

CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY, AND CULTURE

https://cajlpc.casjournal.org/index.php/CAJLPC

Volume: 07 Issue: 02 | April 2026 ISSN: 2660-6828

Article

The Socio-Philosophical Foundations of Peace, Stability, and International Cooperation in The Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan

Rajabov Behruz Baxshillayevich[1]

1. Independent Researcher at Bukhara State University

Citation: Baxshillayevich, R. B. The Socio-Philosophical Foundations of Peace, Stability, and International Cooperation in The Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan. Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy, and Culture 2026, 7(2), 440-444.

Received: 30th Jan 2026
Revised: 15th Feb 2026
Accepted: 05th Mar 2026
Published: 30th Mar 2026

Copyright: © 2026 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Abstract: This article examines the philosophical foundations of peace and cooperation in the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan. It explores peace as a social value grounded in justice, tolerance, moral solidarity, and respect for human dignity. The study also highlights Uzbekistan's performance in the Global Peace Index and the Positive Peace Index, emphasizing the role of the country's ongoing reforms in strengthening peace and social stability. Furthermore, the article analyzes the philosophical dimensions of the principles of a safe and peace-loving state outlined in the Uzbekistan – 2030 Strategy, as well as the promotion of regional cooperation in Central Asia, constructive dialogue with Afghanistan, environmental responsibility, international economic cooperation, and engagement with the Uzbek diaspora.

Keywords: Justice, Tolerance, Moral Solidarity, Human Dignity, Strategy, Tranquility, Cooperation, Education, National Identity

1. Introduction

The Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan reflects profound philosophical transformations in public administration, the social order, and national identity. The central pillar of this concept is the promotion of peace and sustainable reforms, which is consistent with both classical and contemporary philosophical perspectives on the role of the state and the conditions necessary for human development. The idea that genuine peace and stability are achieved through reform occupies a central place in the philosophy of New Uzbekistan. As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has emphasized, "Most importantly, an atmosphere of peace and tranquility, interethnic harmony, tolerance, and mutual kindness prevails in our society" [1].

In this context, values associated with peace, such as tolerance and compassion, are regarded not only as social conditions but also as ethical objectives of human coexistence. Although compassion is often viewed as an individual virtue, when it is embedded in legislation, education, and public life, it becomes an element of collective social ethics. This, in turn, fosters a society in which citizens feel secure, valued, and included regardless of their nationality or religious affiliation. From a socio-philosophical perspective, moral solidarity, expressed through shared values, norms, and a sense of responsibility, is essential for civic peace. A society founded on these values not only avoids division and

violence but also creates an environment in which creativity, economic growth, and human dignity can flourish.

2. Materials and Method

This study employed a socio-philosophical approach as its primary methodological framework. The research examined the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan, the Uzbekistan – 2030 Strategy, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's conceptual views on peace and regional cooperation, as well as United Nations reports and Global Peace Index reports, using the document analysis method. To examine the concepts of peace, stability, tolerance, moral solidarity, and regional cooperation, the study employed philosophical analysis, logical analysis, comparative analysis, and synthesis. Statistical data on Uzbekistan's peace policy and its position in international rankings were analyzed using descriptive analysis. In addition, the alignment between national strategic documents and international principles of peace was assessed through a comparative approach. This methodological framework enabled a systematic examination of the relationship between the philosophical foundations of peace, state policy, and international cooperation, thereby enhancing the scientific rigor and validity of the research findings.

3. Results and Discussion

Over the past decade, Uzbekistan has recorded the greatest improvement in Positive Peace among all countries. Between 2009 and 2020, the country's Positive Peace Index increased by 0.422 points, representing an overall improvement of 10.9% during this period. Most of the country's achievements in strengthening social stability have been realized since 2016. Uzbekistan has demonstrated progress across all pillars of Positive Peace, with particularly significant improvements in the free flow of information, good relations with neighboring countries, and the equitable distribution of resources [2].

According to the Global Peace Index, Uzbekistan ranked 86th out of 163 countries in 2022, improving from 93rd place in 2021 [3].

According to the 2025 Global Peace Index (GPI) published by the Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP), Uzbekistan ranked 60th out of 163 countries [4]. In philosophical thought, peace has long been understood not merely as the absence of war but also as the presence of justice, order, and the conditions necessary for human flourishing. From this perspective, Uzbekistan's improved ranking reflects not only enhanced security but also progress in moral and social development. As the country's position in global peace rankings continues to improve, it assumes an increasingly important role as a responsible regional actor capable of contributing to stability in Central Asia. In this sense, peace is inseparable from ethical responsibility.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev advocates the principle of "From instability and destruction to peace and development" in efforts to stabilize the situation in Afghanistan. This principle provides the foundation for regional cooperation and emphasizes the need for the countries of the region to coordinate their efforts in supporting Afghanistan's stability, security, and reconstruction. It underscores the importance of a long-term and sustainable approach to addressing Afghanistan's challenges and calls on all stakeholders, including regional states, international organizations, and other relevant actors, to cooperate in achieving this objective [5]. As President Mirziyoyev stated, "Today, Afghanistan is experiencing a critical turning point in its modern history. Transforming this country into a peaceful and stable state, actively engaged in regional cooperation and open to all mutually beneficial partnerships, fully corresponds to the interests of both the international community and the Central Asian republics" [6].

From a philosophical perspective, the right of a nation to determine its own future is regarded as a fundamental principle. The process of self-determination constitutes the foundation of every nation's dignity. The peaceful development of Afghanistan is not only

a domestic necessity but also a regional imperative for the collective progress of Central Asia. In an increasingly interconnected world, no state can function in isolation. Afghanistan's active participation in regional partnerships reflects a commitment to dialogue, integration, and the pursuit of a shared future. This approach is consistent with the philosophical ideal of peaceful coexistence through cooperation. Philosophically grounded openness implies a willingness to embrace mutually beneficial relationships. Afghanistan's readiness to cooperate with diverse partners signifies a shift toward inclusiveness and multipolar cooperation, reflecting a world order founded on dialogue rather than domination.

The fifth priority area of the Uzbekistan – 2030 Strategy, entitled "Consistently Pursuing a Policy Based on the Principle of a Safe and Peace-Loving State", demonstrates the coherence and strategic orientation of Uzbekistan's peace policy [7]. This priority area incorporates the following philosophical principles of peace and cooperation.

First, it emphasizes the need to elevate regional cooperation in Central Asia to a qualitatively new level. Strengthening regional cooperation in environmental protection reflects a commitment to sustainable development and intergenerational justice. The rational use of water resources, particularly in arid regions such as Central Asia, is not merely a technical issue but also a profound ethical responsibility to preserve life in harmony with nature.[8] Promoting comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation with Afghanistan demonstrates regional responsibility and solidarity. Supporting Afghanistan's economic recovery and its integration into regional transport and transit corridors constitutes both a humanitarian and a strategic initiative, based on the conviction that sustainable peace in Central Asia depends on inclusive development and regional cooperation.[9]

Second, the strategy emphasizes the importance of strengthening mutually beneficial relations with traditional partners, expanding the geographical scope of international cooperation, and integrating into global production and supply chains. Expanding comprehensive strategic partnerships with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) reflects a commitment to regional solidarity and shared prosperity. Enhancing trade, financial, investment, and technological cooperation with European countries serves as an important driver of modernization and innovation.[10] Strengthening cooperation with the Asia-Pacific region through increasing exports and attracting investment positions Uzbekistan within one of the world's most dynamic economic regions. Expanding relations with South Asia, the Middle East, and Africa, together with the development of transregional transport and logistics corridors, reflects a vision of economic connectivity that enables countries and regions to share in global prosperity. Uzbekistan seeks to transform its landlocked geographical position into a strategic advantage by serving as a bridge between continents. Expanding strategic and multifaceted cooperation with the United States and other countries also represents an important dimension of Uzbekistan's outward-looking foreign policy.[11]

Third, the strategy emphasizes the need to support Uzbek compatriots residing abroad and establish a system of continuous engagement with them. Actively promoting and supporting diaspora-led civic associations, including increasing their number to 300, demonstrates a strong commitment to transnational cooperation. Allocating 200 grants to members of the Uzbek diaspora for the study of the Uzbek language, literature, history, arts, and traditional crafts represents a significant initiative aimed at preserving the nation's cultural heritage. Implementing 100 joint projects in medicine, education, and science with diaspora professionals reflects Uzbekistan's commitment to global intellectual cooperation. Increasing the number of literary and artistic works supplied to diaspora organizations to 100,000 volumes represents a substantial investment in cultural diplomacy and the preservation of national identity.[12]

The International Day of Peace was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1981. In its resolution, the General Assembly declared the day to be devoted to "commemorating and strengthening the ideals of peace both within and among all nations". Twenty years later, in 2001, the General Assembly adopted a second resolution designating the day as a period of non-violence and ceasefire, calling for the cessation of hostilities while promoting dialogue, conflict resolution, and peace education. Since 2001, 21 September has been observed annually as the International Day of Peace.[13] The day is commemorated in various ways around the world. In many countries, it is marked by a minute of silence, peace education activities, intercultural dialogue, and other initiatives aimed at fostering mutual understanding and cooperation among different cultures. Each year, the observance begins with the Peace Bell Ceremony at the United Nations Headquarters. The Peace Bell, cast in the early 1950s from coins and medals donated by representatives of UN Member States and children from every continent, symbolizes the shared aspiration for global peace. According to the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2024, misinformation and disinformation, extreme weather events, societal polarization, and armed conflict rank among the most significant risks facing the world today [14].

In an era marked by conflict, instability, and uncertainty, taking concrete action to promote peace is of vital importance. From peacekeepers serving on the front lines of conflict to members of local communities and students in classrooms around the world, every individual has a role to play. It is essential to oppose violence, hatred, discrimination, and inequality while actively contributing to the promotion of peace. There are numerous ways in which individuals and institutions can take meaningful action. Through the Peacebuilding Commission, which marks its twentieth anniversary in 2025, the United Nations continues to address poverty, inequality, discrimination, and injustice, the underlying causes of violence. Through its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the United Nations supports countries in their efforts to promote prosperity, improve health and living standards, and eliminate all forms of discrimination and injustice. United Nations peacekeepers, serving under difficult and often dangerous conditions around the world, continue to inspire collective action for peace. In the recently adopted Pact for the Future, the United Nations reaffirmed its commitment to addressing emerging challenges and opportunities, including those related to science, technology, and innovation, while promoting the active participation of future generations. In addition, the United Nations' ActNow campaign has empowered millions of people worldwide to identify the issues that matter most to them, take meaningful action, and monitor the impact of their efforts [15].

4. Conclusions

In conclusion, the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan conceptualizes peace not merely as the absence of armed conflict but as a socio-philosophical value grounded in justice, tolerance, moral solidarity, sustainable development, and respect for human dignity. In recent years, Uzbekistan's improved performance in the Global Peace Index and the Positive Peace Index has demonstrated the effectiveness of the reforms implemented across the country. The principles of a safe and peace-loving state outlined in the Uzbekistan – 2030 Strategy, together with efforts to strengthen regional cooperation in Central Asia, promote constructive dialogue with Afghanistan, enhance environmental responsibility, and expand international economic and cultural cooperation, constitute key pillars of sustainable peace. Furthermore, strengthening engagement with the Uzbek diaspora and supporting the initiatives of international organizations, particularly the United Nations, demonstrate Uzbekistan's contribution to global peace and sustainable development. Therefore, the promotion and consolidation of peace should be regarded as a continuous process that requires the integrated efforts of state policy, civic responsibility, and international cooperation.

REFERENCES

[1] Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, *The Strategy of New Uzbekistan*. Tashkent, Uzbekistan: Uzbekistan Publishing House, 2021, p. 32.

[2] Institute for Economics and Peace, "Uzbekistan: Positive Peace Report country focus," [Online]. Available: https://www.visionofhumanity.org/uzbekistan-positive-peace-index-2022/

[3] "Uzbekistan improves its position in Global Peace Index," *Kun.uz*, [Online]. Available: https://kun.uz/en/07005272

[4] "Global Peace Index: Uzbekistan ranked 60th for safety and stability," *Kun.uz*, May 28, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://www.kun.uz/en/news/2025/05/28/global-peace-index-uzbekistan-ranked-60th-for-safety-and-stability

[5] N. Rakhmatullaeva, "Uzbekistan's role in strengthening peace and security in Central Asia," *The Diplomat in Spain*, Dec. 6, 2023. [Online]. Available: https://thediplomatinspain.com/en/2023/12/06/uzbekistans-role-in-strengthening-peace-and-security-in-central-asia/

[6] Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, *The Present Era and New Uzbekistan*. Tashkent, Uzbekistan: Uzbekistan Publishing House, p. 446.

[7] Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. DP-158, "On the Strategy 'Uzbekistan – 2030'," Sep. 11, 2023. [Online]. Available: https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-6600413

[8] World Economic Forum, "What is the International Day of Peace and why is it important?," 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.weforum.org/stories/2024/09/united-nations-international-day-of-peace/

[9] United Nations, "International Day of Peace 2025 Theme: Act Now for a Peaceful World," [Online]. Available: https://www.un.org/en/observances/international-day-peace

[10] T. B. Sobirovich, "National principles of democracy in Uzbekistan," *Mediterranean Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences (MJBAS)*, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 131–135, 2021.

[11] B. S. Turdiev, "Balancing national and universal perspectives: The dialectical dynamics in society's ideosphere," *Asian Journal of Basic Science & Research*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 59–65, 2024.

[12] United Nations, *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. New York, NY, USA: UN, 2015.

[13] Institute for Economics and Peace, *Global Peace Index 2023: Measuring Peace in a Complex World*. Sydney, Australia: IEP, 2023.

[14] UNESCO, *Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World*. Paris, France: UNESCO, 2018.

[15] World Bank, *World Development Report 2021: Data for Better Lives*. Washington, DC, USA: World Bank, 2021.