



## NEW PHASE OF DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENTS IN UZBEKISTAN AND PHILOSOPHY OF PRAGMATISM

**Bahodirova Feruza Bahodir kizi**

*Assistant Teacher, Department of Roman-German languages, Foreign Philology faculty, Urgench State University, Uzbekistan,*

### ABSTRACT

*This article depicts the philosophy of pragmatism, its relations with human's attempts and social practical activity. The article will support the philosophy of pragmatism in the sphere of democratic reforms in Uzbekistan.*

**KEY WORDS:** *pragmatism, philosophy of pragmatism, social practical action, movement, ideas, doctrine, democratic reforms, changes.*

### INTRODUCTION

Changes in the community come from a specific scientific and theoretical concept, practical purpose, futurological idea. The scientific-theoretical concept means to practice the effects of scientifically proven results into a new social space or period, whereas the practical purpose is the result of which should be achieved and the expression of the daily needs. The futurology comes as thought, idea about the future and gives harmony to the two ones above. But any scientific and theoretical conception and futurological idea becomes more practical as a primary result, namely, a practical purpose shows how vital the concept and ideas are for the real life.

### OBJECTIVES

Philosophy of pragmatism originated as an idea, doctrine which expressed changes in the social life in the US in the second half of the 19th century. It was spread to Great Britain and European countries in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Its hynological and social philosophical issues were revealed in the works by Charles Sanders Pierce (1839-1914). According to his perspectives, subjective ideas, views, imaginations which were occurred in the human's brain, haven't existed, don't occur either. Its the beginning of "faneron" namely, any events, phenomenon [1; p.104].

So, Pierce believes that pragmatism is a practice, an experience relevant to social changes in real life. From this point of view, pragmatism has influenced all theoretical perspectives and scientific research in the United States, and has impacted on all political and creative minds to practice in the social

life. With James Pierce, William James got published his work 'The Will to Believe' in 1897. Then in 1907 he got his another book "Pragmatism. A new name for some old methods" published which describes pragmatism as a philosophical doctrine that relates to reality, action, practice and philosophy that differs from subjectivity.

In the period of the totalitarian system the works by Ch.S. Pierce, U. James, D. Dewey, D.G.Mid, covering theoretical-ideological views of pragmatism philosophy weren't translated, until 2003 basic data about them were given only in the encyclopedias and dictionaries. "Republic"(Moscow) publishing house published the work by D.Dewey "Human problems("Reconstruction in philosophy"). Besides, the magazines "Questions of Philosophy", "Police", and "Philosophical science" have published some articles on American pragmatism, whereas Uzbek philosophy does not contain any resources in this field.

According to Linghart, who learnt philosophy of pragmatism particularly, its base is social life, industry, economic life.[2; c.7]. F.K.S. Schiller called it "Philosophy of Motors" [3; c 44-45].

According to D. Dewey's point of view philosophy of pragmatism should be regarded as "Movement energy is an integral part of one's personality and intellect" [4; c 159]. In almost all works, pragmatism philosophy is recognized as an idea, doctrine of movement, practice, a revival, and a reflection.

If we imagine the democratic reforms and practical changes implemented in Uzbekistan today as ideas, doctrines and concepts, we can call them the philosophy of pragmatism. The head of our state



Sh.Mirziyoev gave the main strides to the movement in the "Movements Strategy" which was aimed at the breakthrough of democratic development of Uzbekistan. There is also profound meaning. One can see the following issues are put on agenda: the implementation of social and economic development, the rule of law and the judicial system, the development and liberalization of the economy, the social sphere, and the policy of implementation. "Implementing Movements Strategy in time and effectively is considered as the primary duty and activity of the state authorities, the rest, relevant authorities" [5; 4-5b]. Here the purpose is certain- to solve the current problems efficiently in its own time, namely, in the social-practical way.

## RESULTS

The five directions of the Movement Strategy are focused on concrete, practical tasks. Each task is articulated clearly, without speculation. Although complex areas of social life sometimes require speculation, action and practical results indicate that task is the essence of duty. For example, the direction of developing the system of community management (1.3.). Specific tasks in it:

- implementing effective mechanisms of meetings with the population;
- developing modern forms of community-based inspection and improving effectiveness of social partnership;
- developing civil community institutions, improving their social and political activeness;
- strengthening the role and activeness of the institute of Mahalla in society;
- strengthening the role of mass media, protecting the professional activities of journalists. If the President's case comes to fruition after three years, we can see that this activity is focused on the consistent implementation of these tasks.

By the end of 2016, the President's reception places and special sites had been organized in order to meet with the people directly. In 2017-2018, web-sites of the First Minister and the rest Ministers were opened for citizens' applications. The President has received over 4 million applications so far in his site and reception places. The task of destroying the effective mechanism of the people's government has been put on the brink. At present, this Institute is challenged to investigate the problems of the public and convey them to the President. In total, 36 laws, more than 130 Presidential decrees and resolutions, more than 220 decisions and laws of the Cabinet of Ministers have been adopted to transform this institute into a permanent body of the people's communication. According to the foreign experts, "Virtual receptions in Uzbekistan don't have any

other counter in the world. It strengthens transparency, trust of the people in the government and minimizes corruption" [6].

In short, each aspect of the Movements Strategy focuses on the implementation of such specific tasks.

Mirziyoev's actions for modernizing the capital, cities, villages, building new houses, prosperous villages can be considered as the philosophy of pragmatism. Today infrastructure and vision of the cities and villages, roads connections are being completely outdated. The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Prosperous Village" (March 29,2018) also states that despite the demographic, labor and economic empowerment, 49% of the population has been demolished, the necessary conditions have not been created. To solve this social-practical problem in this decree in 2018 two projects of "Prosperous village", in the next years three such kinds of projects for the development of the public living condition, modernizing the condition of occupations have been implemented. In 480 villages modern houses were built and degree of urbanization was improved [7].

## CONCLUSION

Pragmatism is a philosophical idea of action, mobility, and practical activity. It doesn't like essentially abstract and metaphysical jurisprudence prevails. Through the use of creative, socially-practical activity, it can give social change, reform, content and essence. In a way, it is not a philosopher or a philosophical idea, but the definition of daily actions. The philosophy of science can't get anything from it. This is a tight approach to the philosophy of pragmatism, misunderstanding its essence.

Pragmatism is a philosophical phenomenon that reflects all the social movements and actions of humanity in a certain sense. The human brain is not a social and practical task, it is a philosophical essence, that is, the subject, the puzzle, the subject of philosophy from these social and practical studies.

Pragmatism is not a philosophical, linear movement (it's not the subject of physics) but a subject of social and practical research and activity. It is possible to study democratic reforms in Uzbekistan from the point of view of the philosophy of pragmatism, through its synthesis.

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