

The Need for Modernization, Their Crises and Development Trends

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1. Introduction

From the very beginning of the modernization process, we see conflicts with globalization at all its stages. It is obvious that today the geographic scale and the level of opportunities for globalization are exaggerated. This requires special preparation for the modernization process in young countries.

Globalization translated from French means “global” - “universal”. Today, in terms of its scale, scale and diversity, it depends Western laws, studying issues that affect the entire globe, humanity. As a result of the globalization of geological processes, i.e. expanding the possibility of ideological influence, all regions of the world are attracted to it. Unprecedented scientific discoveries in the world, huge technical resources, versatile technologies, integration and the rapid acceleration of information dissemination have accelerated this process. The exchange of information via the Internet and the possibility of its ideological interaction are expanding every hour.

Different views on the concept of "globalization" persist to this day. Among them are Joseph Stiglitz, Nobel laureate in economics, professor at Columbia University (USA), Francis Fukuyama, famous American philosopher and sociologist, former presidential aide, renowned sociologist, statesman and predictor of possible world events Zbigniew Brzezinski, Jagdish Bhagwati, expert on globalization, who studied world economics at the Institute of Technology of Bombay, Cambridge, Oxford and Massachusetts, and a number of other economists see globalization as a process taking place in the world economy¹.

2. Methodology

Today, many scientific theories have been developed on this subject. Among them, one can indicate the pragmatism and political realism of G. Morgenthau, the war and peace of R. Aion, the balance of J. Liskin. You can point to the theory of world systems I. Galtung². In the philosophy of politics, G. Morgenthau's theory is of great scientific importance. He promotes the idea of nationalism, which seems to predict the future consequences of political process through modeling, game theory and systematic analysis. In his theory, the scientist put forward the idea that large states should not be allowed to rule small or small countries on behalf of the world community. G. Morgenthau's theory of pragmatism and political realism is applicable to all nation states, large and small, in the world. This theory, which claims

¹ Otamuratov S. Globalashuv: millatni asrash masuliyati / Globalization: responsibility for the preservation of the nation. –T.: Uzbekiston, 2018. –P. 80-81.

² See: Kukulka Yu. Problems of the theory of international relations. –M.: 1998. –P.103-112.

that all states pursue constructive, realistic foreign policy based on equality in international political relations, is popular in world political science.

In fact, globalization can be called a new stage in human development, a product of his intellect. "Globalization is a positive process with a new stage in the development of human intellectual potential, on the one hand, and a negative process, on the other hand, which encourages developing and less developed countries to connect with highly developed countries," writes Professor S. Otamuratov. In this sense, it can also be viewed as an objective process. It has an impact on the development of mankind and the country, including the development of science, technology and technology, their widespread popularity in the world, the growth of human well-being. The problem is not in globalization itself, but in who is at the forefront of it and who see the main benefits in it. The fact that it is headed by highly developed countries, shaped by their material and intellectual potential, that they themselves see the main interests and that economically, technically and technologically dependent countries are on the path of development and backwardness, undermines the function of globalization.

We know that there is a policy of recognizing the United States as the dominant state in the world. Israeli dissident I. Shamir admitted in one of his books that "globalism is deep neoliberalism that follows American hegemony and success." This idea certainly attracts the attention of the world community, scientists and politicians involved in geopolitics. In turn, in the fifteen years that have passed since the writing of this work, the hegemonic policy and position of the United States in the world has grown significantly. In general, issues related to the scale of globalization are still in the focus of attention of leading scientists³.

Zbigniew Brzezinski made it clear that the American era of Pax (Latin for "peace") was a time when the United States was the dominant leader in the world, the scale of the previous Pax (Romans, Indians, Mongols, Turks, etc.) never encompassed the entire world ... He noted that the policy of Westernization in the political life of society will intensify, that is, the priority of democratization and modernization will increase. These ideas have a scientific basis. After all, institute for strategic research, special television and radio channels, tens of thousands of social sites, mobile phones operating in Western countries serve global tasks. According to the scientist, the US goal of "managing" Eurasia is a decisive factor in maintaining its current position in the world"⁴. After all, Eurasia is home to 75 percent of the world's population and generates 60 percent of the world's gross domestic product. At the same time, both the United States and Russia are eyeing the energy region. An analysis of these views suggests that since Donald Trump became president of the United States in 2017, the interests of Russia, China, and the United States have collided again in the geopolitical arena.

³See: King A., Schneider B. The First Global Revolution. –M.: 1992.; W. Beck. What is globalization? The mistakes of globalism – let's respond to globalization. –M.: Progress-Tradition, 2001; Kuvaldin V. Globality: a new dimension of human existence. –M.: 2003; Gorbachev M.S. and others. Faces of Globalization: Difficulty Issues of Contemporary Development. –M.: Alpina Publisher, 2003; 2003; Giddens A. Runaway World: How Globalisation is. Reshaping Our Live.–New York: Routledge, 2000; Umarova N. Globalashuv sharoitida akhborot khuruzhlariga qarshi kurash / Counteraction to information attacks in the context of globalization.–T.: Akademiya, 2005; Otamuratov S. Globalashuv va millat / Globalization and the nation. –T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2008; Otamuratov S. Globalashuv va milli-manaviy havfsizlik / Globalization and national-spiritual security. – T.: Uzbekiston, 2013.

⁴Brzezinski Z. The Grand chessboard American primacy and itsgeostrategic imperatives, BoscBooks.–NY, 1997. – P. 31.

3. Foreign Experience

The West is a country of great inventions. The Nobel Prize winners are also mostly Western scientists. The West is constantly promoting ideas and concepts. In this sense, it is impossible not to admire the. The renowned scholar Francis Fukuyama, in his concept of the end of history, published in 1990, said that "the evolutionary ideologies of mankind will be abolished and universal liberal democracy will be established as the last form of government"⁵. This idea then caused controversy among scientists. The reason is that the US claim to leadership in a unipolar world, an attempt to introduce the ideas of "democracy" in the East is a sign of hegemony, and some countries do not like it. Let's not forget that in his speech in Dublin, Ireland, on October 12, 1999, statesman G. Kissinger said that "the main threat is that the phenomenon of so-called " globalization " is actually another name for the dominant role of the United States".

Indeed, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States continued to play a garmonic role in the world. He became the organizer of "color revolutions" in different countries and the center of financial flows. Although experts give a positive assessment of the phenomenon of globalization, a number of scientists from the East are negative about it. "Globalization is a process that has a strong impact on the foundations of the international system, bringing the influence of controlled and uncontrolled external forces into the life of nation states," said Arab politicians. - Rapid changes increase the importance of external factors in the domestic policy of a modern state... Globalization, which does not live in the "shadow", also affects the concept of "state"⁶.

The Uzbek scientist S. Safoev examines the problem of globalization in more detail and see four main directions:

- a) ideas and culture;
- b) information and communication;
- c) geopolitical;
- d) economics.

Focusing on globalization at the geopolitical level, which is very important among them, he writes that today the New Northern States are not only leaders in the field of modern technologies, but also control the distribution of global financial resources. At the end of the twentieth century, major industrial development shifted from the North Atlantic to the Pacific region of Asia, where the second industrial center was named the New East. So, the economic wonders of the countries of Southeast Asia are recognized in the world!

S. Safayev concludes that the new model of the world system is becoming more and more complex, network and, at the same time, interconnected. "The New North, or the industrial world, remains the main driving force, the " manager " of the globalization process. The rest of the world is often seen as the subject of this process. Industrialized countries, home to only 15% of the world's population, control 70% of the world's resources, production, trade and consumption. The 500 largest corporations in the West produce a quarter of the world's goods and services". According to the scientist, the countries of the New East - China, Japan, India - are forces capable of reducing the sphere of influence of the West. We also

⁵Fukuyama F. The End of History // Problems of Philosophy. – 1990. No. 3. – P. 134-135.

⁶See: Uzbekiston: davlat va uning yulboshchisi. Arabchadan tarjima. Dor ash-Shuruk, Kohira, 1999 / Uzbekistan: the state and its leader. Per. from Arabic. Dor ash-Shuruk, Cairo, 1999. –T.: Uzbekiston, 1999. – P. 64-65.

see the objective reasons for this phenomenon. In other words, the financial crisis that began in the West in 2008 has shifted the forces of the hegemonic balance to East Asia. In particular, the Japanese and Chinese models of development were recognized, and economic growth and rising living standards led in the future to a shift in the balance in the world political arena.

Zbigniew Brzezinski views on democracy and the new reform process in post-totalitarian states are worth exploring. The scientist studies the course of future political processes in the world in three stages⁷.

The first stage begins with the collapse of the communist system, renewal of power structures, economic recovery intensifies, and the political system is undergoing major changes. Democratic institutions will be created, the media will be freed from party control, total state control will be abolished and, finally, political forces will appear that support democratic change. This process takes from 1 to 5 years.

At the second stage, significant changes will take place in the economic system, political stability will be ensured, a new Constitution will be adopted, the electoral system will be determined, democratic elections will be held, decentralization will take place, regional authorities will be strengthened, democratic forces will rise. The country will undergo deep economic reforms, build a strong banking system, privatize and strengthen the legitimate rights of owners. This process takes 3 to 10 years.

At the third stage, there will be stable functioning of democratic institutions, the growth of the political culture of members of society, and sustainable economic growth. This process takes on average 5-15 years.

The scientist sets clear political goals and objectives for each state. But the political culture of people who are the subject and main executor of democracy does not take into account the level of training, the ability to carry out reforms. In addition, for some reason, the geopolitical situation also directly affects the democratic process. For example, the problem of Afghanistan itself prevents the smooth implementation of many political reforms in Uzbekistan.

In our opinion, the process of modernization cannot take place under pressure from outside or instructions from “above”, but if conditions are created, people will shape it themselves. N. Umarova, Candidate of Political Sciences, correctly assesses the problem: “Any attempt to artificially accelerate the process of democratization is in fact a revolutionary suppression of natural evolutionary development and leads to the formation of artificial, false democracy. No special logic can explain the “color revolutions”. In addition to this, there are forces that are eager to transform democracy from a universal value to a universal one. They try to standardize the democratic process in different countries, presenting democracy as a cure for all existing problems”⁸. Examples of this are popular uprising in Arab countries (2011-2019), the change of power in Ukraine (2014-2019). In such a situation, the coming to power of a “puppet” leader gravitating towards the West (USA), rather than a leader who satisfies the will of the people, further complicates the political situation.

The “migration” of democratization processes to Asian countries since the beginning of the twentieth century poses complex challenges for traditional societies. Western values and freedoms across national borders and exacerbate domestic threats. According to the Russian scientist E. Batalov, for the first time in almost three thousand years, democracy is experiencing a “global crisis”⁹. Doctor of Political Sciences U. Ildirov, who studied the scientific conceptual aspects of the democratization process in the world and in

⁷Brzezinski Z. The Great Transformation. The National Interest. —NY.33, Fall 1993.—P. 4-5.

⁸Umarova N. Siyosiy boshkaruv asoslari / Fundamentals of political governance. —T.: Akademiya, 2007. —P.41.

⁹E. Batalov. The Global Crisis of Democracy // Free Thought-XXI century. —M.: 2005, No. 2. —P.13.

Uzbekistan, agrees that "this situation requires a revision of a number of issues not only in practice, but also in theory"¹⁰. We think that this scientific problem also applies to modernization.

4. Literature Review

Yes, there are many problems in the theory and practice of modernization that scientists face. The reason is that there are a number of serious crises in the political system, the study of which and the maximum possible elimination of existing shortcomings is the key to modernization:

The crisis of the semblance of modernization. It states that "when a country chooses its own path, conflicts arise in national and territorial interests, social-class divisions affect national cohesion, and ethnic and sub-ethnic conflicts intensify"¹¹.

The legitimate crisis of modernization. Political power does not allow groups in society to make political decisions, traditional institutions are under threat, solidarity between society and government is lost, citizens become indifferent in the decision-making process, competition for political power intensifies, political passivity of the masses, inability of the ruling elite to maintain political power appears¹².

Partnership crisis of modernization. The number of groups interested in gaining access to the political decision-making process will increase, partners will intensify the struggle for political power, the development of the political system will slow down due to the lack of space for stakeholders in society, and the radicalization of opposition groups will lead to political instability. In this situation, three circumstances are considered that determine the attitude of the elite towards the political opposition: firstly, it is massive pressure on the opposition with the use of force (events in Chile during the Pinochet period)¹³; second, to recognize the opposition within the framework of the law; thirdly, not only to recognize the opposition "de jure", but also to participate with it in the process of making political decisions¹⁴.

The crisis of absorption of modernization. As a result of the depletion of public administration resources, it will be difficult to absorb instructions in the social sphere, and the stratification of society will intensify.

Distribution crisis of modernization. It is clear that the ruling elite is unable to improve the material well-being of society and to distribute resources. In Latin America, for example, the marginalization¹⁵ of society has led to severe property stratification. Then, the decline in the number and proportion of poor people in Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Venezuela stopped due to the increase in the number of homeowners.

It is obvious that in the process of modernization it is much more difficult to achieve a combination of theory and practice. The sudden onset of crisis can have a significant impact on political processes and national development. In particular, new problems and social crises arise in reforms that are launched

¹⁰Idirov U. Hozirgi zamon demokratiyalashuv jarayonlarining conceptual asoslari va mustaqil Uzbekiston tajribasi / Conceptual foundations of modern democratization processes and the experience of independent Uzbekistan. Author's abstract. doc.political science.–T.: 2006. – P.41.

¹¹Zolotukhin I. Democratization "Filipino Style": Review and Analysis of the Main Trends in Domestic Political Development in the Period from 1998 to 2004. // Oikumena, 2007. Issue. 2. –P.27-35.

¹²See: Fetisov A.S. Political power: problems of legitimacy // Socio - political journal. –1995. No. 3. – P.101-112; Krasnov B.I. The theory of power and power relations // Socio-political journal. –1994. No. 3-6. – P.76-84.

¹³See: M. Kalishevsky, Augusto Pinochet saved Chile on blood // Expert, 1998, No. 13. –P. 21-22.

¹⁴Philosophy of Power.–M.: Publishing house of Moscow State University, 1993.-P. 110-143.

¹⁵ Marginalization translated from Latin means "marginalis" – "on the edge", "standing in the middle".

without taking into account the level of political readiness, national identity and culture of the country's citizens. We see this objective situation on the example of the events that took place in the Arab world in 2005-2019. Although the process of modernizing society in Latin America lasted more than a hundred years, it did not bring the expected results. Social stratification in society, the growing proportion of differences between rich and poor, creates a problem. Analyzing this issue on the example of Latin America, the Russian scientist A.Podberezkin writes, "the trade unions have vacated their positions, the middle class has shrunk. Unemployment in major cities is on the rise, and black business is following in the footsteps of crime. The liberalization of the financial market has increased the turnover of easy earned money, creating ample opportunities for corruption and fraud. The number of crimes against the person, such as death and robbery, has increased"¹⁶.

In some developing countries, the underdeveloped financial sector and the use of excess funds to cover the deficit in the economy create new crisis. For example, in the United States and the European Union (EU), over-liberalization of the financial markets and banking system in 2001-2008 led to the global financial crisis. In short, the lack of consensus between citizens, social groups and the state led to a crisis of division. The EU is still unable to get out of the economic deficit.

Another fact is that the fate of modernization in each country depends on the interaction, understanding and objective position of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities. First of all, they need to know their main functions and their status. According to Western analysts, the role of the legislature in the three structures is always high. According to the model of separation of powers, the legislature should provide representative bodies of all social groups of society, which have a significant impact on political decision-making. Parliament "determines the policy of the state" (J. Locke), "its activities are not controlled by the people" (E. Burke)¹⁷.

In a presidential republic, he is the head of state and executive branch. In a presidential republic, power is more stable, with a strong division of power into legislative and executive branches, their level and freedom. Many political scientists recognize the enormous political, legal, spiritual and democratic potential of this form. The French state can be a living example of our thinking. In Uzbekistan, a slightly harmonized form of this French model is used.

The active participation of the legislature in government is largely determined by the creation of a constitutional framework. No constitutional reform in the system of state power should be complete without parliament.

The issue of involving the executive branch in the process of modernizing society can also be a good topic for money studies. The revival of the ideological and political life of society often occurs with a partial collapse of the power system. The famous scientist E. Heywood calls the executive branch "bureaucratic leadership". Although the real task of the executive branch, consisting of a large bureaucratic and administrative apparatus, is to control the implementation of political decisions, the inadequacy of state policy is characterized by the following factors:

firstly, this is the lack of professionalism in the management of the bureaucratic apparatus, whose activities are expanding day by day, since more and more employees with insufficient management experience work in the apparatus;

¹⁶ Podberezkin A.I. Russia today: a real chance // Observer. Specialist. issue, 1994. No. 21-24. -P. 538.

¹⁷ Political Science. Textbook. – T.: A. Kodiriy, 2002. - P. 35.

secondly, they never forget their material interests, because the work of various interest groups is controlled by their departments¹⁸.

Taking the second case more seriously, we can clearly see that there is a risk of corruption if selfishly interested people in government unite. This important factor hinders not only the development of the national economy, but also the systematic continuation of political reforms.

From this point of view, we believe that the practice of holding members of the government of Uzbekistan accountable before parliament since 2016 is the correct and acceptable solution. In addition, the adoption of the "Concept of Administrative Reform" by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 8, 2017 is a historic event.

5. Research

Brief conclusion:

First, the need for political modernization is to ensure a gradual rise of the state and society. As a result, huge steps and results are visible in the political and economic sphere of the country.

Second, due to the complexity of modernization, this process needs to be studied in conjunction with a complex node of transient problems. In particular, the renewal of political power, the implementation of economic and social reforms, the formation of political thinking, the economic level of society, an open dialogue with the people, and ensuring the transparency of government bodies require great courage and responsibility from a political leader.

Thirdly, the modernization of society today is an objective necessity for every country, and development cannot be achieved without going through this process. For example, in China and Japan only through modernization and reforms in the political, social and economic life of society were carried out effectively.

Fourth, the introduction of Western modernization and democratization without taking into account national values and traditions in the countries of the East can lead to negative consequences.

Fifth, the main goal of political modernization includes the renewal of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government. The first stage of modernization is the process of forming a middle class, a new elite and transforming traditional institutions.



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¹⁸ Haywood E. *Politics. Textbook for universities.* – M.: UNITI, 2005. – P 245- 267.

In 1985-2005, Bakhtiyor Omonov worked as chief editor and head department in republican publishing houses. In 2005-2016 years he worked as a leading specialist of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, vice-rector for spiritual and educational work of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies, deputy of general director of the Copyright Agency, director of the State Patent Office. Since 2021 he has been teaching at the National University of Uzbekistan.

In different years he published some fiction and scientific books: "Mental pain" (1998), "Book of life" (1999), "Last tragic duel of A.S. Pushkin" (1999, co-authored), "Oratory of a political leader" (2000), "Prestige of an orator speech" (2001), "Childhood of Bobur" (2002), "Models of political modernization and the experience of Uzbekistan" (2012), "Mechanisms for ensuring openness of public administration" (2017), "My Opportunities" (2018), "Conceptual Foundations of Society Modernization" (2019), "Publisher's Notebook" (2019), as well as translations of *Shark* by Leo Tolstoy (1987, 2000, 2004), *Sh. Dunasari The Science of Human Cognition* (1994, 2015), stories "The Widow's Tale" (1994) and the novel by the Chinese writer Lao She "Notes on the Cat City" (1996).

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