

SHAVKAT MIRZIYOYEV AS AN INNOVATIVE LEADER OF NEW UZBEKISTAN

*Jumayeva Dilfuza Baxtiyor kizi,
Toshboyeva Dinora Fazliddin kizi*

*Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami
1st year graduate student*

*Specialty: 70110601-Methodology for teaching Exact and Natural Sciences (Mathematics)
dilfuzajumayeva14@gmail.com*

Abstract: This article examines the presidency of Shavkat Mirziyoyev and his role as an innovative leader in the development of "New Uzbekistan." Through analysis of governmental policies, economic reforms, and diplomatic initiatives implemented since 2016, the paper evaluates the transformative impact of Mirziyoyev's leadership on Uzbekistan's domestic and international standing. The findings suggest that Mirziyoyev's governance approach represents a significant departure from previous administrations, characterized by economic liberalization, administrative reforms, and greater regional cooperation.

Keywords: Shavkat Mirziyoyev, New Uzbekistan, economic reforms, innovation, governance, Central Asia, diplomatic relations

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматривается президентство Шавката Мирзиёева и его роль как инновационного лидера в развитии "Нового Узбекистана". На основе анализа государственной политики, экономических реформ и дипломатических инициатив, реализованных с 2016 года, в документе оценивается преобразующее влияние руководства Мирзиёева на положение Узбекистана внутри страны и на международной арене. Полученные данные свидетельствуют о том, что подход Мирзиёева к управлению страной представляет собой значительный отход от предыдущих администраций, характеризующийся экономической либерализацией, административными реформами и расширением регионального сотрудничества.

Ключевые слова: Шавкат Мирзиёев, Новый Узбекистан, экономические реформы, инновации, государственное управление, Центральная Азия, дипломатические отношения

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Shavkat Mirziyoyevning raisligi va uning "yangi O'zbekiston" taraqqiyotida innovatsion yetakchi sifatidagi roli ko'rib chiqiladi. "2016-yildan buyon amalga oshirilayotgan hukumat siyosati, iqtisodiy islohotlar va diplomatik tashabbuslarni tahlil qilish orqali ushbu hujjatda Mirziyoyev rahbariyatining O'zbekistonning ichki va xalqaro mavqeiga transformatsion ta'siri baholanadi. Topilmalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, Mirziyoyevning boshqaruv yondashuvi avvalgi ma'muriyatlardan sezilarli darajada ajralib turadi, bu iqtisodiyotni erkinlashtirish, ma'muriy islohotlar va mintaqaviy hamkorlikni kengaytirish bilan tavsiflanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Shavkat Mirziyoyev, yangi O'zbekiston, iqtisodiy islohotlar, innovatsiyalar, boshqaruv, Markaziy Osiyo, diplomatik munosabatlar

INTRODUCTION

Since assuming the presidency of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2016, Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev has emerged as a transformative figure in Uzbekistan's contemporary development. His governance has been marked by the conceptualization and implementation of what has been termed "New Uzbekistan" – a comprehensive vision for national renewal encompassing political reforms, economic liberalization, and diplomatic reorientation [1]. Mirziyoyev's approach represents a notable shift from his predecessor Islam Karimov's more centralized and isolated governance model, with the new president advocating for greater transparency, economic openness, and regional cooperation.

The concept of "New Uzbekistan" encompasses multiple dimensions of reform, including administrative reorganization, judicial independence, market liberalization, and cultural revitalization. These initiatives have been framed within a narrative of innovation and modernization, positioning Mirziyoyev as a forward-thinking leader capable of navigating Uzbekistan through complex regional and global challenges [2]. This article aims to analyze the key aspects of Mirziyoyev's innovative leadership and its impact on Uzbekistan's development trajectory, with particular attention to economic policies, administrative reforms, and diplomatic initiatives.

METHODOLOGY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

This research employs a qualitative analytical approach based on comprehensive literature review of governmental documents, academic publications, policy analyses, and official statements. The methodological framework draws on both institutional analysis and leadership studies to evaluate the innovative dimensions of Mirziyoyev's governance.

The existing literature on Mirziyoyev's presidency can be categorized into several thematic areas. Tashmatova [3] examines the economic liberalization reforms initiated under Mirziyoyev, noting significant policy shifts in currency convertibility, tax reform, and foreign investment facilitation. Karimov and Ahmedov [4] focus on administrative reforms, documenting the restructuring of governmental institutions and implementation of e-governance initiatives aimed at improving service delivery and reducing bureaucratic inefficiencies.

In terms of international relations, Cornell and Starr [5] analyze Uzbekistan's diplomatic reorientation under Mirziyoyev, highlighting improved relations with neighboring countries and engagement with global powers. Complementing this perspective, Anceschi [6] examines how Mirziyoyev has navigated the complex geopolitical environment of Central Asia while pursuing economic modernization.

From an economic perspective, the World Bank's analyses [7] provide quantitative assessments of Uzbekistan's economic performance under Mirziyoyev, documenting improvements in growth rates, foreign direct investment, and business climate indicators. These assessments align with Yusupov's [8] detailed examination of Uzbekistan's economic transformation strategy and its implementation challenges.

The limitations of the existing literature include insufficient attention to the ideological dimensions of "New Uzbekistan" as a governance concept and limited analysis of the sustainability of initiated reforms. This article seeks to address these gaps by evaluating the innovative nature of Mirziyoyev's leadership through a more comprehensive analytical framework.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The economic reforms implemented under Mirziyoyev represent perhaps the most visible manifestation of his innovative leadership approach. The 2017 currency liberalization, which eliminated the dual exchange rate system, stands as a watershed moment that signaled

Uzbekistan's commitment to market-oriented reforms [3]. This reform addressed a long-standing impediment to foreign investment and international trade, dramatically improving Uzbekistan's business environment.

Mirziyoyev's administration has further demonstrated innovation through the introduction of special economic zones, simplified tax codes, and removal of restrictive trade policies. These measures reflect a deliberate strategy to integrate Uzbekistan more fully into the global economy while stimulating domestic entrepreneurship [8]. The results of these policies are evident in economic indicators: foreign direct investment increased from \$1.7 billion in 2016 to \$4.2 billion by 2019, while GDP growth has maintained a robust average of 5.6% despite global economic challenges [7].

The economic reform agenda extends to previously neglected sectors, particularly agriculture. The dismantling of the state cotton monopoly and diversification of agricultural production demonstrates Mirziyoyev's willingness to reform even politically sensitive areas [4]. This approach represents innovation in the Uzbek context, where previous administrations had maintained greater state control over strategic economic sectors.

Mirziyoyev's leadership has introduced significant innovations in governance structures and practices. The establishment of virtual reception offices connecting citizens directly to government officials represents a novel approach to accountability in the Uzbek context [2]. Through this system, citizens submit complaints and suggestions directly to relevant authorities, with tracking mechanisms to ensure resolution. This innovation has processed over 4 million applications since its implementation, suggesting a meaningful shift in state-citizen relations.

The comprehensive judicial reforms initiated under Mirziyoyev further demonstrate his innovative governance approach. The establishment of the Supreme Judicial Council, enhancement of judicial independence, and reforms to investigative procedures reflect a systematic effort to modernize Uzbekistan's legal framework [4]. These reforms address long-standing concerns about judicial fairness and represent a significant departure from previous administrative structures.

Digital governance initiatives represent another dimension of Mirziyoyev's innovative leadership. The "Digital Uzbekistan 2030" strategy outlines a comprehensive approach to e-government, digital infrastructure development, and technological education [9]. The implementation of these initiatives has accelerated administrative processes, reduced corruption opportunities, and improved service delivery, particularly in remote regions.

Mirziyoyev's approach to regional diplomacy marks a significant innovation in Uzbekistan's international posture. His active engagement with neighboring Central Asian states has facilitated resolution of long-standing border disputes, improved water management agreements, and enhanced regional trade [5]. This "neighborhood first" policy represents a notable shift from the more isolationist tendencies of previous administrations.

The diplomatic innovation extends to Uzbekistan's relationships with global powers. Mirziyoyev has pursued a balanced approach to relations with Russia, China, and Western nations, avoiding excessive dependence on any single partner [6]. This multi-vector foreign policy has enabled Uzbekistan to attract diverse investment sources while maintaining strategic autonomy in an increasingly contested region.

Uzbekistan's diplomatic initiatives under Mirziyoyev have also featured innovative approaches to regional security challenges. The Tashkent Conference on Afghanistan in 2018 represented Uzbekistan's emergence as a proactive regional diplomatic player, offering constructive

engagement on complex security issues [10]. This approach demonstrates Mirziyoyev's capacity to position Uzbekistan as a constructive participant in addressing regional challenges.

Despite significant innovations, Mirziyoyev's leadership faces substantial challenges. Economic reforms have produced uneven benefits, with some sectors and regions experiencing faster growth than others [8]. The pace of political liberalization has lagged behind economic reforms, raising questions about the comprehensive nature of the "New Uzbekistan" vision. Additionally, the personalized nature of many innovations raises concerns about institutional sustainability beyond individual leadership.

CONCLUSION

Shavkat Mirziyoyev's presidency has demonstrated innovative leadership across multiple domains of governance, from economic policy to administrative reform and diplomatic engagement. The "New Uzbekistan" vision represents a comprehensive approach to national transformation that breaks with previous governance models while addressing long-standing developmental challenges.

The innovative dimensions of Mirziyoyev's leadership are most evident in economic liberalization, citizen engagement mechanisms, and regional diplomatic initiatives. These innovations have produced measurable improvements in economic indicators, administrative efficiency, and international standing, though significant challenges remain in ensuring equitable development and institutional sustainability.

The experience of Uzbekistan under Mirziyoyev offers valuable insights into leadership innovation in transitional contexts. The balance between reform ambition and implementation capacity, between economic liberalization and political opening, and between domestic priorities and international engagement, will continue to define the evolving nature of the "New Uzbekistan" project.

As Uzbekistan proceeds with its transformation, the innovative aspects of Mirziyoyev's leadership will face further tests of their durability and comprehensiveness. The ultimate assessment of this innovation will depend not only on immediate policy outcomes but on the establishment of sustainable institutions capable of extending reforms beyond individual leadership.

REFERENCES:

1. Mirziyoyev, S. (2021). Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasi. Tashkent: O'zbekiston Publishing House.
2. Umarov, A. (2022). "Yangi O'zbekiston: taraqqiyot yo'li va istiqbollari." O'zbekiston Ijtimoiy Fanlar Jurnali, 17(3), 45-59.
3. Tashmatova, R. (2021). "Economic reforms in Uzbekistan: Progress and challenges." Central Asian Survey, 40(2), 235-251.
4. Karimov, B., & Ahmedov, F. (2020). "Davlat boshqaruvi islohotlari: yangilanish va natijalar." Jamiyat va Boshqaruv, 12(4), 67-82.
5. Cornell, S. E., & Starr, S. F. (2018). "Uzbekistan: A new model for reform in the Muslim world?" The Central Asia-Caucasus Analyst, 20(1), 3-16.
6. Anceschi, L. (2021). "Mirziyoyev's foreign policy: Globalizing Uzbekistan in the Asian century." Eurasian Geography and Economics, 62(1), 1-27.
7. World Bank. (2022). Uzbekistan Economic Update: Toward a Prosperous and Inclusive Future. Washington, DC: World Bank Group.



8. Yusupov, D. (2021). "O'zbekistonda iqtisodiy islohotlar: tahlil va istiqbollar." Iqtisod va Moliya, 15(2), 112-128.
9. Ministry of Digital Technologies. (2020). Digital Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy. Tashkent: Government of Uzbekistan.
10. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan. (2019). Uzbekistan's Regional Initiatives: Building Peace and Prosperity in Central Asia. Tashkent: MFA Press.