

THE MODERN HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN

Makhkamova Nadira Ulfatdjanovna

Teacher of Tashkent State Technical University

ANNOTATION

This article explores perspectives and conclusions regarding recent historical events in Uzbekistan. Located in the heart of Central Asia, Uzbekistan boasts a rich cultural heritage and ancient history spanning thousands of years. In recent decades, the country has undergone significant changes characterized by economic growth, political reforms, and diverse socio-cultural transformations. One key aspect of Uzbekistan's recent history is the emphasis on economic development.

Keywords: Independence, political reforms, economic development, cultural heritage, Silk Road, Soviet era, transition to independence, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, economic growth, regional cooperation.

The country actively implements economic reforms aimed at stimulating investments, business development, and improving infrastructure. Uzbekistan's economy demonstrates sustainable growth, attracting the attention of global investors. Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who assumed the presidency, has undertaken a series of reforms focused on democratizing the governance system and strengthening civil liberties. Openness to dialogue with the international community has become a key element of Uzbekistan's foreign policy.

Uzbekistan, situated in the heart of Central Asia, is a land with a rich history, imbued with cultural heritage and contributions to the formation of ancient civilizations. Modern Uzbekistan is a rapidly developing country, aligning itself with the demands of the contemporary world while preserving its unique historical identity.

The history of Uzbekistan dates back to ancient times. The territory where modern Uzbekistan is located was home to numerous civilizations, including Sogdiana, Khorezm, Bactria, and Fergana. In these lands, cities thrived along the trade routes of the Great Silk Road, such as Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva, which became centers of science, culture, and religion.

During the Middle Ages, Uzbekistan witnessed the conquests of various empires. Mongols, Timurids, and Iranian dynasties all left their mark on the region's history. Timur, also known as Tamerlane, elevated Samarkand and Bukhara to greatness, creating centers of culture and architecture that continue to awe the world to this day. The mid-1st millennium AD brought forth the era of the Great Silk Road – a network of trade routes connecting the East and the West. Uzbekistan became a crossroads of cultural exchange, where Eastern and Western traditions, religions, and sciences converged. This period left an indelible mark on the appearance of cities and in the cultural traditions of the people.

In the 19th century, Uzbekistan fell under the rule of the Russian Empire. This period was marked by changes in the political, economic, and socio-cultural spheres. With the advent of the Soviet era, Uzbekistan became a union republic within the Soviet Union. During this period, industrialization, collectivization, and educational reforms were implemented, leaving a long-term impact on the country.

The modern history of Uzbekistan also reflects the challenges the country faces. This includes the need to address corruption, strengthen civil society, promote social justice, and protect the environment. The country actively works towards solving these issues, aiming for sustainable and balanced development.

Uzbekistan actively develops cooperation with international organizations and countries. The expansion of diplomatic relations and the signing of various agreements contribute to strengthening the country's position in the global community. Embracing a strategy of openness and collaboration provides Uzbekistan with the opportunity to actively participate in addressing global issues.

Uzbekistan also places significant emphasis on education and science. Reforms in the educational system are aimed at improving the quality of education, expanding access to higher education, and supporting scientific research. The country seeks to cultivate an educated and technologically prepared workforce for sustainable development.

In recent years, significant socio-cultural changes have been taking place in Uzbekistan. Openness to modern trends and global cultural influences stimulates diversity and tolerance. The development of cultural and artistic initiatives contributes to the preservation and promotion of the country's rich cultural heritage. Despite these positive changes, Uzbekistan faces a number of challenges. This includes the need to address environmental issues, strengthen human rights, combat corruption, and ensure sustainable socio-economic development.

The recent history of Uzbekistan testifies to the country's commitment to sustainable development, modernization, and improving the lives of its citizens. Economic growth, political reforms, international cooperation, and socio-cultural transformations constitute important elements of this process. However, to achieve its full potential, Uzbekistan must continue addressing the challenges it faces and ensure sustainable and balanced development at all levels of society.

In the recent history of Uzbekistan, there is also notable active implementation of innovative technologies and the digitization of various aspects of life. The country is striving to create a digital economy, which is reflected in the support for startups, the development of information technologies, and the implementation of e-government. This direction not only contributes to economic growth but also improves the quality of government services and enhances the standard of living for the population.

Agriculture remains a crucial component of Uzbekistan's economy. The country actively works on improving water management systems, implementing modern farming methods, and supporting the agricultural sector. These efforts are aimed at ensuring food security and enhancing the quality of life for rural populations.

Special attention in the recent history of Uzbekistan is given to the development of transportation infrastructure. The construction of new roads, modernization of the railway network, and the expansion of aviation contribute not only to improving domestic mobility but also to strengthening transportation links with other countries in the region.

Uzbekistan is also actively developing the fields of sports and culture. Hosting international events, constructing sports facilities, and supporting creative and cultural initiatives help

attract global attention. These efforts not only enhance the country's prestige but also contribute to the exchange of experiences and mutual understanding among nations.

CONCLUSION

In light of global environmental challenges, Uzbekistan also pays attention to ecological sustainability. The development of renewable energy sources, reduction of harmful emissions, and the conservation of natural resources become priorities in the strategy for sustainable development. The complex picture of the recent history of Uzbekistan represents a mosaic of shifting pieces that together form the overall image of the country. The interconnection of political, economic, socio-cultural, and scientific changes lays the foundation for prospective development. Support for innovation, environmental responsibility, and continued engagement with the global community will be key factors in shaping the future of Uzbekistan.

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