

# Conceptual Foundations of Societal Modernization

Seydabullaeva Nargiza

Karakalpak State University

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\*Correspondence: Seydabullaeva

Nargiza

Email: [nargiza.seydabullaeva@bk.ru](mailto:nargiza.seydabullaeva@bk.ru)

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**Abstract:** *The article emphasizes that today, when the processes of integration and globalization in the social, economic, and spiritual spheres are intensifying in the world, special attention should be paid to analyzing the problems accumulated in the directions of societal modernization, developing conceptual models, and analyzing them. The political and philosophical analysis of democratic development processes and the improvement of its management system. In the transition period, the exchange of political systems described in scientific sources considers three development models, the goal of modernization. In the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, new views were expressed on the content and significance of the concept of modernization. Political modernization is a complex process. In it, social-economic, political-legal and socio-cultural spheres are interconnected, give content to each other, and if there is a rift between them, then modernization will not increase if it is not fully realized. It has been deeply analyzed that if the incomes of social strata in society are sharply differentiated, effective economic growth will not be achieved, if a perfect personality with a cultural level is not formed, market structures will not be formed, if civil society institutions are not developed, democratic values will not be developed.*

**Keywords:** *Model, Modernization, Division, Social, Economic, Globalization, System, Analysis, Society, Person, Country*

## Introduction

Currently, global changes occurring in the political, spiritual, and socio-economic spheres have had a varying impact on the development of society. Therefore, the study of the role of state policy, economy, religious beliefs, culture, programs, mentality in the modernization of society from the perspective of systematization is considered an urgent problem. In the context of the formation of a democratic state and civil society, the transition to market relations, the need and demand for improving the standard of living of the country's population, strengthening its participation in state administration, and organizing the system of public control are increasing (Ekba, 2022).

At a time when the process of integration and globalization in the social, economic and spiritual spheres is intensifying in the world, special attention is paid to the analysis and development of conceptual models of problems accumulated in the directions of modernization of society, political and philosophical analysis of democratic development processes and improvement of its management system. The President of our country emphasized that the most important criteria for us should be ensuring legality in assessing

the activities of state bodies and officials, how the rights and freedoms of citizens are protected, the quality and openness of public services provided to them (Shevchenko, 2023). The people should not serve state bodies, but rather state bodies should serve our people.

Modernization is not only about the development of industry and technology, but also about the worldview of a person, his methodological attitude, ways of communication, and changes in the way of life. A radical change in these principles leads to a change in the concepts and concepts used by humans. It is known that various theoretical and methodological approaches are chosen for the study of political development in the life of any society (Naumov, 2019). Currently, formation and civilizational relations are becoming increasingly important among the paradigm of modernization. Modernization is a very complex political process. As a result of changes and the emergence of new concepts, principles, and relationships in all spheres of society, new concepts, principles, and relationships are also being formed (Root, 2024). The lack of a comprehensive systematic study of the structural and functional structure of modernization in Uzbekistan as a subject of independent scientific research increases interest in this field.

## Methodology

A valid question arises about what modernization is. There are many scientific explanations for this. The attitude and views towards it differ in the countries of the West and the East. Based on this, we present the following definition: "Modernization is understood as the industrialization of agrarian (programmatic) society, the transformation of the socio-economic system, in this process it is envisaged to revise the socio-economic concept of state development, to ensure human rights and freedoms in accordance with new norms and standards, to form a new system of relations between the individual, society and the state."

What is the purpose of this political process? Undoubtedly, there will be a great need for it in the first century, and globalization, which is gaining momentum every day, will give it a boost and accelerate the process. The goal of modernization is to transition from a programmatic way of life to a modern society, to reach a higher level of socio-economic and political development (Friedmann, 2019).

In scientific sources, the need to choose one of the three models of development during the transition from one form to another of the exchange of political systems is mentioned.

The first is that the classical path (model) is understood as the paradigmatic form of the transition of humanity to the path of democratic development and its effectiveness in the development of most countries in the world. Its characteristic feature lies in the transition to a democratic society without the intervention of external forces, based on the internal capabilities of the state. But it covers a long historical stage. During the transition period, crises arise in the political system. For example, in Europe, private property existed many centuries ago (Kleve, 2023). The development of private property in the economic sphere created conditions for the employment of the majority of the population. "However, the fact that part of the external material wealth is concentrated in the hands of people, while others depend on it, can lead to great crises in the internal life of the state, and sometimes

the fate of citizens," writes Professor S. Otamuratov. "This process proves that the efforts of property owners to ensure the well-being of the people have begun to give their results."

The second is the revolutionary path of transition to a democratic society (Yudian, 2020). In order to transition to this path, the right of private property must be ensured in society, democratic values must be formed. When a revolutionary reform is announced, the existing power is concentrated, and instead, the infrastructure of a form of government capable of implementing democratic processes is created. Deep reforms were carried out in economic and political life, and as a result of the introduction of the national currency in the first century, the money units in the hands of the people lost their value. The political elite and leaders emerged as a force controlling society and pursued the people (Reul, 2024).

Thirdly, the evolutionary or phased path of transition to a democratic society. In this model, with the arrival of a new leader at the head of power, the relics of the old are not completed with a single "shock," but are gradually completed, sometimes using the possibilities of their differences. A new system of relations will be formed.

## Result and Discussion

In the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, a new perspective emerged on the essence and meaning of the concept of modernization. R. Dahl, G. Almond, and L. Pai, who studied this issue, argued for the emergence of the middle class in this process, the rise of education, and the great change in political power, while S. Huntington and H. Lindsay argued for the need for strong authoritarian rule and the existence of a ruling party. In the 1960s, English scholars such as S. Eisenstat, who argued for the emergence of a new American economic system, and who argued that "historical modernization in Western Europe was the beginning of a new.

D. Apter, S. Black, S. Huntington, A. Turen, and Sh. Eisenstadt studied the objective patterns of political development in Latin America, Asia, and Africa, explored existing trends, and demonstrated the great future of modernization. In the works of G. Spencer, M. Croch, and E. Hobsbaum, the relationship between the individual, the state, and society was brought into a single system.

The problem of reforming society is specially studied by the representatives of the Armistice and state activists. Nizam al-Mulk (1018-1092), one of the statesmen of the Muslim East in the Middle Ages, drew attention to the concept of the individual and the state in his work "Siyasatnama yamasa siyar ul-muluk." "The establishment of justice in society is the provision of material assistance to unwilling and helpless people and the submission of human rights," he writes. "Through the ropes of justice, peace and stability will be established in the country. Therefore, government officials should consult with the elders, colleagues, and great figures of society on every issue. According to the author, a fair state policy leads to the renewal of society, which is consistent with the idea of European thinkers I. Kant and J.J. Russo, "the soul of society."

The views of the great German philosopher I. Kant on personality, society and the state are noteworthy. According to the scientist, the will of a person requires him to act according to his will in isolation from empirical influences. In his ideal, the main condition of political freedom is the equality of the members of society before the law. The essence of Kant's

teachings includes the idea of "increasing the moral consciousness of people, improving culture, and thus raising people's attention from political, economic, and social issues to spiritual and moral revival, strengthening the mutual moral ties of all social groups."

Political modernization is a complex process. Then the socio-economic, political-legal and socio-cultural branches will be interconnected and give meaning to each other, and if there is a separation between them, modernization will not be complete (Tokareva, 2023). If the income of social groups in society is sharply different, effective economic growth is not achieved, if a person with a perfect cultural level is not formed, market structures are not formed, if civil society institutions are not developed, democratic values are not developed.

## Conclusion

Today, it is important to define the process of political reforms, problems of modernization of society and to develop conceptual models, to conduct a comparative analysis of democratic processes from a political and philosophical point of view and to improve its management system. In scientific literature, "modernization" is used in the sense of modernity, modernization, and improvement in accordance with the demands of the time. Interest in studying the issue of modernization is growing year after year in foreign countries and in Uzbekistan. In the context of global problems, it is important to study the issue from the perspective of politics. We also mentioned that today there are certain problems in the study of the theory and practice of modernization of society (Topal, 2021).

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