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CONCEPTUAL BASIS OF POLITICAL MODERNIZATION AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the conceptual basis of political modernization is emphasized, which is an important factor in social-spiritual development, the creation of conditions for sociocultural growth in a new stage of state development, Strengthening democracy and economic competitiveness, ensuring prosperity and national foundations that are the basis of spiritual growth, transition to national modernization in accordance with the principle of «human dignity» based on legal norms. Theoretical foundations are shown.

KEYWORDS

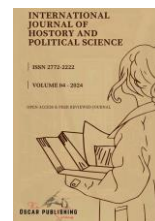
Political modernization, development, moral foundations, independence, national identity, national ideology, spirituality, the well-being of the people.

INTRODUCTION

Since the formation of societies they are constantly changing, dependent on renewal, and become the basis for promoting new views and strategies in management, which is its locomotive. Any changes and updates include unique aspects of the worldview, ways of thinking, customs, and traditions of each nation and people, which depend on the ideological foundations and spiritual criteria of that nation.

This, in turn, provides a framework for the pursuit of common national interests and objectives of nations and peoples. These processes are essentially leading to the modernization of society. ensures the survival of leading political systems.

In the modern era, social and political modernization is considered a complex mechanism that acquires priority and topical importance in the life of the state and society.



When we talk about modernization, it is important to mention its role in political activities.

According to Daniel Lerner, a scientist in this field, modernization is «a process that has certain qualitative characteristics and organizes life by its laws, while giving people a sense of modernity in general».

It is determined not only by industrial-technological development but also by the change in the worldview of the human being, his methodological approach, way of thinking, and even lifestyle. Fundamental changes in these principles lead to a change in the concepts used by people [1].

Within the modernization paradigm's framework, many scientific and theoretical approaches and models have emerged, reflecting different aspects of social development. The main representatives of such models are representatives of many foreign socio-political spheres (W. Eisenstadt, M. Levi, P. Stumpke, R. Robertson, U. Beck, W. Rostow, A. Organsky, D. Lerner, K. Müller, V. Sapfa, A. Turen, N. Lukman, G. Bort, S. Huntington, T. Piernan, T. Parsons) were reviewed and unique. has content. The common view of Western scholars is that all of them recognize the idea of progress through various changes to improve society's economic, social, political, and cultural spheres.

The goal of modernization is, above all, the introduction of such social values as economic growth, equality, democracy, stability, prosperity, justice, order, and their complete opposites: poverty, inequality, oppression, violence, strong attachment of the person to someone, society or state as a system-free through modernization - this is the emergence of changes», - says a famous scientist. S. Huntington [2].

There is also a tradition of research on this concept in classical and modern theories. For example, if the main goal of classical modernization is to form an economy and civil society based on capitalist relations in developing and developed societies, and systematize its theoretical foundations.

In the modern form of modernization, unique national and regional traditions, spiritual and cultural changes, and results of socio-ideological activities are of great importance in the development of each society. In such conditions, all spheres of society are involved in the process of modernization both horizontally and vertically.

The term was largely redefined in the 1880s and considered a function, not a condition of development. The priority objective was recognized as being to change social, economic, and political structures [3].

The conceptual basis of modernization processes are different ideas of traditional sociocultural studies and complex historical processes. These foundations are reflected in the multidisciplinary modern concept of diffusion of the 19th century, the sociocultural movement, and concepts of functional organizational development of a complex organized system.

In the case of major modernization, two interrelated processes can be observed: on the one hand, the crisis of the former (traditional) statehood, and on the other hand, the creation of prerequisites for strengthening state control over society.

The fact that the weakening of central authority, inevitable in global changes in public life, at some stage, begins to contradict planned changes and reforms, slows them down, which creates a need for strengthening the political system, Increasing the role of power, that is, bureaucracy and so on [4].



Category «modernization» - definition of social laws in accordance with the socio-ideological needs of society; assimilation and development of society and individual behavior; social groups imply, The organization of interest groups in relation to spiritual and ideological activities and formation of political-cultural aspects is also defined.

It should also be borne in mind that the conditions under which the process of modernization of society began and was carried out require reform of all aspects of its life. Therefore, along with the positive aspects of democratic changes, difficulties and conflicts related to unpleasant situations have arisen in the life of society as a result of the principles of free thought and deep reform of social and economic relations, based on the path of secular development, as well as the openness of society to external influences.

Modernization processes in Uzbekistan, first, in the context of the country's historical development; secondly, choosing an optimal goal compatible with many aspects of the country, development models, and their strategy; thirdly, to be aware of the established forms of reform, It is necessary to consider that they are in some way contradictory.

These circumstances place the spiritual sphere, the modern thinking sphere, the ideological formation of a new generation, and reform as a priority for the public in Uzbekistan. In particular, the processes of modernization in the society of Uzbekistan are accompanied by a process of historical development of the nation, cultural symbols and values, and spiritual and moral criteria.

In the last decade of the 20th century, after the fall of the autocratic regime, independent states appeared on the territory of the former Soviet state, Which is the basis of modernization in the context of awareness of

national identity without denying global trends of cultural development.

After independence, in the transition to the phase of independent political construction, the former union republics faced the need to choose their own political model of development and create new legal bases for the modernization of the system of government. The priority areas were specified and reflected in the «Declaration on State Sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan», the Law «On the Foundations of the State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan» and the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is the main legal document. The basis of modernization changes. These priorities include democratization of society, secular development, economic and political rationality, the priority of common human values, etc.

If we look at the recent history, then the experience of reconstruction of Uzbekistan society shows us that modernization based on national traditions, national interests and not based on them, is not only an obstacle to economic and social development, but also affects sociocultural and spiritual aspects. -educational changes necessary for the development of society cannot do this, a situation arises of circumvention of the concept of human interests in society, and civil peace becomes a secondary issue. also possible. That is why, from the very first day when Uzbekistan embarked on a path of independent development, it was necessary to use tactics to restore national traditions and enhance the importance of national identity. The process of strengthening democratic values in society, transformation of sociocultural relations, modernization process with a stronger link of ideological foundations began to occur systematically.

In particular, the development of society is reflected in the unity of traditional and modern values, and the

adoption of laws necessary for reforms serves as a basic normative basis, as well as social and spiritual development of society, whose strategic directions are strong. social policy, restoration of national values and historical memory, the growth of national identity determines the nature of its modernization.

At the beginning of independence, First President of Uzbekistan I.Karimov said the following: «Our main long-term and strategic task remains the same - it is to deepen the processes of building a democratic state, civil society and market reforms». , to strengthen democratic values in the minds of people, to move forward consistently and persistently. When it comes to our country's development strategy, I would like to emphasize that we are not at all satisfied with the models of so-called «managed economy» or «controlled democracy». Of course, we will strictly adhere to the principle of gradualism, which is an important component of the «Uzbek model» in reforming and modernizing the state and society»[5].

Modernization can be seen as an active implementation, a transition from the traditional path of development of the chosen social model to the modern one. On the other hand, it is changes in the political-legal, socio-economic and spiritual spheres during a short historical period. That is why, based on the initial objective conditions of change in the state of society and life, the reasons for national priority and the objective origin of modernization can be considered as the results of contradictions in society.

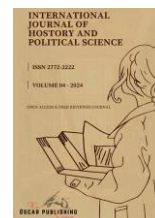
In Uzbek society, the achievement of civil peace and unity was assessed as short-term political tasks, and the construction of a humane democratic rule of law and civil society was defined as a strategic goal. From the first days of independence, the state's reform policy has provided citizens with the opportunity to protect their rights and freedoms regardless of gender,

race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, and status in society, and to show equality before society. the right to participate in the administration of the State, aimed at creating conditions for its free expression[6]. These conditions, in turn, have become seen as an important and necessary condition for the modernization of society.

It is worth noting that ensuring the stability of society, strengthening independence, and democratization of all aspects of life of our society are directly related to modernization.

In this sense, the process of modernization in the society of Uzbekistan, first of all, occurred with the implementation of necessary measures related to the reform of the system of public administration, based on the requirements of modern democracy and the gradual transfer of many powers of governance to lower levels and local self-government, its effective functioning will be further strengthened, The increase is noticeable in harmony with the development and improvement of the institutional framework of civil society in society, the development of political-legal consciousness and culture of members of society.

Political modernization is a complex process. It links the socio-economic, political-legal, and socio-cultural spheres and gives each other meaning; if there is a separation between them, then modernization will be partial. Effective economic growth cannot be achieved if the incomes of social groups in a society are sharply differentiated; market structures do not form until a culturally mature person is formed; Without the development of civil society institutions, democratic values will not evolve. Each requirement and criterion is interrelated, and if fully addressed, the process will take years. Even in European countries, this lasted for two hundred years.[7] In fact, positive changes in the socio-economic, political, legal, and socio-cultural



spheres of the country and, the development of education are factors that accelerate and modernize the process of modernization. In our view, the modernization of society is related to the development and activities of civil society institutions.

It is known that the main goal of modernization of society involves the analysis of specific models of development and, the determination of trends and conditions of socio-political and cultural-spiritual changes. In such conditions, the formula of development from the platform «state-society-people» to the platform «civil society-state» grows and develops according to the module, and on this basis, the standards of efficiency are adopted.

It is necessary to constantly update society and adapt it to new reforms. In today's exciting age, in a space where fast information activity has become a huge force, all the signs and criteria of traditional society may not work.

Political scientist B. Omonov divides the political modernization of society from a scientific and theoretical point of view into the following systems: first, the concept of modernization means that there is an urgent need for comprehensive political updates in connection with the situation in historical reality is no longer compatible with our present way of life; Secondly, before modernization in traditional society objective conditions, economic and political resources of a particular place are taken into account; Third, the transition from an agrarian society to a modern society will be completely renewed and reformed not only in certain areas of personal life, society, and state but also in the political life of society; Fourth, if this process is continued systematically and consistently, positive changes will occur in the social, political, economic, spiritual and scientific-technical spheres of the country,

the thinking and worldview of people will be enhanced[8].

The modernization of society actually implies the use of new strategies for regulating social, political, economic, and cultural relations in this society, harmonizing processes of activity, Support the activities of civil society institutions by accelerating democratic processes. Processes in society and reliance on ideological foundations in the development of political culture create a community with a view to increasing.

Today, in countries that have embarked on a radical modernization path, an authoritarian style of government prevails, changes are hardly carried out «from above», and opposition is suppressed to some extent by legitimate forces. methods. This is mainly due to the characteristics of «catching up modernization», such as the weakness of the «middle» class and the need to implement reforms in a short time[9]. On the other hand, traditions of administrative and command law are personal restrictions, the development of norms of personal freedom makes it possible to develop pluralistic foundations of political modernism.

In assessing the phenomenon of modernization, it should be noted that its basis is national consciousness, national politics, and ideological principles in Uzbek society. It should be borne in mind that this, in turn, is linked to the stabilization of the economy, politics, culture, and education.

C. Huntington, an American modernization expert, stated that «The processes of modernization carried out in many spheres of society, particularly economic, social, scientific, educational and cultural spheres, cannot be considered as having no impact on the democratization of society»[10].

The need for political modernization is therefore to ensure a gradual rise of the state and society. As a result, we can see great strides and results in the political and economic spheres of our country.

Second, because of the complexity of modernization, this process needs to be studied together with a set of transition problems. In particular, the renewal of political power, economic and social reforms, formation of political thinking, raising the economic level of society, open dialogue with the people, and ensuring transparency in the activities of public bodies require great courage and responsibility from political actors. leader.

Third, the modernization of society is now an objective necessity for every country and progress cannot be achieved without passing through this process.

Fourth, the introduction of Western modernization and democratization without regard to national values and traditions in the East can have negative consequences.

Fifth, the main objective of political modernization is the renewal of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches[11].

In this place, the renewal of political power, economic and social reforms, the formation of political thinking, the affirmation of political culture in society, the emphasis on the socioeconomic foundations of society, and the movement towards cultural development create ample conditions for national modernization of society.

In this place, the principle of uniqueness, inherent to mentality, becomes the basis for the stabilization of common thoughts and attitudes, systems, and skills that strengthen the common interests of society and national ideology.

The revival of basic national values, cultural experience of the nation, spiritual traditions and national self-consciousness has become a powerful tool of ideological influence on people's thinking, serves as a spiritual-spiritual source of transformation, and awakens social activity[12].

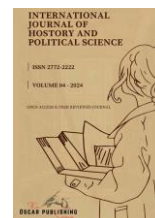
Modernization processes of all aspects of the activity of the Uzbek society are brought into conformity with traditional forms of social relations, national character, the identity of a specific person, the necessity of fast connection with the community, demands of time, and Ideological factors of the world.

The question of morality and spirituality has always been a priority in the modernization and reform of society. Knowledge and thinking are the basis of maturity, worldview, and activity in society. Knowledge and thinking open the way to new initiatives, new ideas, new reforms.

In particular, the development of Uzbekistan is characterized by dynamic changes in the socio-economic and political spheres of society. Implementation of the medium and long-term strategy for the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan will contribute to sustainable growth in conditions of socio-economic and political reforms and ensure further integration of the economy of the republic into the world economy on the basis of equal competition. possibility.

Modernization of social development requires the state to continue reforms of social protection policies, which are different from today's approaches to social protection and income generation.

Today, in the new Uzbekistan, modernization of society, in particular, the process of political modernization of society requires organization



according to the new reforms. This in turn implies improvement of the political and legal activities. Commenting on this, our head of state Sh.M.Mirziyoyev emphasizes the following: Ensuring legitimacy in the evaluation of the activities of state bodies and officials, protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, quality and openness of public assistance. Service to them should be our main criterion. Not the people should serve the state bodies, but the state bodies should serve our people»[13].

It should be noted that the state administration has started a completely new system of handling citizens' appeals. In particular, the mechanism of working with citizens' appeals through «Virtual Presidential Lobby» and «People's Lobby» was formed. In turn, this is a sign that it is the most effective and modern option of direct cooperation of state bodies with members of society.

This indicates that collectivism refers to the development of civil society and its basic institutional framework. Indeed, it would be fair to say that the modernization process in Uzbekistan is combined with the goal of ensuring socio-economic and cultural development of citizens by supporting the activities of modern civil society and its institutions. Indeed, in the implementation of the principle «for human dignity» it is important to rely on the factor of national modernization.

Today, there is every reason to say that the process of modernization of society has accelerated in Uzbekistan. The goal is to create conditions for high economic growth, strengthen democracy and ensure the well-being of people by increasing the competitiveness of the economy. Moreover, as the head of our state noted, «The richer people, the richer and stronger state». Ensuring the transparency of the activities of public authorities and administration,

eliminating corruption is one of our priority tasks. Since human dignity is inviolable, the state authorities are obliged to respect and protect it by law. After all, an important condition for rapid political modernization in Uzbekistan is the implementation of the principles of the social state at the expense of improving the welfare of the people.

In modern activities, modernization of society implements the use of political mechanisms necessary to prevent ideological problems of different form and content.

In particular, today not only at the national level but also at the regional level the most influential ideological problems are regional conflicts that cause international, inter-state, and inter-national confrontation. Various extremist and fundamentalist movements, aggressive nationalism, situations involving mutual mistrust between peoples, ethnic and inter-ethnic conflicts, attempts to restrict our external economic relations, organized crime and corruption, Ecology a major tool and main force of solving environmental problems is the modernization of society and stabilization of social-political processes.

This requires taking into account the factors that create a common ideological paradigm - national ideology and platform while assessing sociocultural perspectives of ideological processes in society. However, it is pertinent to consider that a unifying ideology based on the criteria of national identity and national development - awareness of national identity and ideology of national advancement - accelerates the process of national modernization based on values.

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