

ISLAM KARIMOV IS THE LEADER WHO TOOK THE FIRST STEPS OF INDEPENDENT UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article is dedicated to the activities and reforms of the first President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, in the first years of the country's independence. Islam Karimov took his place in history as a leader who took important steps towards the first political, economic and social development of independent Uzbekistan. The article analyzes his active participation in the process of gaining independence, his role in the formation of the state administration system, his efforts to strengthen the foundations of national statehood, and his initiatives aimed at increasing his political status in the international arena. At the same time, Karimov's political heritage and his role in the construction of an independent state will.

Key words: Islam Karimov, Independent Uzbekistan, national statehood, political reforms, economic development, independence, international politics, state administration, historical leader, solid foundation.

The issue of taking the first steps of independent Uzbekistan, starting a new era, and directing the country to its own political, economic, social and cultural path was a great challenge for an entire generation. Islam Karimov, as the first President of Uzbekistan, played the most important role in preparing and strengthening the society for new conditions in this difficult period. After the independence of our country on August 31, 1991, political reforms, state building, economic stability, and finding Uzbekistan's place in the international arena were carried out under the leadership of Karimov.

The work analyzes the political life of Islam Karimov, his approaches to managing the state, his responsibility to the people, and the historical significance of the reforms he carried out as a leader. Karimov's political views, Uzbekistan's success in achieving

independence, and his approach to forming a new state are discussed in depth. The book also shows Karimov's positions in international politics, interstate relations, and initiatives to develop the country's international relations. This work is an important source for a better understanding of the role of Islam Karimov in the period of independence of Uzbekistan from the beginning to the end and his importance in the life of our people.

The role of Islam Karimov in gaining the independence of Uzbekistan. Islam Karimov was one of the main leaders in the process of achieving independence of Uzbekistan, and played a major role in the adoption of the 1991 declaration of independence and strengthening of sovereignty. The initial stages of Karimov's political activity were focused on solving the collapse of the Soviet Union, political instability in the country, economic crisis and social problems. In the early years of independence, Karimov tried to strengthen Uzbekistan in the new globalizing world with his diplomatic skills and experience in world politics.

As the leader who took the first steps of independent Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov played an important role in the country's independence and shaping its future. He was elected as the first president of Uzbekistan after independence in 1991. Under the leadership of Karimov, the political, economic and social systems of Uzbekistan began to form in new conditions.

Karimov's main efforts were as follows

1. Declaration of independence: recognition of Uzbekistan as an independent country after breaking away from the Soviet Union. During this historical period, Karimov sought to preserve the country's sovereignty and protect Uzbekistan's independent position in the international arena.
2. Domestic policy: Karimov tried to ensure social and political stability in the country by basing the government on a strong centralized structure. He established an

authoritarian rule with his long years of leadership, which caused a lot of political and social opposition.

3. Economic reforms: The first years of Karimov's government were devoted to economic reforms, privatization of state-owned industries and transition to a free market economy. However, these processes were complicated and difficult, because the economy of Uzbekistan at that time was largely dependent on agriculture and the export of raw materials.

4. Foreign policy: Karimov's foreign policy was aimed at ensuring the independence and security of Uzbekistan. He established relations with various international organizations, but tried to distance Uzbekistan from the influence of the Soviet Union.

Islam Karimov's leadership has also been associated with criticism regarding numerous restrictions on human rights and political freedoms. But at the same time, he managed to strengthen Uzbekistan as an independent country on the world map.

State building and reforms. After gaining independence, Karimov first implemented various reforms to stabilize Uzbekistan politically and economically. One of the main tasks was the formation of the state management system, the creation of a legal framework, the privatization of the economy and the transition to a market economy. Karimov's policy of "ensuring social stability and national security" created the necessary basis for maintaining unity in society and successfully implementing economic reforms. He also paid great attention to ensuring economic independence in the country by introducing the national currency - the soum.

Economic reforms and development. Under the leadership of Islam Karimov, Uzbekistan achieved a number of major changes in the way of economic reforms. Historical reforms include the transition to a market economy, industrial development, and the formation of new production sectors. Karimov also paid special attention to the modernization of agriculture and increasing the export potential. Great importance was

attached to the development of Uzbekistan's natural resources, in particular, the cotton and gas industries. To ensure economic stability and growth, many initiatives have been implemented by the state, including programs aimed at the development of small and medium-sized businesses.

Foreign policy and international relations. Islam Karimov tried to maintain the independent and neutral position of Uzbekistan in his foreign policy. During Karimov's administration, Uzbekistan established close relations with Central Asian countries in order to ensure regional security and develop economic cooperation. At the same time, Karimov's foreign policy was aimed at developing friendly relations with the major countries of the world. Membership of the UN and other international organizations allowed Uzbekistan to take an active role in world politics.

Political stability and social policy. During Karimov's leadership, special attention was paid to maintaining political stability. Karimov's idea of "unity of the people" became the main principle of social policy. In the domestic policy of Uzbekistan, solving important social issues, improving education and healthcare systems, and strengthening social protection are among the main tasks. Also, Karimov's political activity was of great importance in terms of preserving the national culture and language, and promoting the cultural and historical heritage of Uzbekistan at the international level.

Karimov's political legacy. Islam Karimov's political legacy is complex and multifaceted. During the years of his leadership, Uzbekistan was recognized as an independent and prestigious country on the world stage. Karimov's political views are based on high appreciation of people's well-being and national interests. Focusing on the reforms carried out in the country and the work done will further increase the place and importance of Islam Karimov in the history of Uzbekistan.

In short, Islam Karimov is a leader who played an important role in the achievement of independence of Uzbekistan and its stabilization. During his

leadership, major changes took place in the country's domestic and foreign policy. 's political and economic reforms, as well as efforts aimed at developing the state as an independent, stable and sovereign state, are of particular importance. However, there were also criticisms of his authoritarian style of government and human rights, which affected his legacy. Thus, Islam Karimov, as the first president of Uzbekistan, remains an important and influential person in the history of the country.

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