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DYNAMICS OF POLITICAL PROCESS IN UZBEKISTAN AND IT'S CHARACTERISTICS (1991-2015)

Abstract: *In the given paper the author discusses the dynamics of the political processes its peculiarity, with the relation of the social political system and modernization institutes conditions on economic and political dynamics and some questions of political changes and modernization. Consequently, the essence and trends of the political process in the period of globalization and the dynamics of transformation in the socio - political developments in the Republic of Uzbekistan are analyzed.*

Key words: *Uzbekistan, political processes, society, economic dynamics, social processes, civil institutions.*

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Introduction

The study of the dynamics of political processes plays an important role in the research of the content, orientation, political and social development opportunities of political processes. Today, political processes are reflected not only in the process of formation of political systems, but also in the form of integrated system, which changes from one state to another, as well as changes in the political system. The inner genetic interconnection between political and social events implies the existence, change and development of general laws. Such laws are related to the transition from one state to another due to nonlinearity, periodicity, fluctuation, change of characteristics, features of political objects, their structure and function, the pace and appearance of political evolution. Dynamics is such a social phenomenon, where social solidarity is replaced by the difference and contradictions of ideas and interests, that is, they are replaced by new integration. That is, social contradictions are the source of changes in the political dynamics - political institutions and political dominance in the political system. Therefore, the dynamics of the political process necessitates the emergence of new forms of political institutions, the organization of human social life. There may be vibrations and retreats, long and long periods of decline, uncertain circles.

Materials and methods

We will also include the most important social resources of political processes, their willingness to change the political system, the willingness and ability to protect the social welfare and social interests of the population. Understand your interests and changes in the mood of non-elite political entities (public, classes, social groups, and individuals) lead to the rising or falling political processes, the tension, the conflict, the tension. Sociologists and experts in political science also demonstrate the interconnection between the dynamics of economic and political processes. Political and economic processes, like politics and economics, are a systematic phenomenon [1]. At the same time, it can be said that economic changes may not be the cause of political shocks. Political upheavals are influenced by social, cultural, socio-psychological factors. At the same time, political power can have a serious, even decisive, impact on the economic processes in the face of the government and its servants. At the same time, in the history of political thinking, it is important to determine the role of the state as an intermediary between government regulation of the economy and political parties and public associations between government and market management.

In the report of the first President Islam Karimov "on the concept of further deepening of democratic reforms and development of civil society in the

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country” at a joint meeting of the Legislative chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan was given the opportunity to adopt the law “on public control in The Republic of Uzbekistan”, aimed at creating a systematic and effective legal mechanism for the implementation by society, civil institutions of control over the implementation of legislation by public authorities and management”[2], There is a huge logical framework to claim. Changes within political processes affect all its constituents - participants and methods of participation, as well as political institutions, their relationships, and the relationship between them and society. At the same time, the first thing is that the subject is subject to change, the perceptions about them, and secondly, the object being studied is transformed into subject in the course of these changes, and thirdly, their change is based on space and time and finally the subject itself is quantitative and qualitative so that the subject is going to evolve. Political processes are essentially political changes, and they have certain pace, rhythm, appearance, and consistency in their realization. In the form of social demands from the outside, the level of their satisfaction varies widely in different societies and at different stages of development, which can create sharp processes, take strong decisions under the influence of pressure on the government, and lead to change of dominant subject or change of dominant government.

Differentiation is temporal, i.e. the elements of the system, in general, are internal and external to the system consistently changes one after the other. Under the influence of this, political processes represent legitimate processes of action, defined by systemic - notorious factors and external influences. At the same time, it is important to determine the state of the system and the source of change. According to the theory of development, the political system is the level of understanding of the causes of social change, the changes in the state and attitude of classes and social groups, and the classroom (firstly the oppressed classes). Political processes are seen as a way of bringing social-class confrontations that focus on economic relations, the production of material resources. Thus, the political dynamics can be seen as a system-free change. At the same time, it is worth mentioning that the activities of people who are trying to realize their needs and interests on the ground of these processes are functioning. The ability of political parties in the movement to act as conscious and willing to change the form of interconnectedness within and outside of the political process, puts the question of the individual's role in political processes and enables the practitioner to take an active approach to analyzing political change. According to this approach, the role of people in certain situations, the role of political change in the mechanism of change and its role in the subsequent changes [3]. There are rumors about the conflicts, disagreements, the causes

of unwanted acts of some political powers and the needs and interests of the people and the most important things for them. Their degree of realization, nature and content defines the nature and content of the social system in which the political systems and people are formed. Modern research describes the relationship between political institutions of particular societies, deep-rooted global changes in the functioning of the political system, the impact of the political system on the interaction between society and the political system, the impact of social interests and values on political processes. In the microarchitecture, the political dynamics is associated with various ideological and cultural norms, values, and different forms of political behavior. In transition conditions, the system less and non-institutional factors will intensify, with the technological movement of power dominated by the state's legal action, which can lead to a new type of political revolution. This can be seen in the examples of events in Eastern Europe (Serbia, Romania), as well as in Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, and Kyrgyzstan. Specific forms of political change in the twentieth century in the context of globalization, political transit, modernization and democratization [4] and the theories of postmodernism play an important role in a number of modern political concepts.

In our view, political processes are objectively based on objectively political and political planning, and political processes are objectively oriented, although in the political practice, in all its aspects, it is impossible for them to be struck by the consequences of systemic structures because it involves self-conceptual elements does not always lead to the formation of a political system. As a result of political processes, the system cannot be upgraded as it does not have the advanced edge. The present-day science has expanded its crucial ideas about the direction of political processes in progress or degradation. Taking into consideration the current state of affairs in the late 20th and early 21st century, it can be argued that the political processes are advancing, that is, advancing toward progress and decline, and experiencing a period of stagnation and decline. According to the postmodernism theory, development is not a potential success, but a universal standard, rather than a final success, but rather a universal standard [5]. In our opinion, political dynamics cannot be regarded as a sign of a democratic order, as subjects of the political process are only institutional subjects and citizens. There is a division of responsibilities between the ruling elite and the population, and various political entities and institutions are actively engaged and cooperate, while political dynamics are shaped by the influence of institutionalized and non-institutional elements. Moreover, in the authoritarian-type political regime, political dynamics are created by political elites and mobilized citizens. Based on the philosophical interpretation of the concept of

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"change," a change in the state of political processes is defined as the change in the content of the content from one state to another [6]. At the same time, political processes play the role of the amortization, accelerator or restrictive of social processes that occur in a certain social environment, and change the way they exist in space and time. The development of political processes in Uzbekistan was based on the "Uzbek model", in which the economy was given priority over politics. The state has been consistently pursuing the socio-political and economic stability of the country, modernizing the country, deepening democratic reforms and building civil society, as the constitution and law as the main reformer, as well as social-economic reforms gradually implementing the social protection of the population. Changes in political processes, historical, economic and cultural features, in general, change social processes. At the same time, the political process itself involves the formation of a social environment and reflects the ongoing changes.

Changes in various social spheres are societies historical movements, local changes, the nature of the political changes that can be repatriated, irrevocable, directed and directed, spontaneous, self-organizing [7]. Sustainability is a form of social contracting in a certain period between authority and society. Most social needs or priority social needs are realized there. Stabilizing processes in all countries are usually a trustworthy character, provided only by the government, personally by the power vertical. This is because of the contradictory situation in society and the ability of the political power to adapt quickly enough to change the stocks of self-destructive resources. However, these periods are also of great importance to the society as it strives for further development of forces in the stabilization years, such as changes in the government, the emergence of new parties and social movements, the appointment of administrative staff in the territorial bodies, the selection of new leaders of the regional bodies you can. If these processes are consistent with the general mechanism existing in the legal and organizational relationships in the society, then they will have profound changes at both the regional and the national levels. Political stability is turning into a political system when the whole system is integrated and effective cooperation with the society.

In addition, the stability of political processes in transitional periods can be created by the interaction of public organizations and self-governance. They provide the opportunity to regulate and manage social processes, in general, to balance the social system. It must be institutionalized in public organizations and self-governance bodies and institutions, initially to provide legal support for the constitution and legislation, and then gradually formulate culture, skills, self-organization, and culture of governance. Thus, in the transition period there is a need to

formulate political processes that combine state and non-governmental organizations. Together they work together to get a socially-political result in managing social processes. It should be noted that in conditions of modern transitional societies, when legal democratic institutions are not established or that neither in the power elites nor in the population, there is a lack of proper legal culture. It uses the technology of its decision-making, which promotes political processes and their orientation, and represents the most important mechanism of the coup and disaster.

The development of political processes means a transition to a new quality. The trends in the development of political processes (direction, idea, and idea), the character of the political regime in the social sphere, and the interaction of the main political forces, first of all, the elite and counter-elite, the emergence of new political forces in power and the state of the social siege and socio-psychological state their unsatisfactory and dissatisfied mood. There may also be problems related to the problems that arise as a result of the political dissatisfaction of the population and the problems that arise due to the lack of political power and the incompetence of political power. Therefore, during the social disaster, new political centers are formed, new political forces and movements around them are formed and there is a struggle between them. Thus, the scope, structure, pace and content of the current political processes dramatically increased the idea of the nature and outcome of political processes. It is possible to imagine that modern political movements, following the evolutionary (evolutionary) stereotype, the political processes of the 21st century, unlike previous revolutions, can not only express positive movements, and in some cases, as in some CIS countries, they may have a definite regressive character. In modern conditions, it provides additional resources that enable him to control the public by artificially enhancing and directing political movements, parties and organizations, and even social unrest. Therefore, there is a tendency in the political processes to turn into a virtual reality, with the game of political powers separated from social integrity. Under these circumstances, only limited narrow corporate interests and sufficient manipulation technologies can be used to meet them. In such a case, political processes may put an end to the development of society or complicate it. This can be illustrated by examples of political crisis and serious political changes that occurred in foreign countries during the 2011-2012 periods in Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria, Bahrain, Libya and Syria.

The dynamics of political processes are the emergence of some political institutions, the collapse of others, and the withdrawal of political parties. But the experience of contemporary societies shows that the political processes that began as modernization do not end with the formation of democracy all the time and everywhere. First of all, the importance of

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democratic institutions is unquestionable, and political processes cannot be regarded as the only option in the direction of democracy. Second, it can be questioned that democracy is a universal value. Because of the ecological, demographic problems that existed in the millennium of the past and the ongoing world inequality, without the involvement of countries. Recognizing the importance of separate democratic processes (elections, political competition), we cannot say that democratic ideals represent the only one. Democracy, as any other political ideology, is a factor in world culture if it does not have the means to deal with corruption, racism, chauvinism, and humanism. It is well known that democracy is a political institution that originates from the West, and extraneous to the international community. Implementation must be the result of the historical development of any country, its internal and external political needs, and most importantly, the desire and aspirations of its citizens.

Conclusion

Changes and development of political processes are determined not only by the dynamics of social dynamics, but also by changes in the activities of political entities that, in turn, determine the changes in political institutions. The intensity and nature of these changes determines the impact, pace and character of their return to social processes. At the present time, transition societies need to provide a scientific tool to explain the political changes in the context of the concept of political science and the concept that is based on the major theories, concepts, methods and approaches used in sociology. The current political processes and their role in socio-political development enable the political sociology to be studied in terms of science, analyze the political process in Uzbekistan and define its perspective directions, make conclusions and make recommendations.

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