



BASIC PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY AIMED AT HUMAN INTERESTS IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

G'ulom Masharipovich Djumamuratov

Senior Lecturer, Department of History of Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan State World Languages University (UzSWLU), Tashkent, Uzbekistan

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The concept of New Uzbekistan has become the foundation of comprehensive reforms aimed at ensuring human dignity, protecting citizens' rights and freedoms, and creating favorable conditions for sustainable social and economic development. The principle of "For Human Dignity" serves as the core of modern state policy and determines the priorities of public administration, legal reforms, social protection, education, healthcare, and economic development. This thesis analyzes the fundamental principles of state policy aimed at human interests in New Uzbekistan, examines their implementation mechanisms, and evaluates their significance for democratic development and social progress.

The development strategy of New Uzbekistan is based on the recognition that human beings, their rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests constitute the highest value of the state. In recent years, Uzbekistan has embarked on a path of large-scale political, economic, and social reforms aimed at building a democratic state governed by the rule of law and supported by an active civil society. These reforms are guided by the principle that government institutions should serve the people rather than the people serving the state.

One of the most important principles of state policy in New Uzbekistan is the protection of human dignity. Human dignity is not merely a constitutional concept but a practical guideline for state institutions. Government agencies are increasingly evaluated according to their ability to solve citizens' problems, provide quality public services, and ensure equal opportunities for all members of society. This approach reflects a transition from traditional administrative governance to a people-oriented model of public administration.

The strengthening of constitutional guarantees represents another key principle of state policy. The updated constitutional framework reinforces the protection of human rights and freedoms, emphasizing social justice, equality before the law, and the accountability of public authorities. Constitutional reforms have expanded legal mechanisms for protecting citizens against abuses of power and have increased the responsibility of state institutions toward society. These measures contribute to the development of democratic governance and the strengthening of public trust in government.





The rule of law serves as a fundamental pillar of human-centered state policy. Effective protection of citizens' rights is impossible without an independent judiciary and a transparent legal system. Significant efforts have been undertaken to modernize the judicial system, improve access to justice, and ensure fair trials. Judicial reforms have aimed to increase the independence of courts, strengthen legal guarantees for citizens, and improve the effectiveness of legal institutions. As a result, legal protection has become more accessible and responsive to public needs.

Another important principle is social protection and support for vulnerable groups. The state has expanded programs aimed at reducing poverty, supporting low-income families, protecting persons with disabilities, and improving access to social services. Social policy in New Uzbekistan is increasingly focused on targeted assistance, ensuring that support reaches those who need it most. The introduction of modern social protection mechanisms contributes to social stability and promotes equal opportunities for all citizens.

Education plays a central role in the implementation of state policy aimed at human interests. Recognizing that human capital is the most valuable resource of the nation, the government has prioritized educational reforms at all levels. Efforts have been directed toward expanding access to preschool education, improving the quality of general secondary education, increasing opportunities for higher education, and promoting lifelong learning. Investments in education are viewed not only as a means of personal development but also as a strategic factor for national competitiveness and economic growth.

Healthcare reform represents another significant component of human-centered policy. The modernization of medical institutions, introduction of digital healthcare technologies, improvement of primary healthcare services, and expansion of preventive medicine programs are aimed at enhancing the quality of life of citizens. Accessible and effective healthcare contributes directly to human well-being and reflects the state's commitment to protecting the interests of its population.

Economic development in New Uzbekistan is also guided by the principle of serving human interests. Economic reforms are designed to create jobs, increase incomes, encourage entrepreneurship, and improve living standards. The development of small and medium-sized businesses, attraction of foreign investment, support for innovation, and modernization of industries have become key priorities. Economic growth is viewed not as an end in itself but as a tool for





improving the welfare of citizens and expanding opportunities for personal and professional development.

Public participation and the development of civil society constitute another essential principle of state policy. Democratic governance requires active involvement of citizens in decision-making processes. Therefore, mechanisms for public dialogue, public hearings, civic initiatives, and community participation have been strengthened. The activities of non-governmental organizations, mass media, and local self-government institutions contribute to greater transparency and accountability of public authorities.

Digital transformation has emerged as an important instrument for implementing policies focused on human interests. The introduction of e-government services has simplified interactions between citizens and public institutions, reduced bureaucratic barriers, and increased the efficiency of service delivery. Digital technologies enable greater transparency, facilitate public access to information, and improve the responsiveness of government agencies to societal needs. As digital infrastructure continues to develop, it creates new opportunities for inclusive and efficient governance.

Youth policy occupies a special place within the framework of New Uzbekistan's development strategy. Young people represent a significant portion of the population and play a crucial role in shaping the future of the country. State programs aimed at supporting youth education, employment, entrepreneurship, and social engagement are intended to unlock their potential and encourage active participation in national development. By investing in youth, the state seeks to build a dynamic and innovative society capable of meeting future challenges.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women are also important aspects of human-oriented state policy. Efforts have been made to increase women's participation in political, economic, and social life, eliminate discrimination, and create equal opportunities in education and employment. The promotion of gender equality contributes not only to social justice but also to economic development and social cohesion.

Despite significant achievements, several challenges remain. These include regional disparities in development, the need for further modernization of public administration, improvement of public service quality, and enhancement of institutional effectiveness. Addressing these challenges requires continuous reform efforts, professional development of civil servants, adoption of innovative governance practices, and active engagement of civil society.





In conclusion, the state policy of New Uzbekistan is increasingly characterized by its focus on human interests, dignity, and welfare. The principles of human rights protection, rule of law, social justice, public participation, and sustainable development form the foundation of the country's reform agenda. By placing human beings at the center of public policy, New Uzbekistan aims to create a democratic, prosperous, and inclusive society capable of ensuring a high quality of life for present and future generations. The continued implementation of these principles will play a decisive role in the country's long-term development and its integration into the global community.

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