of state independence in Uzbekistan on September 1, 1991, marked a significant turning point in the nation's history, leading to a period of profound transformation and development. As a newly independent state emerging from the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Uzbekistan faced the challenge of building a sovereign nation with its own political, economic, and social systems.

Despite these achievements, Uzbekistan continues to face challenges, including the need for further political liberalization, human rights improvements, and environmental sustainability. Nonetheless, the progress made since independence is a testament to the resilience and determination of the Uzbek people.

In conclusion, the achievement of state independence in Uzbekistan has been a catalyst for transformation, allowing the nation to carve its own path toward a brighter and more prosperous future. The journey since 1991 reflects significant accomplishments and ongoing efforts to address challenges and meet the aspirations of the Uzbek people.

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