O‘ZBEKISTONNING MUSTAQILLIKKA ERISHISH TARIXINING BUGUNGI TARAQQIYOT VA MILLIY TIKLANISHDAGI O‘RNI

Ashrapov Taborakxo’ja Axmat o’g’li Yangi Asr Universiteti, Tarix sharq mamlakatlar va mintaqalar1-kurs talabasi ashrapovtaborakxuja@gmail.com tel:+998915225876 Ilmiy rahbar: “Umumta`lim fanlari” kafedrasi p.f.f.d. (Ph.D) v.b. dotsent Qodirova N.M.

Annotatsiya

Mazkur ishda O‘zbekiston Respublikasining davlat mustaqilligiga erishish jarayoni, uning tarixiy sharoitlari, ijtimoiy-siyosiy omillari hamda mustaqillikning dastlabki yillaridagi islohotlar tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, milliy tiklanish, ma’naviy yuksalish va milliy qadriyatlarning qayta tiklanishi jarayonlari yoritilgan. Ishda demokratik davlat qurilishi, bozor iqtisodiyotiga o‘tishning o‘ziga xos modeli hamda mamlakat taraqqiyotining asosiy tamoyillari ochib berilgan.

Bundan tashqari, “Yangi O‘zbekiston” strategiyasi doirasida amalga oshirilayotgan zamonaviy islohotlar, xususan, raqamli iqtisodiyotga o‘tish, ochiq va adolatli jamiyat qurish, inson huquqlarini ta’minlash kabi ustuvor yo‘nalishlar tahlil etilgan. Mazkur ish O‘zbekistonning mustaqillikdan bugungi kungacha bo‘lgan taraqqiyot yo‘lini kompleks yoritib beradi.

Kalit so’zlar:

O‘zbekiston mustaqilligi, davlat suvereniteti, milliy tiklanish, siyosiy islohotlar, iqtisodiy rivojlanish, demokratik davlat, ma’naviy yuksalish, milliy qadriyatlar, bozor iqtisodiyoti, Yangi O‘zbekiston strategiyasi

Kirish

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining davlat mustaqilligiga erishishi xalqimiz tarixida eng muhim va burilish yasagan voqealardan biridir. Bu jarayon faqat siyosiy ozodlik emas, balki milliy o‘zlikni tiklash, iqtisodiy mustaqillikni shakllantirish va jamiyatni tubdan yangilash jarayonini boshlab berdi[1].

Mustaqillik tufayli O‘zbekiston o‘z taraqqiyot yo‘lini mustaqil belgilash, milliy manfaatlarni ustuvor qilish hamda demokratik davlat qurish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ldi[2].

Mazkur mavzu “O‘zbekiston mustaqillikka erishish ostonasida”, “Yuksak ma’naviyat – yengilmas kuch”, “Erkin va farovon, demokratik O‘zbekiston davlatini birgalikda barpo etamiz”, “Yangi O‘zbekiston strategiyasi”, “O‘zbekistonning eng yangi tarixi” hamda “O‘zbekiston tarixi (XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshi)” kabi ilmiy manbalar asosida yoritiladi.

1. Mustaqillikka olib kelgan tarixiy sharoit va ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlar

XX asrning 80-yillari oxiriga kelib Sovet Ittifoqi tizimida chuqur inqiroz yuzaga keldi. Markazlashgan boshqaruv tizimi iqtisodiy rivojlanishni sekinlashtirdi, resurslardan noto‘g‘ri foydalanish esa respublikalar o‘rtasida noroziliklarni kuchaytirdi[3].

O‘zbekistonda ham quyidagi muammolar mavjud edi:

- iqtisodiyotning markazga qaramligi,
- qishloq xo‘jaligida paxta yakkahokimligi,
- ekologik muammolar, ayniqsa Orol dengizi fojiasi,
- ijtimoiy tengsizlik va ishsizlik[4].

---

[1] [1] O‘zbekiston mustaqillikka erishish ostonasida

[2] [3]Erkin va farovon, demokratik O‘zbekiston davlatini birgalikda barpo etamiz

[3] [5]O‘zbekistonning eng yangi tarixi

[4] [6]O‘zbekiston tarixi (XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshi)

“O‘zbekiston mustaqillikka erishish ostonasida” asarida ushbu davr xalqning milliy uyg‘onishi, siyosiy faolligi va mustaqillik g‘oyasining shakllanishi bilan izohlanadi. Bu jarayonlar mustaqillikka olib boruvchi muhim tarixiy omil bo‘ldi.

2. Mustaqillikning e’lon qilinishi va uning tarixiy ahamiyati

1991-yil 31-avgustda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi davlat mustaqilligini e’lon qildi. Bu voqea xalqimizning asriy orzusi amalga oshganini ifodaladi[5].

Mustaqillikning tarixiy ahamiyati:

• davlat suvereniteti qo‘lga kiritildi,

• milliy qonunchilik tizimi shakllandi,

• tashqi siyosat mustaqil yuritila boshlandi,

• yangi Konstitutsiya ishlab chiqildi.

“O‘zbekistonning eng yangi tarixi” va “O‘zbekiston tarixi (XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshi)” asarlarida bu jarayon ilmiy asosda tahlil qilinib, mustaqillikning huquqiy va siyosiy poydevori keng yoritilgan.

3. Mustaqillikning dastlabki yillaridagi qiyinchiliklar va islohotlar

Mustaqillikning ilk yillari O‘zbekiston uchun murakkab davr bo‘ldi. Iqtisodiy aloqalarning uzilishi, ishlab chiqarishning pasayishi va inflyatsiya muammolari yuzaga keldi[6].

Shunga qaramay, mamlakatda muhim islohotlar boshlandi:

• milliy valyuta — so‘m joriy etildi,

• davlat institutlari shakllantirildi,

• iqtisodiy islohotlar bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirildi.

Bu davr mustaqil davlat qurishning asosiy poydevorini yaratdi.

4. Ma’naviy tiklanish va milliy qadriyatlarning qayta jonlanishi

[5] [5]O‘zbekistonning eng yangi tarixi

[6] [5]O‘zbekistonning eng yangi tarixi

“Yuksak ma’naviyat – yengilmas kuch” asarida ta’kidlanganidek, ma’naviyat jamiyat taraqqiyotining asosiy tayanchidir[7].

Mustaqillik yillarida:

• tarixiy shaxslar merosi tiklandi,

• milliy bayramlar qayta tiklandi (Navro‘z va boshqalar),

• diniy erkinlik ta’minlandi,

• ona tilining mavqei oshirildi.

Bu jarayonlar milliy o‘zlikni mustahkamlash va jamiyatda ma’naviy uyg‘onishni kuchaytirdi.

5. Demokratik davlat qurilishi va iqtisodiy taraqqiyot modeli

O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot modeli o‘ziga xos tamoyillarga asoslanadi: qonun ustuvorligi, kuchli ijtimoiy siyosat, bosqichma-bosqich islohotlar va davlat hamda jamiyat hamkorligi[8].

“Erkin va farovon, demokratik O‘zbekiston davlatini birgalikda barpo etamiz” asarida O‘zbekistonning o‘ziga xos taraqqiyot yo‘li asoslab berilgan.

Ushbu model quyidagi tamoyillarga asoslanadi:

• qonun ustuvorligi,

• kuchli ijtimoiy siyosat,

• bosqichma-bosqich islohotlar,

• davlat va jamiyat hamkorligi.

Natijada:

• bozor iqtisodiyoti shakllandi,

• xususiy sektor rivojlandi,

• xorijiy investitsiyalar kirib keldi.

6. “Yangi O‘zbekiston” strategiyasi va zamonaviy islohotlar

[7] [2]Yuksak ma’naviyat – yengilmas kuch

[8] [3]Erkin va farovon, demokratik O‘zbekiston davlatini birgalikda barpo etamiz

Bugungi kunda mamlakat “Yangi O‘zbekiston” strategiyasi asosida rivojlanmoqda. Ushbu strategiya doirasida raqamli iqtisodiyotga o‘tish, ta’lim va sog‘liqni saqlash tizimini isloh qilish, korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash va sud-huquq tizimini modernizatsiya qilish ustuvor yo‘nalishlar sifatida belgilangan[9].

Asosiy yo‘nalishlar:

• raqamli iqtisodiyotga o‘tish,

• ta’lim va sog‘liqni saqlash tizimini isloh qilish,

• korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash,

• sud-huquq tizimini modernizatsiya qilish,

• yoshlar siyosatini kuchaytirish.

Bu islohotlar xalq farovonligini oshirishga qaratilgan.

7. Mustaqillik va milliy tiklanishning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi

Mustaqillik milliy tiklanishning asosiy omili hisoblanadi. U milliy tarixni qayta tiklash, qadriyatlarni rivojlantirish va milliy g‘ururni shakllantirishga xizmat qildi[10].

Mustaqillik milliy tiklanishning asosiy omilidir. Chunki:

• milliy tarix qayta yozildi,

• qadriyatlar tiklandi,

• madaniyat rivojlandi,

• milliy g‘urur shakllandi.

Milliy tiklanish esa mustaqillikni yanada mustahkamladi.

8. Mustaqillikning bugungi taraqqiyotdagi strategik o‘rni

Bugungi O‘zbekiston taraqqiyoti bevosita mustaqillik natijasidir. Mustaqillik bo‘lmaganida:

• iqtisodiy rivojlanish,

• xalqaro integratsiya,

[9] [4]Yangi O‘zbekiston strategiyasi

[10] [2]Yuksak ma’naviyat – yengilmas kuch

• demokratik islohotlar

amalga oshmas edi[11].

Bugungi natijalar:

• barqaror iqtisodiy o‘sish,

• xalqaro hamkorlik kengayishi,

• yoshlar uchun imkoniyatlar ortishi,

• ijtimoiy sohalarning rivojlanishi.

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib aytganda, O‘zbekistonning mustaqillikka erishishi tarixiy zarurat va ulkan siyosiy yutuq bo‘lib, bugungi taraqqiyot va milliy tiklanishning mustahkam asosini yaratdi. Mustaqillik xalqimizga o‘z taqdirini mustaqil belgilash, demokratik davlat qurish va jahon hamjamiyatida munosib o‘rin egallash imkonini berdi.

Bugungi “Yangi O‘zbekiston” g‘oyasi esa ana shu mustaqillikning mantiqiy davomi bo‘lib, mamlakatni yanada yuksak taraqqiyot sari yetaklamoqda.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

[1] O‘zbekiston mustaqillikka erishish ostonasida

[2]Yuksak ma’naviyat – yengilmas kuch

[3]Erkin va farovon, demokratik O‘zbekiston davlatini birgalikda barpo etamiz

[4]Yangi O‘zbekiston strategiyasi

[5]O‘zbekistonning eng yangi tarixi

[6]O‘zbekiston tarixi (XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshi)

The Role of the History of Uzbekistan’s Independence in Modern Development and National Revival

Ashrapov Taborakxo’ja Axmat o‘g‘li

Yangi Asr University History: Eastern Countries and Regions

1st-year student *ashrapovtaborakxuja@gmail.com* Tel: +998915225876

[11] [4]Yangi O‘zbekiston strategiyasi

Scientific supervisor: Jumaniyozova Nafosat Ravshanbekovna
New Age University, teacher of general education subjects

Abstract

This paper analyzes the process of achieving state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its historical conditions, socio-political factors, and reforms in the early years of independence[12]. It also highlights the processes of national revival, spiritual development, and the restoration of national values[13]. The study reveals the features of building a democratic state, the transition to a market economy, and the main principles of the country's development[14].

In addition, modern reforms implemented within the framework of the “New Uzbekistan” strategy are analyzed, including the transition to a digital economy, the construction of an open and just society, and the protection of human rights. This paper provides a comprehensive overview of Uzbekistan’s development path from independence to the present day[15].

Keywords:

Uzbekistan’s independence, state sovereignty, national revival, political reforms, economic development, democratic state, spiritual development, national values, market economy, New Uzbekistan strategy

Introduction

[12] [1] Uzbekistan on the Threshold of Independence

[13] [2] High Spirituality – an Invincible Force

[14] [3] Together We Will Build a Free and Prosperous Democratic State of Uzbekistan

[15] [4] New Uzbekistan Strategy

The achievement of state independence by the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the most important and turning-point events in the history of our nation. This process marked not only political liberation but also the beginning of restoring national identity, forming economic independence, and fundamentally transforming society16.

Thanks to independence, Uzbekistan gained the opportunity to independently determine its path of development, prioritize national interests, and build a democratic state.

This topic is covered based on such scientific sources as “Uzbekistan on the Threshold of Independence,” “High Spirituality – an Invincible Force,” “Together We Will Build a Free and Prosperous Democratic State of Uzbekistan,” “New Uzbekistan Strategy,” “Modern History of Uzbekistan,” and “History of Uzbekistan (Late 20th – Early 21st Century).”

1. Historical Conditions and Socio-Political Processes Leading to Independence

By the late 1980s, a deep crisis had emerged within the Soviet Union. The centralized management system slowed economic development, while inefficient use of resources increased dissatisfaction among the republics17.

In Uzbekistan, the following problems were observed:

• dependence of the economy on the central government,
• monoculture of cotton in agriculture,
• environmental issues, especially the Aral Sea disaster,
• social inequality and unemployment.

[16] [2] High Spirituality – an Invincible Force

[17] [2] High Spirituality – an Invincible Force

In the work “Uzbekistan on the Threshold of Independence,” this period is described as a stage of national awakening, increased political activity, and the formation of the idea of independence. These processes became key historical factors leading to independence.

2. Declaration of Independence and Its Historical Significance

On August 31, 1991, the Republic of Uzbekistan declared its state independence. This event represented the realization of the long-standing aspirations of the people[18].

Historical significance of independence:

- achievement of state sovereignty,
- formation of a national legal system,
- initiation of an independent foreign policy,
- development of a new Constitution.

In the works “Modern History of Uzbekistan” and “History of Uzbekistan (Late 20th – Early 21st Century),” this process is scientifically analyzed and thoroughly explained.

3. Challenges and Reforms in the Early Years of Independence

The early years of independence were a difficult period for Uzbekistan. Problems such as the breakdown of economic ties, a decline in production, and inflation emerged[19].

Despite this, important reforms were initiated:

- introduction of the national currency — the sum,

[18] [2] High Spirituality – an Invincible Force

[19] [2] High Spirituality – an Invincible Force

• formation of state institutions,
• gradual implementation of economic reforms.

This period laid the foundation for building an independent state.

4. Spiritual Revival and Restoration of National Values

As emphasized in the work "High Spirituality – an Invincible Force," spirituality is the foundation of societal development.

During the years of independence:
• the legacy of historical figures was restored,
• national holidays were revived (Navruz and others),
• religious freedom was ensured,
• the status of the native language was strengthened.

These processes reinforced national identity and contributed to the spiritual revival of society20.

5. Building a Democratic State and the Economic Development Model

Uzbekistan's development model is based on principles such as the rule of law, strong social policy, gradual reforms, and cooperation between the state and society.

In the work "Together We Will Build a Free and Prosperous Democratic State of Uzbekistan," the country's unique development path is substantiated21.

Main principles:
• rule of law,

[20] [2] High Spirituality – an Invincible Force

[21] [2] High Spirituality – an Invincible Force

• strong social policy,
• gradual reforms,
• cooperation between the state and society.

As a result:
• a market economy was formed,
• the private sector developed,
• foreign investments were attracted.

6. "New Uzbekistan" Strategy and Modern Reforms

Today, the country is developing based on the "New Uzbekistan" strategy. Within this framework, priority areas include the transition to a digital economy, reform of the education and healthcare systems, anti-corruption efforts, and modernization of the judicial system22.

Key directions:
• transition to a digital economy,
• reform of education and healthcare,
• anti-corruption measures,
• modernization of the judicial system,
• strengthening youth policy.

These reforms aim to improve the well-being of the population.

7. The Relationship Between Independence and National Revival

Independence is the main factor of national revival. It contributed to restoring national history, developing values, and forming national pride.

[22] [1] Uzbekistan on the Threshold of Independence

Because:

• national history was reinterpreted,

• values were restored,

• culture developed,

• national pride was formed.

In turn, national revival further strengthened independence23.

8. The Strategic Role of Independence in Modern Development

Modern development of Uzbekistan is a direct result of independence. Without it, the following would not have been possible:

• economic development,

• international integration,

• democratic reforms24.

Current results:

• stable economic growth,

• expansion of international cooperation,

• increased opportunities for youth,

• development of social sectors.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Uzbekistan's independence was a historical necessity and a major political achievement that created a solid foundation for modern development and national revival.

---

[23] [1] Uzbekistan on the Threshold of Independence

[24] [1] Uzbekistan on the Threshold of Independence

Independence enabled the people to determine their own destiny, build a democratic state, and take a достойное место in the international community.

The idea of "New Uzbekistan" is a logical continuation of independence and is aimed at further advancing the country.

References:

[1] Uzbekistan on the Threshold of Independence
[2] High Spirituality – an Invincible Force
[3] Together We Will Build a Free and Prosperous Democratic State of Uzbekistan
[4] New Uzbekistan Strategy
[5] Modern History of Uzbekistan
[6] History of Uzbekistan (Late 20th – Early 21st Century)