

The Mechanism of State Administration in The Republic of Uzbekistan: Modernization and Prospective Development Directions

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Field: Law

Abstract: This research work is devoted to the study of the conceptual foundations of the modern public administration system in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its evolutionary stages. The article deeply analyzes the issues of digitizing the administrative apparatus, minimizing corruption risks, and bringing the quality of interactive services to the population to a new level. Also, the author's approaches and scientific proposals for the practical implementation of the "democratic state" model are put forward.

Keywords: Administrative reforms, government activities, digital transformation, public service, transparency, human dignity, legitimacy, innovative management.

Introduction

At any stage of national state building, the governance system is the main driver ensuring socio-economic stability. The systematic organization of society and the implementation of strategic goals directly depend on the effectiveness of the executive branch. During the years of independence, a national model of governance was created in Uzbekistan, and today this system is undergoing rapid transformation based on democratic principles and a people-centered policy.[1]

1. Institutional and Legal Foundations of the Governance System

The governance system of Uzbekistan is formally grounded in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, particularly in the updated constitutional framework that defines the structure and authority of the executive branch. According to constitutional provisions, the Cabinet of Ministers acts as the highest executive body responsible for ensuring the implementation of state policies, laws, and presidential decrees.[2]

The Cabinet of Ministers is composed of the Prime Minister, his deputies, ministers, and heads of state committees. Together, these institutions form an integrated executive structure that manages key areas of public administration, including economic policy, social development, infrastructure, education, healthcare, and foreign economic relations.[3]

Methodology

The primary responsibilities of the executive branch include:

Ensuring strict and uniform implementation of laws and regulatory acts across all regions of the country

Maintaining macroeconomic stability, including control of inflation, employment, and budget discipline[4]

Strengthening social protection systems and improving the quality of public services

Developing and implementing national development programs

Creating a modern administrative environment that is efficient, accessible, and citizen-centered[5]

One of the key principles underpinning the governance system is the rule of law. This principle ensures that all state institutions operate within a clearly defined legal framework, preventing arbitrary decision-making and reinforcing institutional accountability. Another essential principle is

transparency, which is gradually being expanded through reforms aimed at increasing public oversight and reducing bureaucratic opacity.[6]

In addition, the governance system is increasingly guided by the principle of accountability. Public officials are expected to justify their decisions, report on performance outcomes, and respond to public needs more effectively than in previous administrative models.[7]

2. New Dynamics of Administrative Reforms

In recent years, Uzbekistan has entered a new phase of administrative modernization characterized by deep structural reforms. These reforms are largely associated with the strategic vision of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who has prioritized the creation of a more efficient, flexible, and citizen-oriented state apparatus.[8]

Results and Discussion

The reform agenda focuses on transforming the traditional administrative system into a modern governance model based on effectiveness, openness, and technological innovation.

2.1 Digital Transformation of Governance

One of the most significant changes in public administration is the rapid development of digital governance systems. The introduction of “e-government” services has fundamentally changed the relationship between citizens and the state.[9]

Digital platforms now allow individuals and businesses to access a wide range of public services online, reducing the need for physical interaction with government offices. This shift has led to:

- Reduction of administrative delays and bureaucratic procedures
- Minimization of corruption risks through automated processes
- Increased efficiency in public service delivery[10]
- Improved accessibility of government services for citizens in remote areas

The digitalization process also includes the integration of databases across different ministries and agencies, allowing for more coordinated decision-making and better data-driven governance.[11]

2.2 Decentralization of Public Administration

Another key reform direction is decentralization, which involves transferring certain powers and responsibilities from central government institutions to local authorities. This approach is designed to improve responsiveness and ensure that decisions are made closer to the population they affect.[12]

Local governments are being granted greater financial autonomy, enabling them to manage budgets more effectively and implement region-specific development programs. Decentralization also encourages local innovation and strengthens the capacity of regional administrations to address socio-economic challenges independently.

2.3 Merit-Based Civil Service System

The modernization of the civil service system represents another important reform area. The introduction of meritocratic principles ensures that recruitment, promotion, and evaluation of public officials are based on professional competence, qualifications, and performance rather than informal connections or seniority alone.[13]

This shift contributes to:

- Higher professionalism within state institutions
- Increased efficiency in public administration
- Reduction of corruption and nepotism
- Formation of a competitive and motivated civil service workforce

Training programs, certification systems, and continuous professional development initiatives are being implemented to strengthen the intellectual and ethical capacity of government employees.

3. Systemic Challenges and Strategies for Improvement

Despite significant progress in governance reform, several systemic challenges continue to limit administrative efficiency. These challenges are typical of transitional governance systems undergoing modernization.[14]

3.1 Human Resource Limitations

In some regions, the lack of highly qualified personnel remains a significant obstacle. This

affects the quality of decision-making and slows down the implementation of reforms. Addressing this issue requires long-term investment in education, professional training, and leadership development.

3.2 Bureaucratic Traditions

Although reforms have reduced excessive bureaucracy, certain administrative practices inherited from previous systems still persist. These include complex approval procedures, overlapping institutional responsibilities, and slow decision-making processes. Eliminating such inefficiencies requires further institutional restructuring and simplification of administrative procedures.

3.3 Technological and Analytical Capacity

While digital transformation is advancing, not all institutions have fully adapted to data-driven governance. The lack of advanced analytical tools in some government bodies limits the ability to make evidence-based decisions.

To address these challenges, several strategic measures are being implemented:

- Continuous modernization of the civil service through training and certification systems

- Strengthening ethical standards and professional discipline among public officials

- Expanding the use of Big Data analytics and artificial intelligence in policymaking

- Enhancing inter-agency coordination through integrated digital platforms

- Increasing public participation in governance through transparency mechanisms

4. Transparency and Public Oversight

Transparency is becoming a fundamental principle of modern governance in Uzbekistan. Efforts are being made to expand legal and institutional mechanisms that allow citizens, civil society organizations, and the media to monitor government activities.

Open data initiatives, public reporting systems, and digital feedback platforms are gradually increasing the accountability of state institutions. This process not only reduces corruption risks but also strengthens trust between the population and government structures.

Public oversight is also being reinforced through parliamentary mechanisms, independent auditing systems, and civic participation in policy discussions.[15]

5. Transformation of Governance Philosophy

One of the most important aspects of ongoing reforms is the shift in governance philosophy. The traditional command-and-control model is gradually being replaced by a service-oriented approach in which the state acts primarily as a provider of services to citizens.

This transformation reflects a broader understanding of governance as a partnership between the state and society rather than a unilateral administrative hierarchy. In this model, citizens are not passive recipients of policies but active participants in decision-making processes.

Key characteristics of this new governance philosophy include:

- Citizen-centered policy design

- Responsiveness to public needs and feedback

- Flexibility in administrative decision-making

- Emphasis on efficiency and outcomes rather than formal procedures

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that today's governance reforms in Uzbekistan are not just organizational changes, but a renewal of the management philosophy. The system is gradually moving from a "command" style to a "service" format. In the future, a state apparatus armed with digital technologies and feeling responsible for the people will become the key to the country's sustainable development.

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