

The Perspectives of an Innovative Model of the Modernization Uzbekistan



Akbar Utamuradov, Khojiev Tunis

Abstract— *In this article we will review the ways how to analyze the innovation policy in Uzbekistan in the context of globalization. It's also dedicated to scientific approach in the process of modernization which plays an important role in the necessary and effective implementation of the country's modernization in the new phase of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with the adoption of the "Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"*

Keywords: *accelerated modernization, innovative model, priority areas, knowledge-based economy*

I. INTRODUCTION

Adoption of the "Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021" has taken Uzbekistan to a new stage in the process of modernization. This stage can be described as a completely new stage of large-scale modernization process in the country. From the experience of countries implementing an accelerated modernization model in their territory, there is a great need for strategic development programs that are well thought out and deeply scientific. Such programs should be as follows in their content:

- firstly, grounded in deep scientific theory;
- secondly, intended for short-term;
- thirdly, intended for the modernization of specific fields or specific areas.

In addition, such programs are enhanced by the development and implementation of programs aimed at the development of additional specialized areas. In Malaysia, for example, a twenty-year development program has been implemented by four five-year programs. Each of the five-year programs has been enriched by programs directed to the development of specific sector or area [1].

II. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC

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The issue of rounding up the processes of modernization of Uzbekistan was studied to some extent in the years of independence. In such studies, the history of the processes of modernization of Uzbekistan is revealed not in holistic but in separate spheres. Including Juraev N. [2], Jakbarov M. [3], A. Kadyrov [4], A.A Azizkhodjaev [5] Nazarov K.N [6] Boboev H. [7], Jumaev R. [8], Musaev F.A [9], Otamurotov S.O [10], Ergashev I. [11], Kyrgyzbaev M. [12], Abdullaeva M.N [13],

Omonov B.[14], the monographs, brochures and articles of the authors are deeply analyzed in this issue.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the course of the research, the following general and philosophical methods were used: historical, objectivity, abstraction, concrete, systematic analysis, comparative analysis.

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In Singapore, one of the countries of Southeast Asia, which is using an accelerated modernization model, many complementary four- or five-year strategic development programs have been developed and implemented. In Singapore, as well as other Southeast Asian countries, development programs have been designed and implemented for a short period, primarily with regard to specific sector or regional modernization. Most importantly, such development programs are developed and refined based on in-depth scientific research. For this purpose, higher educational and research institutions throughout the country undergoing modernization are widely involved in this process. In some cases, special state institutions are established to develop and improve strategic development programs, such as coordinating activities of state and non-governmental research and higher education institutions, targeting them, as well as implementing orders and financing project development. In Uzbekistan, organizations such as the "Development Strategy" Center, NGOs, and the National Movement NGO, should work together with other research institutions and universities.

The aforementioned aspects provide a model for accelerated modernization, which has played an important role in the careful design, effective implementation and expected development of development programs can be seen in the experience of advanced countries such as Japan and China, Singapore, Malaysia, South Korea which have successfully applied.

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Since the adoption of the Action Plan on further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the fast-moving mechanisms are consistently applied based on the social, political, historical, and socio-cultural potential of the country. In this sense, in our opinion, the adoption of the "Strategy of Action" can be called a completely new stage in the history of the process of modernization of the republic.

Only in the analysis of the process of development of the "Strategy of Action" for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be seen the confirmation of this approach.

First, the "Strategy of Action" for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in contrast to previous development programs in the country, is aimed at short-term (2017-2021) modernization processes.

Second, the development of the Strategy of Action for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan took into account the views of the general public and the intelligentsia. In his address to the 24th anniversary of the country's constitution, President Sh.Mirziyoev said: "The purposeful programs that were currently being developed in our election program play an important role in addressing human rights issues in our country. These programs aim to further improve the quality and standard of living of the people. To this end, together with the Government, Legislative Chamber and Senate of the Supreme Assembly of Uzbekistan and with the participation of public organizations and NGOs, we are

developing the "Strategy of Action" for the Further Development of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021[15].

On January 18, 2017, a draft Action Plan on further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan was developed and presented to the intellectuals and the general public through the www.strategy.regulation.gov.uz portal. Suggestions and comments from various social networks were sorted and summarized and then on February 7, 2017 the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the "Strategy of Action" for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan (PD-4947) was published. Third, the Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan envisages the modernization of five well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy priorities areas:

1. Priorities of improving the system of state and public construction;
2. Priority areas for improving the rule of law and further reforming the judicial system;
3. Priority areas of economic development and liberalization;
4. Priorities of development of social sphere;
5. Priority areas in the field of security, inter-ethnic harmony and religious tolerance.

Each of these five areas has its own set of strictly defined objectives.

This is reflected in the following table:

Names of priority areas	The main tasks defined in the areas
I. Priorities of improving the system of state and public construction	1.1. Further strengthening of the role of Oliy Majlis and political parties in deepening democratic reforms and modernization of the country:
	1.2. Public administration reform:
	1.3. Improvement of the system of public administration:
II. Priority areas for improving the rule of law and further reforming the judicial system	2.1. Providing genuine independence of judicial power, enhancing the authority of the judiciary, democratization and improvement of the judicial system:
	2.2. Providing guarantees for reliable protection of citizens' rights and freedoms:
	2.3. Improvement of administrative, criminal, civil and economic legislation:
	2.4. Improving the system of crime prevention and fighting against crime:
	2.5. Further strengthening of legality in the judicial and legal system:
	2.6. Improvement of the system of legal assistance and services:
III. Priority areas of economic development and liberalization	3.1. Further strengthening of macroeconomic stability and maintaining high economic growth rates:
	3.2. Increasing its competitiveness through deepening structural changes, modernization and diversification of the leading sectors of the national economy:
	3.3. Modernization and accelerated development of agriculture:
	3.4. Continuation of institutional and structural reforms aimed at reduction of state participation in economy, protection of private property rights and strengthening its priority, stimulation of development of small business and private entrepreneurship:

	3.5. Comprehensive and balanced socio-economic development of the region, district and city, efficient and optimal use of their existing potential:
IV. Priorities of development of social sphere	4.1. Consistent increase in employment and real incomes of the population:
	4.2. Improvement of the system of social protection and health care, increase of social and political activity of women:
	4.3. Implementation of targeted programs on cheap housing construction, development and modernization of road transport, engineering and communication and social infrastructure to improve living conditions of the population:
	4.4. Development of education and science:
	4.5. Improvement of state youth policy:
V. Priority areas in the field of security, inter-ethnic harmony and religious tolerance	5.1. Priorities in the area of security, religious tolerance and interethnic harmony:
	5.2. Well thought out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy priorities:

Fourth, the timing of the implementation of each clearly defined task that follows from the priorities of the “Strategy of Action” for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the officials responsible for their implementation. The important thing is that deadlines for implementation of tasks will be met through years-long government programs [16]. Also, special supplementary programs with many short-term targeted financial sources aimed at implementing the tasks set forth in the “Strategy of Action” for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan are being developed and implemented. Such programs and projects can include the concept of administrative reform of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on September 8, 2017, the concept of tax system reforming of the Republic of Uzbekistan, February 13, 2018, "The development of tourism industry for 2017-2020", the program "A prosperous neighborhood" of June 27, 2018 PD-5467 dated September 8, 2017, the concept of ICT development in the Republic of Uzbekistan and many others. In a word, specific mechanisms for implementing the tasks outlined in the “Strategy of Action” are also outlined in this Development Program.

Fifth, it is clear from world experience that as mentioned above, organizations providing financial support for improving such development programs, developing new ones and implementing their tasks, as well as monitoring the implementation of the program. On February 20, 2017, the Center for Development Strategy, and on January 25, 2019, the establishment of NGOs of the National Movement “Rising” was implemented for the same purpose. However, these centers are only engaged in activities aimed at promoting the essence of the “Strategy of Action” for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. More precisely, the Development Strategy Center, the National Movement “Rising”, is largely a function of engaging the broader population in the processes of modernization. If, as a result of this monitoring on Development Strategy Center, Activity of the National Movement “Rising”, Monitoring the implementation of the tasks set forth in the Strategy of Action for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is expanded to include proposals for improving the implementation mechanisms, development of scientific developments, as well as the development of projects for the

development of specific, locally specialized new development programs for a specific period of time, The process of modernization in the country is likely to be more effective, with a deep scientific theory.

In this regard, the “Development Strategy” Center, the National Movement “Rising”, is required to improve cooperation and social partnerships with various higher education and research institutions. For example, if you look at the experience of modernization of the PRC, you can be sure of the relevance of the proposal.

In particular, the announcement of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the establishment of the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” on November 24, 2017 proved the importance of this need. Furthermore, this decision states that "there is no adequate comprehensive analysis and study of the achievements and trends of modern science and innovative technologies in the development of government programs, and as a result these programs are often aimed at eliminating the effects of problems and not addressing long-term development issues." Clearly, the scientific approach to the development of state programs of strategic development is not well established in the country. In particular, there are some shortcomings in the implementation of complex modernization processes in the country in the development of strategic and state-specific strategic development programs and mechanisms for their implementation. *As mentioned above, this aspect (based on scientific approach in the process of modernization) plays an important role in the necessary and effective implementation of the country's modernization.* The second important element of the modernization model is the emphasis on human capital and the development of science to attract new technological advances in the country's ongoing reform processes [18]. This is evident from world experience. Especially, implementation of reforms based on scientific basis in countries with accelerated modernization modeling has been characterized by low qualitative, rapid, and effective regressions. Even in most developed countries the term "knowledge-based economy" is used.

In our view, it is appropriate to apply this concept in the broader sense in the context of knowledge-based development. The scientific approach has a particular need not only in the development of government programs, but also in the implementation of the tasks provided in these programs. This requires the establishment of mutually beneficial social partnerships between the government and non-governmental organizations. Knowledge is not only an element of economic increase but it also changes the nature of the production process. It also allows foreseeing the pace of economic development and outpacing competitors in the global market. In determining the type of economy based on extensive knowledge acquisition, the terms of new economy, knowledge economy, knowledge based economy or Knowledge-Based Economy (KBE) are widely used now [19]. Many countries have government bodies that coordinate these relationships.

In this regard, the establishment of the Ministry of Innovation Development is another evidence of the widespread introduction of the internationally recognized principle of modernization. The Ministry is also engaged in the introduction of a scientific approach to the wide-ranging reforms in the country, to coordinate the activities of science and education, as well as to coordinate the activities of organizations and institutions working in these areas.

The Ministry of Innovation Development is the only customer in the country in the field of scientific research, which in turn facilitates targeted activity in the modernization of specific industries. More precisely, one of the generally recognized requirements of modernization is the function of wider involvement of the population, organizations and institutions in the reform processes. Of course, before the establishment of the Ministry, the State Commission on Science and Technology, the State Commission for Science and Technology, the State Commission for Science and Technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan will coordinate the activities of subjects in science, education and the Fund for Support and Development of Operations and its Executive Directorate. However, the monitoring of the activities of these organizations revealed that they had duplicating functions and that the results achieved due to departmental interests were not achieved. With this in mind, this Presidential Decree states that "the prevalence of narrow departmental interests in organizing research and implementation of innovative ideas and developments is one of the reasons for the misuse of budget funds." [20]

It is well-known that in countries using accelerated modernization modeling, the knowledge-based economy will gradually be replaced by the innovation model of innovation in these regions. The establishment of the Ministry of Innovation Development in the Republic testifies to the fact that the model of innovation modernization is an important element of the wide-scale reforms in the country. To be more precise, the economic development model of our country is rapidly becoming a knowledge-based economic model. In our view, the model of innovation modernization should be widely used not only in public administration, but also in the legal, social and cultural spheres of the economy. Certainly, a lot of work is being done in this direction in our country as well. Before the adoption of the "Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan": "The

inevitability and guarantee of freedom of information" (12.12.2002), "On information" (11.12.2003), "On electronic digital signature" (11.12.2003); "On e-commerce" (29.04.2004), "On electronic document exchange" (29.04.2004), "On Computer Crime", "On Electronic Payments", "Standards for Creating the Database of Public Administration and Governance", "Information" Security, "" About the state electronic services "," The electronic document of the person "November 18, 2015 approved by the soundtracks of" e-government " as a number of legal acts have been adopted [21]. However, many of these laws are related to the modernization of public administration. At the present stage of modernization of the Republic of Uzbekistan, where the "Strategy of Action" has been adopted, the scope of this process has significantly expanded. In particular, the virtual reception of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan from December 24, 2016 to the Presidential virtual reception of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which started its activity on September 26, 2016, not only enhanced public control over public administration agencies, but also clear directions of wide-scale reform processes according to received applications and proposals, and accordingly develop state programs winter has made it possible to apply them. To be more precise, the Presidential Virtual reception serves as an important element of the accelerated modernization model used in our country, and identifies areas of reform based on realities. In particular, in his address to the 72nd session of the UN, President Mirziyoev said: "Virtual and Public Reception of the President has been organized in all regions of the country. So far, over one million of our citizens have solved their problems through these lodgings." [22] In addition, the complaints and appeals received in the Virtual and Public Reception are also an important factor in improving our legislation, in particular, ensuring that the legislation is focused on real practice. As noted above, effective organization and coordination of activities of the President's Public Reception and Virtual Reception, as well as normative, methodological and information-analytical support, reception, processing of received appeals, to make virtual and public lounges an element of the accelerated modernization model; systematic monitoring and control over review and decision-making Monitoring of work with individuals and legal entities Development Coordination Center, National Development Movement, Ministry of Innovative Development, Department for Monitoring the Formation and Implementation of State Development Programs at the Cabinet of Ministers, Institute for Studying Youth Problems and Promising Personnel, Independent Institute for Monitoring the Formation of Civil Society, Institute for Strategic and Interregional Studies, Center for Public Opinion, Corresponding Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Advocacy Center i. Establish effective and efficient cooperation with a number of organizations and centers such as the Institute for Legislative Problems. This cooperation involves the exchange of information. The Development Strategy Center should then be tasked to coordinate these processes.

For this purpose, the Development Strategy Center is focused not only on promotion of the general population in the complex

modernization process in the country, but also on summarizing, systematizing, processing and proposing relevant state programs and laws based on real problems from the aforementioned and many others. This is also the task of incorporating them into the documentation.

In a word, in the new phase of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with the adoption of the “Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, the generally accepted standards of modernization and the accelerated modernization model that combines the peculiarities of our country have been applied. Over the past period, various reforms have been implemented in many areas based on the objectives of the Strategy of Action, which serves as a strategic development program for the modernization of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

After the adoption of the “Strategy of Actions” on further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the development of national legislation, while many laws, decrees and decrees focus on the improvement of scientific research and scientific achievements in the areas of legislation. This is also the evidence of the consistent implementation of the accelerated modernization model, which embraces the innovative modernization model in the country.

“Such countries (countries that follow the model of chase modernization) use a wide range of economic and administrative methods and measures to increase the share of capital investment in GDP at the expense of the wealthy. They pursue policies aimed at industrial technological modernization, the creation of new business sectors, and the creation of new national educational systems and research centers. According to the rules of overhaul modernization, reforms aimed at establishing a national education system and research centers are not made in the initial stages of modernization but after certain progress and progress in the industry.” [23] However, from the earliest stages of large-scale modernization of the complex in our country, special attention was paid to science and education, as well as social sphere. The distinctive feature of the Uzbek model of modernization is the fact that Uzbekistan focuses on the transition to a socially-oriented market economy as an integral part of the process of modernization. Even in the activities of the Jadid movement, where the first features of modernization were concerned, science, education, and acute social problems were the focus of attention. Even during the period of modernization of the independence period before the adoption of the "Strategy of action", huge reforms were carried out in this direction. This is evidenced by the strong social policy that applies to the Uzbek model of development. In addition, a specific policy on education and human resources policy was developed at the discussion stage. Of course, there were some drawbacks and unjustified aspects in this area. However, significant changes have been made in many areas of the social sphere, such as education, youth, health, and family. The name of the annual state programs and the tasks outlined in them also testify to this.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

These issues were also in the focus of a new phase of Uzbek modernization, beginning with the adoption of the Action Plan for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. One of the priorities of the Action Strategy as a whole is the social sphere. In this regard, laws aimed at reforming education, healthcare, disability and a number of other areas have been adopted and are now being implemented.

Summarizing the analysis of the ideas presented in this chapter on the modernization of Uzbekistan's society, this process can be repeated as follows:

The history of modernization in Uzbekistan can be divided into 3 consecutive periods. The first is the phase of modernization, which came with the “Jadid” movement. The second is a period of modernization that took place in the post-Soviet era. The third is the modernization phase, which took place during the years of independence. Each of these three periods represents a major change in the specific social relations, organizational institutional structures, and economic and industrial development, as well as the system of values.

The period of independence plays an important role in the history of Uzbekistan's modernization. Of particular importance is the problem of rounding the complex modernization processes that have taken place during this comprehensive period. The present study proposes that the problem of periodization of modernization of this period is solved by adopting strategic development programs aimed at reforming a region from the position of the universally recognized modernization paradigm. This is because many countries rely on the proposed approach to the process of modernization (cyclical according to the adopted strategic development programs). Especially in countries that use accelerated or chasing modernization models, the modernization process is often duplicated by the same strategic development programs. In this regard, the modernization process over the years of independence can be divided into three conditional periods in connection with the adoption of special strategic development programs adopted in the country. First, the first stage of the adoption of the Uzbek Model of Development. Second, the second stage related to the adoption of the Concept of further deepening of democratic reforms and formation of civil society in the country. Third, the third phase of the adoption of the “Action Strategy”.

The first stage of the adoption of the Uzbek Model of Development. At this stage, it is characterized by a number of features such as national state structures, legislation, national self-awareness, colonial complications, and emergence of new economic and financial structures.

Second stage related to the adoption of the Concept of further deepening of democratic reforms and formation of civil society in the country. At this stage, a number of institutional and legal reforms were implemented to modernize the country, including the governance, legislation, information sector, liberalization of the economy, the electoral system, and the improvement of the activities of NGOs.

In the first period the foundations of statehood were formed, and in the second period fundamental ideas related to the improvement of democratic civil society structures were put forward and implemented. Stage three, related to the adoption of the Action Plan on further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At this stage in the process of modernization taking place in the country, we have entered a stage of reforms at the level of international standards, taking into account the real problems in the country. Especially during this period, the influence of the innovative model on the model of modernization of the republic has increased. In addition, one of the important conditions for accelerated modernization has been the ability of the country to have access to its neighbors.

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