

# Modern Approaches To The Study Of Political Processes In Uzbekistan And Their Analysis

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## **Abstract**

*The article deals with the study of political processes, theories and views on the analysis of its features in Uzbekistan, as well as some issues of using systematic, structural-functional, institutional, situational, procedural, dialectical and other methods of analysis.*

## **1. Introduction**

It is known that after gaining its independence in 1991, Uzbekistan abandoned the system of economy, such as dictatorial, command-and-control, planned-distribution, and chose the basic principles of development and prospects for its socio-economic development, which is called the "Uzbek model". . This path of development of Uzbekistan is enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Recognizing the supremacy of universally recognized rules of law, striving to ensure a decent life for the citizens of the republic, in order to build a humane democratic state governed by the rule of law, to ensure peace and national harmony, adopts the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

From the days of independence, society has chosen to move to democracy, to solve problems in the mechanisms of its implementation, the formation of new democratic institutions, the formation of a conscious and active community of citizens, their transformation into participants in political power. The systematization of political processes in the former Soviet space is carried out in a complex and contradictory way, passing through the stages of formation and stabilization of the new political system. Understanding the problems of democratization of society contributes to the formation of scientific ideas, that is, the transition to democracy has been confirmed as a global trend by political development over the centuries, but in any case a unique, irreversible process.

On the eve of independence, at a time when the former Soviet Union was in disarray, the political, social and economic situation in our country became increasingly tense, the desire to understand ourselves and restore our crushed national pride intensified, the conditions for gaining independence were unified. it is unfortunate to say that a serious analysis of the assessment is not yet in place.

What are the goals and practical measures taken by Uzbekistan in such a dangerous and difficult situation, the scientific-historical, logical and legal basis and factors of these actions, and, if necessary, the fact that independence was not given to the Uzbek people as a gift? and it should be noted that the research and analysis that proves it has not lost its relevance and importance even today.

During the years of independence, the country has carried out extensive creative work in the socio-political, economic, spiritual and managerial spheres, targeted efforts are underway to form and develop a democratic state and civil society, so it is important to study and analyze specific areas of work. earns.

The article deals with the study of political processes, theories and views on the analysis of its features, as well as some issues of using systematic, structural-functional, institutional, situational, procedural, dialectical and other methods of analysis.

To study the political processes in the countries that gained independence in the late XX and early XXI centuries, as well as in Uzbekistan and to study them taking into account the characteristics of a particular country, region, region, population, different socio-economic conditions, mentality, value system, spirituality, culture is one of the current directions of socio-political sciences.

In the context of rapid political change in the world community, it is necessary to determine the prospects

for the development of political processes, their study and analysis, the creation of theoretical and methodological bases and scientific tools to study the content of political processes, its structures, functions, dynamics and statics. In general, political practice in a particular country requires the necessary scientific basis, that is, the formation of an objective view of the activities of political elites and political institutions during the years of independence and the opportunities for a new stage of development.

It should be noted that there are different approaches, interpretations and views on this issue in the countries of the former Soviet Union, as well as in Uzbekistan. It can be observed that in modern Russian political science there is a view of the political process from two different approaches.

The first is the systemic-functional approach, which was in force in the 70s and 80s of the twentieth century and continues to this day in some modern educational and scientific publications. Within this perspective, the political process is studied as an important source of the political system, the main effect in production, and political life as an unchanging symbol.

Russian political scientist L.S. By political process, Mamut understands the whole set of efforts to ensure the formation, transformation, reorganization and functioning of the political system.

According to his interpretation, all the achievements of political actors using power and existing norms are a hallmark of the political process, while the joint efforts of social institutions and social groups are the mechanisms of the political process. The nature and essence of the political process is determined by the characteristics of the political system and the current (current) political regime.

The term "political process" has long been used in socio-philosophical, historical and political literature, journalism. However, there is no clearly defined and generally accepted understanding of it. Nevertheless, the political process is one of the forms and specific categories of the evolving movement of the political system of society in space and time.

The encyclopedic dictionary "Political Science", published in the early 90s of the twentieth century, defines the political process as "a form of activity of the political system of a developing society in space and time." In the Encyclopedia of Politics, this commentary has been slightly edited as "a form of activity of the political system of a developing society in space and time."

We find this same approach to the coverage of the political process in many modern studies written in the political sciences. For example, the textbook of Yaroslavl scholars describes the political process as "the joint action of all subjects of political relations related to the formation, change, reorganization and functioning of the political system."

A well-founded critical view of the definitions given to the political process can be seen in the research of LG Titova. Commenting on the systemic approach, the scholar said: "The systematic approach is just one of the methods of studying political reality. At the same time, there is no reason to say that any political sphere in society is constantly evolving. "

In our opinion, the definition of the political process using a systemic-functional approach has some enlightenment potential, but it is still a matter within the framework of the systematic methodology of that thinking. In studying the political process, a systemic approach to the field of politics is important and necessary, but it should not overshadow other approaches.

The study of the political process in Russia is carried out within the framework of a procedural-dynamic approach. Proponents of this approach recognize political life as a stream of events that are always boiling and infinitely changing.

In studying the political process, Yaroslavl political scientists defined the political process as a set of institutionalized and non-institutionalized efforts of political actors who carry out the will of society with the help of political power. They argue that the political process sheds light on the dynamics, the state of the political system; expresses the interaction of policy actors resulting from the influence of internal and external factors; can clearly show the mood of groups, citizens and institutions of power.

Another Russian researcher, A.I. In Solovev's works we see a different interpretation of the political process than a systematic approach. He writes: "The political process is a set of all the dynamic changes that take place in the political space in the ethics and attitudes of subjects, the role and activities of institutions, as well as under the influence of external and internal factors."

In our opinion, the procedural-dynamic approach has many educational and scientific advantages over the systemic-functional approach. From a philosophical point of view, too, the procedural-dynamic approach can express the relationship between events and actions in accordance with their essence.

Most studies suggest that the category of "political process" is based on the concept of "process". In fact, the concept of "process" has entered the political sciences from the realm of cybernetics, meaning an interconnected reality that follows in the footsteps of one (second, third, etc.) and often requires another, all of which combine to produce the end result. In the encyclopedic dictionary, the word "process" (Latin *processus* - action, to move) means a sequence of states or aspirations of all efforts to achieve a certain result.

In the twentieth century, it became clear that unstable factors have a strong impact on all spheres of social life, the deterioration of human social existence began, which in the past periods of human history, as well as political processes and their shapers were more or less stable. This has been noticed by many scholars, especially the Russian philosopher A.S. Panarin.

The use of theories of different levels in the scientific interpretation of political processes, the expansion of the political space in the field of research, is characterized by a general change in the content of political processes in the late XX - early XXI centuries. This was confirmed by the American scientist P.S. Ordeshuk cited the differences between Western European and U.S. political theory as evidence. He writes that as a result of the experience of political processes in the United States, the building of an American constitutional democracy has taken place. The emergence of new political processes for Europeans gave political doctrines an abstract-theoretical character. P.S. Ordeshuk here meant, first of all, the development of political philosophy.

The problems of modernization and democratization in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries have led to the extensive study of political processes not only by Western but also by CIS scholars, including Uzbek scholars. In the early 1990s, Russian scholars were influenced by Western European schools of thought. Today, they are able to create objective, scientifically based ideas about the content of political processes. trying to use comparative methods of studying world political processes. The scope of ideas about the content and essence of political processes in political science research in Russia is expanding with the use of procedural, situational approaches, the dialectical method of research.

Political processes are complex and can be seen in different ways in countries such as Uzbekistan during the transition period, so the use of the dialectical method of research in political and sociological analysis is effective. Because through it it is possible to determine the laws of political processes in the societies of the transition period, the ways of resolving the contradictions and conflicts that arise in the political system and society. The dialectic of the political process - generality and specificity, sociality and individuality interact in human political activity and its consequences.

Theoretical research, which represents a high degree of generalization of the analysis of political processes, poses a risk of abstraction of certain problems of political processes in modern society. O.N. According to Smolin, to get rid of this, it is necessary to use the method of political-situational analysis, which allows to study political processes in different political situations. It corrects the philosophical and general methods of research, not only provides for the description of historical processes, description and definition of its laws, allows to describe certain types of political situation, to predict the development of the historical situation.

It should be noted that situational analysis has certain potential in research, which is confirmed by the research work of O.N. Smolin. He succeeded in combining the dialectical method with situational

analysis: Russia defines the features of revolutionary and evolutionary processes in Russia on the basis of determining the general laws of development of political processes.

Political processes explain the unexpected factors of change in political space, political structures, organizational structures, and rules on which they are based throughout their activities. The situational approach allows to take into account such factors in the analysis of the political process, in addition, it limits the political process, considers the current situation, the behavior of political entities, the existence of political institutions, their status, the influence of unformed institutions and others.

Natural and political processes are a set of actions that determine the nature and evolution of the political system and its individual elements, the movement of political systems or the interaction of political actors, systems and the state of political order. At the same time, the concept of "political processes" is broad - all the political life of society (changes in events, the political system of society, the influence and reflection of ordinary politicians, leaders, elites, parties and state structures), all political activities of people, narrowly interpreted as a movement. This D.R. Sharipov also drew attention in his dissertation. Based on the research of Russian scholars, he writes that such an approach is limited to an external (superficial, superficial) description, while the political process is a complex, multifaceted category that covers a number of areas of public life.

Trying to cover all its manifestations in political and social life without defining the essence of political processes without defining its social sources and results, the interrelationships of the driving forces and the characteristics of the transition period in the development of society will not help. At the same time, in our opinion, it is not enough to show social orientation, to get socially significant results, it is important to identify systemic and non-systemic interdependence, institutional and non-institutional factors.

The formation of an understanding of political processes in the country requires an expansion of the study of the subjects of political processes in the transition period, as the definitions of the concept of political process in the textbooks and collections of lectures published in Uzbekistan are different. The views and opinions of Uzbek scholars on this issue are also unique, in particular, Professor I. Ergashev as "Political processes are the sum of the activities of political entities that shape and implement the will of different groups in society," according to Professor B. Iminov. is the exchange that takes place with. The emergence of another political relationship as a result of the political process, instead of the existing political relations, requires an internal change in the socio-political relations, as well as an exchange. For example, in 1997 I.Ramazonov, E.Muminov in the textbook "Political Science" said that "Political processes are the occurrence of various events in the political life of society, their continuation on the basis of the movement of objective laws and on this basis the political development of society." Another literature explains: "Political process is a form of political system activity. It allows us to study the emergence, functioning, renewal and crisis of the political system in the process of the interaction of all its components, the movement of influence, to imagine clearly and holistically. This is also true for other textbooks. It should be noted that the concept of "political process" is interpreted differently in our country, as in the textbooks of political science in the CIS countries.

Political scientist M. Kyrgyzbaev's textbook "Political Science" pays special attention to the issue of political processes, which comprehensively analyzes the views and approaches of Western scholars on political processes and the political elite and political leadership, political process and political participation, political conflicts, political development, and political modernization. In particular, the author's "Of course, in the study of the political process, its different interpretations must be taken into account. It is important to understand the reasons for expressing this concept in different interpretations by answering questions such as what country the political process is taking place in, when it is being analyzed, and which schools are studying it.

Taking into account the above-mentioned views and the current socio-political situation, it can be noted that the emerging social environment, the impact of economic, social, cultural features on the ongoing political processes, the lack of internal relations and relations in the political process; the priority role of

the political elite, the technologicalization of power, the political activity of the population and its influence on power, the low level of the role of non-institutional and non-institutional events and the consequent low social effectiveness of political decisions, as well as the analysis of current political processes. The situation was analyzed in detail in the book of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "Critical analysis, strict discipline and personal responsibility - should be a daily rule of every leader."

The classical systemic approach assumes the participation of citizens in organized political processes who obey the law, respect the principles of interaction between government and society, the norms and values formed in this political system. From the point of view of systemic analysis, the participants of the political process are also related to the employees of the political system, their role, professionalism, personal qualities and culture determine the stability of the political system. At the same time, their activities are not subjective-arbitrary, but normative-stable, and the mass participants and their behavior, which constitute the structured elements of the political process, have a legitimate-reasonable character.

In transitional societies, the political elite can play a dominant role, illegally ousting ordinary participants from the political decision-making process and inciting them to become organizers of radical, unpopular or criminal political processes. For example, in the socio-political life of some neighboring countries (Tajikistan 1991). -1995, Kyrgyzstan (2006, 2010). The mechanism of such a process is difficult to explain from the point of view of a systematic approach. Typically, in relationships and interactions in formed systems, each participant performs his or her own role, while nonverbal elements adapt to internal and external transformation (change) due to existing norms (rules of the game) and values. But in the transition period, norms, rules and values are in the process of formation, which can create the possibility of an "ruleless game" both by the elite and by ordinary participants in the political process. As a result, political processes in transitional societies have a systemic structure: the behavior of their main participants is minimized, political institutions that played a role in the past can no longer function effectively, and institutions that are able to manage social processes is in the formative stage and is not yet adapted for effective management. The problems of transitional societies also include the possibility of preserving and repeating the negative events of the past in a complex environment. During this period, signs of chaos in the political process include public appearances by unorganized groups, occasional political crises, the spread of rumors, and deviations and deviations in behavior. They are important, when they represent the form of political participation, the organizer of political processes, when chaos, boundlessness and crime prevail in power structures. Consequently, if irregular political activity is formed in a society, its consequences will lead to recurring instability in the social life of people during this period. This in itself puts before society the need to establish and strengthen new political institutions, to form a professional and socially oriented political elite, to introduce mass organized forms of political and social participation, to ensure their interaction with the authorities and each other. However, in our opinion, in such circumstances, it is important to maintain the influence of the traditional institutions of the previous political system, and most importantly, the state, which combines cultural factors, management skills. Because they serve to replace new political institutions when they are not yet in a position to ensure effective governance. For example, the preservation of traditions in emerging laws allows for the strengthening of socio-cultural factors when political traditions do not work or work poorly.

Thus, not all non-negotiable factors in transitional political processes are merely negative. The political processes themselves represent the lack of sufficient balance in society in the interaction of the constructive and destructive path in these periods. The destructive factor arises due to the lack of developed and diverse mechanisms for regulating the conflicting interests that are formed in society. At the same time, the constructive factor can be ensured by the interaction of the institutions being established, the mechanisms being developed, and traditional political practice. The destructive factor arises when the management elite tries to completely sever ties with the previous traditional practice, existing experience, and when this environment creates a break in political and social relations and

increases subjectivity and irrationality in social regulation (management). If political subjectivity is realized as a social orientation, the mutually beneficial movement of political and social processes is ensured. Political institutionalism is formed in consistency with the patterns that have been self-justified in previous transitional periods, preserved in the minds and behaviors of the people. This can be seen in the Polish experience. The treatment of paralysis in the 1990s was accepted without much pain under the influence of the Catholic doctrine that emerged as a factor in the mobilization and unification of the nation. The role of cultural factors in political movements is complex and controversial. However, when addressing the issue of political development strategy, it is necessary to take into account the importance of national traditions, consciousness, spirituality, culture, as well as social factors, while denying them leads to increased needs of private financial or bureaucratic groups. Territories, borders, the independence of power allow to improve the situation of the population, to ensure peace, to implement political processes to avoid the dangers of transformational periods, and it is the basis of the state and society.

Therefore, in today's societies, the provision of information, the level of consciousness and culture of citizens, the conditions for systematization and organization of political processes in transition, the ability to select and use specific, as well as acquired experience of political regulation, the interaction of traditional, innovative, political and social formed by strengthening the movement. In short, the political elite has the opportunity to rely on the political potential of the masses, especially in the context of growing global problems, where the need for social relations is growing. However, this opportunity is possible only when the worldview of the representatives of the political elite corresponds to the essence of the political process. It is a matter of culture - the culture of the political elite, political professionalism, knowledge and respect for national culture and history. At the present time, in terms of structure, the participants of political processes are divided into private and group, elite and mass (mass "majority" and mass "minority"), transnational, institutionalized and non-institutionalized in legal and non-legal spheres. But there will be elements that bind political processes, creating them as a systemic phenomenon, consolidating the basic resources of society and the political system, and creating the basis for effective political decision-making. They are aimed at improving social life.

Thus, a society based on historical brotherhood was replaced by a society of social relations and processes, on the basis of which political processes emerged. Political processes take place in such an area of social life, where the joint orderly and organizational action of people - political actors - is necessary. In this area, the efforts of people to identify and implement their interests are regulated and integrated.

The concept of "political process" includes the dynamic, functional components of politics, their changes in space and time, the clear direction of political forces, the causes and conditions of the transition from one stage of development to another, changes in the relationship between elements of the political system.

Political processes are, in essence, social processes, the content, direction, traditions and prospects of which are determined by social needs. The diversity of views and forms of political processes is characterized to a certain extent by the diversity of views and forms of historical, economic, social, demographic and other changes taking place in the social environment, among which socio-cultural features stand out.

Political processes have their own source, implementation and completion, while gaining social and cultural content and significance in the social life of people. Describing the social and cultural nature of political processes, we apply the concept of "social being (life)", through which we determine the objective criteria for the final direction and effectiveness of political processes. Their orientation is determined by respect for the historical past and the cultural heritage of the people - the criterion of social life and its integrity and reproduction (reproduction, reproduction), the criterion of social effectiveness - the state of society and the state of the population achieved at each stage of its development.

Political processes are manifested in the desire of people to organize and sustain their lives, as well as to create effective mechanisms for the political and social regulation of social events.

In the structure of political processes, the elements of the political system are divided into social life, social policy, economic policy, information policy, cultural policy, demographic policy, depending on which areas of social life are regulated by them or according to the structural approach.

## 2. Conclusion

Based on the above, political processes can be defined as follows.

Political processes are political movements that encompass political changes in space and time related to historical, economic, social, cultural, and other characteristics. Their content and direction are formed as a result of the activities of political subjects and political institutions, the relationships and interactions that are formed between them. The main link between them is the activity of the subjects of power - the main means and method of maintaining political statics and the development of political dynamics, through which the social interests of the people are identified and realized.

The general descriptions given to political processes allow them to interact with people's social life at the macro, meso, and micro levels as part of social processes. Political processes are, in essence, political movements, encompassing the interaction of political subjects and political institutions, quantitative and qualitative changes in the political system, methods and forms of political action, and through them the social life, production and reproduction of people. Political processes are determined by historical, economic, social and cultural factors of society development. This is the law of development that ensures the functioning of political processes. Other general laws of political processes include their change in space and time, their movement through contradictions, sources, inconsistencies of people's needs, values, moods, opinions, social and private capabilities of political processes, their place in them, their ability to adapt to changing conditions of social life.

The concept of "political process" is one of the main categories of modern political science, and its study should be based on classical and modern theory, the concept of evolution and development, systemic, structural-functional, institutional, situational, procedural, dialectical approaches.

In general, a comprehensive study of socio-economic and political processes in the social sciences, its past, traditions, values and current political system and changes in it, political power, features of socio-economic development, political culture, ideology, requires research, study and analysis in the scope of priority areas such as communication.

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