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Article



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ECONOMIC, SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE FORMATION OF MARKET RELATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN, ITS DIRECTIONS, STAGES AND FEATURES

Abstract: In the article, as we begin to Economic, spiritual and cultural development of Uzbekistan during the years of independence Formation of market relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan, its directions, stages and features. Structural changes in the economy, the formation of market infrastructure. Economic, spiritual and cultural development of Uzbekistan during the years of independence. Formation of market relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan, its directions, stages and features.

Key words: Central Asia, Economic of Uzbekistan, Economic competitiveness, Infrastructure, Sustainability.

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Introduction

Gaining state independence has created favorable conditions and opportunities for the transition to market relations in Uzbekistan. Market relations in our country are not new. For thousands of years, our ancestors traded and traded the wonderful products and natural resources of artisans around the world. The most important task of the first days was to determine the path of our socio-economic development using the rich potential and geopolitical conditions of Uzbekistan. The path of reform chosen by Uzbekistan is aimed at building a socially oriented market economy. The basic principles of building a democratic society based on market relations were developed by President Islam Karimov, recognized by leading experts and statesmen of the developed countries of the world, and demonstrate their vitality. The main content of these principles is: the economy must prevail over politics and develop in accordance with its own internal laws, without ideological

pressure; the state should be the main reformer, which should set priorities for reforms and implement them consistently; the transition to a market economy requires the rule of law. The Constitution and laws adopted by the whole people must be obeyed; to pursue a strong social policy to protect the population at the same time as the introduction of market relations; one of the principles that determines the development and direction of social reforms is that the transition to a market economy must be carried out in an evolutionary way, step by step. Based on the principles of transition to a new economic relationship, a very responsible and complex task-economic reform strategy has been developed. The starting point of economic strategy is to determine the ultimate goal of socio-economic change. The task is to move from a centralized, command-based economy to a market economy, from one quality state to another.

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Material and Methods

According to the market reform program, the priorities will be addressed step by step. In the first stage, during the transition from a totalitarian system to modern market relations, two interrelated tasks had to be solved simultaneously: ending the severe consequences of the administrative command system, stabilizing the economy and forming the basis of market relations. . At this stage, the most important directions of economic reform were identified by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: formation of the legal framework for the transition process, strengthening and developing the legal framework for reforms; creation of new forms of ownership in agriculture to reverse the decline in production. Legislation justifying economic reforms has been developed by legal organizations and leading scholars and has been endorsed and recognized by the world's leading experts. Initially, about 100 basic laws were adopted, which form the legal basis of economic relations. A special Interagency Council on Economic Reform, Entrepreneurship and Foreign Investment has been established under the President. One of the main conditions for the transition to market relations was the denationalization and privatization of property. This abolished the state monopoly, dismantled the administrative command system and established a market economy, formed a broad layer of private owners, and began to improve the living standards of the population by increasing the efficiency of production using foreign investment. Property privatization and the formation of a multi-sectoral economy have taken place in Uzbekistan in a unique way. The purpose of denationalization and privatization of property is: 1. Abolish the state monopoly, eliminate the system of administrative command and establish a market economy; 2. Formation of a wide range of private owners; 3. To open wide opportunities for foreign investors, increase production efficiency and improve the living standards of the population.

Results

In 1992-1993, the first stage of privatization was "Small Privatization". As a result, mainly consumer services and trade enterprises, small enterprises of transport and construction, state-owned industrial and processing enterprises have changed the form of ownership. These were converted into a lease, collective, and shareholding form of ownership. Housing was privatized on a large scale, and some parts of the population became private property free of charge and others at low prices. Initially, the agrarian sector was also reformed. As a result, 770 collective and state farms were privatized and transformed into collective and rented farms. But in the village, the process was slow and difficult. According to Karimov, various obstacles to the bureaucratic system of governance in the agricultural

sector have hampered the progress of reforms in rural areas. The most important results of the first stage of the denationalization process were the formation of the property class, the development of the privatization mechanism, and the change in people's psychology and attitudes towards economic reforms. One of the radical changes that took place during the years of independence was the formation of the property class in the country in two ways. Firstly, through the widespread development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, and secondly, by depositing money in savings banks or banks, converting them into securities. An economically free landowner "will not only be interested in increasing his wealth, but will also be able to enrich the whole country," said President Islam Karimov. The second stage of privatization of state property was carried out in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 21, 1994 "On measures to further deepen economic reforms, protect the interests of private property and develop entrepreneurship." During this period, work was done to create conditions for the establishment of open joint-stock companies, the issuance of shares of enterprises, the sale of state property to individuals through auctions, the issuance of securities and the mass privatization. Communications, transport, geological exploration, fuel and energy complexes have not been privatized. In some industries, such as chemicals, gold mining, ginning, and mining, 51% of the shares will remain state-owned. By the end of 1994, 54,000 businesses had changed ownership. In particular, 34% became private, 48% joint-stock, 16% collective, and 1% rented. During the IV session of the Oliy Majlis (December 1995) and the Cabinet of Ministers (February 1996), President I.A. Karimov's speeches were widely covered. 1995 was a turning point in the reform of all sectors of the country. Most importantly, the confidence of our people in the reform process has increased. The decline in production has stopped abruptly, and our society has become economically, socially and politically stable. The financial situation has improved and inflation has been reduced threefold since 1994. Price growth was 16.9 percent at the beginning of the year and 2.2 percent at the end of the year. In the foreign exchange market this year sold 11 times more than last year, or \$ 1.3 billion. Gross domestic product in 1995 was 98.8 percent, up from 96 percent in 1994. The national income produced reached 98.5%. Industrial production this year was 100.2% higher than last year.

Discussion

The necessary legal framework for the formation and development of small and private entrepreneurship has been created in the country. The current legislation, decrees of the President of the Republic provide for the taxation of private

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entrepreneurship, the provision of benefits for its financial assistance, the provision of soft loans, assistance in the provision of material, technical and raw materials. As a result of these efforts, by mid-1995, there were 30,770 small and cooperative enterprises and 20115 private enterprises in the national economy of the Republic. 15,600 farms were established, with about 200,000 hectares of land allotted to them, employing 67.5 thousand people. The farm has about 190,000 head of cattle and other animals. In the first quarter of 1995 alone, farms produced twice as much meat and dairy products as in the same period last year. The Fund for Small and Medium Business Development has opened bank branches in 187 districts and cities of the country. In 1994 and the first six months of 1995, loans totaling 1,222.3 million soums were issued to small and rental enterprises, as well as companies and entrepreneurs. In the second phase, I.A. Measures outlined in Karimov's book "Uzbekistan on the Way to Deepening Economic Reforms" (1995), in particular, measures to deepen the process of privatization and the formation of a competitive environment, to achieve macroeconomic stability, strengthening the national currency, -measures have been implemented. In 2000, 374 objects were privatized instead of 167 under the state privatization program. 152 joint-stock companies and 103 private enterprises have been established on their basis. This year, 14.3 billion soums were received from denationalization and privatization. That's 1.6 times more than in 1999. In general, the last decade has seen a radical change in the formation of market relations. Currently, 87.4% of property is non-state and 12.6% is state-owned. Out of about 60,000 enterprises in the country, about 50,500 are privatized. The structure of the property includes about 19.5 thousand state, 105 thousand private, more than 3.4 thousand foreign investors, including 442 joint ventures, about 3.5 thousand joint stock companies, about 1.2 thousand communities and more than 34 thousand others. enterprises. In the course of economic reforms, special attention is paid to the development of small and medium-sized businesses. Today, there are more than 180,000 small and medium-sized businesses and about 200,000 individual entrepreneurs. At the joint session of the new parliament (January 28, 2005), Karimov said that one of the most important priorities of economic reforms in 2005 was to deepen and expand the development of small business and farming. Growth in small business to 45% in the first half of 2007 is now 36%, compared to 60-65% in developed countries. In order to develop the farm, the company needs to reorganize 1,100 farms in 2005-2007 and 406 in 2005. He gave farmers the task of allocating land to localism, tribalism and corruption. In 2004, gross agricultural growth was 10%. Including about five million tons of cereals, 3.5 million tons of cotton. Small and medium-sized businesses are a source of

consumer goods, a source of income and profit, and create new jobs. Small and medium businesses account for 80% in Japan, 67% in the European Union, 65% in Germany and 52% in the United States. Presidential Decree on Initiative and Encouragement of Private Entrepreneurship on January 5, 1995, and Law on Development of Small and Private Entrepreneurship on February 21, 1995. In 1995, the Fund for Support of Private Entrepreneurship and Small Business was established, which provided entrepreneurs with 10 billion soums. helped. Foreign investment has been attracted to small and medium-sized businesses. In 2003, 450 mln. dollars were spent on foreign investment. 1992-1996 Nearly \$ 85 million in early 2001, \$ 190 million. dollars. As of July 1, 2003, there were more than 200,000 small and medium enterprises. Structural changes in the economy, the formation of market infrastructure. With the dissolution of the former USSR, economic ties between the republics were severed, leading to the closure of a number of Uzbek industrial enterprises and a decline in production. Now the structural structure of the economy had to be rebuilt. It was necessary to organize the production of products that could compete in the world market and meet the needs of the population. President Islam Karimov said about the radical transformation of the structure of the economy: "In the second stage of economic reforms, it is necessary to address the very important task of laying the foundation for radical changes in the structure of our economy. This is of strategic importance for the republic. The implementation of profound changes in the structure is one of the main conditions for achieving macroeconomic stability, ensuring sustainable economic growth and well-being of Uzbekistan in the future, joining the world economic system. Following the President's instructions, the specific tasks of structural changes in the economy were: to limit the unilateral development of the economy; ending dependence on imports; increase the country's export potential; meeting the demand of the population for consumer goods, etc. Large-scale construction has been carried out in the country to bring about structural changes in the economy. The policy of achieving fuel independence of our country has been consistently implemented. Uzbekistan gained its independence in 1995 for the first time in its history. The country has now not only fully met its domestic demand for oil products, but also entered the world market as a promising and reliable exporter with great potential. Oil and gas condensate production in Uzbekistan in 1990 amounted to 2.8 mln. tons, while in 1997 the figure was 7.9 million tons. tons and was able to sell petroleum products abroad. In 1997, 250,000 tons of gasoline, 600,000 tons of diesel fuel, 450,000 tons of fuel oil and 100,000 tons of aviation kerosene were exported. Natural gas production in 1990 amounted to 40.8 billion cubic meters. cubic meters in 1998,

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almost 54 billion. cubic meters. Great strides have been made in providing the population with natural gas. In particular, on the eve of independence, 43% of the urban population and 17% of the rural population were supplied with natural gas, compared to 64% and 48% in 1997. Foreign investment is widely used in the development of the oil and gas industry. In 1995-2000, 1.5 billion. dollars were allocated for foreign investment. Of this amount, 262 million will be allocated for the construction of the Bukhara-Karakol refinery. was launched on August 22, 1997 at a cost of \$ 178 mln for Fergana refinery dollars were spent and rebuilt. The Bukhara natural gas plant has been renovated. In 1997, the Kokdumolak gas compressor station was put into operation. As a result, 75% of Uzbekistan's population began using natural gas in 2003. This figure is particularly noticeable in some areas. For example, in 1990-2003, the use of natural gas increased from 3.2% to 59% in Surkhandarya region, from 5.7% to 66% in Kashkadarya, from 10.5% to 70.5% in Namangan, from 11% to 68% in Andijan. Increased to 5. In recent years, special attention has been paid to the development of the oil and gas industry. In 2004, as a result of Karimov's meetings with Russian President Vladimir Putin, \$ 2.2 billion was allocated for the development of these sectors in Uzbekistan. In May 2005, as a result of negotiations between President Islam Karimov in the People's Republic of China, \$ 600 million was invested in the development of oil and gas in Uzbekistan. A reliable energy base has been created to implement the program of socio-economic development of the country. Currently, the country's energy system consists of 37 thermal and hydroelectric power plants with a total capacity of 11 million kilowatts. It has the capacity to produce up to 55 billion kilowatt hours of energy per year. The main sources of electricity in the country are large thermal power plants, including Syrdarya GRES with a capacity of 3 million kilowatts, New Angren with a capacity of 2.1 million kilowatts, Tashkent with a capacity of 1.86 million kilowatts, Navoi GRES with a capacity of 1.25 million kilowatts. In addition to thermal power plants, there are hydropower plants that provide relatively cheap and environmentally friendly electricity, including Charvak, Khojakent, Fergana, Gazalkent and many others. The share of Uzbekistan's energy system in the Central Asian United Energy System is 40%. Electricity is transmitted to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan through the power grid of the Republic. Uzbekistan's foreign economic relations with many countries around the world are expanding and strengthening. The signing of agreements on trade and economic cooperation with 35 countries and the signing of agreements with a number of world banks will improve the conditions for Uzbekistan's effective use of international trade and foreign investment. Post-World War II history shows that none of the

developed countries today has developed without foreign investment. Uzbekistan, with its socio-political and economic stability, is also attracting foreign investment. As of January 1, 1999, 3,592 enterprises in Uzbekistan are using foreign investment. Of these, 1917 are joint ventures. Most of the existing joint ventures are located in Tashkent, 1,400 in Tashkent, 107 in Tashkent, 85 in Samarkand, 51 in Andijan, 49 in Fergana and Namangan regions. Foreign investment, especially in the oil and gas sector, is significant. In 1994, only 10 mln. The figure was 395 million in 1995, 546 million in 1996, 845 million in 1997, and almost 1.145 million in 1998. dollars. The financial crisis of 1998 in some developed countries, the fall in prices for Uzbekistan's main export products on the world market - cotton fiber, non-ferrous metals - also affected the economic and financial situation in the country. As the President noted, in the context of the global economic crisis, an important strategic task has been solved. Despite falling prices for gold, cotton and copper in the world market, the country's gold and foreign exchange reserves remained at last year's level. The decisive role of Navoi, Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Combines and Zarafshan-Newmont JV in this regard should be highlighted. Now the gold and uranium resources of Kyzylkum, one of the largest deposits in the world, serve the development of our country. As a result of the collapse of the former Soviet Union, 50,000 engineers and skilled workers in the Navoi region of the military-industrial complex were left in a difficult position as a result of the severance of cooperative ties between Russian enterprises and the Uzbek uranium and gold mining industry. The President of Uzbekistan IA Karimov, a leading economist, took into account the situation and entrusted the state with the reconstruction and development of the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine. Profits from foreign loans for the reconstruction of the plant were left at the disposal of the company for five years. The plant has been given full independence in concluding agreements with foreign companies, borrowing and using investments. The calculations, the hard work of a great team, paid off. Five years later, tons of gold from Muruntau replenished the country's foreign exchange reserves. Cheap and high-quality uranium is also available. In a market economy, there is a clear social policy. In 1994, the minimum wage was 150 soums, and in 2004 it was 6,400 soums. At the same time, measures are being taken not to increase prices. In 1995, \$ 6 billion was given to low-income families. In 2000, 54.3 billion soums were paid to such families. UZS was paid. On November 10, 1998, a presidential decree was issued to reform the health care system. Along with public health facilities, non-governmental, private medical facilities are being developed. Between 1991 and 2001, 19.5 thousand-bed hospitals were opened, and in 2001 their number reached 1,500.

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In addition, a total of 5,700 non-governmental private medical institutions operate. In March 2001, the 1st Republican Clinical Hospital was transformed into the Republican Scientific Center of Emergency Care. Republican centers of cardiology, surgery, ophthalmology, oncology were established. With the construction of a joint venture with Newmont in Colorado in Murantau, work has intensified. The company has allocated \$ 200 million for the Zarafshan-Newmont joint venture. half a century of work under normal conditions with the help of a dollar investment has paid off in two years. Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine has become the world's only cyclical enterprise, producing gold ore and jewelry. The independence of Uzbekistan depends on the development of the automotive industry, especially its important branch - the automotive industry. In August 1992, on the basis of an agreement between the Republic of Korea and Uzbekistan, a joint venture "UzDaewoo Auto" was established and began production of cars in Asaka. In March-July 1996, UzDaewoo began production of NEKSIYA, TIKO and DAMAS cars. By June 1, 1999, more than 87,000 NEXIA cars, more than 51,000 TIKO cars, and more than 40,000 DAMAS cars had been produced in three years. Now cars are entering the world market. More than 18,000 cars have been sold in Russia alone. In Moscow, St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Saratov, Tyumen and other cities, networks are being built to provide services to Uzbekistan Automobiles. In recent years, our NEXIA car has become one of the leading foreign cars in Russia. Now, under a contract with DEU, production of new models of these cars has begun. In 2004 alone, UzDaewooAuto produced a total of 70,070 cars. 35659 units were sold to foreign countries. A total of 39,079 Nexia, 9,495 Damas, 1,9856 Matiz, 1,139 Tiko and 507 Lacetti were launched. In 1993, a contract was signed with Mercedes Benz AG in Germany for the production of a truck in Khorezm. In 1994, the first 350 Mercedes Benz trucks were produced at the Dostlik car plant. The bus plant, built in 1995 in the Sogdiana district of Samarkand under an agreement between Uzavtosanoat and the well-known Turkish company Kochholding, began production in March 1999. In accordance with the Presidential Decree of January 28, 1992, the national airline "Uzbekistan Airways" was established. Since 1993, the airline has modern A-310, BOING-767, BOING-757, RL-85 aircraft. In 1991, the International Airlines flew to Delhi and Karachi, but now Uzbek planes fly to the CIS and the United States. As a result of the effective work of the staff of the National Airline of Uzbekistan during the years of independence, the reforms in this area have led to significant results. The long-standing backwardness of the civil airline has been eliminated and it has taken its place in the world market. Western-made aircraft have been used on airlines, and tourist centers and airports in Tashkent, Samarkand,

Bukhara, and Khiva have been rebuilt. Despite the reduction of some flights due to fuel shortages, in 2000, 1 mln. 800,000 passengers were transported, which is five percent more than last year. During this time, Ukraine Airlines carried only 500,000 passengers, and Kazakhstan - 230,000. Most importantly, passenger safety is ensured. This is evidenced by the fact that the national airline "Uzbekistan Airways" was awarded an honorary diploma by the International Aviation Safety Fund.

The structural changes that have taken place in the economy during the years of independence have led to the following world-class results:

Uzbekistan is self-sufficient in fuel and energy resources;

Grain independence was achieved;

The share of industrial products in production has increased;

The contribution of promising industries based on high technology in industry has increased;

Macroeconomic stability continues in Uzbekistan. In fact, in 1998, gross domestic product grew by 4.4 percent, including industrial production by 5.8 percent. Consumer goods production rose 7.2 percent. As in previous years, a strict fiscal policy has been implemented. As a result, inflation has fallen. Reforms in the Uzbek economy are deepening. As a result of steady growth in domestic and foreign investment, gross domestic product in 2004 increased by 7.7 percent, industrial production by 9.4 percent, and consumer goods by 13.4 percent. Inflation was 3.7 percent. Compared to 2003, economic growth is even more pronounced. Gross domestic product grew by 4%, industrial production by 6.2% and social production by 8.4%. In other CIS countries, the inflation rate in 2004 was as follows: Kazakhstan accounted for 6.7%, Russia for 8.5%, Ukraine for 9.7% and Belarus for 14.1%. Stability in the economy has led to significant qualitative changes in the structure of Uzbekistan's foreign trade, exports and imports: if in 1991 the share of cotton fiber in exports was 77.6%, in 1998 its share fell to 38.6%. The share of fuel and industrial products in exports is growing. In 1991, the share of machinery and equipment in exports was less than 1%, while in 2000 it was almost 23%. Compared to the economic situation in the Commonwealth of Independent States, the economic growth of Uzbekistan during the period of independence is growing steadily, exceeding the level of the early 1990s. This fact is acknowledged by the heads of state and prominent experts of many major developed countries.

Conclusion

In short, the stability of our economic, socio-political, cultural and educational work on the way to building a democratic society in Uzbekistan based on market relations is an important task to prevent ideological threats. To this end, based on the

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traditions, customs, language, religion and psyche of our people, it is necessary to instill in people a sense of confidence in the future, kindness, honesty, patience, justice and enlightenment. Economic, spiritual and cultural development of Uzbekistan during the years of independence Formation of market relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan, its directions,

stages and features. Structural changes in the economy, the formation of market infrastructure. Economic, spiritual and cultural development of Uzbekistan during the years of independence. The formation of market relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan, its directions, stages and features were all radically different from today.

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