

FEATURES AND DYNAMICS OF POLITICAL MODERNIZATION PROCESSES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article analyzes the specific features and dynamics of political modernization processes in Uzbekistan, the factors driving the evolutionary transformation of the political system, and the impact of these processes on socio-political stability. Particular attention is paid to the harmonious integration of modernization policies with national traditions and modern democratic values

Keywords: modernization, technological development, e-government, inclusive growth, development strategy, digitalization.

1. Introduction

The process of political modernization in Uzbekistan represents one of the key directions of the country's socio-political transformation in the years following independence. As Uzbekistan has pursued its own model of development, political modernization has become a fundamental mechanism for ensuring effective governance, democratic reforms, and national progress. This process encompasses the renewal of political institutions, the strengthening of civic participation, and the adaptation of state administration to the challenges of globalization and the digital era.

Political modernization in Uzbekistan is characterized by its evolutionary and pragmatic nature, grounded in national traditions while integrating modern democratic principles. It seeks to balance continuity and innovation, combining the preservation of political stability with the promotion of openness, transparency, and accountability in governance.

Furthermore, the modernization of the political system has been closely linked with reforms in the public administration, legal framework, and information technologies, aimed at building an interactive and citizen-centered state. These ongoing changes reflect the country's strategic goal of creating a modern, inclusive, and sustainable political system capable of responding effectively to internal and external transformations.

Thus, the study of the features and dynamics of political modernization in Uzbekistan provides valuable insight into how traditional political structures evolve in harmony with contemporary global trends while maintaining their national identity and developmental priorities.

2. Literature Review

The theoretical and methodological foundation of the research is based on the studies of numerous scholars and specialists in the field of public administration and modernization policy.

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In particular, according to the Uzbek political scientist M. Qirg'izboyev, approaching the phenomenon of development from the perspective of political science requires revealing the political reality processes and their multifaceted interrelations, as well as identifying their general classifications. Indeed, as a result of development, a new state of social life emerges. The general theory of political development, as he notes, consists of numerous concepts aimed at studying its various aspects, providing scientific justification, and offering solutions to emerging problems (2024).

According to Uzbek political scientists Kh.T. Odilqoriev and Sh.G. G'oyibnazarov (2004) "Political culture is a major sphere of humanity's general culture that is directly related to politics. It reflects the level, quality, and direction of both an individual's political life and that of society as a whole. As a result, political processes, people's political activity, the functioning and development of political institutions and systems, dominant political values and behaviors, theories and ideologies, citizens' political socialization, as well as relations of social modernization, are all manifested in the essence of the system of communication."

According to S. Huntington, the study of political development should primarily focus on the following aspects: authority, specialized structures, public participation in political processes, and the capacity of the political system to formulate and implement goals. These factors, in his view, constitute the main directions of political development (1996).

According to L. Pai (1966), three key factors are considered essential in assessing political development: the improvement of citizens' relations with the political system, the expansion of the functional capacities of political institutions, and the increase in structural differentiation within the political system. He argues that these very factors represent the main analytical levels of political development.

G.Almond opposed the use of the concepts of "tradition" and "modernity" as separate categories, arguing that all political systems are culturally mixed, in which traditional and modern components are interwoven and harmonized.(1966).

The process of political modernization requires not only a transformation of traditional culture, but also changes in the corresponding political thinking and worldview (Potseluev S, 2022). In the past, traditional political culture was largely based on monarchical principles—that is, one-sided governance and subordination, along with loyalty and obedience. In contrast, modern political culture emphasizes mutual interaction between governance and citizenship, as well as the principles of responsibility and participation. The main criteria of political modernization may include the following:

- the formation of modern political institutions;
- the involvement of citizens in political life through new forms and methods;
- the emergence and development of political elites.

The issue of renewing and reforming society was also studied in depth by Eastern scholars and statesmen. Among the medieval Muslim Eastern thinkers, Nizam al-Mulk (Farabi, 1997), in his work “Siyasatnama” or “Book of Government”, paid special attention to the concepts of the individual and the state. The scholar wrote: “The establishment of justice in society consists in providing material assistance to the poor and helpless and in respecting human rights.” According to him, peace and stability in the state are achieved through the pillars of justice. Therefore, state officials should consult with elders, scholars, and respected members of society in resolving every important issue.

The literature suggests that successful public administration modernization is not merely a technical or institutional reform but also a transformation of political culture, leadership mindset, and civic consciousness, aimed at achieving sustainable development and good governance in the modern era.

3. Research Methodology

In the article, along with the descriptive-linguistic analysis method, linguostylistic, comparative, and content analysis methods were also employed. As empirical sources, materials published in newspapers such as “Sharq Yulduzi”, “Xalq So‘zi”, and “Ma’rifat”, as well as online information platforms like “Lex.uz” and “my.gov”, were selected. The analysis assessed pragmatic and semantic issues in the texts, the contextual use of clichés, and their impact on the stylistic features and functional load of the text.

4. Results

If we look back at the history of our state, in his work “The Opinions of the Inhabitants of the Virtuous City”, Al-Farabi (1993) puts forward the following requirements for rulers, political leaders, and governors in chapters 25 and 26 concerning effective governance: According to the philosopher, a person who governs a city (polis) must possess twelve qualities or virtues. “Such a ruler of the city (besides God) should not be subordinate to anyone. The first leader of the virtuous city is a wise person who serves as the imam (spiritual and moral guide) of the city’s people, and he must naturally embody twelve moral and intellectual virtues. First, the ruler of the virtuous city must be physically sound, with all his limbs healthy and functional so that no physical defect interferes with his ability to fulfill his duties; on the contrary, his sound health should help him perform them easily. Second, the ruler must be

naturally perceptive and quick-witted, able to quickly understand and grasp the words and thoughts of his interlocutors, and to have a clear conception of the general situation. Third, he must have a strong memory, capable of retaining everything he sees, hears, and understands, without forgetting any details. Fourth, he should be intelligent and sharp-minded, able to perceive both evident and subtle signs in all things and understand what they mean. Fifth, he must be eloquent and able to express his thoughts clearly and beautifully in speech. Sixth, he must be eager to learn, seek knowledge and enlightenment, and never tire of studying or shy away from the difficulties of acquiring knowledge. Seventh, he must be moderate in eating, drinking, and sexual relations, able to restrain himself, and stay away from games and amusements that lead to idleness and pleasure-seeking. Eighth, he must love truth and justice, admire honest and righteous people, and despise lies and liars. Ninth, he must be self-respecting and honorable, staying above lowly deeds and slander, noble-minded, and inclined toward great and noble actions. Tenth, he should not be greedy for worldly possessions, wealth, or money, and should not chase after material gain. Eleventh, he must be just by nature, love justice and just people, hate tyranny and oppression, and detest despots and oppressors. He must treat both his own people and strangers with fairness and truth, call everyone to justice, help those who are wronged, and desire good and beauty for all. He should not be stubborn in his rightful deeds but be unwavering in justice and uncompromising against wrongdoing and wickedness. Twelfth, he must be resolute, steadfast, courageous, and brave in carrying out necessary measures, never yielding to fear or hesitation.”. The requirements put forward by Abu Nasr al-Farabi for rulers have not lost their significance or value to this day. Even in the most advanced and developed countries, as well as in the East, it is no coincidence that the leaders of state governance bodies — that is, the political elite — are expected to be individuals who have internalized and embody high moral and spiritual values.

According to Doctor of Political Sciences, Professor Muqimjon Qirg‘izboev: “The important and distinctive feature of the political process is that it does not develop based on the theoretical concepts of leaders or strictly in accordance with the principles outlined by science, but rather aims to reflect existing reality. In this process, the activities of power institutions and the political behavior of citizens and groups become interrelated and merge into a unified whole. Moreover, within the political process, a continuous flow of events constantly incorporates new, unique, and often mutually contradictory traditions and numerous other factors. The individuals involved in the political process — those who interact with the state and sometimes, for various reasons,

even deny their own significant political interests — act as living beings who maintain their inherent qualities while remaining in motion. Therefore, in the sequence of the development of political phenomena, the political process cannot be predetermined or fully predicted in advance” (2024) .

From the very first days of independence, the goals and objectives of the reforms were clearly defined. In the context of overcoming the consequences of totalitarianism, the development and strengthening of national statehood, as well as the implementation of a comprehensive set of reforms in the economic, socio-cultural, and political spheres, were carried out based on a scientifically grounded strategy (Mirziyoyev, 2022).

According to the ideas mentioned above, in order to deeply understand the processes of political modernization in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to take into account the modernization taking place within existing institutions, citizens, and social groups.

In particular, the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy outlines the main criteria of political modernization — prioritizing human interests, introducing a governance system based on openness and transparency, strengthening civil society institutions, and establishing effective dialogue between the state and society. These principles ensure that the process of political modernization is effectively implemented in practice. This, in turn, demonstrates that political processes in Uzbekistan are not based solely on the decisions of ruling circles, but are being shaped on the foundation of reforms carried out in close cooperation with the people.

Modernizing public administration and improving its effectiveness are crucial for the overall success of government plans and policies. Achieving this requires a multifaceted approach — including enhancing the quality, accessibility, and accountability of public services, as well as investing in the development of skilled civil servants. Overall, to achieve a more efficient and inclusive system of governance, it is essential to expand the capacities of state institutions and strengthen their ability to respond effectively to the needs of citizens.

Since 2017, the Republic of Uzbekistan has identified public administration reform as one of the key priorities of its national development strategies. In particular, within the framework of the “Concept of Administrative Reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan,” special attention has been given to modernizing the system of public administration, improving inter-institutional management mechanisms, ensuring the independence of the executive branch, and introducing modern systems for evaluating the efficiency of government activities.

Uzbekistan’s public administration system is currently characterized by a centralized and hierarchical structure. In

August 2018, by the Presidential Decree “On the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan,” the Presidential Administration (PA) was established. This body plays a central role in defining and monitoring the country’s strategic directions, as well as ensuring the implementation of presidential decrees and decisions (Mirziyoyev, 2024). The Presidential Administration (PA), which is tasked with providing comprehensive organizational analysis and oversight support, serves as a key center in defining the direction of governance reforms. It establishes the general principles of public administration reform and assigns specific reform tasks to the relevant ministries.

The Government, headed by the Prime Minister, functions as the main executive body responsible for managing and implementing the country’s economic, social, and cultural development (Mirziyoyev, 2024). The ministries are responsible for implementing policies within their respective sectors, and they are supported by additional bodies such as committees, agencies, and inspectorates. The four types of republican executive bodies — ministries, their committees, agencies, and inspectorates — are tasked with developing a unified state policy within their domains and providing methodological support to local executive authorities President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, On Measures to Implement Administrative Reforms of New Uzbekistan. Nevertheless, the ongoing initiatives supported by the Agency for Strategic Reforms aim to reduce centralization by increasing the powers of regional and local authorities. This, in turn, contributes to enhancing administrative flexibility and strengthening local autonomy.

The “New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022–2026” outlined a clear roadmap of actions aimed at ensuring long-term sustainable development. It placed citizens’ well-being, effective governance, and socio-economic stability at the center of national priorities. This strategic approach was elevated to a new stage through the “Uzbekistan–2030 Strategy”, which extends the vision toward 2030. According to this document, the key priorities include building a prosperous society, strengthening local governance bodies, digitalizing management processes, and improving the professional standards and competencies of civil servants (Mirziyoyev, 2022).

The reforms currently being implemented were reflected in the Administrative Reforms Process approved in 2023. These reforms are aimed at improving the organizational structure of government institutions, modernizing the civil service, strengthening local governance, and expanding the use of digital technologies within the public administration system. Uzbekistan’s approach to reform aligns closely with the strategic principles promoted by

the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in the field of public governance. According to OECD data, since 2015, more than half of its member countries have implemented comprehensive programs designed to improve their public administration systems and enhance the effectiveness of public policy (OECD, 2022).

In January 2022, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan announced the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022–2026. This strategic document was adopted as the main program defining the country's path of socio-economic and political development and is considered a logical continuation of the Action Strategy for 2017–2021. The new strategy is aimed at creating a modern, inclusive, and citizen-oriented model of governance, with its primary objectives focused on improving citizens' well-being, ensuring the accountability and transparency of state institutions, and enhancing public trust. The strategy encompasses seven priority areas and includes more than one hundred specific goals designed to guide the country's comprehensive development. In particular, within the framework of the "Priority Direction I: Establishing a Humane State through the Promotion of Human Dignity and the Development of a Free Civil Society", the following key areas of reform related to public administration have been identified:

Strengthening institutions and expanding their powers: It is planned to enhance the authority and financial independence of local governance bodies, including mahallas and local councils (People's Deputies Councils), to increase their involvement in addressing regional issues. These reforms are expected to ensure that decisions are made in line with the needs and interests of the population.

Modernizing administrative structures: Based on the principle of citizen-oriented governance, state institutions are to be reorganized according to modern standards, with an emphasis on improving the quality and accessibility of public services.

Enhancing competence and efficiency: Targeted training programs for civil servants, simplification of bureaucratic processes, and the rational use of resources are envisaged to improve administrative efficiency and performance.

Advancing technological development and e-government: Plans include the digitalization of public services, expansion of online service platforms, introduction of digital identification systems, and improvement of inter-agency information exchange to enhance the quality and speed of services provided to citizens.

Improving the civil service and strengthening public participation: Measures are being taken to introduce modern

recruitment standards, renew performance evaluation systems, and improve the qualifications of personnel. Additionally, the goal is to strengthen public control by increasing citizens' participation in governance processes.

Enhancing public oversight and accountability: Through reform of organizational and legal mechanisms, efforts are being made to ensure transparency and accountability in governance, and to reinforce systems that monitor the activities of state authorities and officials (Mirziyoyev, 2021). These directions reflect Uzbekistan's strategic commitment to building an effective, transparent, and citizen-oriented system of public administration based on democratic principles.

The Political Reform Strategy was founded on the goal of clearly defining the essence, principles, methods, and strategic vision of future political transformations. The objectives and principles of these reforms were primarily reflected in the new Constitution, which sets forth the foundations of sovereignty, democracy, constitutional and legal supremacy, foreign policy, fundamental human rights and freedoms, economy, public organizations, family, mass media, authority, and other key aspects. Each article of the Constitution incorporates specific tasks related to ongoing reforms. Depending on their scope and complexity, their implementation may require more or less time. The long-term goals, in particular, are linked to the need for transforming public consciousness and resolving a range of economic issues that must serve as the foundation for sustainable and positive political change (Mirziyoyev, 2021).

For the goals outlined in the Constitution to become genuine reform objectives, it was first necessary to develop a comprehensive reform strategy, determine who would lead the process, identify which institutions would organize the corresponding action plans, and—most importantly—define who would be responsible to society for their implementation.

The Constitution itself provides the answer to this question—this responsibility is vested in the state, that is, in the constitutional bodies authorized to act on behalf of the people. These are the Oliy Majlis (Parliament) of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Oliy Majlis established the legislative framework for reforms, while the executive power headed by the President became the “center of governance” for the reform process. The mechanism for developing and adopting binding decisions was organized as follows:

The President sets the strategic direction and priorities of reforms;

- The Presidential Administration and the Cabinet of Ministers translate these priorities into state programs and decrees;

- Ministries and agencies develop sectoral measures and ensure their implementation at the national and local levels;

- The Oliy Majlis and public oversight institutions monitor execution and accountability, ensuring that reforms align with constitutional principles and citizens' interests (Mirziyoyev, 2023).

Thus, the initial stage of political reforms was carried out through legal mechanisms. In this process, not only was a new normative-legal framework established, but special attention was also given to shaping the political and legal consciousness as well as the psychology of society in accordance with the reforms. At the same time, when the methods of political transformation are consistent with the goals and objectives of the reforms, they directly and positively influence the formation and quality indicators of the new political system.

In April 2023, following the adoption of the new edition of the Constitution, the current priorities of public administration reforms in Uzbekistan were defined within the framework of the "Uzbekistan – 2030" Strategy. This long-term, comprehensive strategic document outlines the country's development directions for the next decade. The strategy was developed based on public discussions and drew upon the practical experience gained from the implementation of the 2022–2026 New Uzbekistan Development Strategy, ensuring continuity and further advancement of previously launched reforms.

The strategy is based on a firm commitment to creating opportunities for every citizen to realize their potential, fostering a healthy, educated, and spiritually enriched generation, and developing a sustainable economy that actively participates in global production. It is also grounded in the principles of justice, rule of law, security, and stability. Through the implementation of 100 goals across five priority areas, the strategy envisions the creation of a free, prosperous, and powerful New Uzbekistan. Within the framework of reforms aimed at "Establishing a people-oriented system of public administration and improving governance", the following objectives have been defined:

- Strengthening the role of mahallas (local communities): Reinforcing mahallas as intermediary structures between the state and the population, allocating funds to projects approved by the public, expanding the scope of services, and ensuring the digitalization of all related processes.

- Enhancing local governance systems: Developing local authorities that fully reflect citizens' interests and can respond promptly to their needs. Governors will no longer chair local councils; the councils' independence in decision-making will increase. The powers of governors in personnel matters will be expanded, and legal foundations for their appointment and

dismissal will be established.

- Introducing a “service-oriented government” system: Fundamentally transforming the delivery of public services through full digitalization, expanding online platforms, introducing integrated and proactive services, and transferring certain functions to the private sector.
- Reorganizing public administration: Simplifying the structure of state bodies, increasing private sector participation, fully digitalizing administrative functions, reducing regulatory burdens, and decentralizing management powers.
- Enhancing the role of Parliament: Expanding the capacities and digital tools of both parliamentary chambers, introducing an electronic system for submitting and reviewing draft laws, and implementing a mixed electoral system.
- Strengthening the foundations of legal policy: Reducing excessive regulation, increasing the share of directly applicable laws, ensuring comprehensive monitoring of the implementation of normative acts, and expanding regulatory impact analysis to improve the legal and institutional environment.
- Improving civil service standards: Fully digitalizing human resource departments, expanding professional development programs for all civil servants, involving more government institutions in the civil service system, and creating a leadership talent pool to modernize and professionalize public service.
- Enhancing communication with citizens: Eliminating paper-based appeals, enabling citizens to submit electronic applications to all government agencies, ensuring prompt responses to complaints, and reducing the number of repeated appeals to strengthen trust and communication between the state and society (Mirziyoyev, 2022).

This strategy places particular emphasis on modernizing public administration, ensuring a fair and just state policy, and developing human capital, thereby reflecting Uzbekistan’s strong commitment to promoting national development and enhancing societal well-being. The strategy identifies the strengthening of justice and the rule of law, the establishment of a citizen-oriented public administration, and the development of civil society as the main pillars of Uzbekistan’s sustainable development.

Looking toward the future, the current Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy defines the country’s long-term path of development, aimed at creating a favorable environment for citizens to realize their potential, ensuring economic prosperity, and protecting environmental sustainability. The strategy prioritizes citizens’ well-being through socio-economic progress and the rule of law, emphasizing the nation’s commitment to building a safe, prosperous, and harmonious society. At the core of this strategy

lie public administration reform initiatives aimed at enhancing the efficiency of the public sector, simplifying the state system, and expanding citizen participation in governance processes.

Effective public administration is essential for delivering vital public services and enhancing the overall well-being of citizens. These processes aim to build a system that responds to the evolving needs of society. Efforts to strengthen the public sector are already yielding results, as evidenced by improvements in the rule of law and government efficiency (Ян Юй, 1996).

In public administration, accountability refers to actively serving citizens and addressing their diverse needs. This approach ensures inclusive growth, meaning that all segments of society benefit from economic progress. A responsive government listens to the concerns and expectations of the people and reacts promptly and adaptively to them.

At the end of 2016, the Government of Uzbekistan launched a comprehensive program of economic and social reforms, while also recognizing the need to enhance the accountability of public services. Although the initial phase focused on improving economic indicators, the government also sought to increase the public sector's responsiveness and transparency toward citizens. This effort was reflected in the creation of various communication and feedback channels, such as complaint mechanisms, online meetings with officials, and platforms for public input on regulatory and budgetary issues (Mirziyoyev, 2023).

Within the framework of the Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy, the country is entering a new stage of development. The government emphasizes the need to further strengthen accountability in public administration. This necessity is particularly evident in areas such as education, healthcare, social protection, youth policy, and the digitalization of public services. Sectoral action plans have been developed in these directions, aimed at improving the quality and efficiency of public services. Within the framework of the Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy, the country is entering a new stage of development. The government emphasizes the need to further strengthen accountability in public administration. This necessity is particularly evident in areas such as education, healthcare, social protection, youth policy, and the digitalization of public services. Sectoral action plans have been developed in these directions, aimed at improving the quality and efficiency of public services. Within the framework of the Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy, the country is transitioning to a new stage of development. The government emphasizes the importance of further enhancing accountability in public administration. This need is particularly visible in sectors such as education, healthcare, social protection, youth policy, and the digitalization of public services. Sectoral

plans have been developed in these areas, aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of government services.

Thus, in the process of political modernization in Uzbekistan, the following trends can be observed:

- A continuous process has begun to form a differentiated political structure with highly specialized political roles and institutions.
- Legal foundations have been established to create competitive political organizations that distribute political influence across various functional areas.
- The adaptability of the political system to new models of social objectives is increasing, contributing to the creation of new types of institutions capable of managing resources and ensuring effective communication channels between the state and the population.
- The country is strengthening and guaranteeing an impartial legislative system, as well as political and legal mechanisms for conflict resolution.
- The mobilization of the social periphery is increasing, and the expansion of electoral rights is leading to a rise in citizens' political participation.
- The e-government system is being improved to simplify state functions, eliminate bureaucratic barriers, and bring the government closer to the people.
- Guarantees are being ensured for the activities of international and domestic non-governmental organizations, civil society institutions, voluntary associations, and the free press.
- The diversity of political elites and their active participation in the socio-political life of society are being promoted (Ernazarov.D, 2020).

One of the key aspects of political modernization is the formation of civil society, the development of models of political participation, the improvement of democratic institutions, and the strengthening of communication between the government and the people. The consolidation of the mahalla (community) institution, the introduction of open e-government systems, electoral system reforms, and the growing political activity of citizens are among the positive outcomes of this process.

The experience of Uzbekistan shows that the success of political modernization depends not only on institutional reforms, but also directly on the enhancement of political awareness, political culture, and civic engagement among the population. In this process, the constructive involvement of civil society institutions, non-governmental non-profit organizations, mass media, and international organizations plays a crucial role.

5. Discussion

The experience of Uzbekistan demonstrates that the processes of political modernization are developing in accordance with the country's historical, social, and cultural characteristics. Since independence, the political reforms carried out have been aimed at gradually strengthening democratic values, developing civil society, and modernizing the system of public administration. In this regard, the Uzbek model possesses distinctive national features and is based on the principle of "reforms through evolution."

One of the key aspects discussed is that political modernization is not limited to the renewal of political institutions, but is closely linked to the enhancement of political culture within society. In recent years, there has been a noticeable increase in citizens' political activity, voter participation, and media openness. These developments have contributed to strengthening citizens' involvement in governance and improving the overall effectiveness of the political system.

However, the dynamics of political modernization, while ensuring stable progress, have also brought certain challenges. Among them are the need for effective coordination in the process of digital transformation, combating corruption, and ensuring equality between regions. Therefore, in the next stage of political modernization, social innovation, digital governance, and investment in human capital should become crucial factors for sustainable development.

Uzbekistan's political modernization follows an evolutionary and gradual path that harmoniously combines international experience with national values. The discussion shows that active participation of civil society, enhancement of legal and political culture, and deepening of transparency principles are the key driving forces behind the renewal of the political system.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, the dynamics of the political modernization process indicate that Uzbekistan is developing in harmony with global trends while renewing its political system based on a unique national model. The introduction of digital technologies, the improvement of the e-government system, the increase of citizens' political engagement, and the implementation of inclusive development principles are among the key achievements in this direction. The process of political modernization in Uzbekistan is being shaped through a harmonious combination of national values, historical experience, and modern democratic approaches, thereby creating a solid foundation for the country's political stability and social progress. The process of political modernization in Uzbekistan is a crucial strategic transformation that renews the relationship

between the state and society, enhances citizens' legal awareness, and ensures social stability. In the future, the sustainable and effective development of this process will require the consistent continuation of political reforms, the political and moral education of the younger generation, as well as the creation of an open political environment.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ И ДИНАМИКА ПРОЦЕССОВ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются особенности процессов политической модернизации в Узбекистане, их динамика, факторы эволюционных изменений политической системы, а также влияние данных процессов на социально-политическую стабильность. Особое внимание уделяется вопросам гармоничного сочетания политики модернизации с национальными традициями и современными демократическими ценностями.

Ключевые слова: модернизация, технологическое развитие, электронное правительство, инклюзивный рост, стратегия развития, цифровизация.



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O'ZBEKISTONDA SIYOSIY MODERNIZATSIYA
JARAYONLARINING XUSUSIYATLARI VA DINAMIKASI

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada O'zbekistonda siyosiy modernizatsiya jarayonlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, ularning rivojlanish dinamikasi, siyosiy tizimning evolyutsion o'zgarish omillari hamda bu jarayonning ijtimoiy-siyosiy barqarorlikka ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, modernizatsiya siyosatining milliy an'analar va zamonaviy demokratik qadriyatlar bilan uyg'unlashuvi masalalariga ham alohida e'tibor qaratiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Modernizatsiya, texnologik rivojlanish, elektron hukumat, inklyuziv o'sish, taraqqiyot strategiyasi. Raqamlashtirish.

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