Contemporary Issues of Political Change

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Abstract: It is well known that since ancient times, mankind has believed and speculated that there would be an "end times" due to some kind of force, that destruction would occur, and that humanity would disappear from the face of the earth as a result. According to British statistics, there are more than 300 predictions on the subject.

Keywords – Development, Socio-Political Change, Society, Positive Tendencies, Negative Tendencies, Political Technologies, Global Change.

I. INTRODUCTION

The most impressive of these are the lectures of the couple Donella and Denis Medous and Y. Randers. These scientists, using computer modeling, have developed scenarios of approximate options for human development in the 21st century, which have been described in the books Growth Limits (1972) [1] and Beyond Growth Limits (1992). The book contains 13 scenarios, intended to show the relationship between industrial and food production, environmental pollution, the increase of pandemics and environmental disasters, the world's population (the environment of the world in general), on the other hand there also described the “material standard of living” of the world's population in periods (life expectancy, volume of consumer goods production, services and products per capita).

Many scholars and experts, politicians and government officials who have left their mark on world history thought about the concept of "progress". Most of them supported the idea of "progress" only with the meaning of "from bottom to up". One of them described the highest peak of progress as "Chinese communism", while another one called it "Western democracy". This one-sided explanation is reflected in the theory called "five formations" (as primitive, slavery, feudalism, capitalism and communism or western democracy). It has been emphasized that all nations must go through these formations.

But in the development of some countries some of the five formations may not be observed, i.e. they may choose a completely different path of development. At the current stage of global change and global development humanity is witnessing extremely complex and contradictory processes.

In particular:

First, the emergence of new states on the world map, the emergence of new opportunities that will serve the peaceful coexistence of mankind and the rise to a new stage of development;

Second, the emergence of ideological trends that hinder secular development, undermine democratic development and threaten the unity of mankind;

Third, the process of globalization is marked by the penetration to all spheres of society.
II. MAIN PART

Despite the fact that development and progress in scientific works are synonymous with each other, progress as a product of progressive development is a form of socio-political change from simple to complex, from bottom to top, directing people's thinking from a relatively pessimistic to optimistic state.

Thus, development as a neutral phenomenon combines two features: development and crisis; if development acquires an optimal essence and develops upward on the basis of the law of transition from quantitative to qualitative changes, it acquires a progressive essence and ensures progress.

If it seems that he is in a state of low regression, it creates problems and conflicts as regressive development, which grows and manifests itself as a threat to the natural foundations of socio-political life at the crisis level. If development itself provides progress for some forces, it can lead to regression or crisis for forces that oppose it.

The one-sidedness of the former Marxist-Leninist doctrine is also evident in this area. They closely connect the nature of development only with the mode of production, although this is a process closely related to the spiritual image of society, as well as political factors.

Therefore, we need to find answers to the following questions that concern us all:

First, what measures should scientists and politicians develop and implement in this regard?

Secondly, in which direction should one seek a solution to these problems?

Thirdly, considering the relativeness of problems with objective factors, what is the role of human thinking in solving them?

Fourth, is it possible to completely eliminate the problems mentioned?

Fifth, is humanity capable of living in a time without threat?

Building a peaceful and prosperous life depends on how well we answer these questions. This is primarily due to the extent to which the human mind perceives these problems, to what extent they can pose a threat to humanity if they are not solved, and, finally, to what extent the approach to the problem meets modern requirements.

What cardinal changes are taking place in the modern world?

Positive tendencies include:

1. The end of the bipolar (bipolar) system and the cold war.
2. A new stage in the national liberation movement and the establishment of new independent countries.
3. Totalitarianism has failed.
4. Trends towards a polycentric world are increasing and new ways and opportunities of development are emerging (political pluralism).
5. The age of information-communication, digital technologies have entered.
6. There is a growing need for the formation of civil society (increasing socialization).

Negative tendencies include:

1. Increasing symptoms of indigestion towards progress towards a polycentric world. An increasing tendency to form a monopolar (unipolar) world.
2. Abuse of democracy.
3. Aggressive nationalism and growing national separatism.
4. Prioritize the use of available opportunities to the detriment of others at the expense of their own.
5. The occurrence of the dangerous nature of information competition and hybrid of information conflicts.
6. The escalation of regional conflicts

Reasons for the constant threats and threats to the development of society:

A. Objective (indirect, unchanging) reasons:

1. Social development consists of conflicts of interests (forces) and contradictions.
2. The fact that social development is rich in coincidences and it is not always possible to model it.
3. Widening the gap between advanced (rich) and lagging (poor) countries.
4. The limitation of human thinking in the face of unexpected events and developments.

Clearly, it can be said that achieving an acceptable standard in the construction of statehood means adequate response to the requirements of a particular period.

It can be said that the future will be great only for the people who understand the requirements of the time, choose the right path in their development and form their statehood on its basis.

But this does not mean that every nation establishes the same form of statehood in the process of statehood formation, while the requirements of the time are the same. After all, every country has its own identity, which is reflected in its history, mentality, level of development and intellectual potential.

Reasons for constant threats and challenges to the development of society:

A. Objective reasons:
1. Social development consists of conflicts of interests (forces) and contradictions.
2. The fact that social development is rich in coincidences and it is not always possible to model it.
3. Widening the gap between advanced (rich) and lagging (poor) countries.
4. The limitation of human thinking in the face of the development of unexpected events and phenomena (pandemics, global and regional conflicts, economic crises, etc.).

B. Subjective reasons:
1. The fact that an acceptable system of social relations (inter-human, inter-ethnic, inter-state, inter-civilizational, etc.) is not creating at the level of modern requirements.
2. The striving for superiority of one nation over other nations.
3. The existing laws of social development are not fully understood and do not seek to be understood by the subjects.
4. To reject the will of millions of people in order to pursue their own interests, to create the conditions for their existence, and to be ready to use any anti-human means in this way.

The reasons for the growing threats and challenges to the development of society today

A. Objective reasons:
1. The deepening of socio-political inequality around the world.
2. The current international legal system lags behind the requirements of the times.
3. The widening gap between politics and science;
4. Non-compliance with the principle of interests by a group of states and transnational organizations is a violation of the balance of interests in the world economy.

B. Subjective reasons:
1. Low level of awareness of changes in world politics.
2. Non-recognition of political mistakes made and to be made.
3. The practice of dividing the world into “enlightened” (civilized) and “unenlightened” (uncivilized) spaces and states is preserved, raising it to the level of legitimacy.
4. One-sidedness and traditionalism in the fight against completely new social threats. Strengthening the trend towards the use of force in solving socio-political problems.

5. Unjustified transfer of world wealth to a group of "leading states".
6. Enforcing political conditions under the pretext of economic aid.
7. The existence of growing geopolitical aspirations in one region of the world (forcing a weak state to fall within its political sphere of influence).
8. Conscious impact on the subconscious fronts, given the strength of the religious factor in human spirituality, the psyche. The practice of ancient artificial politicization of interfaith natural debate today.
9. Since ancient times, artificial politicization (separatism) has been practiced, taking into account the predominance of ethnic and national aspects in the minds of people.

As the issue of global and national security on earth is one of the main tasks of any state, timely understanding of the current requirements plays an important role in preventing the emergence of a threat factor.

In this sense, in the current situation, we consider it appropriate to pay attention to the following:

First: to understand the specificity of the period, that it is based on ever-changing new ideas and emerging new approaches, to predict them and to develop forward-looking strategic scenarios.

Second: to recognize that each period establishes its own directions of development, and to take into account the existence of a struggle of different ideas in the process.

Third: without losing sight of the fact that the problems that arise in the current period are manifested in a combination of yesterday's traditions and today's uncertainties

III. CONCLUSION

In the end, understanding the period is one of the most important needs to prevent the occurrence of a threat factor.

REFERENCES
