

Innovations and Innovative Development as Factors of National Democratic Development

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Annotation. The article criticizes the old administration system and illustrates the innovative actions of Uzbek government to achieve a new national democratic development. The author gives the literature review to define the term of innovation and offers his own version. There is given the necessity of innovations in all spheres of life to construct a New Uzbekistan and shows the positive results of first innovative efforts to social and economic life of citizens. The foreign experience is given to show how economic changes help to develop national democracy. The author also defines the terms democracy and innovative pragmatism and emphasize the role of individuals to solve socio-economic problems.

Keywords: innovation, innovative development, national democratic development, development factors, technological changes, economic growth, social changes, innovation policy, innovative technologies, competitiveness, sustainable development, education and science, government support, investment in research and development, support for satraps, cooperation between business and government, innovative ecosystems, productivity improvement, democratic institutions, public participation.

Introduction. Today, "New Uzbekistan" is undergoing fundamental changes, innovative changes and pragmatic policies are being pursued. Based on a critical analysis, it can be argued that the current situation in the country during the years of autocracy in the public administration system is deeply rooted in non-democratic institutions, autocratic methods of control, and it would be difficult to move forward without revealing them and giving them a critical assessment. National democratic development is impossible without ensuring the service of state institutions to the people and the interests of the people, without urging the people to transparency, initiative, activity, without taking the necessary measures and without creating opportunities for people to live with enthusiasm for social justice, equality, and democracy. It was necessary to develop a strategy for creating specific programs and mechanisms for ensuring national democratic development, their implementation in public life, and each individual. The country had to adopt an Action Strategy (2017) and a Development Strategy (2021). In these strategies, the main attention was paid to the interests of the person, since the reforms could bring the expected results only when they were directed to a specific person, in his fundamental interests. This goal was embodied in the idea of creating the foundation of New Uzbekistan and the third Renaissance. An objective necessity was the continuation of reforms aimed at building a rule of law state in Uzbekistan, creating new, innovative, modern norms, mechanisms for ensuring human rights and freedoms. The creation of a new Constitution of Uzbekistan was started, which is a continuation of the national democratic development.

Innovation as a concept. The word "innovation" comes from Latin and means "bringing a new quality or aspect to something". In the "new philosophical dictionary" it is defined as "cultural reality, innovation, method, tool, mechanism used in the process of activity, which was not in the previous development of the object." (Грицанов, 1998) Thus, innovation means the introduction of novelty into the social and cultural life, which was not observed before. Uzbek scientist, doctor of economic sciences, professor Z.A. Mukimov, emphasizes that innovation "is an activity carried out not only in connection with the use of knowledge, know-how, improved production technologies embodied in new technologies, but also in order to put an end to the negative consequences of processes that new production can provide and services with relatively effective potential or are being developed are put into practice (Mukimov, 2013). That is, innovation can be considered as the result of ideas, research, development, new or relatively advanced scientific, technical or socio-

economic solutions. From the foregoing, it can be concluded that "innovative activity" - it is not a type or field of activity, but its nature. The field of innovation will not exist, because any activity and any industry can become innovations if innovations (such as knowledge, technologies, applications, approaches, etc.) are implemented to achieve a result (for example, social, market, defense), which is characterized by high demand for it. So, according to the scientist, innovations can also be in the form of ideas, technologies or developments. The scientific literature notes that there are various types and manifestations of innovation. (Кокурин, 2001), (Кристенсен, 2018), (Ахмедов, 2017), (Ergashxodjayeva, 2013).

The study of literature and views on the problem of innovation shows that this is a way of social progress and renewal of the old state of the object. The old state of the object does not meet the requirements of progress, in which the old tools and methods, contrary to progress, begin to become porous. Stagnation makes it difficult to move forward, as a result of which innovation becomes an objective necessity. Economists view these processes by linking supply and demand, competition, value, needs and interests that are typical of a market economy. The innovation that is introduced from outside is based on these socio-economic categories. And lawyers interpret innovations with the help of special documents of state institutions, laws, regulations, the introduction of management methods, regulatory mechanisms. So, no matter how it looks, innovation is a reality that involves changing, updating and improving the state of an object. That is why the innovator is called a reformer, that is, a reformer who brings innovation to the state of an object. An innovator is essentially a reformer. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev acts as an innovator-reformer in the development of the concept of innovative development of Uzbekistan. Consequently, the main actor, determining factor and initiator of innovations can be a political leader or corporate executives, a scientist, a theorist. In a democratic society, society, people, will be the initiators of innovation. At this moment, it is permissible to recall the principle that is introduced into the new Constitution: "The society is the initiator of reforms." It is this aspect is the essence of social innovation. Guided by the interests of people, it encourages renewal, innovation in society, production and management. For example, based on innovative developments in New Uzbekistan, the goal is to serve the interests of the people, to ensure full-fledged people's power. The fundamental interests of the people are driven by political leaders, heads of corporations, theorists and practitioners. They represent the interests of the people on their own initiative and become innovators. Sometimes it seems that the owner of a large corporation or the head of a private enterprise is only interested in his own benefit, all his efforts seem to be aimed at satisfying his selfish interests, the desire to get rich. However, the activity of such persons, in fact, is aimed at meeting the interests and needs of people. Forgetting this general law of socio-economic development, the entrepreneur, the owner of a private enterprise, will eventually go bankrupt. The head of state, assuming his duties, says: "We all know that today is the time of high technologies, innovations. The developed countries of the world set themselves the task of not only producing a lot of products and bringing them to the market, but also moving to an innovative economy based on on deep knowledge and scientific achievements. That is, the development of one's economy not by spending available natural resources, but by creating innovative products, mastering and introducing advanced technologies into production becomes a key factor of progress. Strategies and mechanisms for the country's innovative development are most closely related to the how effectively the intellectual and scientific and technical potential created in this state is used. (Mirziyoyev, 2017)

Analyses of innovative reforms. On September 22, 2018, the Decree of the President "Strategy for Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021" was published. This document of fundamental importance defines the strategic objectives of the development of Uzbekistan on the basis of science and technology. It is noted that, first of all, measures will be taken to widely attract funds from the state budget, scientific, technical, innovation funds, investments, as well as investors, sponsors for guaranteed financing of scientific and innovative activities. For this purpose, the Republican Innovation Support Fund will be created. The Fund is allocated at least 10 million US dollars annually. Secondly, the development of scientific and innovative activities in the field of chemistry, oil, gas, agriculture, pharmaceuticals, renewable energy sources and light industry will be established. For this, the necessary funds will be allocated for innovative developments. Thirdly, the areas of materials, nanotechnologies, renewable energy sources, new chemistry and biotechnologies with promising properties unique for the country's economy have been identified as priority areas of fundamental and practical research. The creation of an innovative economy is

one of the main factors in the development of the country. Fourth, supporting the activities and scientific research of leading scientists, talented young scientists, increasing the authority and credibility of the manifestations of science in society will become one of the priority tasks of our state. (Mirziyoyev, Milliy taraqqiyot yo'limizni qat'iyat bilan davom ettirib, davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga ko'taramiz., 2017) The decree says that the innovative development of our country depends primarily on the achievements of science, support for intellectual potential, scientific developments, inventions and initiatives in this direction.

In accordance with the concept of innovative development, by 2030 Uzbekistan should be among the 50 leading countries in the world according to the Global Innovation Index. For a state that has not yet recovered from poverty, has not been able to overcome such vices as corruption, where the monthly salary of workers is the lowest in the CIS, this is an extremely difficult, but, thanks to its purpose and philosophical nature, an incredibly noble, encouraging plan.

To this end, to date, the number of higher educational institutions in Uzbekistan has been increased to 160. In 2016, their number was only 77. Quotas for admission to higher educational institutions were increased by almost three times. Last year, 182,000 students had the opportunity to become them. This means 28% of the total coverage. In 2016, this figure was only 9%. State grants were increased from 21,000 to 47,000, and a separate 2,000 state grants were allocated for women.

One of the fundamental laws of social development is the effective use of international integration, foreign investment and scientific and technological achievements. Developed states, including the United States and Germany, ensured, as a result of their state policy, the attraction of investments, the maximum use of the services of the credit financial system. For example, the United States seeks to attract more foreign investment and use loans. The use of this foreign experience is useful for New Uzbekistan. In 2018, the volume foreign investment in our republic amounted to 64 billion dollars. This fund is formed in the form of 849 projects. 456 of them are planned to be completed in 2018, 125 - in 2019, 268 - in 2020-2021. For the implementation of projects for 2018, foreign investments were attracted in the amount of 5 million 800 million dollars. Today their volume has increased by 1.4 times.

Correlation between innovation and democratic development

There is an inextricable and dialectical link between innovation and democratic development. Since innovation means the introduction of a certain new idea, thought, development into a social being, an object, it manifests itself as a creative search, free activity, thoughtfulness, and a pluralistic approach. It is known that these realities are directly connected with democracy, with democratic changes.

Thus, not all innovation is a reality that serves democratic development, but democratic values and norms can be seen as a wise innovation, innovation. Because democracy, in a positive sense, is a positive reality with an emphasis on ensuring the power of the people, the participation of the population and people in managing the affairs of the state and society. In any case, the positive democratic doctrine, its founders and supporters honor and support democracy in this aspect. It is impossible not to see that the Ministry of Innovation and its local departments, created in the new Uzbekistan in 2019, are striving to turn this area, which is still new to us, into an area that serves national democratic goals. Now the ministry is gaining experience, uniting young and talented forces, encouraging them to create unique scientific and technical inventions, to make discoveries necessary for the development of our national economy. From the president's point of view, the Ministry of Innovation finds young, talented and interested in scientific and technical innovations, relies on them and makes a "great leap" in science, presenting the world with a new Uzbekistan as a scientifically and technically developed state.

Al Khorezmiy, Beruniy, Ibn Sina, Farabi, Al Fargani, Ulugbek, the people who passed on the gifts of great science, the country will again raise future Khorezmians, Berunis, Ferghans and Ulugbeks, who will make a great contribution to world civilization.

Results of innovations. Among 132 countries in the Global Innovation Index, Uzbekistan ranked 122nd in 2015, and reached 86th in 2021. Although much has been said about the development of science and innovation in the era of autocracy, in this regard, practical mechanisms have not been created that correspond to the interests of national democratic development. Protectionism, extortion and corruption in management did not allow for innovative development. The decree "On improving the public administration system for the

development of scientific and innovative activities", adopted by the President on April 1, 2021, laid down the issue of transforming 13 districts into innovation zones. The national-social-democratic development required focusing attention primarily on the regions of our republic. Because there were local territories, districts and villages those needed innovative development.

The main part of the appeals received by the president for public receptions and visiting receptions came from local regions. In these appeals, it was stated that people, the population, have been facing obstacles that have been formed during the years of autocratic rule for many years. Therefore, in the aforementioned decree, the innovative development of territories is noted as a factor in national democratic development. (Mirziyoyev, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni. Ilmiy va innovatsion faoliyatni rivojlantirish bo'yicha davlat boshqaruvi tizmini takomillashtirish to'g'risida., 2021) Chust district of Namangan region was chosen for innovation. A total of 2.5 billion soums were allocated for the commercialization of 6 new developments. The plan provides for the cultural cultivation of kavul (kavar), and the processing of products, the preparation of the working bodies of micro-hydroelectric plants, as well as the production of sets of diesel cultivators, components of a machine for planting small-seeded vegetable crops. Such innovative experiments are being carried out in the Syrdarya region by improving and increasing the breed of the Karabayir horse, producing water filters in the Romitan region, teaching modern ICT courses to young people in the Karmani region. (Bobohonov, 2021)

The innovation is notable for the fact that research is aimed at solving vital problems that are relevant for our country. One of these problems is the improvement of the national economy, the rapid development of production and the provision of cultural services. Today in Uzbekistan, "the population will be supplied with 1.6 billion cubic meters of clean drinking water. But in the process of its delivery, 469.8 million cubic meters are wasted. In 2021, satellite detection technology for leaking drinking water from water pipes was transferred to the public sector; resulting in 19 billion UZS was saved in Tashkent city, Urgut region and Andijan alone. (Bobohonov, 2021) While innovative research helps the country to go in scientific and technological development, first of all, they benefit from creativity, activity and talented individuals, involve them in solving socially significant problems.

Democratic development consists not only in increasing the activity of political institutions, building new political institutions, participating in elections and organizing political parties, but also in involving everyone who has creative abilities in social development processes, especially in solving socio-economic problems. Secondly, democracy is the freedom of creativity. In fact, the involvement of every creative person in the processes of social development is the essence of democracy. If a person is free to involve the problems of socio-economic development, participates in his own opinion, idea, scientific and technical developments, then he is a democrat or a supporter of democratic values and ideas. Thirdly, the innovator is a democrat because he is a supporter of research, innovation, development. Be that as it may, the innovator does not create a great invention, a scientific and technical discovery, but, thanks to his creative research, he contributes to the renewal and development of society. Innovation also comes in the form of thoughts, scientific outlook and thinking. From any subjective opinion, a product of the scientific worldview and thinking, something new can be learned. The human mind and imagination are inherent in the desire for uniqueness, for the discovery of novelty through self-expression. Even in the most trivial opinion, there is some kind of innovation, which is a conclusion that follows from the fundamental philosophical approach, according to which every person is able to create, create and innovate. As long as everyone is able to create, he is an innovator or a subject prone to innovative research. In fact, the word "subject" is also used as a creative person, a creator. This philosophical entity based on "subject" means that everyone should be treated as an innovator. K. Popper proceeded from the specifics of free thinking and research of each person when he said "all philosophers, but some are more than philosophers, some are less." (Поппер, 2005) If all philosophers, then all innovators are also innovators. But one must not delve into scholasticism, not come to the trivial conclusion that all thinkers are inclined, and therefore all innovators. In a modern interpretation, the term "innovator" refers to a person who brings something new in the field of practice, production, management and science. True, there are innovative ideas, in philosophical reflections, each approach can be perceived as an innovation. And since modern progress requires a faster introduction of innovative ideas into practice, into social life, it is also customary to associate innovation with practice. The practice of innovation is also pleasing to pragmatic politics. In Uzbekistan, pragmatic policy gives priority to innovation and innovative development. This activity can also be called

"innovative pragmatism". In our opinion, these grounds are reflected in the following: firstly, pragmatic activity implies the approximation of public administration to the interests and real needs of people. The novelty of this activity lies in the fact that it differs from the activities in the previous system of public administration. A pragmatic policy was also pursued during the Soviet era, but was aimed at making people serve the interests of the state. Even in the era of autocracy, the interests of the state, the need to strengthen it, were placed above the interests of man. In the new Uzbekistan, the paradigm has changed, that is, now it has become: not the people, but state institutions, should serve the interests of the people, the people. Basically, it's an innovation. Secondly, innovative pragmatism is distinguished by the fact that it is based on such principles as constructiveness, objectivity and focus on practical results. We approach the solution of the problem mentioned in all decisions, decrees and works of the President from the point of view of constructive, objective and practical results. They practically do not contain excessive sentimental and metaphysical observations, a practical solution to the whole problem is sought, specific plans and recommendations are given. Often this solution is distinguished by the unpredictability of plans and recommendations, its non-standard nature and, in short, its innovativeness, in addition to national experience. Thirdly, innovative pragmatism gives a new impetus, a positive impetus to national democratic changes. This leads to the idea of national democratic development as a continuous process, to its consideration as a reality that requires consistency and adapts to the requirements of everyday life, opening up more and more new approaches and methods. What a continuous process is national democratic progress, innovative pragmatism is also such a set of continuous approaches and talented individuals involve them in solving socially significant problems.

Conclusion. Democratic development consists not only in increasing the activity of political institutions, building new political institutions, participating in elections and organizing political parties, but also in involving everyone who has creative abilities in social development processes, especially in solving socio-economic problems. Secondly, democracy is the freedom of creativity. In fact, the involvement of every creative person in the processes of social development is the essence of democracy. If a person is free to involve the problems of socio-economic development, participates in his own opinion, idea, scientific and technical developments, then he is a democrat or a supporter of democratic values and ideas. Thirdly, the innovator is a democrat because he is a supporter of research, innovation, development. Be that as it may, the innovator does not create a great invention, a scientific and technical discovery, but, thanks to his creative research, he contributes to the renewal and development of society. Innovation also comes in the form of thoughts, scientific outlook and thinking. From any subjective opinion, a product of the scientific worldview and thinking, something new can be learned. The human mind and imagination are inherent in the desire for uniqueness, for the discovery of novelty through self-expression. Even in the most trivial opinion, there is some kind of innovation, which is a conclusion that follows from the fundamental philosophical approach, according to which every person is able to create, create and innovate. As long as everyone is able to create, he is an innovator or a subject prone to innovative research. In fact, the word "subject" is also used as a creative person, a creator. This philosophical entity based on "subject" means that everyone should be treated as an innovator. K. Popper proceeded from the specifics of free thinking and research of each person when he said "all philosophers, but some are more than philosophers, some are less". If all philosophers, then all innovators are also innovators. But one must not delve into scholasticism, not come to the trivial conclusion that all thinkers are inclined, and therefore all innovators. In a modern interpretation, the term "innovator" refers to a person who brings something new in the field of practice, production, management and science. True, there are innovative ideas, in philosophical reflections, each approach can be perceived as an innovation. And since modern progress requires a faster introduction of innovative ideas into practice, into social life, it is also customary to associate innovation with practice. The practice of innovation is also pleasing to pragmatic politics. In Uzbekistan, pragmatic policy gives priority to innovation and innovative development. This activity can also be called "innovative pragmatism". In our opinion, these grounds are reflected in the following: firstly, pragmatic activity implies the approximation of public administration to the interests and real needs of people. The novelty of this activity lies in the fact that it differs from the activities in the previous system of public administration. A pragmatic policy was also pursued during the Soviet era, but was aimed at making people serve the interests of the state. Even in the era of autocracy, the interests of the state, the need to strengthen it, were placed above the interests of man. In the new Uzbekistan, the paradigm has changed,

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