THE ROLE OF SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL FACTORS IN ENHANCING THE INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE OF NEW UZBEKISTAN

Abdullayev Mirzokhid
Researcher, Tashkent State Transport University

Abstract. *This article analyzes the role of socio-philosophical factors in enhancing the international prestige of New Uzbekistan. In the context of globalization, a country's international standing is shaped not only by economic and political achievements but also by its social values, philosophical foundations, and cultural identity. The study examines key socio-philosophical dimensions such as human-centered reforms, national and universal values, civil society development, and moral-spiritual renewal. The article argues that the harmonization of national traditions with global democratic principles plays a decisive role in forming a positive and sustainable international image of New Uzbekistan.*

Keywords: *New Uzbekistan, international prestige, socio-philosophical factors, globalization, national values, civil society.*

Introduction. In the contemporary globalized world, the international prestige of a state has become a complex and multidimensional phenomenon. It is no longer determined solely by military power or economic indicators but increasingly depends on social development, philosophical orientation, cultural openness, and moral legitimacy. In this regard, the concept of *New Uzbekistan* represents a transformative stage in the country's development, characterized by comprehensive reforms aimed at strengthening human dignity, social justice, and democratic governance.

The international prestige of New Uzbekistan is closely linked to its internal socio-philosophical foundations. These foundations shape the values, norms, and principles that guide both domestic policies and foreign relations. Therefore, analyzing the role of socio-philosophical factors is essential for understanding how Uzbekistan positions itself within the global community and how it seeks to gain recognition as a responsible, progressive, and reliable partner.

The issue of enhancing a country's international prestige has attracted increasing scholarly attention in recent years, particularly within the fields of philosophy, political science, sociology, and international relations. In the context of New Uzbekistan, this topic has gained special relevance due to the large-scale political, social, and cultural reforms aimed at redefining the country's development model and global positioning.

The socio-philosophical foundations of New Uzbekistan's reforms are extensively reflected in the works and speeches of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. In particular, *The Strategy of New Uzbekistan* and *In the Name of Human Dignity* emphasize human-centered governance, social justice, openness, and the rule of law as core philosophical principles of state development. These works serve as essential primary sources for understanding the ideological and value-based framework that underpins Uzbekistan's efforts to enhance its international prestige.

In national philosophical scholarship, considerable attention has been devoted to the moral and spiritual dimensions of social development. The works of I.A. Karimov, especially *High Spirituality Is an Invincible Force*, highlight the role of moral values, national identity, and spiritual maturity in strengthening the authority and legitimacy of the state. This perspective remains relevant in the context of New Uzbekistan, where spiritual renewal and

ethical governance are regarded as important components of international credibility.

Studies by Uzbek scholars such as T. Jorayev, S. Otamurodov, and Q. Nazarov analyze the relationship between globalization and national development from a socio-philosophical standpoint. Their research emphasizes the importance of social consciousness, cultural identity, and civil society in shaping a country's image in the global arena. These studies provide a theoretical basis for understanding how internal social dynamics influence external perceptions.

In international academic literature, the concept of international prestige is frequently examined through the framework of "soft power." Joseph S. Nye's theory argues that cultural appeal, political values, and moral legitimacy are key sources of influence in global politics. Similarly, scholars such as Manuel Castells and Anthony Giddens explore how identity, communication networks, and social transformation affect a state's position in the global system. Samuel Huntington's analysis of civilizations and cultural interaction also contributes to understanding the role of cultural and philosophical factors in international relations.

Despite the breadth of existing research, the literature reveals a notable gap in comprehensive socio-philosophical analyses of New Uzbekistan's international prestige. Most studies focus primarily on political, economic, or legal dimensions, while the deeper philosophical aspects—such as the harmonization of national and universal values, moral-spiritual development, and the role of civil society in international image formation—remain insufficiently explored.

Therefore, this study seeks to address this gap by providing a systematic socio-philosophical analysis of the factors contributing to the enhancement of New Uzbekistan's international prestige. By integrating national and

international scholarly perspectives, the research aims to contribute to a more holistic understanding of how internal social and philosophical transformations shape a country's global standing.

Conclusion. The analysis demonstrates that the enhancement of the international prestige of New Uzbekistan is not merely the result of external diplomatic or economic initiatives, but rather a reflection of deep internal socio-philosophical transformations. Human-centered reforms, the promotion of social justice, the strengthening of civil society institutions, and the harmonization of national and universal values collectively form the philosophical foundation of Uzbekistan's positive international image.

From a socio-philosophical perspective, international prestige emerges as a dynamic and value-based phenomenon shaped by social consciousness, ethical governance, and cultural identity. The experience of New Uzbekistan confirms that sustainable international recognition depends on the consistency between declared values and practical reforms. As Uzbekistan continues its development path, the integration of moral-spiritual renewal with democratic principles enhances its credibility and trust within the global community.

Furthermore, the study highlights that globalization intensifies the importance of non-material factors—such as culture, values, and social participation—in shaping international perceptions. In this regard, New Uzbekistan's emphasis on openness, dialogue, and cooperation aligns with contemporary philosophical interpretations of global interdependence and shared responsibility.

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