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PHILOSOPHICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES IN MODERN UZBEKISTAN SOCIETY

Abstract: In the article, the author gives a study and interpretation of the processes of social development in the field of sociology. The role and role of young people, especially unorganized young people, in the processes of Social Development has been shown.

Key words: Social development, strategy of Action, lost generation, unorganized youth, existentialism, emergentism, procrastination, social cluster.

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Introduction

In the process of building civil society on the basis of a democratic State based on the rule of law and a socially-oriented market economy, Uzbekistan is increasingly focusing on issues of democratic order and sustainable development. The announcement of 2019 as the Year of Active Investment and Social Development in our country has some philosophical implications. Innovative development in society defines changes in the context of society that reflect new social relations, changed values, and new requirements and norms. The concept of innovation reflects innovation as a process of real development, which essentially reflects three features: irreversible action, goal-orientation, and reliance on new laws.

Reforms based on the Strategy of Action in Uzbekistan, in essence, imply that the development of the country is based on the development of human potential. That is why it is not accidental that President Mirziyoev, in his address to the Oliy Majlis, emphasized that "if humans change, society will also change." The global practice of human change depends on the effectiveness of investments for human beings. If the investment in people during their

age of 3 to 22 years profits 19-22 times, in Uzbekistan, this figure makes only four times the profit.¹ That is why it is important to effectively socialize and radically improve the quality of the process. Reforms in the name of qualitative changes require, first of all, a radical increase in the state's attention to education.

It is true that today the country is focused on innovative development processes. But what is the public's reaction to this process? What is the status of the self-development of the person? What is the intellectual potential of the country in this regard? These questions remain relevant. At the same time, we must seriously address the issue of social partnership. Of course, the idea of partnership has different motivations for different historical contexts and events. Accordingly, the ideas of socialism and individualism were performed. When the former totalitarian system collapsed, and the countries that had gained independence went their own way, they began to be interpreted as a universal value that promoted human will, social balance, and sustainable development. In this regard, several papers, dictionaries, and monographs published in the Commonwealth countries have begun to be

¹ Address by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev to the Oliy Majlis // <http://uza.uz/oz/politics/zbekiston->

respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyeevning-oliyasy-28-12-2018?sphrase_id=2581395

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interpreted by various social groups as issues of law and social justice in the areas of labor, power distribution, law, duty and responsibility, opportunities, and material welfare.²

In particular, the Russian expert S.G. Grinko, who described the peculiarities of innovative partnership in philosophy, states: "Social partnership refers to a certain type of social cooperation, innovation, and interpersonal relations, which reflect many models and trends of social behavior that overlap in the center of interests and are optimized within certain forms of social consensus".³

It should be noted that since the middle of the twentieth century, the trends of globalization, which have become more widespread in the XXI century, have created a situation of internal dissociation and alienation in interpersonal and interstate relations. Particularly, the institution of the family, the primary and strongest part of the society, where the traditional atmosphere of love, loyalty, and solidarity between spouses, brothers, sisters and close relatives has been destroyed. At the European Union forum on the theme of "Lost Generation" in 2008, weakening of feelings of compassion, tolerance and mutual loyalty in the human society, the new generation's negligence to older generations, in particular the traditions and customs of their parents, their avoidance of learning the literature which their parents appreciated, their inability to master the arts, their insensitivity to science, their tendency to destroy the nature instead of respecting it were analyzed; it was recognized that the only way to get out of the de facto situation was to work in inter-sectoral interdependence in each area and to work towards enhancing interpersonal solidarity.

American researcher M. Porter The economic competitiveness of any country and the quality of its socio-political climate in the country are directly related to the level of intellectual development, professional activity and, most importantly, social cohesion, solidarity, cooperation, justice and the number of people connected with each other.⁴

On this important social issue, foreign scientists S. Freud, E. Durkheim, E. Fromm, and others commented on the essence of the level of organization of people in terms of openness, that is, on the basis of the desire (Freud) of perceived benefit (Durkheim) and need (Maslow).

One of the key approaches to the implementation of innovation development is the emergence theory. Emergence is the transformation that occurs, the emerging social communities, worldviews, trends of social thinking reflect the spiritual and psychological state of society. At the same time, most people live

without a deep understanding of the processes that take place in a new capacity, which opens the way to various negative external influences in society. Even people with weak current existential approaches are more likely to be exposed to external stimuli. They tend to stay away from intuitive, correct ideas transmitted by the human brain in the left hemisphere, about the harm and losses that can be achieved through the benefits. This is interpreted as an escapist approach or a theory of escapism in science. (Escaping in English means running away, receding)

The great American sociologist T. Parsons's scientific prediction, that is, the main problem of the 21st century is not economic, political or environmental, but the unnecessary compromise of the socialized tendencies of those who are devoid of the common goals and aspirations of society, is being confirmed today It is important to emphasize human capital in the first place. In order to determine its content, it is necessary to pay attention to the "social capital", which is important for innovation development.

Social capital is a set of relationships that drive actions. These relationships are related to the expectation of other agents to fulfill their obligations without sanction. These concentrations of expectations and commitments simultaneously represent a generalized concept of 'trust'. The more commitment a community has, the higher the level of trust in the relationship and the higher the level of social capital.⁵

In human actions, relationships are manifested itself as the main and most important link. If the responsibility for dealing with a relationship means that it does not involve coercion, then the bridge of trust is formed. A bridge of trust strengthens relationships between people. Increasing the understanding of trust in the relationship system ensures continuity and continuity of social relationships and brings new relationships of people to a new spiritual level.

Before examining the level of trust, it is important to determine its moral character. To determine the place of trust in the spiritual system, it is necessary to know the general mechanisms of its functioning as a special form of development of traditional culture. It would not be an exaggeration to say that spirituality has a mechanism for regulating human relations with people and with oneself. At the same time, the assessment of spirituality is reflected not only in individual actions but also in their strong qualities. In the ethnography and modern ethnology/anthropology of a country that has a

² See at: The sociological reference book / under edition by V.I. Volovich. - K.: Politizdat of Ukraine, 1990, 108 p.

³ In the same place - S.16-17.

⁴ M. Porter. Competition. - M.: Williams, 2006. - 608 p.

⁵ Shmakov A.V. Impact of the trust factor on the economic decision-making process // Terra Economicus. 2014. Volume 12. №3. -- 31 p.

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centuries-old tradition, the positive qualities of people are expressed not by bad behavior but by morality⁶.

A classic study of the problem of trust in innovation processes belongs to Fukuyama as the "core" of social capital. F. Fukuyama describes social capital as the potential, or part of the potential, of a society based on trust that arises among community members. Confidence is a key element of social capital. Fukuyama understands that trust is a hope that grows among members of society and behaves according to some general principles, with conscience and with the needs of others as others expect. Some of these principles relate to the field of fundamental values (such as understanding of God or justice), but these include completely aristocratic, professional standards of conduct and corporate codes. Fukuyama noted that culture, social capital, and trust have a significant impact on economic life. It helps to reduce the costs of the organization significantly by reducing bureaucratic procedures and legal procedures. On this basis, trust plays an important role in the formation of cultural factors in the economy⁷.

Thus, the role of human capital in the socio-economic development of society, and its development based on national peculiarities plays an important role in the innovation process. Issues of effective use of innovation processes, creation of favorable conditions for full implementation have become one of the most important areas of scientific research in terms of the role of countries in the international community, ensuring decent living and sustainable development of the population. In this regard, it is important to investigate the impact of innovative capital development on economic growth, to assess the relationship between the constituents of

intellectual potential, the impact of innovation on the dissemination and implementation of innovation, and the effective methods of human capital development.

"The development of human capital and mobilization of all opportunities"⁸, in particular, the development of a continuous education system, the promotion of public health and the creation of decent working conditions play an important role in determining innovation processes in the country. In the Strategy of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the years 2019-2021, "the development of human capital is defined as the main goal and the key factor determining the level of competitiveness and innovative development of the country in the international arena, reaching the top 50 countries in the global innovation index rating by 2030, improvement of quality and coverage at all levels of education, development of continuous education system, provision of flexibility of the system of training for economic needs, as well as creation of conditions for wide introduction of innovations"⁹ and other tasks have been marked. At the same time, "the importance of the President's dialogue with the scientists is to establish a system of personnel training based on scientifically based experience"¹⁰ was noted. In the effective implementation of these tasks, it is important to intensify scientific research in such areas as improving the system of assessment of human capital and its components, researching the scientific-methodological basis of the impact of human capital on the formation of innovative economy, and identifying opportunities for human capital development in the country.

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⁶ Guboglo M.N. Trust Anthropology. Ethno-sociological and ethno-political essays. - M: Publishing House of YASK, 2016. -- 31-33 p.

⁷ Fukuyama F. Trust: social virtues and a path to prosperity. Translated from English / F.Fukuyama. - M: LLC "AST Publishing House": CJSC NPP "Ermak", 2004. -- 21 p.

⁸ Address by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 28, 2018 <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/2228>

⁹ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 21, 2018 "On approval of the Strategy of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for years of 2019-2021" www.lex.uz

¹⁰ Wide application of innovative ideas in science and industry is the main criterion of the effectiveness of reforms / People's Speech, No. 107 (7337). May 25, 2019.

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