

THE PROBLEMS OF ENSURING POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF GEOPOLITICAL PROCESSES

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Alisher Nazarov

*Doctor of Philosophy in Political Sciences (PhD), Professor
University of Military Security and Defense Republic of Uzbekistan
Email alishernazarov1911@gmail.com*

Abstract

This article analyzes the problems associated with ensuring the security of political development in modern conditions. The author examines the modern experience of sovereign political development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords

political development, democracy, modernization, security, stability.

Introduction

Sustainability and commitment to democratic ideals based on national, socio-cultural postulates is the guarantor of the security of the sovereign democratic development of each society. In this regard, it should be noted that since the first days of its independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan, steadily moving towards building a modern democratic state, as well as systematically strengthening the principles of state sovereignty, has managed to adequately respond to the current challenges of globalization. To create such potential political and socio-economic opportunities, our country has developed its own model for implementing democratic reforms.

As all subsequent processes have shown, this model of building a new highly developed democratic state has fully demonstrated its viability, ensuring stability and peace in our society, solid and optimal conditions for successful progress along the path of development of the planned reforms. The strategy should ensure the further consistent continuation and deepening of the proven course of democratic, political and economic reforms, social transformations, strengthening peace and harmony in society, conducting a peaceful foreign policy and integration into world economic relations. From the first days of gaining sovereignty, the country announced the construction of an open democratic state with a socially oriented market economy and the formation of a civil society.

The historical path of democratic development is very small. It is known that many developed countries have been moving towards a modern system of democracy for hundreds of years, going through their own path of formation. Over the years, we have been criticized and condemned more than once, but we continued to follow the chosen path, it remained unchanged, and today life itself confirms the correctness of the course taken. The current realities clearly demonstrate the foresight and pragmatism of the country's leadership, who

proclaimed an evolutionary and progressive path of development, which made it possible to avoid “shock therapy” and adequately pass the exam for various obstacles.

Peace and harmony, stability and prosperity were at the forefront of the policy pursued by the country's leadership. Human interests, human rights and freedoms have been and remain the most important priority in Uzbekistan. “Reforms are carried out not for the sake of reforms, but for the sake of a person” - this fundamental principle has been implemented in practice since the first years of independence.

The country has successfully passed the first stage of formation - the stage of priority reforms and transformations of the transition period and the formation of the foundations of national statehood. Currently, a period of active democratic renewal and modernization is continuing in Uzbekistan. One of the main goals of the strategy for further development for this period is the program of liberalization of all spheres of society as the main core and link of all transformations, an important stage in the entire system of democratization of society.

2. Security of political development in modern conditions

Globalization is a contradictory phenomenon combining two interrelated processes. On the one hand, it is a process of expanding self-organization, or natural globalization, which can also be called horizontal globalization, when certain achievements of some cultures are assimilated by other cultures as contacts between peoples are established. On the other hand, "the general process of globalization includes vertical globalization or artificial externalization imposed from the outside, which is the result of attempts by one country or religion to forcibly introduce certain ideas into other socio-cultural regions and traditions"¹.

Based on this contradictory nature, globalization, especially at the present stage of the development of human civilization, in many cases proceeds in a diametrically opposite direction in relation to the interests of the peoples of the world, which infringes on the legitimate, natural interests and rights of not only individual social groups, but even the interests of all mankind. individual countries. Unfortunately, there are clearly violations of the objective laws of the development of globalization processes in order to achieve the narrow-minded interests of some countries, which in such cases mainly use the vertical levers of globalization. In this regard, it should be noted that certain States or a group of States are trying to take advantage of the vertical sides of globalization. When global political equality between countries has not yet been achieved, when there are no effective, guaranteed mechanisms for establishing truly democratic international relations, the vertical possibilities of superpowers' influence on globalization may expand. Naturally, this situation has a negative impact on the harmonization of international relations.

The desire for a unipolar world and the preservation of the vertical foundations of globalization on the part of some superpowers is a serious obstacle to choosing a rational model of the world order that meets the realities of the 21st century and ensures not only the survival of mankind, but also the transition to a

new stage of development. the development of world civilization. The choice is between the models of the monopolar and bipolar world order. The most realistic and attractive model, of course, is the model of a multipolar world order.

As noted by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov: "After the collapse of the totalitarian system, the world ceased to be bipolar. But has it become less secure, stable, and unshakable? A critical analysis of the external relations taking place in recent years at the global and regional levels, and above all: an analysis of the processes of sometimes painful formation of the foundations of democracy against the background of acute political struggle in a number of countries; the active revival of national identity and the pursuit of the right of nations and individual nationalities to self-determination; ongoing ethnic and interethnic conflicts; the devaluation of ideological dogmas and the growth of various forms of political and religious extremism; the preservation of countries with poorly developed economies and the plight of people in a large part of the world; the strengthening of economic and social differentiation between countries, peoples, as well as within the same country, between individual social groups of people - all this indicates that the world it remains just as fragile and requires careful treatment. The world around us has been, is, and will remain extremely complex and ambiguous for the foreseeable future.

In modern conditions, in the interests of ensuring global security and achieving balance, the problems of security and sustainable development of newly independent States are of great importance. The dynamically changing situation and the balance of power in the world, the entry into the arena of new independent states today urgently require the search for new approaches to ensuring the stability of states and peoples, the development of new security models on the eve of the 21st century"².

In this regard, it should be noted that the solution to the problem lies mainly in the democratization of the world order, taking into account the new realities of human life. This requires the responsibility and will of all States of the world, especially the superpowers. But, unfortunately, the claims of some countries "to the special messianic role of the distributor of their own culture as universal and global cause justified criticism from representatives of many countries"³.

It is paradoxical that the traditional claims of superpowers to political and economic domination are now accompanied by slogans of "exporting democracy and freedom." Thus, globalization as a general civilizational phenomenon is distorted in the most selfish way, all the positive aspects of these processes are destroyed, and some opportunities of globalization are placed in difficult conditions, opening up new ways for humanity to develop international contacts in various fields.

"If we extrapolate this situation to the world community, sovereign states, various socio-cultural segments of the world, then the attempt by ambitious forces to forcibly control it, to "make it happy" with some new social order looks nothing more than naivety, politically simply destructive. You don't need to go far for

clarity. In this regard, how should we understand (and should we even understand it) the promises of the powerful to give Iraq or Libya a new democratic order?

The forceful measures taken by the alliance of Euro-Atlantic Powers and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization under the banner of democracy are nothing more than a cover for the inevitable messianic aspirations and philosophy of superiority over others and, ultimately, undermine the authority of the West, which until recently was the center of universal culture." ⁴

But we have to note that every year the number of factors stimulating such a turn of events is increasing. This, in turn, means that the current state of globalization in a new light raises the problem of security and democratic development of independent states.

Security and democratic development of independent states can no longer be interpreted as a passive understanding of security, that is, when its guidelines were mainly aimed at maintaining the achieved state. Just such a state in the conditions of a dynamically changing global situation can be the cause of the development of events in a threatening option for the security object itself. In such situations, the most acceptable and adequate form of achieving security is the organization of an active form of solving security problems. In this case, we are talking about the fact that security should act in an active form - as a system that ensures the achievement of goals, ideals. It is especially appropriate to note here that a powerful theoretical and methodological base, illuminating the underlying causes of the modern world system, plays the role of the fundamental basis of all aspirations to achieve a safe, stable democratic development of the world community.

As the First President of our Republic, I. Karimov noted: "All the logic of the past years prompts us to address three main questions today, on which the future of Uzbekistan depends on the answer: how to maintain security, how to ensure stability and how to achieve sustainable development along the path of progress? In these simple words - safety, stability and sustainability - there is a deep meaning that we must understand and comprehend. How to protect oneself and where to look for impulses for development are strategic problems that have been and will be the primary focus of any independent state"⁵.

Conclusion

Based on the above provisions, it should be noted that responsibility and a sustainable desire for democracy of all countries and peoples of the world are the main conditions for achieving security in the current state of globalization. For the processes of development of democracy on a global scale, and at the level of a single country, cannot but come into contact with the requirements of globalization.

Today, it can be noted with confidence that Uzbekistan is one of the few states that has managed to carry out the phased development of democratic processes. This, in turn, is the result of a scientifically sound reform security strategy. Uzbekistan is firmly following the peaceful path of development, making every effort to achieve peaceful and harmonious development based on openness and cooperation. Thus, our country shows the most rational ways to achieve sovereign and secure development in the context of deepening globalization problems.

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