



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT
O'ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

**“GLOBALLASHUV SHAROITIDA
YOSHLAR MA'NAVIYATI”**

**MAVZUSIDAGI
RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY**

KONFERENSIYA

**MATERIALLARI
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TOSHKENT - 2026-YIL

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari to’plami "O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasi hamda "Yangi O'zbekiston — ma'rifatli jamiyat" konsepsiyasi doirasida belgilangan ustuvor vazifalar ijrosiga bag'ishlangan. To'plamda globallashuvning yoshlar dunyoqarashiga ta'siri, ijtimoiy-siyosiy va falsafiy talqinlar, shuningdek, mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekistonning iqtisodiy va madaniy taraqqiyoti masalalari chuqur tahlil etilgan. Alohida e'tibor yoshlarning axloqiy va valeologik strategiyalarini shakllantirish hamda ularda mafkuraviy immunitetni mustahkamlashga qaratilgan. To'plam tarkibidan soha mutaxassislari bilan bir qatorda, "Kelajak vorislari" sho'basi doirasida iqtidorli magistr va talabalarning ham ilmiy izlanishlari o'rin olgan.

Аннотация

Данный сборник материалов республиканской научно-практической конференции посвящен реализации задач, определенных в рамках стратегии «Узбекистан – 2030» и концепции «Новый Узбекистан — просвещенное общество». В сборнике глубоко анализируются вопросы влияния глобализации на мировоззрение молодежи, социально-политические и философские интерпретации, а также экономическое и культурное развитие Узбекистана в годы независимости. Особое внимание уделено формированию нравственных и валеологических стратегий молодежи, а также укреплению их идеологического иммунитета. Наряду со статьями ведущих специалистов, в сборник вошли научные изыскания одаренных магистров и студентов в рамках секции «Наследники будущего» (Kelajak vorislari).

Annotation

This collection of republican scientific-practical conference materials is dedicated to the implementation of tasks defined within the framework of the "Uzbekistan – 2030" strategy and the "New Uzbekistan — Enlightened Society" concept. The collection provides a profound analysis of globalization's impact on the youth's worldview, socio-political and philosophical interpretations, as well as the economic and cultural development of Uzbekistan during the years of independence. Special focus is placed on forming the moral and valeological strategies of young people and strengthening their ideological immunity. Along with the works of established experts, the collection features scientific research by talented graduate and undergraduate students within the "Successors of the Future" (Kelajak vorislari) section.

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CHINA'S ECONOMIC MIRACLE AND THE SILK ROAD REVIVAL: A STUDY OF CHINA–UZBEKISTAN COOPERATION

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Abstract: This paper elucidates the intrinsic mechanisms behind China's economic miracle and its rising global influence by examining the tripartite synergy of developmental strategy, cultural heritage, and diplomatic practice. Since the initiation of the Reform and Opening-up policy, China has maintained a trajectory of high-speed growth, emerging as the world's second-largest economy and a primary engine for global recovery. The study posits that this "Chinese Model" is not merely a result of market-oriented reforms but is deeply rooted in a 5,000-year civilization that prioritizes harmony, resilience, and innovation. The cultural DNA—characterized by Confucian ethics, the dialectical

philosophy of Yin-Yang, and a collective spirit of hard work—provides the social stability and human capital necessary for rapid modernization.

Furthermore, the paper analyzes the evolution of Sino-Uzbekistan relations as a microcosm of China's foreign policy under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Tracing the trajectory from the establishment of diplomatic ties in 1992 to the 2024 designation of a "New Era All-Weather Comprehensive Strategic Partnership," the study highlights how historical Silk Road connectivity has been revitalized through modern infrastructure, energy pipelines, and industrial parks. The relationship exemplifies the concept of a "Community with a Shared Future," where mutual political trust and economic interdependence have created a "recovery gene" resilient to global volatility. By integrating quantitative economic data with qualitative analysis of cultural diplomacy, this research demonstrates that China's rise is a revival of historical continuity combined with modern governance, offering a distinct alternative to Western-centric development paradigms.

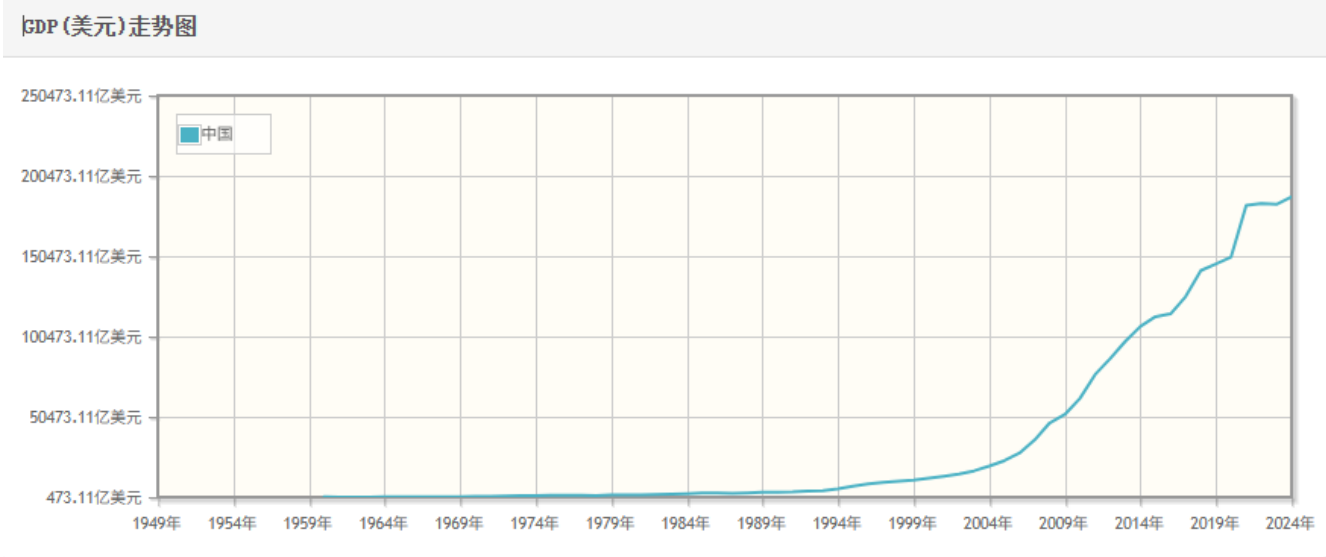
Keywords: *China's Rapid Development; Chinese Culture; China-Uzbekistan Relations; Belt and Road Initiative; Community with a Shared Future; Silk Road Spirit*

Part I: The Institutional Logic and Strategic Drivers of China's Rapid Development

China's unprecedented economic ascent since 1978 is not merely a statistical anomaly but the result of a sophisticated "Chinese Modernization" model that synthesizes socialist institutional advantages with market mechanisms. The core engine of this growth lies in the state's capacity for "strategic navigation"—the ability to set long-term visions through Five-Year Plans while maintaining tactical flexibility. According to Justin Yifu Lin, the former Chief Economist of the World Bank, China's success stems from its "comparative advantage strategy," where the government actively facilitates industrial upgrading by addressing infrastructure bottlenecks and reducing transaction costs (Lin, 2012). This "visible hand" of the state has directed massive capital into high-speed rail networks, 5G infrastructure, and renewable energy, creating a "New Quality Productive Forces" ecosystem that accounts for over 40% of the country's GDP growth in recent years (National Bureau of Statistics, 2024).

Furthermore, the poverty alleviation campaign, which lifted 800 million people out of extreme poverty, exemplifies the "whole-of-nation" system's efficiency. As the State Council Information Office (2021) notes, this was achieved not through welfare

dependency but through targeted industrial pairing and infrastructure extension into rural hinterlands. Crucially, China’s "dual circulation" strategy—prioritizing domestic demand while remaining open to global trade—has insulated the economy from external shocks. As the World Bank (2023) observes, "China’s resilience is rooted in its ability to mobilize resources at scale, a trait that allows it to pivot quickly during crises, from the 2008 financial meltdown to the post-pandemic recovery." This institutional resilience, combined with a pragmatic "crossing the river by feeling the stones" reform approach, constitutes the bedrock of China’s rise.



China’s GDP chart from 1949 to 2024. Unit: 100 million US dollars

Data Source : https://www.kylc.com/stats/global/yearly_per_country/g_gdp/chn.html

Part II: The Cultural Substrate and Civilizational Continuity

The material success of China is inextricably linked to its civilizational DNA, a 5,000-year cultural continuum that provides the social cohesion necessary for rapid modernization. Unlike Western individualism, Chinese culture emphasizes "Hehe" (Harmony), a Confucian concept that prioritizes collective stability and social order. As Tu Weiming, a leading Confucian scholar, argues, "The Confucian ethical framework acts as a social capital that reduces the friction of modernization, fostering trust and reciprocity in economic transactions" (Tu, 1991). This cultural ethos manifests in the "Family-State Isomorphism," where loyalty to the nation mirrors filial piety, creating a high-trust society capable of enduring short-term sacrifices for long-term collective

gains—a phenomenon vividly demonstrated during the COVID-19 lockdowns and the national rejuvenation narrative.

Moreover, the dialectical philosophy of "Yin-Yang" and "Unity of Heaven and Man" instills a pragmatic resilience and a long-term orientation in Chinese governance. President Xi Jinping has frequently cited this heritage, stating that "the excellent traditional Chinese culture is the root and soul of China" and that it provides "spiritual motivation" for modern governance (Xi, 2014). This cultural confidence allows China to selectively absorb Western technology and management practices without succumbing to cultural hegemony. As Fei Xiaotong noted in *From the Soil*, the differential mode of association (Chaxu Geju) in Chinese society creates a flexible network of relationships that facilitates grassroots entrepreneurship while maintaining central authority (Fei, 1998). Thus, culture is not a relic but an active variable that stabilizes the "Chinese Model."

Part III: The Historical Trajectory and Strategic Synergy of China-Uzbekistan Relations

The evolution of China-Uzbekistan relations serves as a paradigmatic case study of the "Community with a Shared Future" concept, revitalizing the ancient Silk Road spirit for the 21st century. Since establishing diplomatic ties in 1992, the relationship has transcended mere bilateralism to become a cornerstone of regional stability. In a landmark speech at Nazarbayev University in 2013, President Xi Jinping proposed the "Silk Road Economic Belt," explicitly invoking the historical connectivity between Xi'an and Samarkand to frame a new era of Eurasian integration (Xi, 2013). This vision materialized into tangible infrastructure, most notably the China-Central Asia natural gas pipelines, which have transported over 400 billion cubic meters of gas to China, transforming Uzbekistan from a landlocked state into a key transit hub.

The relationship reached a zenith in 2024 when the two nations elevated their ties to a "New Era All-Weather Comprehensive Strategic Partnership." This designation signifies a departure from transactional alliances toward a "brotherly" bond based on mutual security and development interests. As Uzbek President Shavkat Mirziyoyev stated, "Uzbekistan and China are connected by history, and our partnership is a

guarantee of peace and prosperity for the entire region" (Mirziyoyev, 2024). The collaboration has expanded beyond energy to include the construction of the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway and industrial parks like the "Piskent" special economic zone. This synergy aligns perfectly with Uzbekistan's "New Uzbekistan" development strategy and China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), creating a "dual-engine" growth model that is resilient to global geopolitical fragmentation.

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YOUTH SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FOREIGN POLICY OF NEW UZBEKISTAN

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