



THE SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS OF CREATING A NEW SPIRITUAL SPACE IN UZBEKISTAN

Mamatkulov Eldor Safarovich

Lecturer, Department of Philosophy, Termiz State University

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philosophy

E-mail: mamatkulov@tersu.uz

ORCID: 0009-0002-7284-8978

Abstract

This article examines the socio-educational foundations of creating a new spiritual space in Uzbekistan. It explores the country's ongoing reforms in the fields of education, culture, and social development, highlighting the role of national values, civic consciousness, and spiritual renewal in shaping modern society. The study discusses how educational institutions, community initiatives, and state policies contribute to strengthening moral culture, promoting enlightenment, and fostering a harmonious social environment. Special attention is given to the importance of spiritual heritage, youth education, and the formation of a value-based worldview that supports national development.

Keywords: Uzbekistan; spiritual space; enlightenment; socio-educational reforms; national values; moral culture; youth education; civic consciousness; social development.

INTRODUCTION

The reforms implemented in the political sphere during the years of independence—particularly in public administration—and the subsequent changes and renewals of recent years are among the most important factors in creating a modern spiritual space in our country. It is well known that the collapse of the totalitarian and administratively command-based socialist bloc caused major geopolitical shifts, and during these very events our nation faced highly



complex transformational processes. We experienced difficulties in choosing our own developmental path, and all available resources were mobilized to eliminate both internal and external threats, to maintain stability in society and the state, and to ensure peace and security [1].

In this regard, scientific research and analyses concerning the practical measures taken in Uzbekistan during the difficult conditions of the early years of independence, as well as the scientific-historical, logical, and legal foundations and factors of these processes, have remained relevant and important up to the present day. As was emphasized in the previous decade, it is unfortunate that we still lack a holistic, unified, and objective analytical research that evaluates the period of achieving independence, the increasingly acute political, social, and economic situation that emerged when the old system collapsed and the former union fell apart, the growing desire to regain our national identity and restore our dignity, and the overall conditions under which our Motherland gained independence.

According to the views formed at the present stage, it is necessary to pay attention to the following aspects that determine the essence and significance of this issue: **First**, from the earliest days of independence, Uzbekistan identified its path toward building a democratic state and a civil society. Priority was given to strengthening the political and legal foundations of this process, and this work continued in the subsequent years.

Second, the period that has passed has left a profound mark on the life of our country and people through the reforms and changes implemented in this direction, becoming truly a historically significant stage.

During the period of radical change that characterizes the recent years of our national life, identifying the priority principles and urgent tasks necessary for the development of society has become an objective need [2].

If we analyze the efforts made so far in this area, the following important points can be observed:

It should be emphasized that today the institutional foundations of public administration in the Republic of Uzbekistan have taken shape, and they are relatively complex in structure. At the same time, these institutional frameworks resemble a pyramid, requiring that the central link be compact and professional.



In turn, in order to comprehensively develop the regions and to enable the prompt resolution of local issues within their authority, it is essential that local structures possess sufficient powers and resources.

In this regard, tasks outlined in Presidential Decree No. PF-60 of 28 January 2022 “On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026” and the Presidential Directive No. F-5 of 22 November 2021 “On Organizational Measures for Developing the Program of Administrative Reforms of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2023” are being consistently implemented [3].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

At the same time, despite the large-scale reforms being carried out in this field, certain organizational and legal issues can still be observed. Naturally, such problems are directly related to the relatively high level of centralization, the presence of duplication within the state apparatus, and the excessive number of unnecessary staff positions. As President Sh. Mirziyoyev emphasized in his Address to the Oliy Majlis this year, “there is excessive duplication in the state apparatus today, and there are unnecessary staff positions. Centralization is high. As a result, additional time, effort, and resources are being spent to find proper solutions to the current complex issues.”

In this regard, with the aim of forming a compact system of public administration, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the **Decree No. PF-269 of 21 December 2022 “On Measures for Implementing Administrative Reforms in New Uzbekistan.”** Under this Decree:

Beginning **1 January 2023**, heads of executive bodies who are members of the Government will operate independently of the structural system of the Cabinet of Ministers and will work directly with the Prime Minister;

A unified system of republican executive bodies—including ministries, committees, agencies, and inspections—is being established [4].

In addition to the above, in order to organize the activities of the republican executive bodies in accordance with updated requirements and principles, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the **Resolution No. PQ-447 of 21 December 2022 “On Measures to Effectively Organize the Activities of**



Republican Executive Bodies within the Framework of Administrative Reforms in New Uzbekistan.” Within this Resolution:

Heads and deputy heads of republican executive bodies are prohibited from simultaneously serving as heads of economic management bodies;

The practice of delegating state authority to associations and other economic unions, and of appointing their leaders by Cabinet of Ministers decisions, is abolished;

Mechanisms for optimizing expenses related to maintaining the state administration apparatus, eliminating corrupt practices, and establishing effective public oversight over the use of budget funds are being further improved [5].

Furthermore, under this Presidential Resolution, a **“Roadmap”** for the first-priority measures to be implemented within the framework of the administrative reforms of New Uzbekistan was approved. The heads of the responsible state bodies were assigned personal responsibility for ensuring the timely and effective implementation of the measures specified in the Roadmap.

Today, in order to further strengthen the legal foundations of large-scale administrative reforms aimed at forming an effective public administration system—a key requirement of national development—there is a need to adopt the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan **“On the System of Public Administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan.”** This Law will consolidate clear criteria and procedures for the establishment and dissolution of executive bodies, including their structural and territorial divisions, and will define unified principles of public administration. Its adoption will serve to qualitatively improve the public administration system [6].

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

From the very first years of independence, special attention was given to reforming the system of public administration as a crucial factor in deepening democratic reforms in our country and ensuring the effective functioning of civil society institutions. In turn, under the conditions of large-scale reforms and in harmony with them, the improvement of the institutional foundations of public administration, as well as the development of its constitutional and legal



Modern American Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities

ISSN (E): 3067-8153

Volume 01, Issue 09, December, 2025

Website: usajournals.org

*This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution
4.0 International License.*

mechanisms, not only serves to ensure a unified state will in governance, but also plays an important role in the stable development of the country.

In the Development Strategy, large-scale tasks are outlined to further perfect ongoing efforts in this regard, to conduct scientific and social research in the field of interethnic relations, to enhance the effectiveness of events held with the participation of foreign scholars and experts, to study international experience and apply it to the conditions of Uzbekistan, and to eliminate and prevent factors that may undermine interethnic harmony [7].

The new qualitative stage of ongoing reforms today is covered in the ideas expressed in President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's 2021 work "The Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan", the Presidential Decree "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026", as well as the recently adopted "New Uzbekistan – 2030" Strategy.

In recent years, greater attention has been given to economic reforms that carry great significance in the development of the spiritual space of Uzbekistan. As in all spheres of life, important achievements have been made in the economic field, particularly in the development of entrepreneurship and private ownership. Through the effective application of new, efficient methods and tools tested in the advanced countries of the world, the noble idea "The interests of the human being are above everything" and the principle "If the body of social life is the economy, then its soul and spirit are spirituality" are rapidly being put into practice.

The figures and indicators reflecting the progress achieved in economic life in recent years provide a clear understanding of the effectiveness and outcomes of large-scale reforms, and they testify to the fact that the material foundations in this area are becoming increasingly stronger [8].

These statistics and facts, grounded in a deep analysis of the scope of the work carried out and the results achieved over the past years, are extremely important for fully comprehending the current societal demand—namely, clearly defining the main directions of shaping the modern, value-based spiritual worldview of representatives of the economic sector in accordance with national values.

At the same time, over the last 3–4 years, global changes have significantly influenced the world economy, as well as the national economy and certain areas of entrepreneurial activity. Factors such as disruptions in logistics and supply



Modern American Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities

ISSN (E): 3067-8153

Volume 01, Issue 09, December, 2025

Website: usajournals.org

*This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution
4.0 International License.*

chains due to various conflicts, the devaluation of currencies in partner countries, high global inflation, and the resulting scarcity and rising cost of financial resources are being strongly felt by economic actors [9].

In such complex conditions, life itself has proven that the most correct approach is to listen directly to the challenges faced by the economic sphere—particularly by entrepreneurs—and to find solutions together, thereby enabling timely decision-making. The open dialogues held between our President and leading representatives of the business sector on the eve of Entrepreneurs’ Day three years ago, and the continuation of this tradition, are clear evidence of this.

From the early years of independence, entrepreneurship and business activity have been given broad opportunities, property relations have changed, and a new class of entrepreneurs and owners has begun to emerge. Over the past decades, organizations such as the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Business People – the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the “Businesswomen” Association have emerged as natural outcomes of this multifaceted process [10].

In the new era of Uzbekistan’s development marked by recent years, even greater attention has been given to issues related to entrepreneurship and private ownership—and this is by no means accidental. The decisive and dynamic role of entrepreneurship in ensuring economic efficiency and development in modern advanced nations has long been proven. Today it is one of the key elements of their economic life, and it is likewise becoming one of the most important factors for the economy of our country.

It is worth noting that the year 2023 remains especially memorable for representatives of the entrepreneurial and business community. In particular, on 18 August of this year, at the Tashkent City Congress Hall, Uzbekistan witnessed for the third time in its history a direct, open dialogue between the President and the country’s entrepreneurs [11].

CONCLUSION

The reforms carried out in Uzbekistan since independence have demonstrated the critical role of effective governance and civil institutions in ensuring the country’s democratic development and sustainable growth. The systematic improvement of



the state administration, the strengthening of constitutional and legal mechanisms, and the creation of a unified governance system have contributed not only to the consolidation of the state's institutional capacity but also to the realization of the country's economic and social potential.

Recent years have seen the growing significance of entrepreneurship and private ownership as key drivers of economic development. The active engagement of the government with business representatives, along with the adoption of best international practices, has facilitated the creation of favorable conditions for economic growth, innovation, and social progress. The principles of placing human interests and spiritual values at the center of development, combined with practical measures to enhance efficiency and transparency, underscore the balanced approach Uzbekistan is taking in harmonizing economic, social, and moral priorities.

In sum, the ongoing reforms in governance, the strengthening of economic institutions, and the fostering of entrepreneurial activity collectively form a solid foundation for the comprehensive development of New Uzbekistan. These efforts not only enhance the effectiveness of state administration but also serve as a catalyst for the country's long-term stability, prosperity, and harmonious social development.

REFERENCES

1. Muminov A. Uzbekistan: Towards an Informed Society. – Tashkent, “Turon Zamin Ziyoyi”, 2019.
2. Nazarov A. Ensuring Stable Political Development Security in the Context of Globalization. – Tashkent: News of Uzbekistan State University, No. 1/1, 2016.
3. Nazarov Q. Encyclopedia of World Philosophy. Vols. 1–2. – Tashkent: “Manaviyat” Publishing, 2019.
4. Negmatova Sh. Moral, Ethical, and Legal Aspects of Healthy Competition in Uzbekistan. – Tashkent, 2016.
5. Nishanova O.D. Aesthetic Significance and Functions of Uzbek Ethnomodernity: Doctoral Dissertation in Philosophy. – Tashkent, 2016. – p. 58.



6. Otamurodov S. Central Asia, Ideological Processes, and Ideological Threats. – Tashkent: Ijod Dunyosi Publishing House, 2002. – p. 31.
7. Ochilov J.A. Application of Information and Communication Technologies in the Educational Process under Technogenic Civilization. // Materials of the Republican Scientific Conference “Theoretical and Methodological Problems of Improving the Quality and Effectiveness of Continuous Education”. – Samarkand, 2017. – pp. 79–80.
8. Parkinson S., Rustamdji I. The Art of Management. – Moscow: Fair-Press, 2001. – 272 p. – p. 130.
9. Pakhrutdinov Sh., T. Jo‘raev et al. National Interests and Administrative Responsibility. Principles of Vigilance and Prudence. – Tashkent: NMIU named after G‘. G‘ulom, 2008. – 456 p.
10. Rustamova M. Philosophical Aspects of Forming a Modern Thinking Culture among Youth. – Tashkent: Mehnat, 2010. – 19 p.
11. Saidolimov S., Abdug‘anieva Z. International Security (Manual). – Tashkent: Akademiya, 2007. – p. 148.
12. Sodiqov M., G‘ulomov A., Serikboev M. Information Protection. // Munozara, No. 3, 2005. – p. 30.
13. Tashanov A. Negative Impact of Destructive Ideas on Understanding National Identity. Doctoral Dissertation in Philosophy. – Tashkent, 2017. – pp. 6–7.