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## PROCESSES OF POLITICAL MODERNIZATION IN UZBEKISTAN AND IST IMPORTANCE

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### ANNOTATION:

Political improvement of public life, democratization of management and control bodies are naturally based on political modernization. In the process of political modernization, new political institutions are created, and existing political institutions are improved and acquire a new meaning. In such conditions, on the one hand, maintaining political stability, which is an important condition for social development, becomes an objective necessity, and on the other hand, it is necessary to expand the possibilities of increasing political participation and activity of citizens. Therefore, the ongoing reforms, updates and modernization processes are one of the most important issues in the political life of Uzbekistan. In this article, the specific characteristics of political processes in Uzbekistan are analyzed on a scientific basis.

**Key words:** Society, politics, modernization, political institutions, differentiation, rationalization, conservative, liberalization, social stability, political parties, globalization, legal state.

### Introduction

Processes of political modernization begin for the first time with the emergence of nationally centralized states in Europe. The deepening of political modernization in Europe and America leads to the increase of centralized states, the establishment and introduction of a constitutional system, a parliamentary form of government; It focuses on the principle of separation of powers, the formation of political parties and movements, universal suffrage, the rule of law, the development of democracy, and the introduction of parity democracy.

Political modernization implies the creation of certain political institutions, which help the real participation of the population in the structures of power and the adoption of clear decisions, as well as the influence of the masses.



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The components of political modernization are as follows:

- had high specialization of political institutions approach to a stratified political structure;
- Evolution of the political system to establish a modern sovereign state;
- strengthening the role of the state;
- the sphere of legislation that unites the state and citizens scope expand and strengthen the role;
- the number of citizens (persons with political and civil rights). increase, political activity of social groups and individuals increase;
- Emergence and growth of political bureaucracy, rational management and control of a depersonalized bureaucratic organization becoming a dominant system; [1.]

Looking at the history of the theory of modernization, this process began to take shape in the 50-60s of the 20th century. This theory has conditionally passed through three development stages in its development. That is, in the 50s-60s, 60s-70s, and 80s-90s of the 20th century.

Modernization- (French *moderne* — the newest, modern) — updating something, giving it a modern touch, changing it according to modern requirements. In modernization, machines, equipment, various technological devices, important discoveries are processed in accordance with the requirements of technical development. [2.]

French scientist E. Durkheim interprets modernization as a process of social differentiation, and German sociologist M. Weber interprets it as a process of rationalization. 2. The model of social development proposed by representatives of the American school of functionalism in 1950-60 According to him, the main factor representing the essence of the modernization process is the emergence of modern approaches instead of traditional values that hinder social development and economic development. [3.]

In the 60s of the 20th century, Western scientists who developed the theory of modernization put forward the idea that "sustainable" political development is a condition for socio-economic development. They develop different theories of sustainability. In the scientific literature devoted to the theory of modernization of those times, the representatives of the "conservative" and "liberal" directions



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give scientific conclusions based on their political views to the question "what is the stability factor?"

Representatives of the "conservative" direction (S. Huntington, J. Nelson, H. Lintz, etc.) believe that the main problem of modernization is the conflict between the mobilization of the population, involvement in political life and the existence of necessary structures and mechanisms for the protection and implementation of the interests of the population. calculated. At the same time, the public's unwillingness to use the institutions of power leads to the destabilization of the political system. It has been argued that the adaptability of political institutions to changing conditions is the main task of political modernization. [4.]

Supporters of the "liberal" direction (R.Dal, G.Almond, L.Pay, etc.) understood the main content of modernization to be the establishment of an open social and political system by accelerating social mobilization and uniting the population into a political society. For example, G. Almond and D. Powell considered the degree of involvement of the population in the political representation system as the main criterion of political modernization: "The nature and development of modernization depends on the open competition of free elites and the degree of involvement of ordinary citizens in the political process" [5.]

Political modernization - first of all, the processes of regulating administrative-political borders, establishing national or federal states, and strengthening government bodies, improving their distribution;

secondly, it is an important tool in the implementation of structural changes of the state in the economic, political and social spheres while maintaining the stability and internal harmony of the society.

thirdly, it shows important aspects of political modernization by increasing citizens' activity in the country's political life, ensuring public participation in political processes (i.e. elections, referendums);

fourthly, political modernization - by ensuring political democratic management, it also fulfills such tasks as increasing the political and legal culture of citizens, expanding their political consciousness and political thinking.

According to a number of mature scientists, modernization has cultural, socio-cultural characteristics, and it covers all spheres of social relations. For example, B.S. Starostin writes: - "The goal and meaning of modernization is not only economic growth, but also the achievement of a certain level of development of



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social culture, which includes technological culture, management culture, political and cultural cultures." [6.]

It should be emphasized that the state plays an important role in the modernization of the social and political life of our country. This characteristic is mainly explained by the fact that the state has assumed responsibility as the main reformer in the development of entrepreneurship in our country and in the fundamental renewal of the republic's economy.

The processes of political modernization in Uzbekistan belong to the endogenous-exogenous type, that is, this process is carried out on the basis of the people's own traditions, culture and practice, as well as the acquired values. Also, modernization is built on the basis of achievements of universal thinking and traditions of national culture, it relies on people's confidence in their own strength and capabilities. Modernization serves to promote entrepreneurship in the human mind, efficient economic management methods, as well as the rise of political activities and culture of citizens.

It will take some time to implement modernization processes in our country. At the same time, political modernization is based on political stability and national harmony. If political stability and order - discipline is not established in the society, no modernization can be carried out. It is no exaggeration to say that due to independence, political stability, which is one of the important conditions of the modernization process, was completely established in Uzbekistan, especially during the last five or six years.

To sum up, in the political development of Uzbekistan, the processes of modernization, the political renewal and reform of our country, and its worthy place among the developed countries of the world are being created. In the last seven or eight years, the citizens of Uzbekistan have been actively taking advantage of such opportunities and actively participating in the implementation of political reforms that serve the development of society.

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