

ECONOMIC REFORM STRATEGY IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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Annotation:

The article analyzes the problems of developing the economic potential of Uzbekistan during the years of independence. The following five priorities are expressed in the development of the economic sphere: socially oriented market economy, social justice, the rule of law, multidisciplinary economy, material, natural and labor resources in the economy, scientifically analyzed.

Keywords: Independence, economy, multidimensionality, market economy, material, natural, labor resources, social justice, rule of law.

After the collapse of Soviet power, independent Uzbekistan was in need of economic renewal. Both the country's leadership and the general public felt it deeply, of course. But any renewal requires a certain program, plan, concept, strategy. Because "the starting point of the entire reform process is to choose a strategy. This is a very responsible and complex aspect. Without having a general strategy, without seeing the ultimate goal, effective measures of economic reform cannot be determined. It is for this reason that attention was focused on the formation of such a strategy in the early period of the economic life of an independent country. The goals of the strategic program presented by Islam Karimov to the public of the country were connected with the following:

- "1. Step-by-step formation of a socially oriented market economy, establishment of a powerful and relentlessly developing economic system that increases national wealth and provides necessary conditions for people's lives and activities.
2. Ensuring the protection of private property by the state, which is the basis for creating a multi-level economy, ending the deprivation of property, and developing initiative and perseverance with all measures.
3. Giving wide economic freedoms to enterprises and citizens, abandoning the direct intervention of the state in their economic activities, eliminating the administrative and command methods of managing the economy, wide use of economic factors and incentives.
4. Making deep structural changes in the economy that ensure effective use of material, natural and labor resources, producing competitive products, joining the world economic system.
5. To form a new economic thinking in people, to change their worldview, to enable each person to independently determine the field and forms of spending his labor.

Achieving these strategic goals was certainly not easy. These goals required the implementation of updates spanning several periods. This process mainly involved two stages:

- "The first stage, which includes the period from 1991 to 2000, is a transition period and the period of the first reforms and changes related to the formation of the foundations of national statehood;
- the second stage, which includes the period from 2001 to 2010, in the stable development of our economy, consistent reform of our political life, legislation, judicial system, and social and humanitarian spheres, and the regular improvement of the standard of living of the population - active democratic renewal of our country, reform and the period of modernization..."

I. Karimov pointed out that in the early period of the economic life of the country, two tasks gained importance and that he was trying to realize them. "These tasks are:

- to overcome the severe consequences of the administrative-command system, to end the tension, to stabilize the economy;
- consists of forming the foundations of market relations, taking into account the specific conditions and characteristics of the republic".

These important tasks required, first of all, the creation and strengthening of the legal and legal foundations of the reforms. In addition, "a multi-level economy due to creation of new forms of ownership in agriculture, privatization and expropriation of local industry, trade, household service enterprises, housing stock, as well as restructuring of some enterprises in light industry, construction and transport on the basis of shareholding serious attention was paid to creating foundations. At the same time, the issues of prevention of production decline and stabilization of the financial situation were in the center of attention of the state. As a result of the measures taken, by 1995, the economic crisis in the country was ended, and the decrease in production was prevented. Most importantly, thanks to the economic reforms, new economic relations were formed in Uzbekistan based on the market economy that serves the interests of the country. Relying on these successes of the reforms, in 1995-2000, the main attention was focused on deepening the privatization process and ensuring macroeconomic stability. At the moment, attention was focused on important issues such as introducing the Uzbek soum into circulation, updating the production process.

At the next stage of the country's economic life, not only improving the market mechanisms, but also giving freedom to economic entities and various relations between them, ensuring the rapid development of the private sector, developing small business and farming, deepening the reforms of the banking and financial systems, reforming the housing and communal economy. tasks related to tax policy improvement were put on the agenda.

President Sh.Mirziyoev said that he appreciated the results of the economic reforms carried out under the leadership of I.Karimov in 1991-2010. According to him, these updates "ensure consistent and stable development of our country". The head of state provides a series of important arguments as the basis for this conclusion. In particular, "in the years of

independence, the economy of Uzbekistan grew almost 6 times." In the country, industries based on high technologies - petrochemical, chemical, automotive industry, agricultural and railway engineering, pharmaceutical, electrical engineering, textile industry, production of modern building materials and other industries began to develop. As Sh.Mirziyoev evaluates the results of I.Karimov's reforms, modern road transport and engineering-communication infrastructure is being organized at a rapid pace. In particular, the Angren - Pop railway network, including a unique mountain tunnel passing through the Kamchik pass, and the Tashguzar - Boysun - Kumkurgan railway were built. A high-speed railway service carrying passengers from Tashkent to Samarkand, Karshi and Bukhara was opened. International airports were modernized, an international logistics center was established on the basis of Navoi Airport, and the national highway of Uzbekistan was built." The most important thing is that the reforms did not end with giving new meaning to the country's economic life. All aspects of the life of the Uzbek people improved at its end. Also, economic reforms fundamentally changed the mentality, consciousness, worldview, spiritual image - feelings and experiences, mood, knowledge and values of the members of the society.

To sum up, in the years of independence, economic reforms have become a continuous process in accordance with social needs. In its first stage (1991-2000), the goal was to bring the country out of economic recession and form the foundations of market relations, and in the second stage (2000-2016), deepen market reforms and ensure economic stability. Updates at each stage have been and continue to be culminating in significant results. Muttasil's economic reforms led to radical changes not only in the national economy, but also in the political, social and spiritual spheres of society. In addition, the economic reforms caused a change in the moral image of the people living in the country.

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