

REFORMS IMPLEMENTED IN THE COUNTRY IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article covers the issue of reforms implemented in the country in order to ensure the development of Uzbekistan. The recognized initial achievement of the reforms in Uzbekistan is the rapid development of relations with the countries of Central Asia. Therefore, special attention is being paid to the acceleration of mutually beneficial economic and trade relations. All this is one of the characteristics of modern democracy.

Keywords: Central Asia strategy, priorities, criteria, norm, rule of law.

Due to President Shavkat Mirziyoyev being the initiator of the implementation of comprehensive reforms in Uzbekistan, he went on the path of large-scale fundamental changes. There is a consensus among experts that today's Uzbekistan and Uzbekistan seven years ago are two completely different phenomena in terms of their quality indicators, as it is inside the country.

Today, Uzbekistan is becoming a dynamic, open to news and constantly developing member of the world community, which not only accepts and adapts the achievements of modern world trends, but also shapes the regional agenda.

It can be said that Central Asian countries are an important priority of Uzbekistan's foreign policy.

The first recognized achievement of the reforms in our country was the rapid development of relations with the countries of Central Asia. A new era has begun in the relations of our country with its close neighbors in the region, and this was accomplished in such a short period of time that these actions led to a positive change in the relations between the Central Asian countries.

Initially, it was strengthened by signing the agreement "On Strategic Partnership" with the Republic of Tajikistan. Significantly, the signing of the agreement had a positive impact on the lives of ordinary people living in the two countries, as a visa-free regime was introduced, facilitating the travel of citizens and humanitarian contacts. Significant changes have been achieved in the constructive dialogue on the precise definition and delimitation of the Uzbek-Tajik borders, as well as on the issues of water use.

In particular, in Uzbekistan-Kyrgyzstan relations, during the official visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 26-27, 2023, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and the President of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan Sadir Japarov signed the Declaration, which takes bilateral relations to a qualitatively new level - a comprehensive strategic partnership. Between the parties interstate, intergovernmental, interdepartmental and interregional documents were exchanged.

Agreements on cooperation in the fields of agriculture, energy, customs, development of priority areas of industry, innovation and scientific research, youth support were signed between the ministries and agencies.

Relations with the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2016-2022 have been strengthened and fraternal and friendly neighborly relations have reached a new level. On December 6, 2021, the Declaration on alliance relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan was signed. This document expresses the intention of the parties to establish the Supreme Interstate Council, Interparliamentary Cooperation Council and the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The agreements reached during the visit of Shavkat Mirziyoyev to Ashgabat in April 2021 and the new President of Turkmenistan Sardar Berdymukhamedov to Tashkent in July 2022 and during the official visit of our President to Ashgabat in October 2022 further strengthened the relations of friendship, close neighborliness and strategic partnership.

When talking about the new Central Asia vector of the policy of new Uzbekistan, it is possible to highlight several indicators of their quality improvement. Central

Asian countries consistently take first place among citizens who visit Uzbekistan for the purpose of tourism. Consequently, in May 2022, 503,600 foreign tourists visited Uzbekistan, of which 170,000 were citizens of Kazakhstan, 141,300 were citizens of Kyrgyzstan, and 16,000 were citizens of Tajikistan. Adding all this makes more than 427 thousand people.

One of the most successful aspects of the changes in this field is that the vector of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is primarily directed towards establishing mutually beneficial relations with the closest neighbors - the countries of Central Asia. The procedures for crossing the border were radically simplified - the residents of the border districts had the opportunity to communicate freely, the level of transport communication with the countries of Central Asia was significantly increased, in particular, the bus service was restored.

Special attention was also paid to intensifying mutually beneficial economic and trade relations. Trade procedures have been greatly simplified, the passage of goods across the border has become freer. The way was opened for mutual investments. All this made it possible to increase the volume of trade between Uzbekistan and the countries of the region several times.

The largest share of Uzbekistan's trade turnover with the countries of Central Asia fell to Kazakhstan - 62%, the rest was made with: Kyrgyzstan - 17%, Turkmenistan - 12% and Tajikistan - 9%.

A prime example of this is the unanimous resolution of the UN General Assembly declaring the Aral Bay region as a "zone of ecological innovation and technology". The initiative of the resolution belonged to Uzbekistan, and 50 countries, including Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, came out as its co-sponsors.

The initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to organize the format of consultative meetings of the leaders of the Central Asian countries aimed at strengthening the cooperation of the regions is undoubtedly one of his most noteworthy works as a politician who can see the core. During the past period, there were five such meetings - in 2018 in Nur-Sultan, in 2019 - in Tashkent, in 2021 - in Turkmanboshi, in 2022 - in the city of Cholpon-ota, Kyrgyzstan, and the fifth meeting 2023 - the fifth Consultative meeting was held in Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan. In

all these meetings, water resources, climate changes, transport communication, fighting poverty, etc., which are relevant for Central Asia, were discussed development of cultural and humanitarian relations, cooperation in the fields of education and tourism, issues and problems giving priority to multilateral cooperation in the field of security were discussed.

A lot of work is being done in Uzbekistan to invest in human capital to form the Third Renaissance.

The orientation of the reforms to change people's thinking emerges as their important component, because they are the creators of the new Uzbekistan. The quality of human capital is the most important foundation of any modernization and economic success. Therefore, on the basis of this foundation, there are ideas on which the development strategy is built. There are good reasons to believe that the idea of the "Third Renaissance" of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be such an idea.

The essence of this idea is that, on the one hand, it refers to the past, to the spiritual and historical roots, to the deep layers of national self-awareness and culture, where the memory of the world's scientific, cultural and spiritual development center, which once gave its knowledge to other civilizations and peoples, is the territory of modern Uzbekistan. applies. Such periods of intellectual flourishing were the First "Enlightenment" Renaissance (IX-XII centuries) and the Second "Timurian" Renaissance (XIV-XV centuries). Therefore, the idea of the Third Renaissance, promoted by our President, is aimed at the present and the future. Currently, a new scientific and technical revolution is underway in the world based on advanced knowledge in the field of information and communication, which will determine the economy and well-being of nations, their competitiveness in the 21st century. For Uzbekistan, this is an invitation and at the same time a historic opportunity to enter the vanguard of global development, but the development of the education system, which is one of the foundations of the realization of these goals, and the education of the new generation, will begin the third period of our recovery.

Based on the defined tasks, a long-term development goal was clearly defined in New Uzbekistan, in which the educational reform acquires a systematic character.

First of all, high attention was paid to preschool education, because it is important to cultivate thinking, love of knowledge, spiritual and aesthetic imagination during childhood. In order to achieve these goals, the Ministry of Pre-School Education was created in 2017 and the concept of developing the Pre-School Education System in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 was adopted. As a result of the adopted decisions, by 2020 the enrollment of children in pre-school education has increased several times compared to the indicators of 2015.

Therefore, Shavkat Mirziyoev said, "Salvation is in education, salvation is in upbringing, salvation is in knowledge." Because all good goals are achieved through education and training" he noted. As a result of the increase in pre-school enrollment from 27 percent to 70 percent in the last six years, nearly 2 million children are now attending kindergarten. In Uzbekistan, in 2023, 70 new schools will be built, 460 schools will be expanded, 100 new school construction projects will be started with the participation of private investments, and it is planned to increase their number to 1 thousand in the next five years.

These reforms were also highly recognized at the UNESCO World Conference on Pre-School Education held recently in Tashkent.

New Uzbekistan is a social state Social state means, first of all, equal opportunities to realize human potential, creation of necessary conditions for people to lead a decent life, reduction of poverty. The purpose of social reforms is to help people adapt to the rapidly changing socio-economic conditions as a result of the reforms, to create socio-economic conditions and an effective social protection system.

These achieved results indicate the beginning of the development of comprehensive approaches to solving the problem of poverty reduction in Uzbekistan. In this regard, the Ministry of Poverty Reduction and Employment of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established.

In order to find solutions to the problem of poverty reduction in Uzbekistan, the Neighborhood Work and Entrepreneurship Development Agency of the Ministry of Poverty Reduction and Employment, which today focuses on creating new jobs, improving the skills of employees, training and supporting people who have

expressed their desire to start their own small or family business, and the authorities the logic of the measures determining the activity was defined.

It is known from the experience of developed countries that reforming society aimed at modernization, socio-economic and scientific progress is difficult to imagine without liberalizing it and forming a responsible citizen who is a real bearer of civil values, human rights and liberal freedoms. In this regard, it is of great importance that Uzbekistan's reforms focused on the liberalization of all aspects of society's life from the very beginning.

Direct communication with the people means creating free information platforms in the form of mass media and social networks, where people can freely express their opinions and directly communicate with deputies and leaders of state bodies. All this is one of the characteristics of modern democracy.

One of the important achievements achieved in Uzbekistan is the announcement of the International Labor Organization that "Uzbekistan succeeded in eliminating forced and child labor from the cotton production cycle in 2021", as a result of which the "Cotton Campaign" coalition announced that the ten-year global boycott of Uzbek cotton was lifted. conditions were created for the entry of leading world brands of clothing and retailers into the textile network of Uzbekistan.

The adoption of the strategy for achieving gender equality in the country by 2030 and the establishment of the commission on ensuring gender equality in Uzbekistan is an achievement in the field of human rights protection. The active participation of women in the political life of our country is increasing. According to the results of the parliamentary elections, women made up 32% of all elected deputies.

Today, the reforms implemented in our country are accelerating and Uzbekistan is stepping on the path of new development, and the socio-political, economic, educational, and scientific environment itself is becoming more complex and diverse. the importance of creatively finding sources is becoming clear to everyone. Also, the adoption of the "Uzbekistan - 2030 strategy" and the adoption of the newly revised Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan are considered important political events of the country's life. It also confirms that it is a logical continuation of the further

evolution of the philosophy of reforms, whose main conceptual idea is "man - society - state".

The main goal of the Uzbekistan 2030 strategy is to establish a people-friendly and humane state, where the legal interests and well-being of every citizen, regardless of nationality, language and religion, will be ensured, and the development of a free civil society will be implemented in the future. This goal is closely related to the concept of "New Uzbekistan - an enlightened society", as well as the moral development of society based on the principles of the rule of law and fair social policy, which are the main principles of the work of state bodies. In the new Uzbekistan, attention is paid to the economy, private entrepreneurship, development of human capital and attraction of foreign investments.

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