

The History of Gaining Independence of the Uzbek Republic

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Abstract:

This article discusses issues concerning the Independence of our country and all efforts that have been made to get it. The struggle for the sovereignty of Uzbekistan, first of all, in the content and essence of each law adopted in the republic, which expresses the interests of the republic is also evaluated in this article.

Keywords: independence, reconstruction, realization, customs, traditions, values, national identity, state language, democratic process.

In the mid-1980s, the crisis situation in the socio-political, economic, and spiritual life of the USSR began to intensify. The concept of reconstruction was limited and could not ensure the development of the USSR. During the years of reconstruction, social and political life in Uzbekistan deteriorated. National customs, traditions, values were suppressed in the republic, as a result of which, indifference, mistrust and dissatisfaction among the people increased. The realization of national identity has begun. Giving the Uzbek language the status of the state language, ending the cotton monopoly, and improving the ecological situation have been raised as urgent issues in Uzbekistan.

Efforts have been made to comprehensively reform all aspects of the society. Even the reconstruction policy could not save the USSR from the inevitable crisis. A crisis began in the state. Bold steps were taken towards national identity and independence in the allied republics.

At the end of the 80s of the 20th century, "a change began in the social and political life of Uzbekistan. People began to have the opportunity to express different opinions and to speak their hearts openly. The idea in the language of the Uzbek people was the idea of independence, the people raised this idea and a new wave of independence movement began. The election of a selfless person like Islam Karimov, who is burning for his people and country, as required by history, to the post of the first head of Uzbekistan in 1989 led to the end of injustices in this area, justice was restored. The first President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov fulfilled the will of the people and took the lead in granting the status of the state language to the Uzbek language. On October 21, 1989, the Supreme Council of the Republic adopted a law on the state language of Uzbekistan. It was legalized that the Uzbek language should be used in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life. Adoption of this law was the first step towards independence of our country.

At the beginning of 1990, the issue of presidential form of government was raised in Uzbekistan. The introduction of such a form of management in the republic was introduced primarily as a means of helping to speed up the process of solving problems in political, socio-economic, inter-ethnic and other spheres. Most importantly, the introduction of the President's institution meant a transition to a new stage in terms of sovereignty and statehood for the republic.

Separately, it should be noted that at that time, the issues of speeding up order and discipline on a large scale, first of all, the restructuring of the executive mechanism at all levels and fronts of the administration, and the control of all institutions that protect the rights of citizens were of great importance. Taking this objective situation into account, on March 24, 1990, the first session of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan decided to establish the position of President for the first time in

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the history of Uzbekistan. The session unanimously decided to elect Islam Abduganievich Karimov as the President of Uzbekistan. The establishment of the position of President in Uzbekistan was the second bold step taken in the struggle for political and economic independence of the republic. The next important step towards the independence of Uzbekistan was taken on June 20, 1990 at the second session of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The "Declaration of Independence" of Uzbekistan was adopted at the session and the following was written in its introduction:

"The Supreme Council of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan is the historical experience and rich traditions of the Uzbek people in state building, the supreme goal of ensuring the right of each nation to determine its own destiny, a historical issue for the future of Uzbekistan. With a deep sense of responsibility, based on the rules of international law, universal values and principles of democracy, Uzbekistan declares the independence of the Soviet Socialist Republic. This "Declaration of Independence" adopted by the session was welcomed by our people with great satisfaction.

From that day on, the issues related to the economic and political life of Uzbekistan were solved independently in the republic. The leadership and people of Uzbekistan continued to take bold steps towards independence. The struggle for the sovereignty of Uzbekistan, first of all, in the content and essence of each law adopted in the republic, is fundamentally different from the laws of the former Union, in addition, each law began to be distinguished by the fact that it does not adapt to the law of the Union, but expresses the interests of the republic. For example, on July 22, 1991, the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan "to transfer the state enterprises, institutions and organizations subordinate to the Union located on the territory of Uzbekistan to the legal subordination of Uzbekistan", steps taken for the national sovereignty of Uzbekistan is evidence.

By the second half of the 80s, the social and political situation of the former USSR became more and more critical. This situation was especially reflected in the rightful setting of the demands of many republics, such as leaving the Union, self-determination, giving rights, and revising the role of the Center in the political-economic, military, and foreign policy spheres. However, the central leadership did not count on the political leadership of the nations and allied republics to truly seek independence. In 1991 a new era of the modern history of Uzbekistan began on August 31. On the same day, the sixth non-regular session of the OliyKengash adopted a decision "On the declaration of state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan", came out with the relevant statement and approved the Law "On the foundations of the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

In these documents, where the fate of the country was decided, the people's age-old dreams were embodied:

- they decided their own affairs;
- all the natural resources on it, all production and scientific and technical power created by the work of their ancestors became the full-fledged owner of power;
- became a worthy heir of the great history and culture, the successor of the customs and humanitarian traditions of the great ancestors, the independent creator of the bright future;

In the decision "On the Declaration of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "September 1 should be designated as the Independence Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan and from 1991, this day should be declared a holiday and a day off"

Independence of Uzbekistan was welcomed by the people of the country with great joy and satisfaction. This situation can be clearly seen from the results of the referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan held on December 29, 1991.

The election of the President of Uzbekistan was held on the basis of the law "On the election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted at the VIII session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Gaining state independence of Uzbekistan, implementation of political reforms during the transition to a new society, construction of a legal democratic state in Uzbekistan, formation of civil society, measures to deepen economic reforms, factors of ensuring socio-political stability in the country, was the result of all these attempts. It is clear to all of us that the historical contribution of the First President Islam Karimov in spiritual purification and restoration of national values and Uzbekistan's rightful place in the world community are incomparable.

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