

## Strategy of Socio-Political Development of Uzbekistan: The Way of Renewal and Development

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**Abstract:** This article describes the socio-political situation in the early days of Uzbekistan's independence and the reforms carried out in New Uzbekistan in recent years.

**Keywords:** Republic of Uzbekistan, socio-economic rates, legal society and democratic state, renewal and development.

From the first years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has identified social protection of the population as one of its priority tasks. This is clear evidence that the ongoing reforms primarily serve the interests of the people. One of the five principles of transition to a market economy recognized in the world is focused on strong social protection. As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov noted, "before the introduction of market mechanisms, social protection measures must be implemented. "A state is considered humanitarian only if it can protect its citizens." To this end, the volume of funds allocated to the social protection system is increasing every year. For example, in 2006, 51.9% of budget funds were allocated for social protection of the population within the framework of the State Program for the Year of Social Protection of the Population, and 1.5 trillion soums (53.8%) in the Year of Social Protection. Youth". More than soums (54.6%) were allocated. In 2016, the year of a healthy mother and child, loans and grants in the amount of 80 million US dollars were allocated to equip medical institutions in our country with modern diagnostic and treatment equipment, a dispensary examination and rehabilitation of women were carried out. and children of childbearing age.

As can be seen from the above figures, the amount of funds allocated for social protection of the population is increasing every year, and this is much more than in other areas.

The material provision of the poor strata of the population by the state was constantly improved. Since September 1997, the annual free provision of school supplies and textbooks to 1st grade students has been introduced. The total amount of benefits paid to low-income families in 1998 was \$3 billion. amounted to soums, benefits paid to families with children under the age of 16 - 15.6 billion soums. organized sum.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 18, 2018 "On the effective implementation of targeted programs for the development of housing construction", the construction number of low-cost housing was determined. In total, in 2019, it is planned to provide 3,000 houses to low-income women with disabilities, of which 1,640 by September. Housing for women has been allocated.

Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 12, 2018 "Providing cheap housing to women in difficult social situations, mothers with disabilities who raise children in single-parent families and who need to improve their living conditions" In accordance with decision No. 285 through the Public Fund for Supporting Women and families under the Women's Committee, as of January 1, 2020, there are 1,207 people in need of housing in difficult housing

conditions, and a total of 47.7 billion for women with disabilities. the initial payment in soms has been paid. In general, a comprehensive system of social assistance and social services has been created in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In 2017, the socio-economic pace of the Republic of Uzbekistan has changed dramatically. In accordance with the strategy of action, economic development has moved to a completely new stage, aimed primarily at improving the level and quality of life of the population. All the reforms carried out were based on the principle that the interests and well-being of the person are above all. In this regard, first of all, the main attention was paid to further strengthening macroeconomic stability in our country, pursuing a tight monetary policy, ensuring the stability of the national currency and prices in the domestic market, and conducting fiscal reform. . Comprehensive measures were implemented aimed at liberalizing the foreign exchange market, and from September 5, 2017, the free exchange of our national currency, the sum, was ensured. All artificial obstacles to the free disposal of foreign exchange funds by business entities have been removed, and their obligation to sell foreign exchange earnings has been abolished. It was created so that legal entities could freely buy foreign currency when importing products, and foreign investors could freely withdraw profits. Citizens have the opportunity to legally buy and sell foreign currency for study or medical treatment abroad, tourism, business and other purposes without any obstacles. These reforms have been recognized by the world's leading financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. Strengthened control over inflation and price stability for consumer goods in the domestic market. To this end, a price stabilization fund with a resource base of \$100 million has been set up in the domestic consumer market. Another \$70 million was allocated for the purchase of life-saving drugs. In order to liberalize foreign trade and create an efficient market economy, customs duty rates have been halved. Customs fees have been drastically reduced for more than 8,000 types of imported goods needed for the domestic market, including zero rates for 3,550 import duties and 1,122 excisable goods. In accordance with international standards, the government, all ministries and departments, the Central Bank will publish on an ongoing basis all statistical and analytical data on macroeconomic indicators, state budget execution, money circulation, and the state of gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Another specific priority area of economic reform is to reduce the participation of the state in the economy, increase the role and importance of the private sector in the economy. First of all, work with privatized enterprises has been completely changed, increasing the efficiency of their activities, as well as methods of managing state property, and the following positive results have been achieved: firstly, a new practice of post-privatization support for enterprises has been introduced. the activities of non-operating enterprises have been introduced, the activities of non-operating enterprises have been restored, state assistance has been introduced in the development of investment projects for restoration. Economic entities were given the opportunity to create new production facilities at the sites of inactive and idle enterprises. This made it possible to absorb expensive investments and create thousands of jobs. To provide financial support for these projects, a Special Fund for Assistance to Privatized Enterprises was created and appropriate credit lines were opened by this fund.

Deep structural reforms have been launched in the energy, oil and gas, geological, transport, road, agriculture and water sectors, drinking water and heat supply and a number of other industries. In 12 leading industries, modernization and competitiveness programs are being implemented at an accelerated pace. As a result, economic growth last year was 5.6 percent. The volume of industrial

production increased by 6.6%, and exports by 28%. Our gold and foreign exchange reserves increased by \$2.2 billion in 2019 and reached \$28.6 billion.

The creation of free economic zones, technology parks and small industrial zones has become the main factor in attracting foreign direct investment, organizing new high-tech industries, and effectively using the natural and economic potential of the regions. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in order to get acquainted with the progress of socio-economic transformations on the ground, ongoing work on creativity and improvement aimed at further improving the level and quality of life of our people, and to adopt specific targeted programs for the socio-economic development of the regions in 2017, for Over the past period, they visited all regions of the republic, some of them repeatedly. As a result of each visit, comprehensive measures aimed at the socio-economic development of each region were approved.

The restructuring of the economy has become an important factor in increasing the stability of the country's export volume and achieving positive changes in its structure, and the share of competitive finished products in the export structure is growing at a steady pace. In the program for the implementation of the action strategy for 2017-2021, special attention is paid to the development of industry, a new approach to the implementation of investment projects has been defined. First, the approach to relations with partner countries and international financial institutions has changed. During high-level visits, bilateral interstate agreements were signed on the development of trade, economic and investment relations with the People's Republic of China, Russia, the USA, Korea, Turkey, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Full-fledged relations with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development have been restored, the bank has provided a credit line in the amount of 190 million US dollars to small businesses and private entrepreneurship. More than 20 projects have been developed in various areas. Cooperation has been established with the European Investment Bank and the French Development Agency. Uzbekistan has become a full member of the newly formed Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. Secondly, all artificial barriers to foreign trade have been removed. In particular, the procedure for export without prepayment and warranty obligations has been introduced. Redundant and obsolete permit requirements have been eliminated. The mechanisms for the export of agricultural products have been simplified. As a result of the implemented measures, the volume of exports amounted to 11.3 billion US dollars and increased by 126% compared to the same period last year. The foreign trade balance amounted to \$519.5 million. Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, as well as far abroad countries - China, Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran, the Republic of Korea and France are among the largest exporters of the CIS countries. The dynamics of export growth has been achieved in all the listed countries.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, the implementation of political reforms in the direction of building a legal society and a democratic state was identified as a topical issue on the agenda, and it steadily continues to follow this path.

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