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**SECTION 22. Policy. Innovations. Theory, practice
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THE GLOBALIZING WORLD: THE CONDITIONS AND PREREQUISITES FOR POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INNOVATIVE POLITICS AND PREVENTIVE DEMOCRACY

Abstract: This article analyzes the problems associated with ensuring the security of political development in the context of deepening the processes of globalization.

The article also substantiates the thesis of the effectiveness of the implementation of the “preventive” democracy for achieving stability and political development. The author considers modern experience of the sovereign political development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Particularly, the role and importance of the Strategy of Action is underlined. The progressive movement, based on this policy document, is being realized along the path of deepening democratic reforms.

Key words: globalization, political development, democracy, security, “preventive” democracy, political development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Strategy of Action.

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Introduction.

As known, today it has become an axiom that the most important characteristics of modern world development include the intensive processes of globalization. Globalization brings to international relations a number of important features. “It makes the world more united, increasing its ability to respond effectively to problems of general nature, which in the twenty-first century are becoming increasingly important for international political development.

At the same time, some phenomena related to globalization-unification with its depersonalization and the loss of individual characteristics, the erosion of identity, the weakening of national-state regulation of the society because of great concern in the world community”[1, p.63].

Specially, if we pay attention to those turbulent events that have occurred in recent years in our planet, it becomes obvious that these processes naturally create the desire to rethink some of those assessments and positions about which among politicians and analytics until quite recently it seemed that there would be undoubtedly serious.

“Revaluation of values, among other things, affects the phenomenon of globalization. There was never a full agreement on its nature, scope, driving forces and prospects. But all the same, in itself, this phenomenon was recognized as one of the most important intrinsic features of the current stage of the development world” [2, p.120].

Therefore, it is no coincidence that globalization also refers to the number of concepts that describe new mega trends of a global scale.

The security of political development in the condition of deepening globalization.

As known, there are different points of view on globalization in international political science.

For example, supporters of the realistic paradigm understand it in the spirit of the “clash of civilizations” (S. Huntington) [3], neo-liberals view globalization as “the end of history” (F. Fukuyama) [4]. However, as the world tendencies of recent years showed, these ideas and forecasts could not find their full confirmation in real life. In particular, the “civilizational” paradigm of S. Huntington, on the one hand, and the paradigm of universal Westernization, on the other, is extreme positions in



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views on the future of the world in the context of globalization. Moreover, globalization is not a product of scientific creation.

The current stage of globalization, which began with the end of the “cold war”, is characterized by a great degree of uncertainty in the vectors of the future movement of humanity.

On the one hand, under the onslaught of globalization, especially political and economic, the interdependence of the world is intensifying, while, under the influence of global problems, the alarming feelings among world countries about the survival of humanity are growing.

For modern conditions, “the nature of globalization is changing, creating an increasingly unstable global environment with a deepening gap between the center and the periphery of the world economy. On the part of those, who oppose globalization, calls to fight against the loss of national sovereignty are being heard increasingly. Globalization is no longer the same as Westernization. Globalization has smoothed the differences in prosperity between developed and developing countries, but deepened economic inequality within almost all states” [5].

Despite the fact that accelerated globalization of the last decades has given hope for cooperation and integration, unfortunately as world trends show, the likelihood of a large interstate conflict is growing. Therefore, as the experts say, there is a high probability of involving great powers in various conflicts. In this sense, globalization has become a factor in the deconstruction and fragmentation of the modern world. The syndrome of a “communal apartment” is affirmed on a worldwide scale [6, p.21].

In this connection, the question naturally arises: Does humanity really have no significant opportunities and arguments to overcome these sources of instability?

In our opinion, there is a stillroom for stopping the pessimistic scenarios predicted by experts. Therefore, it is not necessary to speak axiomatically about the inevitability of the escalation of the crisis and catastrophes in the life of the earthly civilization.

In our opinion, one of the main ways and means of solving global problems facing humanity and ensuring stable and progressive development, both on a global scale and in individual countries, is the universal development of an innovation policy, whose aim is to rationalize policies within the international community, also the renewal and systemic modernization of the democratic foundations of world and specifically countries’ political processes. This approach can give real conditions for the formation of optimistic feelings, as well as “a sense of perspective, faith in oneself and hope for the future among the peoples of the world” [7, p.168].

Rationalization of politics through renewed democratic ideas, in our view, will initiate a radical revision of the notion and approaches to the emerging world. For the world has already approached such a line, where no one else has the right to make mistakes, or it is time for mankind to think about and put in order its life bases for further survival and development.

It is not a secret that in the world of global confrontation, all its other consequences can not continue.

As the current processes show, the rhythms of international political change have approached a dangerous line.

Rationalization of policy based on innovation policy should stimulate the world community to rationally critical analysis of the current state and rhythms of world development. It is also necessary to identify and inspire new sources of democratic development impulses on the 21st century.

Obviously, in the process of rational choice of new ways of organization, realization of world political processes and relations, the priority task will be, first of all, the transformation of traditional civilization into a form that meets the vital interests of all peoples and countries, where identity and universality acquire a new harmony, domination of any countries in the world relations will gradually lose its meaning and necessity. In this process, a new world policy should replace the traditional relations, as a mechanism for the democratic self-organization of the renewed international community. For, the prospect of global democratization will be real only in the event of the emergence of a new global civilization.

Naturally, all this may seem like a utopia. However, this is not so. Because, the improvement and democratization of international relations can and should lead to a new world-system civilization.

The rationalization of politics naturally requires the implementation of the modern foundations of democracy.

For, as the American researcher F.Zakaria noted, “Without such inner content, democracy will not just turn into an unfit, but also a dangerous empty shell. The result will be the erosion of freedom, the manipulation of its ideals and the decline of public life. Such a turn of things would be a tragedy, because with all its shortcomings, democracy is the last hope of humanity. Entering the 21st century, we must make democracy safe for peace” [8, pp.55-56].

In this regard, it should be specially noted that the construction of a normally functioning democratic society, that meets the key requirements of the present, is the paramount task of rational policy.

As you know, unjustified expectations associated with the “third wave of democratization” contributed to the emergence of new problems for

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humanity, about overcoming the destructive consequences of quasi-democratic systems that emerged in a number of countries of the world after the end of the Cold War.

In this regard, the search for new, effective mechanisms of democracy comprehensively reflecting the basic parameters of modern effective society has become an extremely urgent task not only for individual countries, but also for the entire world community.

Thus, one of the most important characteristics of the modern world is a sound system of constituent elements and patterns of effective democracy. The complex implementation of the aspirations that are forming in society, and the consolidation of the dominant values in them ranges with the priorities of such democracy.

In this respect, a rational policy that is designed to provide and reflect all the vital problems of the life of a person, society, thus serves as a generator of the movement towards the renewal of democracy, as well as the processes of democratization.

In this case, it is simultaneously about increasing the responsibility and focus of political power to promote democracy in society. Because, it is power, using its levers, can, and should create, conditions that are constantly expanding for the development of democracy.

As the long experience of democracy development shows, such an idea will be realistic when the authorities and their structures will be ready to go much ahead of the democratic needs of society, thereby creating preventive conditions and prerequisites for democratic changes and renewals.

The meaning and essence of preventive democracy lies in the fact that, “democracy, first and foremost, is a constructive dialogue. Citizens grope for “pain points” existing in society, and by their demands and actions cause social changes. The biggest mistake of the authorities can be to completely deny the need for such changes and brutally confront them. Preventive democracy assumes that the elites, sensing the directions of the masses, intercept their initiatives that seem most noticeable and offer their own agenda, designed for a relatively long perspective. The strategic goal of “preventive democracy is not to allow an uncontrolled crisis in relations between the people and power”, in the process of deepening the democratic aspirations of the population of society [9, pp.108-109].

The implementation of the principles of “preventive” democracy ensures the real and effective implementation of the main purpose of democracy, namely, the actual exercise of the power of the people for the people themselves through a systemic dialogue.

It should be specially noted that “preventive” democracy allows us to raise new problems that

excite people, take them to the center of public discourse and relatively effectively solve, thereby developing the whole society.

In this regard, it can be noted with great confidence that the experience of independent development of the Republic of Uzbekistan clearly demonstrates that increasing the efficiency and improving the institutional foundations of democracy is an important source of stable political development.

Sovereign political development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Since gaining independence in 1991, Uzbekistan has chosen the path of building a strong democratic legal society with a stable socially-oriented market economy.

To achieve these goals, the “Uzbek model” of sovereign democratic development based on five principles was grounded:

- deideologization of economy and its priority over politics;
- giving the state the role of a major reformer;
- ensuring rule of law;
- providing strong social policy;
- gradualness and consistency of reforms.

The socio-political reforms implemented on the basis of these principles contributed to a balanced and stable development and modernization of all spheres of our society.

In particular, in the sphere of democratization of the state power and governance, the main reform processes were directed at the consistent systematic implementation of the constitutional principle of the separation of branches of power, the coordinated functioning and interaction of achieving the tasks facing the society and the state.

In accordance with the concept of deepening democratic reforms, a set of measures was developed, which contains further liberalization of the electoral system, ensuring freedom of choice and the further democratization of electoral legislation. In addition, democratic legislative foundations were created for further reform of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of power, strengthening the role and importance of parliament in the system of state and political order.

The large-scale reforms carried out during the years of independence laid a solid foundation for the national statehood and sovereignty of our young republic.

2017 year in Uzbekistan is proclaimed “a year of dialogue with the people and human interests”, which confirms the commitment to the logical sequence of ongoing reforms. As the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev notes, “as its most important priority task I consider taking the specific measures aimed at developing a permanent dialogue

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with the population, studying and implementing its legitimate demands, requests and proposals ...

Whatever action we take in the way of building a new state and society, we consult with all our people in everything ... I want to repeat once again: the people do not serve the state bodies, but the state bodies should serve the people” [10, pp.43-45].

These fundamentally new ideas, put forward by the head of our state, specifically indicate that Uzbekistan will develop on the basis of improving and updating democratic mechanisms and principles whose main goal is to safeguard human rights, protect its rights and freedoms, and peace and prosperity.

It gives a qualitatively new impetus to increasing the effectiveness of the work of state bodies, addressing vital issues of the population, while strengthening the democratic rights of citizens.

The strategy of change, implemented in our country on the initiative of the head of state Shavkat Mirziyoyev, is the essential basis for the political development of society.

In this regard, it should be specially noted that the Strategy of Action on the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan by five priority directions in 2017-2021, approved by the President of the country, will become a solid basis for fundamental transformations in all spheres of society.

The goal of the Strategy of Action is a radical increase in the efficiency of the ongoing reforms, creating the conditions for ensuring the accelerated development of the state and society.

The Strategy of Action includes the following important directions of the socio-political life of the country:

1. Improvement of state and public construction;
2. Ensuring the rule of law and further reforming the judicial and legal system;
3. Development and liberalization of the economy;
4. Development of the social sphere;
5. Ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, providing a balanced, mutually beneficial, constructive foreign policy.

Conclusion.

Based on the implementation of the Strategy of Action, Uzbekistan is practically entering an entirely new level of development. The format of the Strategy of Action provides for the adoption on its basis of annual state programs that will ensure the consistent achievement of the indicated goals.

Naturally, the main and ultimate goal of the Strategy is human interests. It provides for the consolidation of the whole society in the process of transformation. Thus, the implementation of the Strategy of Action will become a powerful impetus for the forward movement of the Republic of Uzbekistan along the path of reforming and modernizing the country, building a democratic state, a strong civil society.

This experience of Uzbekistan is a clear example of the effectiveness and creativity of innovation policy and preventive democracy.

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