

MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI
O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI

SHARQ TARIXI,
SIYOSATI VA
HUQUQI
JURNALI

ВОСТОЧНЫЙ
ЖУРНАЛ
ИСТОРИИ,
ПОЛИТИКИ
И ПРАВА

ORIENTAL
JOURNAL OF
HISTORY,
POLITICS
AND LAW

Vol. 4 No. 05 (2024)

ISSN 2181-2780

2024



**“UZBEKISTAN – 2030” STRATEGY AS A NEW IDEOSPHERE OF SOCIETY****Bekhruz Sobirovich Turdiev**

Associate Professor

Bukhara State University

Uzbekistan, Bukhara

E-mail: b.s.turdiev@buxdu.uz**ABOUT ARTICLE**

Key words: strategy, concept, renaissance, democracy, ecology, sovereignty, methodology, society.

Received: 26.08.24**Accepted:** 28.08.24**Published:** 30.08.24

Abstract: In our country, the “Uzbekistan-2030” strategy was created on the basis of the logical continuation of the reforms implemented in all areas of the development of New Uzbekistan and the need to build the foundations of the Third Renaissance. This viable strategy envisages the implementation of 100 goals consisting of 5 main directions, and the document is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the UN. This article is devoted to the philosophical analysis of the content of the strategy “Uzbekistan-2030”, the purpose of which is to create suitable conditions for each person in our country to realize their potential, improve the well-being of the population through sustainable economic growth and environmental protection, explored priorities in the field of ensuring the rule of law, organizing public administration in the service of the people, turning the country into a safe and peaceful state.

“O‘ZBEKISTON – 2030” STRATEGIYASI - JAMIYAT YANGI IDEOSFERASI SIFATIDA**Bexruz Sobirovich Turdiyev**

dotsent

Buxoro davlat universiteti

O‘zbekiston, Buxoro

E-mail: b.s.turdiev@buxdu.uz

MAQOLA HAQIDA

Kalit soʻzlar: strategiya, konsepsiya, renessans, demokratiya, ekologiya, suverenitet, metodika, jamiyat.

Annotatsiya: Mamlakatimizda “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi Yangi O‘zbekiston taraqqiyotida barcha sohalarda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarning mantiqiy davomi va Uchinchi Renessans poydevorni bunyod etish zarurati asosida yuzaga keldi. Mazkur hayotbaxsh strategiya o‘zida 5 ta asosiy yo‘nalishdan iborat 100 ta maqsadni amalga oshirishni nazarda tutib, hujjat BMTning BRMLariga hamohangdir. Mazkur maqola “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi mazmunining falsafiy tahliliga bag‘ishlanib, unda mamlakatimizda har bir insonga o‘z salohiyatini ro‘yobga chiqarish uchun munosib sharoitlar yaratish, barqaror iqtisodiy o‘shir orqali aholi farovonligini oshirish, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, qonun ustuvorligini ta‘minlash, xalq xizmatidagi davlat boshqaruvini tashkil etish hamda mamlakatni xavfsiz va tinchliksevar davlatga aylantirish sohasidagi ustuvor yo‘nalishlar tadqiq etilgan.

**СТРАТЕГИЯ «УЗБЕКИСТАН – 2030» В КАЧЕСТВЕ НОВАЯ ИДЕОСФЕРА
ОБЩЕСТВА**

Бехруз Собирович Турдиев

доцент

Бухарский государственный университет

Узбекистан, Бухара

E-mail: b.s.turdiev@buxdu.uz

О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: стратегия, концепция, ренессанс, экология, суверенитет, общество.

Аннотация: В нашей стране стратегия «Узбекистан-2030» создана на основе логического продолжения реформ, реализуемых во всех сферах развития Нового Узбекистана, и необходимости построения основ Третьего Ренессанса. Эта устойчивая стратегия предусматривает реализацию 100 целей, состоящих из 5 основных направлений, и документ соответствует Целям устойчивого развития ООН. Данная статья посвящена философскому анализу содержания стратегии «Узбекистан-2030», целью которой является создание подходящих условий для каждого человека в нашей стране для реализации своего потенциала, повышения благосостояния населения посредством устойчивого экономического роста и защиты окружающей среды,

исследованы приоритеты в области обеспечения верховенства закона, организации государственного управления на службе народа, превращения страны в безопасное и миролюбивое государство.

INTRODUCTION

Today, significant changes and fundamental reforms in all spheres of our country's life are changing the image of New Uzbekistan. There is not a single area in our country where the spirit of the new era does not penetrate or where human interests are not given priority. If we look at the stages of gradual development in recent years, in their essence, the will of our people leads to the solution of the problems of the years. Adopted state programs, strategies and concepts are effectively implemented and serve the interests of our people. Of course, such historical developments do not happen on their own. At the core of these reforms is a clear and planned goal, a dialectic of national and universal democratic principles.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

As can be seen from the priority goals and tasks in the development of new Uzbekistan, they are ultimately the beginning of a new Third Renaissance period in the development of Uzbekistan. The “Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy, approved by the decree of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on September 11, 2023, is being programmed for this stage of development. The decree of the head of our state “On the strategy of Uzbekistan – 2030” [1] is significant in that it is aimed at the consistent continuation of large-scale reforms and changes implemented in the conditions of the new Uzbekistan, and further development of sectors and directions. In this sense, this document plays an important role in the realization of the will of our citizens to establish a new Uzbekistan, the education of a healthy, educated and spiritually competent generation, the formation of a strong economy, the guaranteed provision of justice, the rule of law, security and stability.

“Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy has become an important programmatic document aimed at ensuring the continuity of reforms carried out in our country. The “Uzbekistan-2030” strategy, which was developed on the basis of the experience gained during the implementation of the new development strategy of Uzbekistan and the results of public discussion, was developed on the basis of proposals put to public discussion (on regulation.gov.uz, public.uz and 2030.strategy.uz portals).

The interests of the population, that is, the people and the country, are put first in almost all directions defined in the “Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy:

firstly, to take a place among countries with higher than average income through stable economic growth;

secondly, the organization of the education, medical and social protection system that fully meets the requirements of the population and international standards;

thirdly, to create favorable environmental conditions for the population;

fourthly, to establish a fair and modern state in the service of the people;

fifthly, ensuring the sovereignty and security of the country [1].

The new strategy of Uzbekistan until 2030 is in line with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 tasks of the UN [2]. In addition, it should be recognized that the “Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy is consistent with the national goals and objectives of sustainable development. In it, the strategy undoubtedly serves as a means of implementing the national goals of sustainable development until 2030, and serves to implement the goals, tasks and activities in its 5 main directions.

More precisely, if we compare the 5 priorities of this strategy, its total 44 goals are to create suitable conditions for every person to realize his potential, 17 goals are to ensure the well-being of the population through sustainable economic growth, 12 goals of saving water resources and protecting the environment, 16 goals are to ensure the rule of law, to organize public administration at the service of the people, 11 goals are aimed at continuing the work of turning the country into a safe and peaceful state.

This strategy, aimed at creating the necessary political-legal, socio-economic and scientific-educational foundations for the reforms to be implemented in our country in the next seven years, will undoubtedly unite the people of Uzbekistan on the path of fair development. It serves the great goals of dramatically increasing the efficiency of reforms in the country, taking a place among the countries with higher than average income through stable economic growth, and establishing a fair and modern state in the service of the people.

Let’s pay attention to the tasks of the “Uzbekistan-2030” strategy for the next seven years on “Ensuring the well-being of the population through sustainable economic growth”. It is noteworthy that by increasing the size of the economy by 2 times, the great achievement of entering the ranks of “countries with an income above the average” was achieved. That is, in the document, it was determined to increase the volume of the Gross Domestic Product to 160 billion dollars and the income per capita to 4 thousand dollars.

It is also aimed to double the volume of exports to 45 billion dollars, to increase the number of exporting enterprises from 6.5 thousand to 15 thousand, and to increase the volume of finished and semi-finished products by 3.3 times. In addition, important tasks such as expanding the export of finished and technological products to European countries within the framework of GSP+ and other systems will serve to significantly increase the country’s economic potential [3]. Furthermore, further increasing the investment attractiveness of our country and rapid

development of the stock market, transition to the “green economy”, and sharp increase in the use of renewable energy, which is its basis, measures such as continuous supply of necessary energy resources to economic sectors and population are defined, which are compatible and coordinated with the ideas of reforms in this direction.

One of the noteworthy aspects is the fundamental reforms implemented in the field of work with youth in our country. In particular, the goals aimed at supporting young people are reflected in each direction of the strategy, which proves our opinion. In particular, in the reforms in the fields of state policy and sports related to youth, the task of creating a system of training young people in modern professions and foreign languages has been promoted.

It should be noted that today the project “Professions of the Future” has been introduced based on the “Youth Register” system, and more than 11,000 young people are being trained in ten professions such as information technology, logistics, and design (more than 8,000 of them are included in the “Youth Register”). Also, 13 billion 897 million soums of education expenses of more than 5,000 students were covered from the state budget. In addition, in order to popularize the study of foreign languages, the “Ibrat farzandlari” project was widely implemented, and an opportunity was created to learn 17 languages independently online.

Also, in the “Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy, in order to ensure that young people are engaged in modern professions, the goal is to establish 1 “Creative Park” in each region and attract at least 40,000 young people to them per year. Creative thinking young people have always been important for society. Because they express their opinions based on today’s reforms in the way of eliminating shortcomings. Also, the issue of sending 500 talented young people to study at prestigious universities abroad and ensuring that school graduates acquire at least 2 foreign languages and 1 profession is reflected in the Strategy.

From this period, Presidential schools and specialized schools were designated as “primary schools” for general secondary education institutions. In this, teachers of general secondary educational institutions are trained by “primary schools” in new educational programs, advanced teaching methods and modern methods of assessing student knowledge. Another noteworthy aspect is that, as a result of the strategic documents aimed at the development of our country and the ongoing reforms, it was decided to increase the coverage of children with preschool education from 27% to 72% in the next 5 years. As a result of the reforms, the number of preschool education organizations in our country increased from 5,211 to 29,420. It is noteworthy that these efforts are also reflected in the relevant goals and indicators of the “Uzbekistan-2030” strategy. Accordingly, as a result of these reforms, it is planned to bring the system of preschool education to a new level in our country and to reach the level of coverage to 100%.

In the strategy, the medical sector, like all other sectors, is reformed to the extent that it fully meets the requirements of the population and international standards, and the priority tasks for the organization of the education, medical and social protection system are also expressed. In particular, in the next seven years, deepening reforms in the medical system, creating convenient opportunities for the population, and increasing the average life expectancy of people from the current 73 years to 78 years were shown as important tasks. In addition, a number of tasks were set for halving maternal and child mortality, drastically reducing cardiovascular diseases, improving the quality of medical examinations, and creating a healthy lifestyle [4].

Starting from January 1, 2024, the gradual introduction of the mechanisms of state medical insurance, which provides for the implementation of the list of drugs and the volume of free medical services guaranteed by the state in the medical institutions of Tashkent, is also an important innovation. In addition, it was determined that the work of providing disabled persons with prosthetics and orthopedics, rehabilitation and medicines will be organized step by step on the basis of the “voucher” system. In this process, it is determined that persons with disabilities will have the opportunity to purchase goods and services from the supplier of their choice, and their costs will be covered from the State budget.

In general, the priority of human interests lies at the basis of every reform in the strategy. Based on this, the nature of the changes is directly related to the individual and his interests. Therefore, strong social protection is always the basis of the priorities of the state policy of the new Uzbekistan. It should be recognized that in the past years, a new system was created to communicate with the people, solve human problems and problems positively and quickly. In particular, the establishment of direct communication between state bodies and the population is a vivid example of this. Of course, as a result of this, the attitude of the population towards the state bodies is changing, and it is increasing their activity in the state administration, their confidence in the reforms, and their responsibility. The most important thing is that citizens have an increasing opportunity to raise issues with state bodies.

It is also worth noting that a special online portal is planned to be launched in order to study effective public control over the consistent, high-quality and timely implementation of the goals and indicators of the strategy. This innovation allows for a critical study of the results of the implementation of the New Uzbekistan development strategy on the ground every two months. The systematic analysis of citizens' proposals on this issue, according to the results of the conducted studies, identifies the systemic factors that prevent the realization of the goals and tasks set in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan. It also serves to develop concrete measures for their prevention [5].

In accordance with the “Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy, alongside reforms in other fields, our republic has outlined certain tasks aimed at drastically improving the ecological situation, addressing issues that impact human life, stabilizing the environmental situation, and implementing the “Green Space” national project. These tasks also include expanding forest areas, stabilizing the environmental situation in the Aral Sea region, preventing the adverse effects of climate change, ensuring the reliable preservation of biodiversity, preventing air pollution, and maintaining its natural composition through decisive measures.

The most important thing is that the proposals and initiatives, ideas and proposals of our people are constantly being taken into account in ensuring the implementation of the great goals and tasks set in the Strategy. Ensuring the implementation of these ambitious goals and tasks, strengthening the control of the public and deputies places a special responsibility on every citizen of our country, on his and his children’s future, and on all our compatriots who are not indifferent to the cleanliness of the environment and ecology.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the “Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy covers the important fundamentals of establishing the New Uzbekistan and building the foundations of the Third Renaissance in our country. Importantly, this document serves to further strengthen the position and reputation of our country in front of the international community, glorify human dignity in our country, and further activate work in this regard.

REFERENCES

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023 yil 11 sentyabrdagi “O‘zbekiston — 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi PF-158-sonli Farmoni // <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-6600413>
2. 17 ta dunyoni o‘zgartirishga yo‘naltirilgan Barqaror Rivojlanish Maqsadlari // <https://uzbekistan.un.org/uz/110345-17ta-dunyoni-ozgartirishga-yonaltirilgan-barqaror-rivojlanish-maqsadlari>
3. Oblomurodov N. Tarixiy taraqqiyotning yangi bosqichi // “Yangi O‘zbekiston” gazetasi, 2023 yil 20 sentyabr, 192-son.
4. Turdiyev B.S. Yangi O‘zbekiston jamiyati taraqqiyoti ideosferasidagi o‘zgarishlar dinamikasi. –T.: “Dimal” nashriyoti, 2024. –B.45-49. (108 b.)
5. Turdiyev B.S. “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasining jamiyat ideosferasi yangilanishidagi roli // “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasini amalga oshirish yo‘nalishlari va istiqbollari - yoshlar nigohida” respublika onlayn ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya maqolalar to‘plami, 2024. -B.362-365.
6. Sobirovich, T. B. (2023). Basic Criteria for Building the Third Renaissance in Uzbekistan. Asian Journal of Applied Science and Technology (AJAST), 7(1), 149-157.