

Inclusive Development and Modernisation

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Abstract — Today revision of philosophy of modernisation in which the important role is played by the economy is observed. The political component of modernisation process is directly connected with social and economic development. Accordingly, the philosophy of economics also changes. Now, accelerating transformations in the development model of societies and, overall, in social and economic development plans inclusive development issues is the focus of attention. Inclusive development is one of the most recent development tools, and in modern conditions is regarded as the governmental mechanism, the innovative method stimulating the development of a society. Inclusive development is in a greater degree connected with postmodernization rather than with modernisation. In a postmodern society, the state acts like the social partner that has something directly in common with inclusiveness. Necessity of inclusive development also is dictated by that it is an important component in the course of transition from modern to postmodern, an industrial society to a postindustrial society.

Keywords—*inclusiveness, innovative development, modernisation, postmodernisation.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Today revision of philosophy of modernisation in which the important role is played by the economy is observed. The political component of modernisation process is directly connected with social and economic development. Accordingly, the philosophy of economics also changes.

Now, accelerating transformations in the development model of societies and, overall, in social and economic development plans inclusive development issues is the focus of attention. Inclusive development is one of the most recent development tools, and in modern conditions is regarded as the governmental mechanism, the innovative method stimulating the development of a society.

New realities dictate an innovative modernisation which manifests itself in a radical updating of a society's life. During modernization, each national strategy comes up against new challenges with new calls. One such call is participation in the global innovative process that causes the necessity of inclusive development. Modernization is directly related to innovative economics. A generation or a transfer of innovations provides up-to-dates elements of the economic system. Indicators of economic growth are the important factor in the competitiveness of societies in the conditions of the world

Manuscript received Febr. 11, 2023.

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economy and, as a whole, of globalization. Inclusive development is also the guarantee of a strong and efficient state at the present stage of world development.

Today it is more expedient to speak about postmodernization rather than about modernisation. Inclusive development is in a greater degree connected with postmodernization rather than with modernisation. In the given context, we use modernisation as a designation of the transformation process, as modernisation is a societal transformation in the most general sense. Inclusive development is mostly tied to the social sphere. In a postmodern society, the state acts like the social partner that has something directly in common with inclusiveness. Necessity of inclusive development also is dictated by that it is an important component in the course of transition from modern to postmodern, an industrial society to a postindustrial society. That is, if we speak about innovative social modernisation, we already speak about postmodernization.

II. PHILOSOPHY OF INCLUSIVENESS

Every time has its philosophy. Definition of inclusiveness as progress and civilisation indicator is connected with an idea about the harmony correlating with the concept of justice that creates a basis for the balanced, coordinated development of a society and accents importance of a point of view at the approach to this or that question.

The philosophy of economy is based today on economy of knowledge that makes the human capital a major factor of intensive development and aggravates a competition for possession of the minds. Today in inclusive development all state advances, innovative management technology through state development processes is seen that make it a basic global priority.

The social market economy and social justice are important components of innovative modernisation. Strengthening the economy depends on political steps in this direction which inevitably also make the need for a socially humanitarian filtering [1].

Inclusive development ensures long-term economic growth through access to social guarantees. The concept of inclusive development is a pledge to improve the quality of life of the population. The process involves several aspects, including social policy. An intensive updating depends on modernization and is conducted in the framework of the last social policy.

As it is known, national interests and the interests of the foreign capital do not always coincide. Therefore, under the conditions of the innovative global development of the society the necessities of development with support on own ideas and works even more often tend [2].

Overall, inclusive development and, more broadly, social reforms strengthen the nation's competitiveness as a whole. At the same time, political agreement on international and regional issues is important for inclusive development. Noted, as well as the expansion of international contacts, forms competitiveness advantages of the country.

It is possible to draw a conclusion that efficiency of use of available financial and human resources in the various countries defines success in the construction of sustainable inclusive development society in a greater degree, rather than their economic possibilities.

Many societies, without having finished modernisation in classical understanding (as in a general sense modernization of society – eternal process), have passed, or, more precisely, endure postmodernization that is caused by necessity to answer to the challenges of time [3]. Hence, it is possible to say that many countries, besides the West, simultaneously with modernization also endure postmodernization. The process of transition from an industrial to a postindustrial society is developing in this direction [4].

III. CONCLUSION

Nowadays, the social and economic model depends on an effective use of intellectual resources and national potential. Investment in human capital is the key to sustainability in transition to a post-industrial society.

Human activity (culture, training, public health services, science, employment, social security, creativity) is a priority orientation in inclusive development which puts the person in the foreground [2]. At the same time the decision of problems of sustainable general development in new conditions is impossible without a mental potential, creativity, innovativeness and sensemaking.

Mobilizing human potential is necessary for sustainable and inclusive development.

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Roida Rzaeva Oktay was born in 1979 in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan. In 1996 she accomplished the high school with honor awards. In 2002 Rzaeva graduated from the Turkish Department of Oriental Studies Faculty in Baku State University with bachelor honors diploma. In 2002 she acquired master honors diploma from the same department. In 2004 Rzaeva had training in the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey in Azerbaijan. In 2007 Rzaeva defended her Ph.D. thesis on philosophical sciences ("The

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From 2001 to 2010, she worked as a simultaneous interpreter in conferences and events at state and international levels. From 2002 to 2011 she worked at the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, in the Institute for Oriental Studies after academician Z.M.Bunyadov. From 2003 to 2004 and from 2007 to 2008, Rzaeva gave lectures at Turkish Department of Oriental Studies Faculty, Baku State University. From 2002 to 2005, she worked as a teacher and a head of Russian Department at FONO Institution of Open Education under the Ministry of Education, Republic of Turkey. From 2011 until 2017, Rzaeva worked as deputy director at the Institute of Philosophy and Law of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. She is the head of Department of Theory and History of Oriental Studies, Institute of Oriental Studies named after academician Z.M.Bunyadov, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. She has authored five books (*The Challenges of Contemporaneity: Postmodernity and Multiculturalism*, Springer, 2016), *Postmodern and Multiculturalism: Interdisciplinary Discourse* (in Russian, Baku, 2015), *Rus ve Azerbaycan Kaynaklarında Türk Modernleşmesi* (Ankara: Lotus, 2012), etc.), and authored over one hundred and sixty publications. Rzaeva gave talks in many countries (South Korea, Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Russia, Turkey, Cyprus, Lithuania, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, etc.). She has investigations on Turkish culture, literature, Mihri Khatun, Nedjati, Mevlâna, Yunus Emre, Ibn Sina, Al-Ghazali, and socio-cultural transformations in Turkey and non-Western societies. Currently her research and writing are devoted to different philosophical problems, especially concerning fields such as philosophy of culture, philosophical anthropology: referring to unveiling the concepts of development of public conscience, especially in the postmodern condition and under influence of contemporaneity tendencies, multiculturalism, and alternative modernities, globalization, gender, post-Soviet area issues as well.

Prof. Rzaeva was awarded with a diploma of the Ministry of Education of Azerbaijan Republic for the best report at the section of Oriental Studies (2002), the honorary diploma of Youth Intellectual Development Centre for distinguishing herself in pursue youth policy (2007), INTAS Grant (Marie Curie programme for young scientists) (2007), diploma and the award "Young Scientist of the Year" for her scientific achievements in 2007 (2008), the honorary diploma of Department of Social Studies, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences on the occasion of 70-year-old anniversary of ANAS for long and fruitful scientific activity (2015). Rzaeva became a prize-winner of the international award in a nomination "Social Sciences" at the international competition of the young scientists of countries of the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) (2010). She has been officially thanked for organizational, pedagogical and research activity by the Ministry of National Education of the Republic of Turkey (2003-2008), Ege University of the Republic of Turkey (2010), the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Azerbaijan (2011), the Ministry of Family and Social Policy of the Republic of Turkey (2013), Turkish Academy of Sciences (2014). Rzaeva is scientific committee member of European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences: III (Sapienza University, Rome, Italy, 6-8 February, 2014), IX (Paris, France, 3-6 February, 2016), X (International University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 19-22 May, 2016), XIII (Sofia University (St. Kliment Ohridski), Sofia, Bulgaria, 19-22 May, 2017), XIV (I.I.Mechnikov National University and Turkish Consulate in Odessa, Odessa, Ukraine, 23-26 August, 2017), XV (Adnan Menderes University, Kuşadası, Aydın, Turkey, 1-3 February, 2018), XVI (University of Prizren, Prizren, Kosovo, 10-12 May, 2018), XVIII (National School of Political Science and Public Administration, Bucharest, Romania, 5-7 September, 2018), XIX (University of Sapienza in Rome, 30-31 January, 2019), foreign expert of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (2019)

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