

The Innovational Development In Uzbekistan And Its Pragmatic Essence

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Abstract: *In the following article the pragmatical essence of the opportunities and the conditions created for the reforms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan which is undergoing rapid changes, the development of small enterprises and businesses, reforms in the sphere of education, discoveries in the scientific and technical spheres are analyzed based on the recent available data.*

Keywords: *innovation, education, activism, entrepreneurship, scientific and technical discovery, “The Strategy of Actions”, American pragmatism, Uzbek pragmatism.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The concepts of pragmatism and innovation are interrelated in dialectical spheres and are subject to efforts and consistent research of a social practical nature. Consistent research does not necessarily need innovation, renewal or new methods of work, mechanisms and incentives. In this context – the pursuit of innovation with the development of innovation are intertwined phenomena that live and work. The American pragmatism and business were established during the lifetime of Alexis de Tocqueville, Ch.S.Pierce, U.James and J.Dewey being built to work for profit, money, so that they could not evoke any dignity in people.

2. MAIN PART

Evaluating the work done with material means or money is not a discovery of American pragmatism, it has existed since time immemorial times, material stimulation and the emergence of money as a mean. But in the views of the founders of the philosophy of pragmatism, changes occurred in their ideas in the following years. These changes are the reason for the emergence of a new glance at entrepreneurship, business and American pragmatism in the world. This news is formed by the major entrepreneur Robert Toru Kiyosaki in the following manner: “The poor work for money, while the rich work for money.[2.5] Do not work for money, do not seek work for a salary, so that the money will work for you”. So, business, effective use of innovative developments, inventing new ideas, expanding the range of cultural services, setting strategic goals in this regard and their successful implementation are all built on the exploration of ways to use capital. In fact, hard work is not a bad trait, but today the business world, the market economy today is demanding

the use of money-saving technology. In particular, in American pragmatism, strategic research promotes making money from money, thus living a rich, affluent life. The Americans also emphasize the need to work hard, move, and strive for their strategic goals. Robert Kiyosaki writes, “Many people graduate from high school and college and go on to a great life. Then people realize that studying is different, real life is different. And they realize that being well educated is not enough to succeed in life, they need something else. These other things are the qualities of willpower, diligence, zeal, courage, dexterity, perseverance, fearlessness, perseverance. Life shows that the presence of these qualities in people plays a greater role than the knowledge acquired in school”.[2.87]

So, entrepreneurship, investment is not only a reflection of knowledge, but it also requires social-practical feelings that lead to a personal, pragmatic, strategic goal. “I advise my students, says R. Kiyosaki, to learn not to give up, to be courageous and diligent, to put aside shyness and timidity, otherwise they will bury their abilities and opportunities. I am not afraid of change, I look forward to the news that will come into my life because of the change. The age we live in is a period full of endless possibilities...[2.88]. The reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan today, the tasks in the Action Strategy, are also noteworthy because they create such opportunities for the country’s citizens.

Over the past three years, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev has adopted more than 20 special decrees aimed at the innovative development of medicine, culture, national economy and education. They define the goals and objectives of the strategy of innovative development of Uzbekistan, the expected social and practical results. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated September 21, 2018 “On approval of the Strategy of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021” states that the main goal of the Strategy is the development of human capital.

Human capital implies the effective use of social and intellectual resources in people, and according to it:

- 1) To make the Republic of Uzbekistan one of the 50 leading countries in the world according to the Global Innovation Index by 2030;
- 2) improving the quality and coverage of education at all levels, developing a system of continuing education, ensuring the flexibility of the training system to the needs of the economy;
- 3) strengthening the scientific potential and increasing the efficiency of scientific research and development, creation of effective mechanisms for the integration of education, science and entrepreneurship for the widespread introduction of the results of scientific research, experimental design and technological work;
- 4) strengthening the introduction of public and private funds for innovation, research, development and technological work, introduction of modern and effective forms of financing of activities in these areas;
- 5) Improving the efficiency of public authorities through the introduction of modern methods and tools of governance;
- 6) ensuring the protection of property rights, creation of competitive markets and equal conditions for doing business, development of public-private partnership;

7) creation of sustainable socio-economic infrastructure[6] such are the main tasks on the agenda.

According to statistics, 43 new higher education institutions have been established in Uzbekistan over the past four years, bringing their number to 121 today. On August 24, 2020, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev “On measures to radically improve the licensing and permitting procedures” was adopted. The main purpose of this Decree is a practical solution to the use of human capital by expanding the opportunities for education and employment of young people. According to the document, starting from 2021, the licensing procedure for licensing non-governmental educational institutions in the country for the organization of extracurricular education, training and advanced training, as well as courses in foreign languages will be abolished. Now it is enough to send a notification to the State Inspectorate for Quality Control in Education to establish a non-governmental education system. The official recognition of the non-governmental education system is an innovation in the training system. Today, more than 6,000 young people in Uzbekistan study in about 40 fields in such a non-governmental higher education system. By the decision of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the program of integrated development of the higher education system in the country for 2017-2021 has been adopted. It also states that the education system in Uzbekistan has procedures that are incompatible with innovative development. For example, the need for master’s and doctoral studies, training and internships abroad exceeds 3.5 thousand. Uzbekistan needs more than 600 of our compatriots with international scientific and practical experience, it is necessary to attract more than 1,000 foreign scientists and experts. The need for scientific and scientific-pedagogical staff is more than 5,000, and if we add the requirements of production, this figure will increase by 50-100 times.[7] So, it is clear from the above that higher education, training should be the basis of innovative development.

So, 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 the creation of a small business and entrepreneurship and business environment has a significant impact on innovative development. In particular, according to US entrepreneurs, the solution of socio-economic problems, ensuring innovative development is impossible without scientific and technical discoveries, continuous research and the introduction of new methods.[1] In this regard, one of the first official documents of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev was his Decree of October 5, 2016 “On additional measures to ensure the rapid development of entrepreneurship, comprehensive protection of private property and improving the quality of the business environment”. This document affirms that giving greater freedom to entrepreneurship and small business in Uzbekistan is a priority of the state’s socio-economic policy. According to the decree:

- all types of unscheduled alternative inspections of business entities in the country in the context of their criminal cases have been abolished;
- Fines and financial sanctions will be imposed on entrepreneurs who for the first time committed violations in the conduct of financial and economic activities, as well as the imposition of penalties in the form of deprivation of the right to conduct business activities to business entities;

➤ Newly established manufacturing enterprises with foreign investment in the country will be exempt from mandatory payment for five years; the institution of a representative for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of business entities under the Oliy Majlis of the country was introduced.

According to statistics, the participation of business entities in the production of national goods and cultural services in Uzbekistan in early 2020 increased by almost 40% compared to 2015. However, due to the fact that quarantine has a negative impact on the activities of entrepreneurs, it is not possible to say exactly about their performance. Apparently, it is noteworthy that entrepreneurs in the country themselves are aware of the situation and know that it is more important than business to perform such an important task as protecting the health of the population. However, it should be noted that the head of state of Uzbekistan is in favor of practical and financial support for entrepreneurs. In particular, in the video conference held by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on May 13, 2020, we can see in the example of the further easing of quarantine requirements with increased vigilance, the gradual use of sectors of the economy, the definition of measures to increase employment and income. According to the video selector, during the quarantine, a total of 18 trillion soums of 87,000 business entities and more than 5 trillion soums of bank loans to about 2 million citizens were extended. More than 11,000 entrepreneurs using state property are exempt from rent. During the quarantine, 14,000 industrial enterprises were forced to suspend operations, 10,000 of which resumed operations by May. Also, the issues of resumption of operations of more than 4,000 enterprises are being studied. At the suggestion of the President, the social tax rate for small businesses and entrepreneurs, farms was reduced from 12% to 1% in May-July. As a result, more than 260,000 enterprises and farms saved a total of 650 billion soums, which could be used as capital and working capital. In April-May, more than 1,000 entrepreneurs were deferred 80 billion soums in delayed payments on land and property taxes and fines. Compensation for loans to entrepreneurs to replenish working capital up to 500 billion soums (previously up to 10 billion soums) increased from 5% to 10%.[8] It is noteworthy that a new national tax system, the Tax Code, has been created in Uzbekistan on the basis of best international practices and tested practices. According to it, due to the reduction of the value added tax rate, ie from 20% to 15%, in 2019, entrepreneurs will have a total of 2 trillion soums. A total of 1.6 trillion dividends were paid to the budget by state-owned enterprises. Thus, more than 120 innovations have been introduced into the country's Tax Code, which provide for measures to support entrepreneurs.

Therefore, it is worth noting that "The Economist", published in the United States and the United Kingdom, has named Uzbekistan "Country of the Year". According to it, three years ago, Uzbekistan was a country with an outdated system and a closed society, governed by a "peculiar" way of governing, with forced labor and political prisoners. President Mirziyoyev, who began his career with small changes, has dramatically accelerated the reform process in recent years. The government put an end to forced labor in a significant way. The world-famous prison has closed. Foreign journalists were allowed to enter the country. Government officials, unlike in the previous period, were prohibited from interfering in the activities of small businesses, intimidating, taking bribes. It is also noted in the Journal that the volume of direct investments in the Uzbek economy in 2015 amounted to 1.9 billion dollars, in 2019 it

reached 7 billion dollars. By 2022, it is projected to reach \$ 10 billion. One of the innovations in Uzbekistan's international strategy is the start of negotiations on its accession to the World Trade Organization. The ban on the purchase of Uzbek cotton and products made from it has been lifted by the United States of America and Uzbekistan was removed from the list of "countries of particular concern". In the east, Uzbekistan is participating in the implementation of the "One Place, One Way" initiative proposed by China. "Uzbekistan still has a long way to go, but no other country has made as much progress in 2019 as Uzbekistan".[5]

Today, the innovative development of the country requires the deepening of socio-economic ties, integration with regional and advanced countries. And drawing rational conclusions from the processes of globalization and using them in the interests of national development requires a special pragmatic policy. It is no coincidence that the policy pursued by Shavkat Mirziyoyev is called "open and pragmatic policy" by the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, now President Nursultan Nazarbayev. According to him: "We are a nation with one root. We have supported each other during the years of independence, as we have throughout history. The state visit of the President of Uzbekistan to Kazakhstan in March marked a new stage in the development of cooperation between our countries. In the recent past, unprecedented results have been achieved in bilateral relations. The economy of our country complements each other. Kazakhstan is ready to expand cooperation with Uzbekistan in all areas".[3] Indeed, if we look at the statistics, in 2016 the trade turnover between the two countries was around \$ 2 billion, today it is almost three times more. Indeed, if we analyze the statistics, the trade turnover between the two countries in 2016 was around \$ 2 billion, today it is almost three times more. The republics of Central Asia were preoccupied with their own concerns, and there would be cases of disregard for the interests of the fraternal peoples. Unfortunately, even though the Treaties of Eternal Friendship and Brotherhood were signed, in practice there were various obstacles in their observance and fulfillment of their requirements. It is noteworthy that Mirziyoyev overcame these obstacles, took steps towards open and constructive cooperation, paid official visits to Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, put on the agenda social and practical proposals, encouraged mutually beneficial cooperation and opened borders. Traditions between the fraternal peoples have been revived. There are also such ties, closeness, ancient integration between the fraternal peoples that they are higher and more priceless than any monetary equivalent. Thus, Eastern traditions also give character to the interpretation of pragmatism, which consists not only of profit, gain, success, but also of social practical activity, selfless service to the interests of the nation, the people, altruism. This socially practical activity, based on self-sacrifice, can be called "Uzbek pragmatism" (Eastern pragmatism).

Innovative development places special demands on scientific and technical research. Today, social development can be achieved only by relying on scientific and technological discoveries, the effective use of its achievements. Established in 2018, the Ministry of Innovation and its local centers provide support for intellectual and scientific-technical forces, the implementation of new discoveries. Today, scientific and technical innovations are mainly brought to the country from abroad. For example, 85 percent of household appliances, almost 100 percent of vehicles belonging to the automotive industry are imported from

abroad. This means that the “dependence” on such scientific and technical innovations makes the country’s development very expensive and has a negative impact on innovative development. That is why the head of our state calls on our talented, enterprising compatriots working abroad to renew in Uzbekistan, is opening new universities that teach the secrets of scientific and technical creativity, quotas for polytechnic institutes and universities in the 2020-2021 academic year have been increased almost two and a half times from 2016.

At present, the development of scientific and technical knowledge, and scientific and technical thinking in general, requires serious reforms. This requires a radical change in mentality and ethno-thinking. For example, the member states of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) allocate less than 1% of domestic income for science, technology and innovation. In advanced countries it is up to 5 percent. According to a UN study, none of the OIC member states, except Kazakhstan, is in the Top 50. According to experts, one of the main reasons for our scientific and technical backwardness is the lack of “knowledge” in Uzbekistan for many years.[4] Every year about ten thousand engineers, repairmen, managers with scientific and technical, technological knowledge are trained in the country, but they are not aimed at creating scientific and technical innovations, basically, the country is engaged in the introduction of tools from abroad, the exploitation of which is carried out only in this case. It is a fact that in today’s developed world, knowledge has become a business. Therefore, managers and entrepreneurs who put knowledge into practice are highly paid and valued. Even in many countries there are special departments, specialists who monitor and study scientific and technical discoveries abroad and do business with them.

In particular, Chinese companies and firms are effectively using the technology of “assimilation” of scientific and technical developments in advanced countries, which is a separate area of entrepreneurship. Chinese goods, scientific and technical developments are cheaper than Western ones and the design is more attractive. It is noteworthy that this method of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship is an exemplary experience that has made the Chinese economy, its development, the second largest in the world.

It is also possible to assess the development of the country through a high-tech expert. Unfortunately, in OIC member states, this figure is much lower than in the United States and Europe. For example, high technology is around 1 percent of Pakistan’s annual exports. In Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Kuwait and Algeria, the figure is around 0.3 percent. In Singapore, however, the figure is 58 percent.[4]

Today, the world market is urging Uzbekistan to take active action. It should be noted that this activity is primarily associated with the export of intellectual property, knowledge, high technology. Therefore, it is noteworthy that integration in the field of science and education is being carried out in Uzbekistan. Practical evidence of this can be seen in the recent establishment in Uzbekistan of branches of the Latvian School of Information Systems Management in Fergana, Puchon, Adju, Amiti, Sharda, Webster universities, Russian state universities of physical culture, sports, youth and tourism. In particular, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev seeks to make Uzbekistan the hub of Central Asia in the field of education, to increase the coverage of higher education, to create a system of non-governmental educational institutions, to raise our universities to international standards and educational rankings. For example, 10 universities in Uzbekistan are set to enter the first Top 1000 in the

ranking of internationally recognized organizations (Quacquarelly Symonds World University Rankings, Times Higher Education, Academic Ranking of World Universities). National University of Uzbekistan in the ranking of the contribution of world universities to the development of their countries in terms of the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the UN in 2016 good results have been achieved in such indicators as “Quality of Education”, “Fighting Climate Change”, “Gender Equality”, and “Poverty Alleviation”. Also, starting from the 2020-2021 academic year, 35 universities and their branches in the country have been transferred to a modular credit system based on international standards. Of course, this will change the national education system in accordance with the requirements of the world market, allowing the commercialization of knowledge. It is noteworthy that today in the renewed Republic exemplary work is being done to train personnel and train specialists capable of bringing scientific and technical developments to the world market. Of course, these innovations should create an environment of business, creativity and creative activity in the country. In this regard, the issue of training Uzbek personnel, learning to bring intellectual property, new scientific and technical developments to the world market from the opening of training centers, thus creating a social and practical environment that serves national development, is of great importance.

The Action Strategy, developed by President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev and recommended to the public, is aimed at building a new Uzbekistan. By its nature and essence, this document is an innovative and pragmatic model. Its innovation is that the leader of Uzbekistan is determined to make his social life, management system open and transparent. Shavkat Mirziyoyev turned critical analysis into his method of work, established the Institute of People’s Receptions, where the people listen to the people’s concerns, established dialogue with the people, established the order of division among the population from the Oliy Majlis to lower bodies. It was not only an innovative reality, but also a pragmatic policy. American pragmatism links activity, activism to profit and gain. At the heart of entrepreneurialism and entrepreneurship lies this private interest.

3. RESULTS

In the East, in the Uzbek mentality and heritage, pragmatism is widely interpreted, that is, it is understood in the form of assistance to the public interest, and sometimes impartially, without any benefit. Therefore, it cannot be understood as receiving money, financial incentives, and in the West it is accepted as a rule. However, the world market, international integration, especially the adoption of the experience of advanced countries, the establishment of trade shows the need to build business on the basis of material incentives, money, profit. Innovation and modernization are inextricably linked with pragmatism.

4. CONCLUSION

Consequently, ongoing modernization and innovative development in Uzbekistan is closely linked with a pragmatic goal. The ultimate goal is to support the activity of people, to develop their intellectual potential, creative entrepreneurship. The Uzbek pragmatism is built on working and living in the public interest, devoting oneself to social development.

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