

FROM ACTION STRATEGY TO DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

**Kadirova Shahnoza Xamzaevna,
Muhammadiyaheva Diyora Sunnat kizi**

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

*kadirova_03@list.ru
diyoraraimova0810@gmail.com*

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola O'zbekistonda 2017-2021-yillar mobaynida amalga oshirilgan "Harakatlar strategiyasi" hamda 2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan "Taraqqiyot strategiyasi" va keyinchalik qabul qilingan "O'zbekiston-2030" strategiyasining o'zaro bog'liqligi va taraqqiyot jarayonlaridagi rolini tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqot strategik hujjatlarni va ularning ijrosini baholash orqali mamlakatdagi islohotlarning davomiyligini va ularning natijalarini ko'rsatib beradi. Maqolada strategiyalarning mazmun-mohiyati, amalga oshirilgan islohotlar va kelajakdagi rejalar tizimli ravishda o'rganilgan bo'lib, ularning O'zbekiston taraqqiyoti uchun ahamiyati ochib beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Harakatlar strategiyasi, Taraqqiyot strategiyasi, O'zbekiston-2030, islohotlar, davlat siyosati, iqtisodiy taraqqiyot, ijtimoiy soha, mahalla.

Abstract. This article analyzes the interconnectedness and role in development processes of Uzbekistan's "Action Strategy" implemented during 2017-2021, the "Development Strategy" planned for 2022-2026, and the subsequently adopted "Uzbekistan-2030" strategy. Through evaluation of strategic documents and their implementation, the research demonstrates the continuity of reforms in the country and their results. The paper systematically examines the content of these strategies, implemented reforms, and future plans, revealing their significance for Uzbekistan's development.

Keywords: Action Strategy, Development Strategy, Uzbekistan-2030, reforms, state policy, economic development, social sphere, mahalla.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется взаимосвязь и роль в процессах развития "стратегии действий", реализованной в Узбекистане на 2017-2021 годы, "Стратегии развития" на 2022-2026 годы и принятой впоследствии стратегии "Узбекистан-2030". Исследование показывает преимущество реформ в стране и их результаты, оценивая стратегические документы и их реализацию. В статье систематически исследуется содержание стратегий, проводимых реформ и планов на будущее, раскрывается их значение для развития Узбекистана.

Ключевые слова: стратегия действий, стратегия развития, Узбекистан-2030, реформы, государственная политика, экономическое развитие, социальная сфера, махалля.

INTRODUCTION

Over the years of independence, Uzbekistan has improved its strategic planning system for determining development directions. The "Action Strategy" for 2017-2021 served as an important platform for initiating fundamental reforms in the country [1]. During this period, comprehensive reforms were implemented in all spheres of state and public life. The "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan" for 2022-2026 and the subsequently developed

"Uzbekistan-2030" strategy were adopted as logical continuations of previous efforts, representing a continuous process aimed at a unified goal [2].

The purpose of this research is to analyze the consistency and interconnectedness of Uzbekistan's development strategies, highlight their main directions and achieved results, and identify promising directions for state development. This topic is relevant for improving the theoretical foundations of strategic development, increasing the efficiency of public administration, and training qualified specialists in the field of strategic planning.

METHODOLOGY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

This study employs content analysis and comparative analysis methods to examine primary government documents, particularly presidential decrees establishing the strategic frameworks. The main sources are the Presidential Decree No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022, "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" [3] and Presidential Decree No. PF-158 dated September 11, 2023, "On the Strategy 'Uzbekistan-2030'" [4].

The methodological approach includes analyzing the structure, priorities, and implementation mechanisms of each strategy, identifying continuities and changes between them, and evaluating their alignment with international development frameworks such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Scholarly literature on strategic planning in post-Soviet states indicates that successful transformation requires both institutional reforms and social policy improvements [5]. Khidoyatov's research demonstrates that Uzbekistan's reform approach since 2017 has been characterized by pragmatic incrementalism rather than shock therapy, allowing for greater social stability during transition periods [6]. International analyses by organizations such as the World Bank have noted Uzbekistan's accelerated reform pace compared to regional peers, particularly in economic liberalization and public administration modernization [7].

As Karimov notes, Uzbekistan's development model has evolved from a state-controlled approach toward a more market-oriented economy with strong social protections [8]. This evolution is clearly reflected in the progression from the Action Strategy to the Development Strategy, with each iteration broadening scope and deepening reform commitments.

The IMF's assessment frameworks suggest that comprehensive strategic development planning correlates with improved economic outcomes in transitional economies, particularly when strategies address institutional capacity building alongside policy reforms [9]. Turaev's analysis of Uzbekistan's strategic planning evolution indicates increased emphasis on measurable outcomes and implementation monitoring in newer strategic documents [10].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis reveals clear evolution in Uzbekistan's approach to national development planning. The 2017-2021 Action Strategy focused on five priority areas: improving state governance, ensuring rule of law, developing and liberalizing the economy, advancing social development, and ensuring security and implementing balanced foreign policy [1]. This framework laid the groundwork for systematic reforms by establishing clear priorities and implementation mechanisms.

The 2022-2026 Development Strategy represents a significant expansion in both scope and ambition. It reorganized priorities into seven directions with increased emphasis on human dignity, civil society development, and social justice [3]. The document articulates more specific targets, including reducing inflation to 5% by 2023 and increasing the private sector's share in banking assets to 60% by 2026.

Most notably, the Development Strategy established the principle of "from Action Strategy to Development Strategy," explicitly acknowledging the continuity while signaling progression to more comprehensive approaches [3]. This continuity-with-expansion approach has maintained reform momentum while allowing for adjustments based on implementation experience and changing conditions.

The "Uzbekistan-2030" strategy represents further evolution, incorporating lessons from implementation of earlier strategies and emphasizing five key ideas: achieving upper-middle income status through sustainable economic growth; establishing education, healthcare and social protection systems meeting international standards; creating favorable environmental conditions; building a just and modern state serving the people; and guaranteeing national sovereignty and security [4].

A significant improvement across successive strategies is the strengthening of implementation and accountability mechanisms. While the Action Strategy established annual "state programs" for implementation, the Development Strategy and particularly "Uzbekistan-2030" created more robust monitoring systems involving multiple stakeholders.

The 2022 decree established quarterly reporting requirements for regional leaders to local councils and ministerial officials to parliament chambers [3]. The 2023 decree further enhanced accountability through monthly monitoring by the Ministry of Justice in cooperation with the Chamber of Accounts and the "Development Strategy" Center, and established an online portal allowing public assessment of implementation progress [4].

This evolution reflects growing institutional capacity and commitment to meaningful implementation rather than declarative policy-making. The introduction of public participation mechanisms in monitoring represents significant progress toward transparency in governance.

Economic reforms have been central to all strategies, though with evolving emphasis. The Action Strategy focused on liberalization of monetary policy, tax reform, and creating an enabling environment for entrepreneurship. The Development Strategy maintained these priorities while adding specific targets for inflation reduction (to 5% by 2023), fiscal deficit reduction (to 3%), and energy efficiency improvements (20% by 2026) [3].

A notable development has been increasing attention to environmental sustainability and "green economy" technologies in the later strategies. The Development Strategy included specific mandates for developing renewable energy programs and industrial efficiency improvements [3], reflecting integration of global sustainable development concepts into national planning.

The "Uzbekistan-2030" strategy further elevates the economic ambition to positioning Uzbekistan among upper-middle-income countries [4]. This represents a significant goal requiring sustained high growth rates and structural economic transformation.

Social development approaches have evolved from broad commitments to more targeted interventions. The Development Strategy expanded social protection coverage, beginning with free meals for primary school students in Karakalpakstan and Khorezm regions, increasing pensions, and incorporating childcare periods into women's work history for pension calculations.

CONCLUSION

Uzbekistan's strategic development planning has demonstrated clear evolution from the Action Strategy through the Development Strategy to "Uzbekistan-2030." Each successive document has built upon previous frameworks while expanding scope, specificity, and implementation mechanisms. This approach has enabled continuity of reforms while allowing adaptation based on implementation experience and changing circumstances.

Key improvements include more robust accountability mechanisms, greater public participation in monitoring, more specific quantitative targets, and better integration of global development frameworks. The evolution from five priority areas in the Action Strategy to seven in the Development Strategy, and then to five consolidated ideas in "Uzbekistan-2030" reflects refinement rather than radical redirection.

The analysis suggests that Uzbekistan has established a coherent, long-term development trajectory with increasingly sophisticated planning and implementation capacity. However, challenges remain in ensuring full implementation of ambitious targets and adapting to global economic uncertainties.

Future research should examine implementation outcomes in greater detail, particularly regarding economic targets and social protection reforms. Additionally, comparative analysis with strategic planning approaches in other post-Soviet states could provide valuable insights into effective reform strategies.

REFERENCES:

1. Presidential Decree No. UP-4947, February 7, 2017, "On the Strategy for Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan."
2. Karimov, A. (2022). Strategic Planning in Central Asia: Comparative Analysis of National Development Programs. *Central Asian Affairs*, 9(2), 145-168.
3. Presidential Decree No. PF-60, January 28, 2022, "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026."
4. Presidential Decree No. PF-158, September 11, 2023, "On the Strategy 'Uzbekistan-2030'."
5. Johnson, M. (2021). Transition Economies Thirty Years After: Reform Strategies and Outcomes. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 35(3), 112-134.
6. Khidoyatov, R. (2023). Uzbekistan's Reform Path: Institutional Change and Economic Performance. *Asian Development Review*, 40(1), 88-107.
7. World Bank. (2022). *Uzbekistan Systematic Country Diagnostic Update: Toward a Prosperous and Inclusive Future*. Washington, DC: World Bank Group.
8. Karimov, B. (2021). The Uzbek Model: Evolution of Economic Development Approaches. *Journal of Eurasian Studies*, 12(1), 76-89.
9. International Monetary Fund. (2023). *Republic of Uzbekistan: Selected Issues*. IMF Country Report No. 23/154. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund.
10. Turaev, S. (2023). Strategic Planning and Implementation in Post-Soviet Central Asia: Lessons from Uzbekistan's Experience. *Central Asian Survey*, 42(2), 267-285.