



INNOVATION AS AN OBJECT OF POLITICAL RESEARCH

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Abstract: The article analyzes the concept "innovation" in the sphere of political sciences. Based on various scientific and political sources, the authors elucidate the key trends and factors that determine the essence of political innovations.

Keywords: Innovation, modernization, political innovations, innovative development.

Introduction. Comprehensive reform processes implemented in our country in recent years have covered all areas, and in this regard, the direction of public administration has a special place. The process of development of all areas in our country through fundamental reforms is evaluated as a process of modernization in the network of political and philosophical sciences. "Improving the system of state and society construction" as the first priority of the action strategy, which is the main organizational and legal criterion of the current modernization process in Uzbekistan, is a big step for the political modernization of the republic's leadership, that is, the process of adapting the public administration system to the requirements of the time. shows that he is paying attention.

Modernization and innovative development are an integral part of successful modern societies. In today's world, the high level of competition formed in the conditions of globalization predetermines the need to regularly increase the level of efficiency that can be achieved by introducing innovations. In his address to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 22, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev stated, among other things, the following:

"Today, we are moving to the path of innovative development aimed at radically renewing all spheres of state and community life. It's not for nothing, of course. Because in today's fast-paced world, who wins? The state that relies on a new idea, a new idea, and innovation will win.

Innovation is the future. If we start building our great future today, we should start it on the basis of innovative ideas and an innovative approach" [1, 88].

Analysis of literature on the topic.The process of modernization of public administration in Uzbekistan cannot be imagined without innovations. So what exactly is innovation? Innovation, according to the "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", has the following content and concepts: "Innovation (English innovationas - introduced innovation, invention) — 1) funds spent on the economy to ensure the replacement of technology and technology generations; 2) innovations in such areas as technique, technology, management and labor organization based on scientific and technical achievements and best practices, as well as their application in various fields and spheres of activity" [7, 169].

In this encyclopedic information, a general definition of the concept of innovation is allowed. Here, mainly, new intellectual knowledge, ideas, theories and doctrines are meant, which can cause innovations and renewals that may occur in the organization of natural sciences, technology, and labor activities in

general. However, social and humanitarian sciences, as well as news related to political sciences, were not taken into account. The concept of innovation and its content also ... have general and specific concepts, content and directions [6, 54]. "General innovation" should mean innovations in a broad sense, which serve the development of the entire society and humanity, and the improvement of all labor activities. Private innovations consist of innovations related only to a specific field or directions of the national economy or science.

The term "innovation" is derived from the Latin word "novatio" which means "renewal" (or "change") and the prefix "in" is translated from Latin as "in the direction of" if literally translated, "Innovatio" means "direction towards change". The concept of innovation emerged at the beginning of the 20th century as a result of the analysis of "innovative combinations" and changes in the development of economic systems through the scientific works of the Austrian and American economist Y. Schumpeter. The concept of economic innovation was developed by Joseph Schumpeter in "The Theory of Economic Development" (1911).

Innovation is understood as a significant and relevant innovation, which is acceptable for society and whose introduction can lead to both negative and positive (social-political) consequences.

Innovation is not the introduction of any innovation or innovation, but innovation that significantly improves the efficiency of the existing system [2, 19].

Most researchers consider the following as the main properties (criteria) of innovations, regardless of their field of application: 1) novelty; 2) practical application; 3) it should be emphasized that they distinguish the capacity to meet specific goals and tasks (that is, the capacity to meet the requirements of people or social institutions) [3, 27-28].

Research methodology. If we consider the ratio of the concepts of innovation and modernization. It should be noted here that modernization and innovation are different but related concepts. Modernization (French *modernisation*, *moderne* - new, modern) is a concept representing a socio-historical process of making various changes in order to improve society in accordance with modern requirements [5, 197]. Innovation means the creation, organization, expansion and introduction of something new that has not been tried before to meet the needs of a person and the entire society. But modernization and innovation require each other. Because in the process of improving the society in accordance with the requirements of the times, there is a strong need for innovations that can increase efficiency in all areas. Implementation of innovations can show more effectiveness in the process of modernization.

Modernization and innovation processes are closely related. Modernization is aimed at the development of clearly applicable innovations and technologies, the creation of methods and means of their practical application, their introduction into action, and the reduction of expended means and efforts as much as possible. Renewal of political governance is the main issue in modernization [8, 78].

There are several types of innovation, including:

- Technological innovation is the acquisition or effective development of an existing product, item, technique, new or improved technological processes. Innovations in the field of organization and management of production are not included in technological innovations.
- Social (process) innovation is a process of updating areas of human life in the reorganization of social life (pedagogy, management system, charity, service provision, process organization).
- Product innovation is the creation of products with new and useful properties.
- Organizational innovation is the improvement of the management system.
- Marketing innovation is the introduction of new or significantly improved marketing methods, including significant changes in the decoration or packaging of products, the use of new methods in the presentation of sales and products (services), their presentation and promotion in the sales market, and the formation of new pricing strategies.

Analysis and results. Based on our research topic, we can see that innovations in the management system belong to the type of social (process) innovations. On the other hand, since the processes and innovations in the management system are within the competence of political science, innovations in the

state management system, that is, political innovations, are studied within this discipline.

If the economic essence of innovation is to bring it to commercial implementation, it is emphasized that its political essence consists of certain management practice (technologies, structure, services in the system of state authorities) and its systematic spread in the activities of state administration agencies.

In contrast to innovative policy as an independent direction of state activity that covers all spheres and aspects of public life, political innovation takes place in very different branches of state policy, namely: social, economic, industrial, educational, local, can be manifested in cultural, transport and other sectors. That is, innovation policy is a network-oriented, vertical integration-oriented activity, while political innovation is a horizontal structural phenomenon that has the property of being absorbed into very different directions of state policy. Thus, when we say political innovation, we understand the purposeful activities of the state aimed at increasing the efficiency and transparency of the political system by introducing innovations in various areas of public policy. The democratization of the political system, the liberalization of the electoral law, the delegation of powers to the lower level in local politics, the reduction of the tax burden on entrepreneurship in the economic policy, the optimization of the financing of the transport sector in the transport policy, etc. can be examples of political innovations.

A number of classification symptoms of innovation can be distinguished.

Innovations according to the object of change: depending on the object of change: service innovations (for example, the introduction of outsourcing of political technologies and information analysis activities, development of the concept of a political campaign, collection of voter signatures, etc.); process innovations (for example, changes in the process of conducting an election campaign, production of advertising products, preparation of television commercials); administrative innovations (training of staff, their training, etc.); systemic innovations (for example, the creation of new political parties, public organizations or the introduction of new methods of interaction); conceptual innovations (changing the worldview and ideology of subjects, developing new party programs and concepts, forming new migration legislation, etc.); radical changes (formation of new military, political units, coalitions).

Innovations depending on the initiator of the innovation: "top-down" innovations (usually introduced by government structures, the ruling political party, political leaders, etc.) and "bottom-up" these are civil servants, budget employees, deputies, voters, citizens will be introduced by the initiative of the representatives of society, middle level politicians (activists).

Innovations according to the level of novelty: incremental innovations - imply a slight improvement of existing processes and institutions; radical innovations – radical change of existing processes and institutions or introduction of new ones; system innovations - creation of a new system or fundamental change of existing: political, economic, social, energetic, local (political consequences) systems, etc.

Innovations related to the causes of emergence: innovations arising from needs - created to solve a specific task; Innovations designed to increase efficiency - are developed to increase the efficiency of the implemented process, existing products, services or procedures.

It should be taken into account that the above-mentioned types of innovation are also types of direct political innovations.

At this point, it seems appropriate to differentiate between political innovations and innovations in politics. The first of these consists of significant changes in the political system and its sub-systems: institutional, regulatory, legal, ideological, information and communication changes; the second is innovation in politics: the development of political conflicts to the political situation, the implementation of the election campaign, the political process, etc. can always be evident as a lively creative response.

The ability of the state to innovate should consist of the formation of a policy of introducing innovations and changes in all spheres of social life: law and administrative system, public service, health care and education, and social policy. One of the main political trends in developing countries is innovation and gross modernization. The state realizes that otherwise it will inevitably lag behind in development [4, 106]. Currently, modernization and innovation activities are being financed quite actively in Uzbekistan, which justifies the importance of this direction of development.

Conclusions and suggestions. Innovative development appears to be one of the main directions of modernization. It is characteristic of recent decades that innovation is becoming more comprehensive. If earlier innovations were used in a limited way, mainly in the technical sphere of activity, over time they

spread to all spheres of social life. Moreover, innovative activity became characteristic not only of commercial structures and scientific institutions, but also of the state as a whole.

Thus, innovation in politics is a necessary approach to the development of the political system and the formation of new forms of relations, institutions, and practices to increase the effectiveness of its implementation. In this context, innovation is usually an intellectual innovation that radically changes the socio-political reality in the conditions of globalization, enables goal-oriented development of the state and society, and strengthens the weight and influence of the country. The direction of development of modern states and societies should be based on the formation and implementation of innovations aimed at creating a favorable economic climate and effective development of society. Both the result of large-scale transformation of the country and the prestige of Uzbekistan in the international arena depend on the pace of the above.

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