

COVERAGE OF AGRARIAN RELATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN IN 1991-1996.

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Annotation: *The achievement of independence can be assessed as a vivid manifestation of the realization of hopes and aspirations of people living and working in Uzbekistan, as well as the reclamation of significant opportunities that had been lost over many years. During these extremely complex, most difficult, and responsible periods of independence, the Uzbek people achieved substantial and notable successes in the country's economic sphere. From this perspective, this period held universal historical significance for Uzbekistan's society. The democratic processes implemented in Uzbekistan's agriculture under independence created opportunities for diversity of opinions and freedom of thought.*

Keywords: *market economy, agriculture, economic strategy, national economy, economic reforms, market relations, agrarian policy, agrarian problems*

Independence necessitated the implementation of a completely new policy towards rural areas. Specifically, it requires the establishment of new production relations, gradually freeing villages from being mere raw material bases, bringing industry closer to agriculture, transforming the social system of rural areas, and elevating their appearance to a new level. In addressing this issue, it is crucial, firstly, to consider the dynamics of the rural workforce and ensure employment, and secondly, to anticipate the socio-political, cultural, and educational processes that will arise from rural population growth. According to calculations, the population of the republic will increase 1.5 times in a quarter of a century, reaching 36 million 333 thousand people by 2015.²³ During this period, the number of people of working age will almost double. The development of rural areas necessitates changes in their future social image, as well as the renewal of their social content, function, position, and role.

All spheres of rural social life actively influence politics. Today, the Republic of Uzbekistan, an independent state and a full-fledged member of the international community, is concentrating all its efforts on developing its economic and social policies. These policies are aimed at renewing life, developing the national economy, increasing the well-being of the people, and rapidly integrating into the global economy.²⁴

²³ Ахмедов Э. Ўзбекистон республикаси: кискача маълумотнома. Т., Ўзбекистон, 1993. Б-18.

²⁴ Ўзбекистон Республикаси: Мустақил давлатнинг бунёд булиши. Т., Ўзбекистон, 1992. Б-15.



It should be noted that in the first half of the 1990s, Uzbekistan's periodical press widely promoted the economic strategy of the country's President and government. In particular, the five principles of transition to a market economy were extensively studied. These principles form the foundation of our path to independence, development, and progress, and constitute the basis of the transition period program. Currently, the implementation of these principles ensures socio-political stability in the republic and, most importantly, consistent movement towards introducing market relations.

Indeed, their accuracy and effectiveness were confirmed through practical implementation. These principles were approved by the international community. Most importantly, our people accepted and embraced them wholeheartedly.²⁵

During the period under study, the struggle to implement economic reforms occupied a prominent place in the main thematic plans of the Republic's press. Articles published under headings such as "Face-to-face with the market,"²⁶ "Economics for students,"²⁷ and "A look at the situation"²⁸ featured our scholars and authors clearly expressing their thoughts and opinions to readers. Furthermore, they provided explanations for the lexical meanings of new words and terms entering our society due to the market economy.

During the years of independence, our state has deliberately chosen a policy of boldly advancing the agricultural sector, increasing the well-being of rural workers, and ensuring the urban population's food security. In the article "Agrarian Policy is a Priority,"²⁹ the author writes about the priority of agrarian policy, which is determined by the importance of agriculture in the economic life of the republic: "About 60 percent of the population lives in rural areas." Today, more than 44 percent of the national income is provided by agriculture. It is the basis for ensuring the life of the republic, the basis for the development of industries, the most important source of export reserves and currency receipts.

In the article "The Root of the Economy"³⁰ about the role and significance of marketing in a free market economy, the authors provide interesting information and note that it is a type of economic activity, a final driver, that is, a type that creates added value. This does not end the function of marketing, but transitions to a more important level. Marketing has two aspects that play a very important role in the development of the economy. Marketing ensures the flow of the economy, industry and agriculture are the main sectors of the economy, and marketing constitutes the heart of the economy.

²⁵ Каримов И.А. Ўзбекистон иқтисодий ислохотларни чуқурлаштириш йўлида. Т.: Ўзбекистон. 1995. Б-10.

²⁶ Бегматов А. Бошқариш маҳорати. Хаёт ва иқтисод, 1991. №4. Б-16.

²⁷ Тарасенко Е. Жамоа мулкнинг шакллари. Солик ва божхона хабарлари. 1998.-№14.

²⁸ Халилов Ю. Иқтисодий гилдираги орта айланмайди./Мулкдор 1995йил 9сентябр.

²⁹ Ўзбекистон кишлок хужалиги 1999.-№94 Б.52-54.

³⁰ Иқтисод ва хисобот. о4, 1995. Б. 12-13.



The reform, first and foremost, implies the meaning of abandoning the old way. The parties also exchanged views on the transformation of state property into non-state property in accordance with the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, in the article "Refore in Agriculture,"³¹ the author believes that one of the main problems for implementing reforms in agriculture is the issue of personnel. In training personnel, he emphasized the need to pay attention to the attitude towards property, as well as to teach ways to increase production efficiency. Recently, a number of decrees, resolutions, and other measures aimed at shaping market relations in the agricultural sector of our independent republic have been adopted. The main reason for the failure to implement many decisions adopted in the article "The effectiveness of the reform should be good" is that "the lack of sufficient qualifications and experience for executors to carry out this measure in the absence of sufficient control over its implementation."³² As many years of experience have shown, correcting errors made when implementing large-scale measures in agriculture is extremely difficult and creates difficult socio-economic problems. It should be noted that economic independence can only be strengthened if it is based on a deep spiritual and moral foundation of members of society.

In particular, it is possible to achieve qualitative changes in the spiritual sphere only when this is in harmony with such qualities as loyalty to universal human values, strengthening and developing the spiritual heritage of our peoples, the free manifestation of a person's potential, patriotism.

The fate of agrarian reforms in the context of independence, on the one hand, is linked to the solution of agrarian problems, and on the other hand, it is also linked to the implementation of such categories as national faith, faith, and conscience. Based on this, a detailed discussion was held in the press about the obligatory actions, the obligatory actions, the actions of the Sunnah, that is, the good deeds that were approved to be performed in the years of independence.

In particular, to be truthful and honest in words and in every deed, to dissuade those who speak, to bring up orphaned children, to tell the guilt of what they sell in the market, to be cunning and courageous in buying and selling, to pay the debt as quickly as possible to the borrower, to keep the amount of wealth secret from people, to give goodwill to the elderly, poor and vulnerable people gave a very big moral and moral support in the press of Uzbekistan, and it was noted that the issues of continuous education of the elderly and the

³¹ Қ Бахромов. Кишлоқ хўжалигида ислохот. // Ўзбекистон кишлоқ хўжалиги 1993. - №9-10. Б. 46-48.

³² Қ. Вахромов. Кишлоқ хўжалигида ислохот. Ўзбекистон кишлоқ хўжалиги 1993. №9-10. Б. 49-51.



In this regard, the article "First Step" in the journal "Economics and Accounting" is very important. Rashid Norkobilov noted that labor education in the family and the formation of thrift in children are carried out in close connection with each other.

It is known that any family or farm operates on a certain economic basis. Therefore, it is necessary to instill in the child from childhood in the family, in the process of creating a work environment, that the foundation of the well-being of each family and society as a whole depends on economy. After all, a market economy fosters economy, entrepreneurship, honesty, hard work, solidarity, and a pure human being.

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