

Pragmatic and Innovative Model of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy

Sharipov Abdukhakimjon Ziyotdinovich

Associate professor of Pedagogical Institute of Bukhara State University Bukhara, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: This article analyzes the pragmatic significance of the development strategy of the New Uzbekistan, the role of the implemented reforms in ensuring human capital and social activity. Also, the article reveals that social activism and living in pursuit of innovation are important for reforms in Uzbekistan.

KEYWORD: reforms, declaration, pragmatic goals, practical program, judicial system, innovative development.

INTRODUCTION

In general, reforms aimed at ensuring the development of society are carried out in accordance with well-thought-out, scientifically based plans. A society that has defined its strategic goal must know exactly where it is going, in order to reach this goal, it is necessary to rationally organize the activities of state and management institutions, to mobilize citizens and their social potential for reforms. Society and state management is a political activity, this activity is encouraged to rationally organize material and spiritual forces.

Development is first of all meant by this political activity and it depends on its essence, future-oriented plans, tactics used to solve existing problems, technology of mobilization of material and spiritual potential. Strategic goals are expressed in the Declaration, Constitution, model, program, concepts. Some political parties, state and public figures, scientists, and researchers engaged in scientific forecasting can also put forward strategically important ideas and proposals.

DISCUSSION

In a democratic society, everyone has the right to express constructive opinions about the development of society, the work of state institutions and the creation of the future. However, as it is known from observations, these ideas often have a hypothetical nature, in which scientific rational norms are not introduced into social practice because they are expressed in the form of artistic journalistic, private reflexive experiences. It is noteworthy that the opinions and proposals of the heads of state and experts engaged in scientific forecasting are directed to practical, pragmatic goals aimed at reality, social development, and the mechanisms of achieving these goals are clearly indicated. In February 2017, the head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, proposed to the society the practical program of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021. It is not for nothing that this program is called "Strategy of Actions".

The strategy of actions has a socio-practical essence. Each of its priorities, goals and tasks is clearly indicated in the text. Their pragmatic character can be felt from the name of the document and its goals and tasks. For example, the first priority is related to the improvement of the system of state and community building. To it:

- strengthening the role of Oliy Majlis and political parties in deepening democratic reforms and modernization of the country;
- reforming the state administration system;
- includes tasks such as improving the public administration system [1].

Since the tasks in the action strategy have acquired a clear, pragmatic character, it is noticeable that the management system and institutions, accustomed to red tape, do not have the ability to “go among the people”. This is especially evident on the lower level. For example, in the conducted special sociological surveys, more than half of the respondents say that they are dissatisfied with the work of the local judicial system.

Reforms in the judicial system have not yet been completed. Changes in this regard should be continued, new procedures and projects should be introduced. For example, it is possible to establish electronic reporting and communication to the judicial system, prisons. The most effective way to educate the punished persons is to establish communication with their loved ones, to conduct meetings through Internet communications.

It is an axiom that the innovative development of the country depends on the achievements in the socio-economic sphere. The experience of advanced countries shows that creation of small business and entrepreneurship, business environment affects innovative development.

According to US entrepreneurs, solving socio-economic problems, providing innovative development cannot be done without scientific and technical discoveries, constant research and introduction of new methods [2]. One of the first official documents of the President was his Decree of October 5, 2016 “On additional measures to ensure the rapid development of business activities, comprehensive protection of private property and qualitative improvement of the business environment” [3].

In this document, it was emphasized that giving wide freedom to entrepreneurship and small business is the primary task of the state’s socio-economic policy. According to it:

all types of alternative inspections of business entities outside of the plan, within the framework of their criminal cases, were canceled;

finances and financial sanctions are applied to entrepreneurs who have committed offenses for the first time in the implementation of financial economic activities, and punishment in the form of deprivation of the right to carry out entrepreneurial activities is not applied to business entities;

newly established production enterprises with foreign investments will be exempted from compulsory payment for five years;

A representative institute for the protection of the rights and legal interests of business entities was introduced at the Oliy Majlis.

Innovative development of the country requires deepening of socio-economic relations, integration with regional and advanced countries. Drawing a rational conclusion from the processes of globalization and using it for the benefit of national development requires a special pragmatic policy.

The First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, now the Prime Minister, Nursultan Nazarboev called Shavkat Mirziyoyev’s policy “open and pragmatic policy”. According to him, “We are a people with the same roots. We supported each other during the years of independence, as throughout history. The state visit

of the President of Uzbekistan to Kazakhstan in March started a new stage in the development of cooperation between our countries. In the past short time, bilateral relations have achieved unprecedented high results. The economy of our country complements each other. Kazakhstan is ready to expand cooperation with Uzbekistan in all areas” [4].

In 2016, the volume of trade between the two countries was about 2 billion dollars, today it is almost three times more. It is no secret that during the period of autocratic rule, relations in the region were not conflicted, but in any case, they were not as friendly as before. The republics of Central Asia were busy with their concerns, and there would also be cases of disregard for the interests of fraternal peoples.

Although contracts and agreements on eternal friendship and fraternity were signed, there were various obstacles in actually observing them and fulfilling their requirements. Shavkat Mirziyoyev, overcoming these obstacles, took a step towards open, constructive cooperation, visited the Republics of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, put social and practical proposals on the agenda, called for mutually beneficial cooperation, and began to open borders. The traditions of visits between brotherly peoples have been revived. When N.Nazarboev called the initiatives of our President, mutually beneficial cooperation, and foreign policy “open and pragmatic policy”, he meant friendly, economic and cultural cooperation in a broad sense, not trade and taking profit from each other.

This is not American pragmatism, but rather a continuation of traditional, long-standing economic and cultural ties between our nations. Opening of joint ventures, trading activities are necessarily carried out by exchanging money, and measuring the relations and cooperation between them with the monetary equivalent. This is an entrepreneurial and business requirement. But there are ties, closeness, and ancient integration between brotherly nations, which are more expensive than any monetary equivalent. Therefore, the Eastern traditions give their own characteristics to the interpretation of pragmatism, which is not only profit, gain, success, but also social-practical activity, selfless service to the interests of the nation, and altruism. This socio-practical activity built on the basis of self-sacrifice can be called “Uzbek pragmatism” (Oriental pragmatism).

RESULTS

Innovative development places special demands on scientific and technical research. Today, social progress can be realized only by relying on scientific and technical discoveries, by using their achievements effectively. The Ministry of Innovation established in Uzbekistan in 2018 and its local centers provide support for intellectual and scientific and technical forces, implementation of new discoveries. Today, scientific and technical innovations are mainly brought to the republic from outside.

Development of scientific and technical knowledge, in general, scientific and technical thinking requires serious reforms. At this point, a fundamental change in mentality and ethno-thinking is required. For example, the funds of the member states of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) for scientific, technical and innovative science are less than 1% of the domestic income. In advanced countries, it is up to 5 percent. According to the results of the UN research, among the OIC member states, not a single country, except Kazakhstan, entered the “Top 50”. According to experts, one of the main reasons for our scientific and technical backwardness is that “knowledge” has not been produced in Uzbekistan for many years [5]. Annually, about ten thousand engineers, repairmen, and managers with scientific-technical and technological knowledge are trained in Uzbekistan, but they are not directed to create scientific-technical innovations, they are mainly engaged in the introduction of tools imported from abroad, and their exploitation. Today, in the developed world, knowledge has become a business. Managers and businessmen who put knowledge into practice receive high salaries and are appreciated. Even in many countries, there are special departments and experts who monitor and study foreign scientific and technical discoveries and do business with them.

Chinese companies and firms have been effectively using the technology of immediately “mastering” scientific and technical developments in advanced countries, which is a separate field of entrepreneurship and business. Chinese goods, scientific and technical developments are cheaper than those of the West, and their design is quickly attractive. This method of business and entrepreneurship has made China’s economy and development the second place in the world.

How developed the country is is evaluated by the expert of high technologies. In the countries that are members of the Economic Cooperation Organization, this indicator is much less than that of the USA and European countries. For example, high technology accounts for around 1 percent of Pakistan’s annual exports. In the countries of Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Kuwait, and Algeria, this indicator is around 0.3 percent. However, in Singapore, this figure is 58 percent [5]. The world market is encouraging Uzbekistan to act actively. This activity is mainly related to the export of intellectual property, knowledge, and high technology. Therefore, integration in the field of science and education is boldly implemented in Uzbekistan.

In the following years, branches of Latvian Higher School of Information Systems Management in Fergana, Puchon, Adju, Amity, Sharda, Webster universities, Russian state physical education, sports, youth and tourism universities were established in Uzbekistan. The head of our state strives to make Uzbekistan the hub of Central Asia in the field of education, he has set the task of increasing the level of coverage with higher education, creating a system of non-state educational institutions, raising our universities to the level of international standards and increasing the educational rating.

For example, 10 higher educational institutions in Uzbekistan are assigned the task of entering the first “Top 1000” of the ranking of internationally recognized organizations (Guacguarely Symonds World University Rankings Times Higher Education, Academic Ranking of World Universities). In the rating on the calculation of the contribution of world universities to the development of their countries in terms of Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the UN in 2016, the National University of Uzbekistan noted the achievement of good results in such indicators as “quality of Education”, “fight against climate change”, “gender equality”, “elimination of poverty”.

Starting from the 2020-2021 academic year, 35 higher educational institutions and their branches in our Republic will be transferred to the modular credit system based on international standards. This will change the national education system in accordance with the requirements of the world market, and will allow the commercialization of knowledge. Today, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is being renewed, great work is being done in the field of personnel training and training of specialists who are able to bring their scientific and technical developments to the world market. These updates should create an environment of business, creativity, and creative activity in the country. Therefore, from the opening of personnel training and educational centers, it is necessary to learn to bring intellectual property, new scientific and technical developments to the world market, thus creating a socio-practical environment that serves national development.

CONCLUSION

Strategy of Actions developed by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev and recommended to the society focused on the establishment of New Uzbekistan. By its nature and essence, this document is an innovative and pragmatic model. Its innovation lies in the fact that the head of state decided to make social life and management system open and transparent. During the past period of autocratic rule, Uzbek society was "closed", changes in social life were adjusted to the wishes of the leader of the autocratic system, and any negative, critical cases were excluded. Such a procedure led to rooting of illegal situations in the administration system. That is why the head of state Shavkat Mirziyoyev made critical analysis his method of work, established the Institute of People’s Receptions, which listens to the people and people’s pain,

established a dialogue with the people, from the Oliy Majlis to the lower offices, he established the order of being among the population. It was not only an innovative reality, but also a pragmatic policy. Modernization and innovative development in Uzbekistan is closely connected with a pragmatic goal. The basis of this goal is to support people's activity, develop their intellectual potential, creative entrepreneurship. Uzbek pragmatism is built on working and living with dedication to social interests and social development. This corresponds to the historical and cultural traditions of the Uzbek people.

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