

THE PHILOSOPHICAL PARADIGM OF UZBEKISTAN'S ECONOMIC
RENAISSANCE: FROM REFORMS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

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Abstract: This article analyzes the evolution of Uzbekistan's economic reforms from a philosophical perspective. It examines the transformations that have occurred in the national economy since independence, their role in societal development, and the philosophical essence of modernization processes within the frameworks of the Action Strategy, New Uzbekistan Development Strategy, and Uzbekistan-2030 program. The study highlights that economic reforms in Uzbekistan have not only ensured macroeconomic stability but have also deeply influenced national consciousness, values, and the moral foundations of society.

Keywords: economic renaissance, philosophy of reforms, sustainability, development, modernization, strategy, New Uzbekistan, philosophical analysis.

INTRODUCTION

In the early years of Uzbekistan's independence, achieving economic sovereignty was regarded as one of the most urgent and fundamental objectives, serving as a cornerstone of statehood. The primary goal of economic reforms was to transition from a centralized command system to a market economy grounded in human interests and individual initiative. This process required not only the transformation of economic mechanisms but also a profound shift in societal thinking, value systems, and governance philosophy. In this sense, Uzbekistan's economic reforms were not merely technical or structural changes—they represented a practical manifestation of the philosophy of national awakening.

Discussion and Results. The first stage of independence: The philosophy of economic self-awareness (1991–2000). During the 1990s, Uzbekistan underwent a fundamental transformation of its economic system. The "Uzbek model," proposed by Islam Karimov, emphasized the gradual implementation of reforms based on five key principles. At this stage, establishing economic sovereignty, forming private ownership, introducing the national currency, and conducting independent fiscal and monetary policy were the main priorities. The philosophical essence of this period lay in harmonizing economic independence with national self-awareness. New values such as self-reliance through labor, private initiative, and economic responsibility began to take root within the public consciousness.

Principles of sustainable growth and modernization (2001–2010). In the early 2000s, Uzbekistan entered a phase of economic stabilization. The share of the private sector increased, industrial sectors were modernized, and export potential expanded. From a philosophical standpoint, this period can be described as an era of awakening internal reserves for development. Society's economic thinking evolved toward pragmatism,

emphasizing efficiency, productivity, and competitiveness. As a result, the human being was placed at the center of the production process—reflecting the humanistic essence of economic reforms.

The Action Strategy: The human-centered paradigm of economic reform (2017–2021). The Action Strategy adopted under President Shavkat Mirziyoyev marked a new stage in Uzbekistan’s economic development. The principle of “the state for the people” was placed at the core of reforms. The tax system was simplified, monetary policy liberalized, and investment conditions significantly improved. The most significant philosophical aspect of this stage was the prioritization of human dignity in the economy. Economic growth was interpreted not merely as statistical expansion but as a means to ensure social justice and human well-being. Thus, the economy acquired a socio-philosophical dimension.

The New Uzbekistan Development Strategy: The stage of innovative thinking (2022–2026). The New Uzbekistan Development Strategy brought qualitative transformation to economic reforms. It emphasized the transition to a digital economy, the promotion of “green energy,” environmental balance, human capital investment, and the expansion of entrepreneurial freedom. The philosophical core of this approach lies in perceiving sustainable development as harmony between human and nature. Economic growth is no longer limited to quantitative indicators but is viewed as the enhancement of quality of life, ecological balance, and intergenerational responsibility.

The “Uzbekistan–2030” Strategy: The humanistic model of sustainability. The Uzbekistan–2030 Strategy, announced in 2023, defined long-term economic development within a philosophical framework. The principle of “for the sake of human dignity” was placed at the heart of all national policies.

At this stage, economic reforms are aimed not only at achieving financial outcomes but also at ensuring social justice, equality of opportunity, and the protection of human rights. Consequently, Uzbekistan’s paradigm of economic renaissance has evolved into a model of economic thinking grounded in morality, justice, and spirituality.

Conclusion. Uzbekistan’s economic reforms should be interpreted not merely as a process of economic modernization but as an expression of the philosophy of national revival. Alongside the transformation of material foundations, the moral, spiritual, and intellectual bases of society have also been renewed. The paradigm of economic renaissance demonstrates that genuine and sustainable progress can be achieved only when economic reforms are founded on the principles of human dignity, justice, morality, and stability.

Today, Uzbekistan’s experience exemplifies a philosophically grounded model of a socially oriented, just, and sustainable economy within the Central Asian region.

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