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Article



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DYNAMICS AND FUNCTIONAL DIRECTIONS OF POLITICAL PROCESSES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: The article focuses on the concept, essence, dynamics of the political process, its content and direction, issues of socio-political development and a number of approaches used in the process of political analysis of these features, the role of the political process in the formation of political systems, its manifestation in the form of changes, the micro and macro levels of the political process, the internal genetic relationship of political realities, the dynamics of the political process - the source of changes in political institutions and methods of political rule in the political system, its close relationship with economic, social, spiritual and cultural life, as well as the socio-political processes that have taken place in the country after Uzbekistan gained independence and their characteristics.

Key words: political system, political process, political analysis, political power, political process dynamics, political process statics, levels of political process, political changes, political process resources, political modernization, political forces, political parties, political elite, stagnation, systemic approach, dialectical, functional approach, political processes in Uzbekistan.

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Introduction

The end of the XX th and the beginning of the XXI st century are characterized by the problem of political dynamics of political processes, their content and direction in a particular country, as well as the possibilities of political and social development.

The use of a procedural approach in policy analysis is the construction of dynamic constructions, analysis of political changes and developments, changes in the nature of structures and political institutions in the context of social transformation and the role of political actors, their interaction with each other and society. the factors that determine the periods and phases. The political-procedural approach allows to determine the initial stage (period of formation) and decline of the political system, the critical point of political development, the stage of conflict. In other words, the source, intensity, content, and direction of political change are considered.

The essence of the concept of "political process" is the various movements in the political sphere. According to P.Sorokin, "process is any form of movement, modification, transformation, reconstruction or evolution, in short, any change of the subject".[1]

Political processes are manifested not only in the process of formation of political systems, but also in the form of an integrated system that transforms from one state to another, as well as in the form of changes in the political system. These changes will be linked to time. Analysis of political processes solves the theoretical problem of the relationship of micro and macro processes.[2] Political processes go at the micro and macro levels, the end of which will be the process of democratization. According to P.Stompka, political processes, like social processes, can be divided into political development (a defining direction of movement to a relatively high level and

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the general state of the system - modernization and approach to democracy) and political period (non-directional, but not random).[3]

According to P.Stompka, the process program is one of the priority approaches to the study of modern political science processes. At the same time, he recognizes the process as a continuous, endless stream of events. No system, including the political system and its constituents, can exist in an ontologically invariant state, because "all reality in itself represents simple dynamics, changes in currents at different speeds, intensity, rhythm, and speed".[4] According to the author, to see society in a modern way means to imagine it as a kind of "procedural field". As he himself writes, this implies the "immaterialization of social reality" and at the same time a new temporal description of the system. Because there are constant repetitions in the system, cases of return to the initial state. This negates the idea of progress, that is, it complicates the ability of political actors to encourage the implementation of socially significant political actions.

Systemic political processes take the form of causal (causal communication), functional and spatial relations between the political system and its founders, society and political institutions and subjects. A chain of constant, gradual, quantitative and qualitative changes is formed, as a result of which political systems undergo processes such as formation, consolidation, stability and effective regulation of social life in general, or instability and inefficiency.

The internal genetic connection of political and social events implies the existence and change and development of general laws. Such laws also apply to the transition from one state to another due to linear-nonlinear, periodicity, oscillation (wave), inversion (displacement) changes, change of descriptions and properties, structure and functions of political objects, rate and appearance of political evolution.

With the advent of the Internet and the increase of information opportunities for decision-making, joint "participation" in government, public control over the government, dissemination of information about political events, activities, actions, political institutions accelerate political processes spread in virtual times and space as well.

THE MAIN PART

Dynamics is a social situation in which social solidarity is replaced by differences and contradictions of ideas and interests, that is, they occur in the place of new integration.

Social contradictions are the source of changes in political dynamics - political institutions and methods of political domination in the political system. Therefore, the dynamics of the political process requires the emergence of political institutions, new forms of organization of human

social life of the subjects. There may be oscillations and retreats along this path, long and continuous periods of decline, uncertain periods.

We also include the readiness and ability of the most important social resources of political processes, the ongoing changes in them in the direction of the formation of the political system, social support of the population and protection of its social interests. Changes in the level of self-awareness and the mood of non-elite political actors (masses, classes, social groups, individuals) lead to an increase or decrease, intensification of political processes, conflicts, tensions (revolutions).

In addition, researchers show that the dynamics of economic and political processes are interrelated. Political and economic processes are generally a systematic phenomenon, like politics and economics.[5] Economic events tend to be repetitive from time to time, and the extent to which they occur, for example, varies with the change of power. A change of government can occur more rapidly than changes in the economic sphere, and long-lasting economic processes (the "Kondratiev cycle") can involve several political periods. At the same time, it can be said that economic changes may not be the cause of political fluctuations. Political fluctuations occur under the influence of social, cultural, socio-psychological factors. At the same time, political power in the person of the state and its employees can have a serious, even decisive influence on the course of economic processes. In the history of political thinking, it is important to determine the role of the state in regulating the economy and political parties and public associations as mediators between the state and market management.

The relationship between political processes and long-term economic development is based on a certain type of economic relations and related forms of ownership, a certain type of political process (social ownership of the means of production, centralization of power and the formation and operation of the eastern type of bureaucracy). and parliamentarism, the basis of the rule of law, belongs to the Western type of political process). Economic conditions are only the basis for the dynamics of the political process in the end result (ultimately): the traditions manifested in the development of economic relations imply the emergence of a new relationship with the previous type of power. This consideration, in our opinion, is of great importance for determining the dynamics of the transition period, as political processes are more advanced than economic processes, can create favorable conditions for economic development, but are also able to stop economic development. The ultimate obstacle to this, in our view, can be the creation of a legal framework that institutionally limits the arbitrariness (violence) of power and provides social control over power. Therefore, there was a great rationale in the report on the "Concept of further

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deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in the country" at the joint session of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in saying that it is time for the adoption of the Law "On Public Oversight in the Republic of Uzbekistan" aimed at creating a legal mechanism.[6]

Changes within political processes affect all its constituents - participants and methods of participation, as well as political institutions, the relationship between them, and the relationship between them and society. However, firstly, specific subjects are prone to change, perceptions about them, secondly, the object under study becomes an active subject during these changes, thirdly, their change comes from space and time, and finally, the subject itself, in terms of quantity and quality also changes its appearance and thus the subject develops.

Political processes are, in essence, political changes that have a certain speed, rhythm, appearance, consistency in their implementation. Messages coming from the external environment in the form of social demands, their level of satisfaction varies in different societies and at different stages of development, they can create tension in the process, make strong decisions under pressure from the authorities and lead to a change of ruling entity or change of government.

Diversity is temporary in nature, i.e., the elements of the system as a whole embody the difference in the state in which the system changes sequentially under internal and external influences. Under its influence, political processes represent the legally grounded phenomena of a movement determined by systemic-non-systemic factors and external influences. At this point, it is important to determine the state of the system, the source of change. According to the theory of development, the political system is a level of understanding of the causes of social change, changes in the status and relations of classes and social groups, and the state of classes (primarily oppressed classes). Political processes are manifested as the cause of socio-class conflicts, which are focused on economic relations, the production of existing material wealth.

The class theory of evolutionism though not losing its importance in explaining general, large-scale changes shows its limitations in the analysis of localized processes in space and time. P. Shtompka writes that in modern conditions, in large-scale discussions, the institutions of the political process lose the mechanisms of clear changes in the positions of subjects, complex and contradictory events are characteristic of today's societies, in many of which the development of political processes is ambiguous and unpredictable.[7]

P. Stompka contrasts his "theory of formation" with his "theory of development" because he sees its importance in trying to identify the causes of political

instability. This is undoubtedly important in the context of transition, as it is characterized by the instability of the political system that is being formed in them. We support the idea of the Polish scientist that the world itself represents a continuous process, a continuous movement, a continuous change. At the same time, taking into account the fact that the changes are constantly updating their content, we set ourselves the task to study the changes in the new period for Uzbekistan and analyze the problems and opportunities of their modeling.

Thus, political dynamics emerges in the form of systemic-unsystematic changes. It should be noted that at the heart of these processes are the activities of people seeking to realize their needs and interests.

The ability of political actors in action to change the form of relations within and outside political processes, given the consciousness and will as individuals, raises the question of the independent role of man in political processes, allows to apply an active approach to the analysis of political change. According to this approach, the activities of people in certain situations are the source of political change, the mechanisms of change, and their role in subsequent changes.[8]

Conflicts in society, conflicts, hidden causes in the games of political forces give rise to perceptions of the needs and interests of the people, the circumstances that are most important to them. The level, nature and content of their implementation determine the nature and content of the emerging political system and the social life of the people. Current research reflects the relationship between the political institutions of individual societies at the macro level, the profound global changes in the functioning of the political system, the changes at the meso level as a result of the interaction of political systems within society and the political system, the impact of social interests and values. At the micro level, political dynamics is associated with a variety of ideological and cultural norms, values, and various forms of political behavior. In the conditions of transition, unsystematic and uninstitutionalized factors increase, the technological movement of power takes precedence over the legal actions of the state, which can lead to a new type of political revolutions. This can be seen in the events in Eastern Europe (Serbia, Romania), as well as in Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova and Kyrgyzstan.

The peculiar form of political change in the twentieth century in the context of globalization theories of political transit, modernization and democratization,[9-15] as well as postmodernism play an important role in a number of modern concepts of political processes.

Experts note the importance of political transit as a process within the political system of transition societies, decision-making, modeling the future, identifying ways and means to achieve them, leading

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to change and a modernized political system of the transit type. At the same time, it identifies many causes of economic, social and cultural, political changes in society, and therefore many types of transit systems, so the formation of a modernized political system is not the only result of political transit. Unexpected, unplanned results can be obtained by transit process subjects. This requires the expansion of scientific research, taking into account the study of the tactical goals of political processes.[16]

In the process of political modernization, the transition of the political system from traditional to modern can take place. But Russian researcher P.K. Goncharov disagrees with the authors, who believe that the content of modernizing political processes is the formation of parties and party systems, the expansion of political participation, the introduction of universal suffrage, and so on.[17] This is because the process of modernization consists of changes, not the general formation of political systems. This can be seen in the experience of the former Soviet Union in the 1990s, including the changes in the process of political modernization that began in Russia and other post-independence countries.[18]

Moreover, political modernization had to be completed with the creation of a political system, which does not always lead to such a result, but the creation of a political system means the institutionalization of political life of society, joining certain organizational circles. This, in turn, implies the formation of relatively stable political relations in society. The process of change begins with the formation of political systems, which have been achieved in a number of countries, including Uzbekistan, by rejecting the previous system. This has led to growing tensions within the existing system, between the political system and society. The formation of a new political system takes place as a movement involving unstable relations with society, rapidly changing ups and downs, stabilization and destabilization.

According to researchers of political processes in transition societies, modern theories of postmodernism need to take into account methodological possibilities because they rely on the practice of non-Western societies and distort perceptions of political processes based on gradual and linear development. When they were first applied in the field of philosophy,[19-20] the changes taking place in political processes were embodied as a phenomenon that denied systemicity, structure, and order. So, J.F. Lyotard's postmodernist conception denies the place of education in the legitimization of social institutions, the possibilities of science as true knowledge and higher purpose. Political processes in this case are deprived of important factors of regulation, scientific knowledge and higher purpose. They are defined as an event in a certain direction in which political power is unable to regulate social

relations. Also, the political decisions made have no social meaning in such a case because they are not able to ensure the legitimacy of social justice.[21]

Criticizing Hegel's enlightening narratives and Habermas's ideas, J.F. Lyotard argues that modern society represents in itself disagreement and destruction, in which agreement cannot be reached. According to J.F. Lyotard, the creation of a cohesive society belongs to modern culture. To do this, it is necessary to dismantle the old values of information (metanarratives) that strengthen society, claiming the truth, because they are no longer a unifying feature at the mega and local (continuity) levels, but create a micronarrativism aimed at disagreement, paralogy (wrong conclusion as a result of logical error). possible. The scientist writes that it will not be possible to consolidate new values with the diversity of cultures, to form a unified socio-cultural space. These phenomena include knowledge, ethics, economics, as well as politics. According to this logic, political processes are objectively shaped as rivals of culture and thus play the role of disruptors of social space. At present, it is not possible to establish agreement, rules and procedures by consolidating diversity and conflict in society.

The concept of postmodernism does not accept a systemic paradigm (transition from one to another) in society. Consequently, they are sufficiently convincingly expressed in the Lyotard's concept that political processes and its destructiveness bring a destructive beginning to society. In such concepts, destructivism is absolute. Postmodernists recognize the onset of constructive (positive) behavior in postmodern society as a catastrophic situation.

In our view, political processes are capable of objectively designing the political system and political life, and political processes tend to do so objectively, although in all practical manifestations they cannot be drawn into structural structures because they contain non-structural elements. does not always lead to the formation of a political system.

As a result of political processes, the system cannot have a rise because it cannot have a progressive direction in itself. Modern science has broadened important notions about whether political processes are oriented towards progress or decline. Given the state of modern societies in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, it is possible to confirm the idea that political processes are wavy, that is, moving towards development and decline, going through periods of ups and downs. According to P.Stompka, according to the theory of postmodernism, development is a potential ability, not a final success, a relative quality of a particular process, but not a universal standard.[22]

In our opinion, political dynamics cannot be considered only as a sign of democratic order, because the subjects of the political process are only institutionalized subjects, citizens. There will be a

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division of responsibilities between the ruling elite and the population, various political entities and institutions will actively act and interact, at which time political dynamics will be formed by the interaction of institutionalized and non-institutionalized elements. Moreover, in an authoritarian-type political regime, political dynamics are created by the political elite and mobilized citizens.

Based on the philosophical interpretation of the concept of "change", [23] the change of the state in political processes is defined as the transition from one state to another, the change of content in time. In this, political processes play the role of a shock absorber, accelerator or limiter of social processes, they take place in a certain social environment, changing their form in space and time. [24]

Political processes are manifested through certain periods, stages, phases and events of development in the historical space, inside and outside the political system, historical development, the emergence of conflicts and the result of resolution. The transition to a state of change is evident in periods of change of status.

Periods and times in governance begin and end, the development of state organization, party building goes through certain stages. Periods of active political life alternate with stagnation and regression, new periods of political activism. The political processes of the new and recent history are the period of the rise and fall of revolutions, the restoration of old regimes, the formation of new systems, the formation of new subjects of power, a new political elite.

Historical periods form one or another classification of political institutions, changes in political subjects change their professional level, understanding of current events and the nature of power, forms of political behavior, and traditions, knowledge, experiences, socio-psychological, national characteristics that are the "cultural core" of the political process, skills are created. They seriously complicate the political dynamics, while at the same time helping to maintain the basic classifications of social life. Political processes help transitional societies maintain the "core of culture" and ensure the stability of society in the face of transformation, while increasing the capacity of the population and the individual to adapt. In political processes, with the implementation of attempts to drastically change ideologies and values, there is a threat to social integrity and social life, anti-humanism. In the former socialist countries of Eastern Europe, the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, due to the preservation of some national features of culture, economic life, the transformation process, unlike in Russia, was much safer for the population and did not cause severe social upheaval.

The development of political processes in Uzbekistan was based on the "Uzbek model", which gave priority to the economy over politics. Today, the

country has achieved socio-political and economic stability due to the provision of the Constitution and laws as the main reformer, the gradual implementation of socio-economic reforms, the country's modernization, deepening democratic reforms and the development of civil society.

It is well known that political processes that are unevenly distributed in a political space can be quite complex. In a complex hierarchical space, the distribution of resources between political actors and the structure of political institutions is a constant problem. In traditional societies such as Russia, political processes are the same (unified) in all political (imperial) spaces, regardless of their scale. In most societies, political processes are based on tradition, norms, guidelines, centralized decisions.

When separatism (the pursuit of separation) is manifested, the localization of the political processes of power in certain regions (limited to a certain place) occurs. Disruption of established relations threatens to violate the integrity of the state and society.

In Russia, this process was followed by the crisis of the USSR in the 1990s and the formation of individual states in the region, which later spread to all regions of Russia and sought to determine the fate of the republics themselves. In particular, this applies to the republics of Tatarstan and Mari El, while the separatist mood in the mid-1990s is related to the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

The localization of the ruling political process is intensified by local elites, localism, nationalism and selfishness, which are evident in a number of countries - including the former Soviet republics and in Georgia, Ukraine, the Baltic States, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. Conflicts on the ground reflected general political contradictions. In turn, their propaganda took place in Stepanokert (Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region) in 1985, where a sudden conflict between Azerbaijanis and Armenians led to a further escalation of inter-ethnic tensions between the two countries.

The integrity of political processes cannot mean their uniformity. The lack of local initiative in the USSR and the fact that all power was concentrated en masse in the hands of the leaders of the KPSS and the Soviet state shaped the one-way processes of authoritarian influence at the center and at the local level. This has reduced the opportunities for political diversity, the formation of self-governing bodies independent of the government, and limited efforts for political and social development. The systematization of political processes has led to the disintegration of the barely standing structure, as practice shows, belonging to a narrow circle of professionals - the party and the state apparatus, and only one link (political party - KPSS) ceased to exist. [25]

The doctrine of processes finds its development in the emerging science - synergetics, which explains the historical dynamics by the action of nonlinear factors. [26-30] Under certain conditions, at the local

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(limited) level of society, groups and regions are not only linear, one-sided and irreversible political processes, but also subject to historical determinism and have such a character. Based on new research, that is, randomness and probability play an important role in the dynamics of political processes.[31] Modern political processes are increasingly determined by extra-systemic and non-institutional factors: the mood of the public, the personal views and goals of leaders, values, the nature of political subjects, the personal relationships that are formed between them.

Changes in political processes, historical, economic and cultural characteristics, in general, lead to changes in social processes. At the same time, the political process itself participates in the formation of the social environment and reflects the changes taking place in it. The changes that take place in different social spheres determine the historical movement of society, local changes, the nature of political changes, which can be reversible, irreversible, directed and non-directed, spontaneous, self-organizing.[32]

The dynamics of political processes, which arise under the influence of contradictions, formed due to differentiation (stratification) and differences based on the interests of classes, social groups of society, are characterized by the functioning of institutions, political actions and countermeasures, including subjects in power. Because political power is focused on an objective-integrative role, in the process of historical development of the political spheres of society, conflicts of interest with its decisions, incitement of various forms of protests (organizational-legal and spontaneous-spontaneous), artificially provoke political conflicts and political and then socially destructive forces. In short, the concept of "stagnation" or "inaction" loses its meaning: in any case, "something happens" and they take the form of stagnation, signifying a slowing down of movement. This theoretical consideration is of great practical importance because political processes require the consideration of this fact, i.e., the accumulation of future changes in periods of relative stagnation.

In the 1970s, the stagnation that began under L.I. Brezhnev, the years of hardship (the exchange of Central Committee secretaries in the mid-1980s) were replaced by an increase in political activity in society in the mid-1980s. The duration of stagnation-activation, static-dynamic (inactivity-excitement) periods varies, and they are determined not only by internal but also by external factors. However, if they are not a source of political change, then they are formed as a catalyst (accelerator or decelerator). The interest of the United States and Western European countries in the radical political changes taking place in the domestic political life of the USSR, their moral and material support, to some extent helped to accelerate these processes.[33]

Political dynamics can take place at a rapid pace, including the point of destruction and creativity,

construction (structure) and destruction (destruction of structure), which leads to the dominance of destructive forces over creative forces. In this context, one of the important tasks of the political process is to ensure stability.

Sustainability is a form of social contract between government and society for a certain period of time. In it, most of the social demands or priority social needs are realized.

Stabilization processes in Uzbekistan are provided only by the state, personally by the vertical of power, i.e they are usually of a deposit nature. This is due to the conflicting situation in society and the ability of political power to adapt quickly enough to change, i.e. it tends to limit its supply of destabilizing means and move towards self-preservation. But these periods are also important for society, since during the years of stabilization, resources are accumulated for the further progressive development of forces: a change of power, the emergence of new parties and social movements, appointments to administrative positions in regional government bodies, elections of new heads of regional structures, as well as the training of highly qualified personnel who are able to use innovative methods and work in the conditions of the modern world.[34] If these processes are consistent with the general mechanism that exists in the organizational and legal relations of this society, then they will not cause profound changes, either at the regional or national level.

In the context of transition societies, this process is of particular importance for the "gathering of strength", the preparation for a new stage of political and social development, the formation of new political relations and institutions. Political stability goes through the stages of identifying leading political forces capable of identifying and resolving important conflicts, mobilizing the population to implement government decisions, finding partners, and providing them with legal and ideological support for institutional support at the national and regional levels. The implementation of these steps depends on the support of the population and, consequently, on the duration and sustainability of political stability.

Political stability becomes stability when the political system as a whole is integrated and effective interaction with society begins.

The use of the methodological possibilities of institutional theory allows to explain the difference between the concepts of "stability", "stagnation", and "tolerance". In established political system societies, adherence to norms is more important to maintain the stability of the system, which can expose participants in political processes to risks and losses, as they make their own choices and decide independently what behavioral path to choose within established norms. But sometimes those who pose a threat to private participants in the political process help maintain the established political system. In it, the movement of the

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participants in different directions is adapted to the normative behavior. In emerging systems, process participants tend to act in accordance with habitual patterns, which create an idea of the sustainability of social life. The emerging relationships of equilibrium are created by the influence of patterns, which stabilize the system and build minimal tolerance, reinforcing the emerging, behavioral patterns. Hence, they represent in themselves the norms that have justified themselves in the past. As a result of the ineffective actions of the emerging inefficient institutions, these norms are now called "institutional traps".[35] Such a view forces us to focus on the periods of stabilization because they do not have the same meaning, during which the creation of a political system is not completed, and political stability does not yet mean political tolerance (stagnation).

If the government uses force mechanisms and forces (mobilizes) the masses for social support, then political stability in society is established at the expense of the dictatorship (violence) of the ruling groups, provided by the state, such stability can lead to long-term stagnation.

The reason for the stagnation may be due to the end of existing models of political leadership. According to the Gorbachev Foundation, "the gerontological situation in the Kremlin has led to growing public outrage".[36] In the period from the mid-70s to the mid-80s, the Soviet and party elites in the USSR had almost completely lost the opportunity for initiative-creative leadership in the future, having exhausted generations of opportunities (the average age of party and state leaders was 60.5). The process of training the elite and the transfer of power from the top to the bottom had stopped, and the command-and-control model of governance was no longer able to ensure effective governance and social development in general.

In the political processes of unformed political system societies, the majority of political participants can contribute to the stability of the system, increasing their ability to adapt to the system and the formation of an organized, legitimate view of participation. To a certain extent, this can be facilitated by ideological constituents (authorities, political parties and movements) that include the idea of social justice in transition, they can unite different ideological systems, and through them ensure political and social integration. In particular, as O.V. Gaman-Golutvina points out, such an idea (value) should be the idea of development, which is formed in the minds of the mass consciousness, as well as the power elite.[37]

Moreover, the stability of political processes in transition can be created through the interaction of public organizations and self-government. They provide an opportunity to regulate and manage social processes and ensure the balance of the social system in general. In it, public organizations and self-governing structures and bodies should be

institutionalized, first legally enshrined in the Constitution and legislation, and then gradually form a culture of experience, skills acquisition, self-organization and governance. Thus, in the transition period, there is a need to form a political process that combines governmental and non-governmental organizations. By working together, they provide an opportunity to achieve results that have socio-political significance in the management of social processes. Thus, it should be borne in mind that in the conditions of modern transitional societies, when legal democratic institutions are not formed or under the influence of the power elite and the population, the lack of a proper legal culture. It is dominated by the technologies of self-determination, which practically provide the political process and its direction, represent the most important mechanism of coup d'etat and catastrophe.

All important issues in the field of strategic development of the country (strategic planning) are ultimately issues of big politics, political strategy. These include strengthening the position of our country in the world market, widespread dissemination of the national language, dissemination of national information in the world information space, development of the defense industry, security and other issues. We must not forget that when developing a national development strategy, we must seriously rely on a scientific basis. In this regard, it is important to use our own base and the experience of the world community. Many political classes, state apparatus, and economic entities do not understand how urgent the issue of developing a strategy, defining it and implementing it is. It is necessary to take into account the fact that this system of coordinates, that is, the strategy is multifaceted and cross-sectoral, emphasizes the opinion of Uzbek political scientist F. Khikmatov.[38]

Changes in political processes, the systems in which they are organized, or political changes are accompanied by qualitative changes that lead to the creation of new systems. For example, the activation of mass political movements in the political process in Russia in the late 80s and early 90s led to the formation of a new type of political system based on multiparty, electoral, political competition, modern political and authoritarian technologies. The problem of determining the direction of political change raises the question of how political processes move.

The tasks of political processes include structural elements, the targeted action of their founders to ensure changes in the country's social welfare and sustainable development. The movement of political processes is carried out by means of duly established norms. In essence, it is necessary to form such stable institutions and norms, taking into account the goals of the institutions involved in the general and specific political dynamics, and to ensure their implementation in this context.

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The function of political institutions corresponds to the nature and meaning of the political regime (order), that is, to that type of power, which is decided at the present historical moment. The existence of certain functions of political processes, in turn, testifies to their absolute or relative stability, the activity of political institutions, their effectiveness and purposefulness. In this sense, the movement of political processes can be associated with their direction and effectiveness: the slower the movement of institutions and political processes under appropriate conditions, the more they contradict the essence of these institutions and processes, the more active they interfere with voluntaristic and arbitrary processes of political power and the changes become more radical (Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, etc.). In such cases, happens the formation of new political institutions, the formation of new political entities. However, their activities may be focused on aggravating the crisis, revolutionary change. Political institutions emerging in the context of transition societies are faced with the task of developing new functions, which must be in accordance with the nature of the period, in particular, political tasks and goals, their inherent characteristics.

The main functions of political processes are formed as a factor in maintaining the stability and order necessary for the formalization of a new political system and its effective functioning in the context of increasing transit (transition) societies on the path to democratization. When institutionalization is not complete, political change cannot be strictly functional, and the use of the term "function" in political processes can only be conditional. But at certain stages, when the formation of processes takes place, functions are also formed, which are reflected in the political activity of institutions. If, under the influence of this formation, the functions fail to achieve those goals, their realization in the direction of the opposite essence of this institution is envisaged or carried out.

Therefore, at present, the main function of political parties remains to organize and implement the electoral process, while the task of representing the public interest is almost non-existent.

It should be noted that at present, political processes provide modeling of the system on the basis of existing values and norms, mainly small elite groups of the population, which support political power, are able to model the system and develop some model, writes T. Parsons.[39-40] It is in these narrow groups (teams) that tasks are performed to achieve the goal. During transit political processes, these "communities" act to create a certain quality of the system being modeled in political systems in the form of its elements and determine the nature of the functions, i.e. they (systems) begin to perform a specific function. Other social groups of society serve as resource groups in this period, their main function

in political processes is to adapt to the norms and values recommended by the elite group, the behavior of political institutions and patterns of action.

In a democratic political order, the main function of the political process is to ensure political change while maintaining the integrity of the law, legal and political culture, political consensus and system. The experience of advanced democratic systems has shown that this is possible in a democratized world. Achieving relative equilibrium with political systems that did not behave in transition can, in our view, create the initial conditions for democratizing them, at times, if a certain compatibility of political and social processes is achieved. Constantly changing social needs require political processes to strengthen the links between the political and social system, to perform the functions of ensuring maximum stability of the political and social system through the implementation of social directions of political change. In political processes, such functions can include: the implementation of socially important decisions of the subjects of power, political and social regulation and the activation of political participation of political and legal organizations, classes and social groups, the functions of political identification (equalization) of the individual.

During the ongoing transformation in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to create such a mechanism of political processes, which includes the interaction of processes of strengthening the Uzbek statehood and intensification of public political participation, the relationship of political parties, state and socio-political organizations, the legal framework of political processes. This reform should also include the formation of equality in the relations between the population and the government, the achievement of agreement and compromise between the main political actors and public institutions - the legislature and the executive, the national and local self-government. This, in turn, requires participation in decision-making, strengthening political ties and relations to establish control over power. This is important on the one hand, when there are conflicts between the subjects and institutions of power, and on the other hand, between the government and society. In addition, this mechanism of strengthening political ties includes the need to neutralize the movement of non-institutional factors in the development of political processes through the creation of legal and social protection, guarantee systems for the population.

The development of political processes means the transition to a new quality.[41] This shows that, in our opinion, political entities and institutions are an effective tool of social regulation, creating a mechanism for resolving emerging conflicts, stabilizing society and making decisions that best meet the needs of citizens in this society.

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Forms of change in the transition to a new quality develop gradually and revolutionarily. They result in fluctuations, bifurcation (phase splitting), phase (periodic), spontaneous transition to a new state, linear-nonlinear development, avalanche-like processes, and self-organization.

Trends in the development of political processes (direction, idea, thought), the nature of the political regime and the relationship between the main political forces, first of all, the elite and the anti-elite, the aspirations of new political forces to power and the state and socio-psychological situation characterized by dissatisfied and discontent moods. Problems or crises caused by the instigation of the population through political protest and the ignorance of the political authorities may also be related to the inability to cope. Therefore, during social catastrophes, new political centers are formed, around which new political forces and movements accumulate and there are mutual struggles between them.

Thus, the scope, structure, speed, and content of current political processes have significantly expanded perceptions of the nature and outcome of political processes. It can be assumed that modern political movements are evolutionary, that is, the political processes of the XXI century, unlike previous revolutions, can not only represent a positive movement, but in some cases, as in some CIS countries, have a clearly regressive (crisis) nature.

As a result of the popularity of political management in modern conditions, the ability to manage all areas of political action is growing. This gives the power elite additional resources at its disposal, allowing it to control the mood of the masses by artificially sharpening and directing political movements, parties and organizations, and even social protests. Therefore, there is a tendency in political processes to become a virtual reality, in which the games of political forces separated from social integrity take place. Under these conditions, only narrow corporate interests and sufficient manipulation technologies to satisfy them can be realized. In this case, the political process stops the development of society or puts it in a difficult position. Examples include the political tensions and serious political changes that took place in Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria, Bahrain, Libya and Syria in February-March 2011 as a result of external manipulative influences.

Differentiation and specialization in politics contribute to the growth of interdependence of political processes, such as in society, which serves to increase their efficiency. But this process has the opposite side: the deepening of general specialization and differentiation in the political sphere can lead to the autonomy of individual political institutions and the activities of the elite (the right to self-government, autonomy). This leads to problems with the integrity of political processes, their internal and external interaction.

Consequently, new sources and stimuli of political processes are not only social, but also technological and information factors. They, in turn, drastically change both the sources and the process of political action. Political dynamics has "knot" and "separate" points of development - bifurcation (split in two), from which the branched movement begins. Each of them provides information about the stage of resolving the accumulated conflicts, the need to make new decisions, the balance of political forces, when leaders will separate in political events, opposing political forces and outsiders. The state of choice at the beginning of the movement and the oscillation of political movements will depend on the ratio of the antique and ever-changing forces of the actors in action. At the same time, there are vector lines of movement and interaction in the general flow, the direction of which is the elite in action or the existing traditions or some organizations (the Bolshevik Party in the revolutionary events of 1914-1917, the Solidarity trade union in Poland, the Taliban in Afghanistan) causes maintenance.

The social effectiveness of political processes in general depends on the vectors that arise in political movements. Their character and behavior will have different descriptions at different stages of historical development.

The dynamics of political processes are the emergence of some political institutions, the collapse of others and their departure from the political scene. But the experience of modern societies shows that the political processes that began as modernization do not end with the formation of democracy all the time and everywhere. This is due, firstly, to the fact that the importance of democratic institutions is unquestionable, and the direction of political processes towards the formation of democracy cannot be taken as a single option. Second, it is questionable whether democracy is a universal value. Because the world's environmental, demographic problems, inequalities that have emerged in the past millennia, have not emerged without the participation of modern developed democracies. While acknowledging the importance of separate democratic processes (elections, political competition), we cannot argue that democratic ideals represent a single value. Because democracy, like any other political ideology, is a factor in world culture if it does not go against corruption, racism, chauvinism and humanism.

It is well known that democracy is a political institution that originated in the West and is illegally imposed on the world community. Its implementation should be the result of the historical development of any country, its domestic and foreign policy needs, and most importantly, the will and aspirations of its citizens.

The processes taking place in the world since the middle of the second half of the twentieth century, that is, the colonial system, the crisis of socialism in the

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USSR and Eastern Europe, have convincingly demonstrated that democracy is undoubtedly a universal value. Political institutions formed under certain historical conditions in a given region have become a form of democracy that has been repeated in other countries, in some cases without being supplemented with new content. In our opinion, in the end - the welfare of society should be ensured. At the same time, the "introduction" of democracy can lead to great economic, social, especially cultural losses for the nation. We understand the idea put forward by T. Parsons as follows: the formed structures begin to ensure the further development of the system: trying to quickly "introduce" democracy into the political process in a country without social conditions can lead to a number of dangers. Exclusion from them in modern society poses serious challenges: it increases the risk of fragmentation of territory, state and culture. This view is embodied in the discussion of the essence of the political process in Russia.[42]

The analysis carried out allows us to draw a number of conclusions. Political processes represent the exchange of stable and unstable periods in the development of the political system and its constituents. This requires not only adequate, but also prompt response of political actors to the changes taking place. Changes in political actors require rapid decision-making, at which time the still-established "order" is involuntary. Decision-makers need to understand in a timely manner the need to move to a new stage of political development. At the same time, it is important to choose the interaction of government with social groups and individuals. It can be the mobilization of the population by gathering power through more or less determination to implement these decisions. Another option for interaction between government and society is the development of organizational and legal mechanisms for the behavior of political participants by both the government and society, such a distribution of responsibilities, i.e to ensure the effective functioning of the system.

As a result of ongoing political changes, there can be development, stability, stagnation and crisis in the political system, which is the result of different directions of political forces. The stronger the forces that destabilize the political situation (e.g., the activation of ultra-radical and nationalist political parties, terrorists, neo-fascists, criminal structures and corrupt officials, etc.), the faster the periods of stabilization are replaced by chaos and disruption. But the collapse of society begins with structural instability, which includes the crisis of all spheres of society, including the loss of the ability of the population to spiritual production.

The change and development of political processes is determined not only by social dynamics but also by changes in the activities of political entities, which, in turn, determine changes in political institutions. The intensity and nature of these changes

determine their impact, speed, and character on social processes.

The formation of a political system during political movements contributes to the structuring, relations and interaction of political processes subject to certain norms, the formation of stable functions.

In general, the theoretical and methodological analysis of the study of political processes led to the following conclusions.

The diversity of scientific approaches that serve as the basis for the study of modern political processes, scientific ideas about political dynamics have gradually developed in the history of political thinking. Beginning in the second half of the twentieth century, traditional political theories emerged when political institutions and political systems failed to adequately explain issues such as the diversity of types and forms of activation, the causes of political systems and political regimes, and the movement toward democracy.

Based on what is believed to be the basic theories, concepts, methods, and approaches used in political science to study political processes today, we conclude that it is necessary to create a fundamental theory using all the theories and concepts considered in general to analyze the political processes of this period. Because the concept in each of them has its own scientific potential for the study of modern dynamic political practice. Modern approaches should provide the researcher with a scientific tool for interpreting political changes in the conditions of transitional societies.

Research shows that the use of the listed theories, concepts, approaches and methods in the practice of modern scientific study of political processes in the science of our country are not interconnected, although scientifically objectively complement each other: for example, structural-functional approach is complemented by institutional approaches, the general theoretical approach is complemented by a situational approach. The possibilities of a systematic approach are expanding with the use of open systems and information theory, while the procedural approach is defined by theories of modernization and democratic transit, complemented by historical and comparative approaches, which lead to a comparison of specificity in political reality. At the same time, the methodological basis for the study of political processes is provided by general scientific methods, development theories, which allow to study political processes from general to specific and from particular to general by studying their role in social development. From the point of view of a systemic approach, political processes consist of the interaction of institutions and subjects - the external (with society) and internal (within the political system) components of these processes, arising from historical, national, economic, social, cultural factors.

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From the point of view of the structural-functional approach, the elements that make up political processes - general and specific characteristics and peculiarities of institutions and subjects, the nature of their interaction at the macro, meso and micro levels and the functions and roles they perform. The institutional approach allows to determine the level of organizational and legal approach to the process, the normative support, the interaction of key institutions, states, parties, socio-political associations with each other and with society. The dialectical approach identifies the sources and contradictions of the dynamic, i.e revolutionary and gradual development of political processes, the causes of political mobility and stagnation. The procedural approach helps to look at political processes as a unit of mobility and stagnation, a movement consisting of periods of linear-notlinear, consistent and chaotic succession, wave periodic, stability, strength and derailment with a specific direction. The use of a situational approach in some processes allows us to determine what laws apply at certain stages and at each stage of the political process.

An activity approach allows to determine the content of man and his activities in the political process, the motivations and reasons for political activism, as well as the values and norms decided on the basis of political behavior expressed in one direction or another.

The study of political processes in the context of abstract and unpredictable development requires the addition of unsystematic, institutional factors to the theoretical analysis. Given the fact that political processes take place in society in an objective and social direction, it is necessary to analyze the reasons why the political process is directed to the non-social flow.

While theories of modernization allow the study of the interaction of traditions and innovations in political processes, the concepts of democratic transit are the basis for tracking their directions of movement. The pace of political processes in the country is consist of polarization (interaction of opposing political entities and institutions), stabilization (formation of stable political institutions and their interaction), and modernization (formation of political institutions and training of subjects, allows the realization of the needs that are formed in society in the new conditions their political behavior in the late XX - early XXI centuries).

Conclusion

The solution of modernization problems in Uzbekistan includes a number of stages that constitute

a relatively complete process. This period began with the collapse of the Soviet political system and ended with the emergence of a new political system. These are combined with the tasks of modernizing and democratizing the political system. However, the fact that this process has not ended does not allow us to say that this period of our history is still over. As can be seen, new stages of the process are emerging, as a result of which the period of modernization ends with the emergence of democracy. Then the period of its development begins. At present, the correctness of this assumption is confirmed by the emerging democratic institutions such as legal parliamentarism, free elections, multiparty system. At the same time, the content and implementation of these institutions will ensure their gradual democratization. Today, in our opinion, there are elements of democratic modernization of the political system, but they are not sustainable. This requires a consistent implementation of this process. Consequently, political processes lead to progress only if they lead to positive changes not only in the political system but in society as a whole.

“Today, Uzbekistan is becoming a country of democratic change, great opportunities and practical work. This process is the greatest result of our reforms for me. Because the accuracy of the goal is the most important criterion that ensures the effectiveness of actions.

If we summarize the essence of the Strategy of Action adopted five years ago, in this unique document we have set ourselves the strategic goal of building a new Uzbekistan and laying the foundations of the Third Renaissance.

It should be noted that the construction of a new Uzbekistan is not just a wish, a subjective phenomenon, but a fundamental historical basis, which is required by the current political, legal, socio-economic, spiritual and educational situation in the country is an objective necessity that fully meets their interests.

New Uzbekistan is a country that develops on the basis of friendly cooperation with the world community, adhering to universally recognized norms and principles of democracy, human rights and freedoms, the ultimate goal of which is to create a free, prosperous and prosperous life for our people”.[43]

Defining the theoretical and methodological basis for the study of modern political processes and their role in social development allows to analyze the mechanism of the political process in Uzbekistan and identify promising areas, draw conclusions and implement them on the basis of national interests.

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