

UZBEKISTAN'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN INDEPENDENCE

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Annotation: During the years of independence, Uzbekistan made great achievements in various fields. At the moment, despite the global crisis, the Republic of Uzbekistan is showing significant indicators in the development of the national economy. All these achievements are the result of the right and far-sighted policy of Islam Karimov, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Islam Abduganiyevich Karimov was a firm supporter of the opinion that it is impossible to ensure political independence without achieving economic independence. It is for this reason that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan developed a program for the fundamental reform of the economy of Uzbekistan, which is recognized as the "Uzbek model" of development in the whole world, and the implementation of structural changes based on the famous five principles. The fundamental basis of this model is the implementation of the strategic direction "Reform is not for the sake of reform, but first of all for people."

Key words: Uzbekistan, celebration, Independence Day, streets of Navoi and Sharof Rashidov, Red Square, Islam Karimov, Holidays, Central Executive Committee.

Аннотация: За годы независимости Узбекистан добился больших успехов в различных сферах. На данный момент, несмотря на мировой кризис, Республика Узбекистан демонстрирует значительные показатели в развитии национальной экономики. Все эти достижения являются результатом правильной и дальновидной политики Первого Президента Республики Узбекистан Ислама Каримова. Ислам Абдуганиевич Каримов был твердым сторонником мнения о том, что невозможно обеспечить политическую независимость без достижения экономической независимости. Именно по этой причине Президентом Республики Узбекистан разработана программа коренного реформирования экономики Узбекистана, признанная во всем мире «узбекской моделью» развития, и реализации структурных преобразований на основе знаменитые пять принципов. Фундаментальной основой этой модели

является реализация стратегического направления «Реформа не ради реформы, а прежде всего для людей».

Ключевые слова: Узбекистан, празднование, День независимости, улицы Навои и Шарофа Рашидова, Красная площадь, Ислам Каримов, праздники, Центральный исполнительный комитет.

On August 31, 1991, the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan was declared. At the special session of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR held in Tashkent, the decision “On declaring the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan” and the law on “The foundations of the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan” were adopted[1]. The decision changed the name of the Uzbek SSR to the Republic of Uzbekistan[2]. September 1 was marked as the Independence Day of Uzbekistan. In addition, on September 5, by the decree of President I.A. Karimov, the central square of the capital of Uzbekistan, previously named after Vladimir Lenin, was changed to Independence Square[2]. On July 3, 1992, the State Law Nooloo . 669-XII “On Holidays in the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted, which determined the days of celebration, including Independence Day. Based on the law, amendments were made to the Labor Code in effect at that time [3].

Independence Square is the central square of Tashkent. A place where public celebrations and other events of the capital’s residents take place. Uzbekistan is located between the streets of Navoi and Sharof Rashidov, on the shore of the Anhor canal. The area is built in a perimeter manner. Before 1917, it was Cathedral Square, in 1917-66 it was Red Square, in 1966-91 it was Lenin Square, after Uzbekistan gained independence, it was called Independence Square in 1992. The ensemble consists of a variety of administrative buildings, integrated in terms of architectural style and scale. It has been reconstructed several times. The initial project of the Government House (1931, architects V. Arkhangelsky, A. Petlina and A. Sidorov) was in the direction of the majestic medieval architectural form (with a column, archway, small dome). Later, the direction of the order system was implemented with the adoption of classical and national architectural traditions (architects A. Bobokhanov, V. Volchak, S. Polupanov) and reworked with the spirit of modernity (1946, 1954-65). Currently, construction of a new building is being planned in place of these buildings.

After Tashkent was annexed to Russia in 1865, the Russian administration of the city began to build a new European city from the old city on the other side of the Ankhor Canal. The construction of the new city was carried out on the basis of the plan,



which provided for the central-radial arrangement of the city's streets and squares. On the left bank of the Anhor River, in front of the Tashkent fortress and the Koymas Gate of the old city, the "White House" building with a wide garden of the Governor General of Turkestan stood.

The square in front of the "White House" was named "Cathedral Square", and later on the other side of the square in front of the Governor's Palace, the Spaso-Preobrazhensky Cathedral was erected. In the early 1930s, by the decision of the authorities, the cathedral was demolished and the square was named "Red Square". In 1930, in accordance with the general reconstruction plan of Tashkent, the building of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR was built on the site of the Governor-General's house according to the project of architect S. Polupanov. On January 24, 1934, the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets of the Uzbek SSR made a decision to erect a statue of V. I. Lenin in front of the building of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR on Red Square



[1]. The opening of the monument, designed by the Moscow sculptor B.D. Korolev[2], took place on November 15, 1936 with the participation of delegates of the VI Extraordinary Congress of Soviets of Uzbekistan[3]. In 1936, a statue of V. I. Lenin was erected, and in 1975, the statue was remodeled.

In 1952-1954, the Red Square of Tashkent was reconstructed. In the process of reconstruction, the building of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR was modified with elements characteristic of buildings of Uzbek national architecture.

The monument designed by the sculptor B. D. Korolev was moved to the city of Urganch. In front of the building of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, on April 30, 1956, a statue of V. I. Lenin was erected by the sculptor M. G. Manizer [4]. In 1956, the Red Square in Tashkent was renamed V. I. Lenin Square.

In 1965, a new modern “concrete-glass” style building of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR began to be built in place of the houses located along Leningrad Street on the southern side of the square. In 1967, architects (B. Mezentsev, project leader, A. Yakushev, B. Zaritsky, E. Rozanov, L. Adamov, V. Shestopalov and Yu. Korostelev) completed the building. The square got a new architectural and artistic design.

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