

DEVELOPMENT STAGES OF TRANSITION PERIOD IN UZBEKISTAN

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Based on the philosophical and historical analyzes of changes in the political, social, economic, and spiritual spheres of the society of Uzbekistan, the stages of development related to the transition period can be expressed as follows: the stage of development before the transition period or the stage of transition to the transition period (1989 - until August 31, 1991). From this stage of our society's development, efforts to turn our people's dreams of independence into practice in real life, Uzbekistan's path towards independence, from that point on, every minute, every day, leading our people to this path, step by step, becoming the main reality of our society characterized by

The first, literal transition stage of the transition period (from September 1, 1991 to 2000). This period begins with the time when our people achieved Independence, which was the fulfillment of their long-held hopes. This period includes a transition period related to maintaining and strengthening independence. In this period, it is connected with a completely new political system, the transition to market relations, the formation of economic relations based on the diversity of property, the formation of social relations serving human interests, the restoration of the spiritual foundations of our people, and a new ideological and ideological renewal. The next stage of the society's development in the transition period consists of New Uzbekistan - the stages of national growth.

The above-mentioned stages of development of our society are characterized by the existence of specific goals and tasks, achievements and problems, as well as

their own characteristics, and it gives the opportunity to take into account that it is related to the political changes and updates that have taken place in the country, to analyze it correctly and objectively from a philosophical point of view. The main idea behind the transition period and these stages of our development is the forward development of democratic processes and the ability to give new strength, power and activity to this process at a certain time. In this sense, the tasks corresponding to every development in building a democratic society, its first stage, are "transition period" and "transition to market economy relations" (1992), "deepening" (1996), "liberalization" (1999), "democratic changes". expressed in conceptual ideas such as "forming the foundations of civil society through

The second stage of the transition period (2002) was expressed in conceptual ideas such as "democratization of society through the modernization of the country" (2005). If on January 28, 2005, the joint meeting of the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan decided to develop the next stage of development, the evolution of the transitional period can be seen to be further improved with the priority tasks adopted on November 12, 2010.

The second stage of the transition period is distinguished by the scope, dynamics, speed of the reforms, as well as the essence of the policy, taking into account the challenges of the world's realities.

In this article, we focus on the most important aspects of the main tasks and goals of the first stage of the transition period.

In the transition period, there are also studies on certain areas, for example, the stages of development in the economy, the stages of development of society (democratism). For example, L. Levitin divides the process of formation of the middle class in the transitional period in our country into two distinct stages: 1) the period of increasing social stratification (a natural process of distribution and

redistribution of social goods); 2) period of reduction of social inequality (factors: economic growth, state policy in the social sphere, general political factors)². Stages of reforms by sectors Islam Karimov's work "Uzbekistan on the way to deepening economic reforms" talks about the tasks of two stages of reforms in the economic sector, the first stage: 1) to overcome the severe consequences of the administrative-command system, to end the tension, to stabilize the economy; 2) that it consisted in the formation of market relations taking into account the specific conditions and characteristics of the Republic³; the second stage is the period when the formation of market systems is completed⁴, it is also assumed that there will be further stages of development, and the time and duration of the transition period in Uzbekistan is noted as follows: "...the transition period and the first time reforms and changes related to the formation of the foundations of national state the initial stage, which includes the period of 1991-2000, was a period of historical importance, which left a huge mark on the life of our country and people"⁵. Therefore, 1991-2000, which was called "the initial stage containing reforms and changes for the first time" during the years of independence, is a phenomenon of this transitional period in the literal sense. During the transition period, the foundation of a new independent democratic state was created, the state administration system, legislative, executive and judicial branches of power were organized, a reliable legal basis for the restoration of national statehood was established, the foundation was laid for the formation of social and civil institutions, and the path to a free market economy was established. This period is characterized by the fact that fundamental reforms were implemented in the economic, social, political and cultural foundations of the society of Uzbekistan, and the foundations of a new system were created. In this period, the economic base of the society changed to diversity of property, social life to diversity of thoughts, ideologies and political institutions. Its socio-political

institutions were put on a legal basis. It is necessary to take into account the following directions related to the implementation of these goals and tasks.

First, taking into account the above-mentioned principles, the work on changing the totalitarian, centralized system of the state and economy, forming new foundations of the political and state construction of independent Uzbekistan, establishing a comprehensive system of constitutional and representative bodies of power at the center and localities was carried out step by step. .

Secondly, it became important to implement the laws adopted during the transition period, to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, and to create an effective system and structures of the executive power capable of carrying out political and economic reforms. A radical administrative reform was carried out.

Thirdly, the task of forming a comprehensive system of judicial power aimed at turning the court, which is a body that punishes and protects only the interests of the state, into an body that ensures the supremacy of the law and human rights, was set and successfully completed. Constitutional court, courts of general jurisdiction, economic courts were formed. Laws creating the legal basis of the judicial system, criminal, criminal-procedural and other systems were approved.

Fourthly, a system of national security bodies was formed in our country, which ensures the reliable protection of the constitutional system, territorial integrity, public order, and countering the growing threat of international terrorism, extremism and drug aggression. Based on an in-depth analysis of the political situation in the region, modern challenges and threats to the country's security, the Law "On the Military Doctrine of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (August 30, 1995), the Law "On the Concept of National Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (August 29, 1997) and the documents of the country a series of documents were adopted that created a solid legal basis for ensuring peace, tranquility and stability.

In the first phase of the transition, tasks related to the formation of the Parliamentary Ombudsman, the National Center for Human Rights and a number of other civil and social institutions were performed. Protection of the rights and interests of the individual and family, development of the legal culture and legal awareness of the population was defined as not only the goal, but also the most important condition for building a real democratic legal state and civil society.

During this period, the main tasks of implementing and implementing democratic principles that provide the necessary guarantees of citizens' rights and freedoms were solved. This period of society building required the state to play an active reforming role, to concentrate the main powers in its hands. During the transition period, the process of formation of the foundations of the civil society is progressing, and the formation of democratic institutions, such as the developed multi-party system and other public organizations, which represent the interests of different layers of the population, has become important. The first stage of the transition period in Uzbekistan lasted ten years.

During the transition period, reforms in the political sphere took shape in accordance with the complexity and pace of certain changes taking place in society. In the new society, the spheres of free human activity were defined as the main criteria, which means that it is fundamentally different from the previous "socialist" society. This means that it is necessary to take into account the nature and necessity of the transition period. The main tasks at this stage of political reforms acquired an organizational and legal description, and they covered the following goals. They are: 1) creating a legal basis for the development of a new political system; 2) establishment of strong political institutions (authorized government bodies, political parties and movements, public organizations, electoral system, etc.) corresponding to the form of political administration and political regime; 3)

formation of a system of mutual relations of political relations, balance of political forces; 4) was related to the formation and development of ideology, new values, theories and views.

The transition period in our country began with the official declaration of Independence of Uzbekistan (September 1, 1991). Among the political processes of this period, on December 29, 1991, a referendum on the independence of the republic and the election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan were held, the people voted for the independence of Uzbekistan, and the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was elected. The necessary national political institutions were formed instead of the failed structures of the totalitarian political system before the transitional period, and the main principles that serve the socio-political development of the republic were developed. The national referendum held at the end of March 1995 showed that the political, social and economic changes taking place in the society are in accordance with the interests of the people. Among the important realities of this stage, the following can be recognized: 1) the creation of a legal and institutional basis for the development of a new political system based on the principles of democracy, pluralism and multipartyism, as well as on the basis of external political institutions and the corresponding personnel training system; 2) strengthening the principles of democracy, development of organizational and legal conditions that ensure people's power; 3) establishing the foundations of national statehood (separation of power into legislative, executive and judicial bodies). Strengthening and development of the presidential power, forming the foundations of the legal state; 4) ensuring the development of national thinking on the basis of equal rights of all citizens and national unity in the Republic; 5) rejection of the rule of a single ideology; 6) formation of a multiparty system; 7) development of socio-political structures and their principles, laws, free expression of will, subordination

of the minority to the majority, equal rights of all citizens, as well as their equal participation in the management of society and the state, the election of the main state bodies, their own implementation of accountability of state bodies, which is formed by appointment in pre-election institutions, accountability to voters; 8) creation of conditions for the development of the foundations of civil society in which priority is given to public management bodies in defining management tasks; 9) improvement of the legal basis for citizens' participation in political processes, in particular, political parties, associations, trade unions, youth organizations, etc., etc.

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Socio-economic and political reforms went along with the process of establishment and improvement of national legislation. Adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1992), as recognized by a number of well-known experts, absorbed the best aspects of the legislative experiences of leading countries. They reflect international standards in the field of human rights and fully meet the democratic requirements of social development. The establishment of the

Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan was also a period that contributed to the improvement of our legislation. The dissolution of the former administrative-command system required, first of all, the formation of effective law enforcement bodies. The National Security Service of a non-existent national character was established, which fundamentally differed from the State Security Committee and began to operate in the system of the human-society-state concept, as well as the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, the General Prosecutor's Office and other organizations. was built.

This stage of the transition also envisaged the reform of the state administration system and the activation of its effective operation. The introduction of the principle of division of powers in the activity of a young independent state was one of the most complex political events. The establishment of the national parliament - the Oliy Majlis - was a practical proof of the separation of the executive power from the legislative power. At this stage, a new form of government - the Cabinet of Ministers - was formed. There have been changes related to further deepening of the democratization process, as well as filling of the activities of the established political structures with the corresponding substance. During this period, the main institutions for the protection of human rights and freedoms were established.

The tasks of the reforms in the transition period were formed based on the achievement of the goals of social-political-stability, peace of citizens and ethnic (inter-national) agreements in the republic. Some instabilities have been avoided. Democratic principles and universal values were confirmed. The old administrative-command system was fundamentally reformed, the basis of national statehood was built on the basis of the principle of the distribution of powers. The state became the main initiator and coordinator of reforms.

At the same time, at the beginning of the transition period, the newly created political institutions met the democratic standards and international models in form, but according to their specific content, they were still somewhat far from the requirements set before them. Accordingly, the following are the most important tasks: bringing the republican legislation in the field of human rights into line with international norms and standards (sizes); increasing the political activity of the population; creating conditions for deepening people's understanding of new democratic values; increase political culture and activate the development of multipartyism; development of public and non-governmental organizations.

In the transition period, the question of activating the role of the mass media has also become one of the most important tasks in the field of democratic development. It was necessary for them to be a practical support in the formation of a new way of thinking and consciousness, to enlighten people's thoughts and will freely but fairly, and to be defenders of human interests. Based on these, certain tasks were defined in connection with the strengthening of the basis for the issue of mass media rights. In the VI session of the Oliy Majlis in 1996 (October 2, 1996), the tasks of deepening democratic reforms were formulated, and these tasks serve as a basis for updates during the following years.

It is at this stage that a lot of attention is paid to issues of spiritual development of a person. During the transition period, the implementation of the Law "On the State Language" began to be implemented according to the plan. Regulatory and legal documents related to the development of literature, culture, art, cinematography, theater, variety, circus, etc. were adopted. During this period, new higher education institutions were established in all regions of the republic. It was during this period that the "National Personnel Training Program" was adopted

(August 1997). The Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" (new version) was adopted.

This stage of reforms included the issues of creating new institutions of civil society and increasing their role in political reforms. The public center "Spirituality and Enlightenment" and their regional divisions were established, the activities of the Women's Committee and the "Nuroni" fund were strengthened. During the transition period, many funds began to operate in our country. Multi-party system - organizational personnel, propaganda, material-financial, regulatory-legal bases of political parties have been improved. As a result of the elections held at different levels, the political institutions' image, electorate, program and platform began to form.

Interactions of social institutions with state management bodies and political parties were developing on a new basis. In 1996, the Law "On Political Parties" was adopted. In 1999, the Law "On Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations" and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Self-Governing Bodies of Citizens" (in a new version) were adopted.