

INDEPENDENCE THE ROLE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT ISLAM KARIMOV IN THE FORMATION OF THE UZBEK STATE

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Abstract - After the Soviet Union's collapse all the republics of the union have experienced a severe crisis. Uzbekistan, in particular, has developed a unique way of the country's leader, Islam Karimov, to break free from the crisis. In a short time, he has achieved remarkable results.

Index terms: Economic crisis, dependence, Uzbek model, international communication, sport, inter-ethnic relations, development, independence

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INTRODUCTION

In the mid-80s of the last century, a deep economic crisis has taken place in the member states of the USSR. At that time, Uzbekistan had a developed economy, a fully colonial state. Uzbekistan has become a raw material supplier for the Center. The central government's policy of "rebuild" has been developed and put into practice in order to overcome this depression. The people have also welcomed this update with great hope. Social and political life in Uzbekistan has deteriorated. It was the result of the Soviet Union's unfounded, unfavorable market economy. Islam Karimov, a courageous and brave son of the Uzbek people, entered the political arena under such a crisis. He was a long-sighted, politician with a realistic vision of life. Islam Karimov began to prepare the ground for the immediate release of political uncertainty. On October 21, 1989, giving the Uzbek language the status of a state language was the first step toward independence. This was a great moment when a "labor force" sent from the center was building a slaughterhouse and violent policy in the country. Reforms Islam Karimov made in the republic were angered by the Central Authorities. On March 24, 1990 the first session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic was established. By the secret ballot of the Supreme Council Islam Karimov was elected President of the Uzbek SSR. For the first time in the history of the central government, the post of the first president of the Alliance was a decisive step for independence. That day the people of Uzbekistan

became the real leader. Having understood that the USSR was not long and that it was very short lived, Islam Karimov adopted the Declaration of Independence, the cornerstone of Uzbekistan's independence, at the second session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR. Since then, Uzbekistan has begun to address issues of political, economic and spiritual life. The Central Authority now has to compete with Uzbekistan. Soon after, a plot was set up in Moscow by forces that did not want to hand over the power. This led to a complete collapse of the troubled state. Realizing that Islam Karimov has come to an independent state, he began to act appropriately. In particular, on August 25, 1991, under the decree of the President, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Security Committee were subjected to legitimate provisions of the Uzbek SSR. It was a great deal of struggle for independence. At last, long-awaited dreams came true. On August 31, 1991, President Islam Karimov solemnly proclaimed the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It was a great opportunity for our people to determine their destiny first. The reason for this great opportunity was undoubtedly Islam Karimov.

Another sovereign state emerged on the political map of the world. Independence was achieved peacefully by revolutionary bloodshed. At that, Islam Karimov's diplomatic skills and courage played a decisive role. After the independence, the recovery of the economy, which is on the verge of a complete crisis, has been on the agenda. From the USSR, we inherited from the Soviet Union the basis of developed,

communist ideas based on cotton "single power". Uzbekistan was fully dependent on the fuel and food issues. The products needed for living stopped after the collapse of the Alliance. The fact that it is impossible to look at the whole nation without cotton is also a historical fact. Under the leadership of the head of state, systematic and consistent structural changes were made in all spheres to overcome the crisis. First of all, great attention was paid to improving the social life of the population. As President Islam Karimov underlined, "Well, not for reform, it is for humanity" has been put into practice. Islam Karimov's direct involvement and leadership led the state symbols - the emblem and flag of ancestors - the basis of our sovereignty. At the time of the adoption of state symbols, Islam Karimov presented his noble ideas. The number of flags in the United Nations headquarters increased again. The adoption of our constitution, the legal basis of our sovereignty, began in 1990. As a result of the two-and-a-half-year work, the Constitution, which became the face of our state on 8 December 1992, was adopted.

Uzbek model

The development concept developed by the international community as the "Uzbek model" of development has been developed without the revolutionary leaps developed by the head of the country since the early years of independence. The five main principles developed by the country's President I. Karimov are the entire structure of the state-building program and the reform of the economy of Uzbekistan. These include: First of all, economize the economy from ideology. The economy should stand above politics. The problems of the economy and its further development have become the main content of the state policy. Second, the state itself must be the chief reformer in the transition from the old system to the new system. The state should be the initiator of the reform process in the interests of the whole nation and determine the main directions of economic development develop and implement a policy of radical changes in the economy, social sphere and socio-political life of the sovereign state. Thirdly, the rule of law, renewal and progress must be based on laws. Economic changes can only be substantial if they are based on a practical law.

Fourthly, the implementation of strong social policies in the transition to a market economy is the responsibility of the state to support socially vulnerable groups. In all stages of economic reforms, it is necessary to take strong measures in the sphere of social protection of the population, taking into account the real situation in the field of demography and the level of living of the population. Social security mechanisms can only be maintained if they exist. Fifth, it is necessary to thoroughly and thoroughly implement the reforms and market relations.

Economic development

During the years of independence a solid foundation has been laid down to ensure sustainable growth and sustainable growth of GDP. While the gross domestic product (GDP) in Uzbekistan declined by 19 percent in 1990-1995, and since 1996 the average annual GDP growth rate was more than 4.0 percent, 7.7 per cent in 2006, 7.3 in 2006, 9.5 per cent in 2007, 9 per cent in 2008, 8.1 per cent in 2009, and 8.5 per cent in 2010. During the nearly twenty years of our independent development, GDP growth in Uzbekistan was 3.5 times, and the real incomes of the population - 3.8 times. Gross domestic product is the key indicator determining the economic situation of any country. In 2001, Uzbekistan ranks first among the CIS countries in terms of gross domestic product production, reaching the 1991 level of reforms, but also to a 103% growth. The growth rate of the economy in 2005 was 30.1 percent versus 2000, and 28.2 percent in 1991. During the years of independence the volume of foreign trade has grown. According to the results of 2004, the foreign trade turnover of the republic amounted to \$ 8.7 billion. This is almost 2 times more than the figure of 1992. 0 products are exported to 80 countries around the world. The positive balance in foreign trade amounted to 1037 million in 2004, 3.5 billion in 2007, and US \$ 4.2 billion in 2010. Uzbekistan has chosen a gradual transition to a market economy. Private entrepreneurship has been widely used. The correct strategies have recently begun to give effect. The depression led to a gradual increase in the national economy. Among the Union countries, the first was to halt the decline in GDP and fall into the macroeconomic indicators. The oil products of the industry have been imported from abroad for a considerable amount of money. The head of our state proposed the use of internal sources of energy for the rapidly developing industry. Together with international companies, the Fergana Oil Refinery was renovated at the international standards, and as a result of the construction of the Bukhara oil refinery in 1997, the volume of oil refining increased twice, began to export oil abroad. Uzbekistan achieved oil independence.

Under the initiative of President Islam Karimov, South Korea's DAEWOO Corporation has signed a contract for the construction of a joint venture in Uzbekistan and the construction of the plant has begun. Many states have pointed out that the project does not have a future, and it has been suspected of its implementation. Because it was very difficult for a state to live independently. It's time to look forward to our people. In March 1996 the UzDAEWOOAVTO joint venture was launched. Our national car parks began to flood the streets. Uzbekistan became one of the 28 automobile manufacturers in the world. On January 28, 1992, Uzbekistan Airways national airline was established. Uzbekistan airplanes fly in air and regular

flights to various cities are launched. All this was the beginning of great achievements. No industry in the world can quickly recognize the state as fast as it can. The head of our state paid great attention to the development of physical culture and sports. Adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Physical Culture and Sports" of February 5, 1992, became the legal basis for mass sports development. A great attention was paid to the development of youth sports, their formation as a physically healthy generation, the construction of sports facilities, and improving their material and technical basis. This attention soon began to yield its results. Uzbek athletes started to win high-ranking podium at the international arenas, raising the flag of our country. In particular, in 1992 at the Olympic Games in Barcelona, the Uzbek athletes returned with 3 gold, 2 silver and one bronze medal. The flag of our country is the highest in the Olympics, 3 times the national anthem. At the Asian Games held in Hiroshima in 1994, our athletes won a total of 40 medals. This year, the national football team of Uzbekistan became the champion of Asia. Distinguished President Islam Karimov has created international competitions to bring the national sport of the Uzbek nation to the world level. In particular, in May 1999, the World Wrestling Championship among athletes from more than 50 countries took place in Tashkent. Soon the International Kurash Association was formed, and Islam Karimov was elected as Honorary President. The use of pure English words such as "bell", "yonbash", "halal" used in our national struggle today will fill our hearts with pride and pride. All this was the result of a correctly chosen sports policy by Islam Karimov.

During the years of independence, one of the most important tasks was to awaken the national pride of the people, to promote the identity of the people and to restore national traditions. The absence of high-level development without fulfilling this task was also a historical fact. Because in the 130 years of dependence, our national traditions have faded, our language and traditions become inadequate. The rich history of our people has been tampered with, our great ancestors have been studying the way of life unilaterally. In a word, the nation was trying to get away from its past. In order to achieve genuine independence, our President Islam Karimov considers it necessary to get people out of fake communist ideas which are the result of the old system, to educate them with the idea of national independence. "Your main task in the sphere of spirituality is to pursue the noble works that began in the years of independence, such as restoring the national traditions, forming national idea and ideology of self-awareness, restoring the place and honor of our holy religion in our spiritual life, uplifting and sensitivity " Karimov is an academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1994), a doctor of science and academician of more

than a dozen foreign universities and academies. I. Karimov was awarded the title "Hero of Uzbekistan" and "Golden Star" medal (1994), "Mustakillik" (1996) and "Amir Temur" (1998). I. Karimov has been awarded awards and medals of a number of international organizations and authoritative foreign states for the development of international cooperation, peacebuilding, spirituality recovery, sports development. President Islam Karimov made every effort to deepen reforms in every sphere. The correctness of the path chosen by Islam Karimov can be seen in the rapidly evolving economy, the social life of our people. On September 2, 2016, Islam Karimov, the founder of the Uzbek statehood and independence, died. On that day, people lost their loved ones. Not only the people of Uzbekistan but also the whole world lost a great man who made a great contribution to international peace.

CONCLUSION

In his words, Islam Karimov, the founder of Uzbekistan's independence, has turned his backward state into the fastest-growing state in the post-Soviet era in the 1990s. In the country and internationally made a great contribution to peace and active communication on the square. The Uzbek model and the unique way of education are recognized all over the world. Uzbekistan is now on the list of the five most developed countries. All of this is the result of Islam Karimov's far-sighted vision, the founder of the independence of Uzbekistan, the result of the practical work of a real politician.

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