



CONCEPTS, THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO The POLITICAL PROCESSES

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Abstract:

The article presents the concept of the political process, its peculiarities, the views of world scholars on political processes from a political point of view, the classical approaches. The current state of political processes is comparatively analyzed on the basis of materials from independent Uzbekistan and neighboring countries.

Keywords: political process, political life, political system, political theory, evolution of political process, dynamics of political process, political subjects, political statics, political dynamics, political parties, political power, political participation, political attitude, political analysis, political process dialectic, systemic approach, structural-functional approach, institutional approach.

The study of political processes in the independent states of the former Soviet Union in the late XX and early XXI centuries and the analysis taking into account the characteristics of a particular country, region, population, different socio-economic conditions, mentality, value system, spirituality, culture is one the urgent scientific problem of modern political science.

Determining the prospects for the development of political processes in Uzbekistan in the context of modern political changes, their analysis is one of the most pressing issues facing the social sciences and humanities, as well as political science. This issue requires the creation of scientific-theoretical and methodological tools for studying the content of political processes in Uzbekistan, its structures, tasks, dynamics and statics. In particular, it is necessary to form an objective picture of the necessary scientific base of political practice in the country, i.e. the activities of political elites and political institutions during the years of independence and the opportunities of the country at a new stage of development.

Although the analysis of the development of the political life of society was formed several centuries ago, in the late XIX - early XX centuries began to develop broad and specific theories of the political process. At a time when the world is globalizing, the category of "political process" is gaining new meaning. Now this concept is one of the most and widely used term in both political theory and practice.

In the interpretation of the concept of "political processes" in modern political science the theory of classical systems, structural-functional analysis, theories of development of A. Giddens, T. Parsons, P. Sorokin, A. Etzion's and the procedural theories of P. Stampka¹ and others are used.

Theoretical assumptions about political processes are, to a greater or lesser extent, related to general social concepts, although opinions differ. The explanation of political processes was originally based on the sociological assumptions of the time. The classical theory of development was formed in the early capitalist society, whose political processes differed from the current political processes by their driving forces, goals, types, and resources of power.

According to the "classical" social theory, political processes are interconnected with the society in which they are to take place². Political processes are reflected in the desire to create organizational and sustainable forms of political life in society. The unity of political statics and political dynamics plays an important role in this. Political statics is manifested in the actions, changes and developments that take place under the influence of internal and external, in the implementation of a stable political system with sufficient self-preservation and adaptive capacity. Political dynamics is studied as the process of formation and historical development of political systems, ongoing changes and developments in speeds (periods, phases, cycles),

¹ Вебер М. Избранные произведения. –М.: Прогресс, 1990; Парсонс Т. Система современных обществ / Пер. с англ. Л.А.Серова и А.Д.Ковалева. Под ред. М.С.Ковалева. –М.: 1997. –С. 270; Современная социальная теория: Бурдье, Гидденс, Хабермас: Учебное пособие. –Новосибирск, 1995; Сорокин П. Социальная и культурная динамика: Исследование изменений в

больших системах искусства, истины, этики, права и общественных отношений / Пер. с англ. В.В.Сапова. –СПб., 2000; Штомпка П. Социология социальных изменений / Пер. с англ. под ред. В.А.Ядова. –М., 1966. Каранг. Миллс Ч.Р. Социологическое воображение. –М., 1998. –С.175.



forms (revolutions, reforms), the direction of movement (progress or regression), the political elites and the masses. At the same time, various theories (V. Pareto, G. Mosca and R. Michels' elite theory, Marxist class theory) emphasize the role of the driving forces of political change - the political individual and the masses (classes, social groups, elites)².

Hence, a political system is formed as a result of changes and developments in political processes. It observes the internal movement of the system and its interaction with the external (social) environment, the functioning of the elements of the system. At the same time, political processes are also influenced by extra-systemic and non-institutional factors at different stages of development.

The instability of political processes (variability) in transition societies is determined by the fact that in the conditions of growing social stratification (differentiation) in society there are conflicts in goals, interests and values, under the influence of which each political force seeks to maintain its position. This exacerbates the instability of political and social systems. Stabilization begins with the accumulation of resources in one or another social group, which demonstrates its activity by giving its interests and resources to political power. By this time, the revolutionary uplifting spirit in them is replaced by a period of indifference, which in turn leads to the formation of an unstable balance. At the same time, it may not be able to withstand the process of redistribution of existing forces and resources. It follows that political processes, in the context of social transformation, are incapable of ensuring social integration. At the same time, the technological capabilities of political power are increasing, i.e. the instability of the system requires the authorities to intensify efforts aimed at self-preservation and self-recognition. This forces it to develop methods and ways of influencing the population when other ways of legitimizing it are limited. This makes political processes more technologically advanced. At the same time, participation in decision-making, mass political activity aimed at controlling the government is limited. Thus, the possibilities of social self-organization and self-structuring are significantly reduced as political power uses mechanisms to manipulate the behavior of the population.

Other notions about the role of participants in the political process are formed in non-classical theories.

For example, Alain Turen believes that the concept of society should be excluded from the analysis of social life. Therefore, the theoretical coordinates of the consideration of political processes, the formation of the driving forces, will change³. The latter will be the product of the system, i.e., they will emerge as an independent element, a determinant of its character, and a factor in changes in the system. This requires a different approach to the analysis of political processes.

The criterion for the validity of classical and non-classical approaches to the driving forces and actors of political processes is a political practice.

The source of stable and dynamic connections in political processes will be human activity. It is the process of combining the efforts of political actors in political time and space, the formation of stable and dynamic relations of political and social existence, the formation of mechanisms for the transfer of human power and abilities from political to social, economic, cultural and other spheres, thus favorable conditions for life are created. If human activity in political processes has a cooperative and coordinated nature, then there will be an opportunity to direct power to the realization of social needs and interests, to choose its social content as the most important value of human life. If this activity is realized, then there is an opportunity to organize and develop the life of an individual.

New approaches are emerging in the political sciences, that is, they are expanding the understanding of political processes beyond traditional knowledge. A new paradigm is emerging in political processes based on the noosphere, convergence, social and sociocultural change, as well as information, communicative, synergetic approaches. At the same time, it should be noted that it did not form a fundamental theory of political processes from multiparadigmatic concepts and theories.

The informative approach broadened perceptions of political processes. At the end of the XX century, political processes began to be recognized as both internal and external information connections and interactions of the political system within an information society.

Although D. Easton did not take into account the internal structure of the social system and explain how to strike a balance between the social and political system during political processes, he saw political processes as the political system acting by changing information coming from the controlled environment⁴.

² Михельс Р. Демократическая аристократия и аристократическая демократия // Социс. - 2000. -№1. –С. 107-117

³ Турен А. Возвращение человека действующего: Очерк социологии. –М., 1998. –С.18.

⁴ Истон Д. Системный анализ политической жизни. – М., 1965. – С.54.



When a structure has a certain structure and each of these elements is organized and subordinated according to established norms or rules, political processes can more effectively fulfill their regulatory role in society. In this sense, special attention should be paid to the role of political institutions in the study of political processes.

Today, the institutional approach plays an important role in the theory of the study of political processes. Because it allows us to analyze the structure of human political activity, the formation of ideal models of power and their interdependence, the implementation of these models and reproduction⁵.

D. North points out that the institutional approach demonstrates the threats that may arise as a result of the institution's self-preservation activities taking precedence over the action of preserving society. Usually, the lack of these resources, the inability to implement the principles of social justice arises due to the lack of legal, social, moral order of political institutions. It is the institutional approach that has allowed us to focus on the role of the state, which is an important organizer of the political process - a monopoly on power and other institutions - bureaucracy, political parties, movements, the electoral system, parliamentary, regionalism, separation of powers, democracy. From the point of view of the institutional approach, formal-transparent and historical-comparative approaches are defined, in which political processes are considered constitutional and unconstitutional, governing and uncontrollable, rational and irrational on the existing historical and national basis. Institutions embody stable and organized forms of political processes that are selected in the course of the nation's political and historical experience, are relatively acceptable, and are reinforced in social consciousness and behavior.

Institutionalization is the organization of political processes, which is carried out through negotiations (social contract) in order to aggregate interests, maintain order, rise to power (win elections).

Researchers divide these political circles and processes into formal and informal institutions (informal practice⁶). Formal institutions include party factions in parliament, agreements between party leaders on the formation of a government coalition or joint action in parliament, rules of procedure, and so on. Informal

institutions are unorganized, consisting of associations of deputies, mutually agreed activities of stakeholders and actions based on the exchange of resources, clients, political networks, secret agreements in parliament.

Proponents of the institutional approach acknowledge that the emergence of new political relations, namely, the rational structure and operation, is achieved through the formation of new political institutions based on formal-legal principles. This can be seen in the experience of democracies in the United States and Western Europe.

In addition, D. North notes that the application of an institutional approach is limited when a complex set of factors is at work⁷. The institutional approach does not fully disclose the content and structure of political processes, as the role of human being in it is left out of the attention of researchers⁸.

Systemic, structural-functional and institutional approaches are of great importance in the study of political processes. According to these approaches, the "political process" includes changes in political life, opportunities for renewal and transition from one stage of development to another, the functioning of the political system, the internal and external interaction of the political system, the formation, development and operation of political institutions, the role of non-institutional factors, distribution and redistribution, norms and values, activity of political actors, changes in political professionalism. Political processes are formed in a certain social environment and are influenced by historical, economic, social and cultural factors. Political processes are structured according to the types and relationships of power that are characteristic of the existing socio-political environment and perform defined tasks. In this case, the activities of political actors will be limited within the framework of political institutions and resources⁹.

It is known that new approaches are required to explain the political processes taking place in societies. Therefore, systemic, structural-functional and institutional approaches can be used to explain political processes and sustainable political systems or the direction in which they are formed.

In general, the existence of many approaches to the study of the political process suggests that there is no consensus on the description of this category. R.

⁵ Алексеева Т.А. Современные политические теории. – М., 2000. – С.102.

⁶ Норт Д. Институциональные изменения: рамки анализа // Вопросы экономики. -1997. -№ 3. – С.10.

⁷ Норт Д. Институциональные изменения: рамки анализа // Вопросы экономики. -1997. -№ 3. - С.10-11.

⁸ Алексеева Т.А. Современные политические теории. – М., 2000. –С. 101.

⁹ Титова Л.Г. Политические процессы в современной России: особенности функционирования и тенденции развития. Дис....д-ра полит. наук. –М., 2007., –С.42



Dowse suggested using the concept of "political process" in conjunction with the concept of "politics," that is, without separating them from the context¹⁰. The main reason for the emergence of such a view is that the political process can be equated with the entire area of the political sphere. In our view, the fact that this approach is less effective is that it complicates understanding the dynamics of political life. An institutional approach is more effective in research in this area, which allows to determine the dynamics, formation and development of political institutions in determining the dynamics of the political process, as well as their change or transition from one type of political institution to another.

There are two approaches to the political process in modern Russian political science. These are:

The first is a systemic-functional approach that operated in the 70s and 80s of the twentieth century and continues from some modern educational publications to the present day. In this context, the political process is studied as an important source of the political system, the main effect of production, and political life as an unchanging symbol.

By political process, Russian political scientist L.S. Mamut understands the whole set of efforts to form, change, reorganize and ensure the functioning of the political system¹¹.

According to his interpretation, all the achievements of political entities using power and current norms are a hallmark of the political process, while the joint efforts of social institutions and social groups are the mechanisms of the political process. The nature and essence of the political process is determined by the characteristics of the political system and the current (existing) political regime.

The term "political process" has long been used in socio-philosophical and political literature, and also in journalism. However, there is no clearly defined and generally accepted understanding of it. Nevertheless, the political process is one of the forms and specific

categories of the political system of society, which develops in space and time.

The encyclopedic dictionary "Political Science", published in the early 90s of the twentieth century, describes the political process as "a form of activity of the political system of a developing society in space and time¹²." In the Encyclopedia of Politics, this commentary has been slightly edited as "a form of activity of the political system of a developing society in space and time¹³."

Some scholars have questioned the specificity of political processes or the outcome of a political process (T. Parsons), or the dynamics of group competition and struggle for status or resources (R. Darendorf), or the behavioral aspects of subjects in pursuing their interests and goals (Ch. Merriam).) searches¹⁴.

Within the framework of these different approaches, the political process demonstrates its most important sources, circumstances and components. At the same time, despite the different theoretical interpretations of the political process, it is believed that it reflects the real interaction of political actors formed as a result of various internal and external factors, rather than the intentions of leaders or party programs. In other words, the political process involves individuals, groups, and institutions of power interacting with each other and with the state to carry out their specific roles and functions with all their stereotypes, goals, and superstitions. Because the motives, and circumstances of human behavior are constantly changing, the political process precludes some determination in the development of events.

We find this same approach to the coverage of the political process in many modern studies written in the political sciences. For example, the textbook of Yaroslavl scholars describes the political process as "the joint action of all subjects of political relations related to the formation, transformation, reorganization and functioning of the political system¹⁵."

¹⁰ Пугачев В.П., Соловьев А.И. Сиёсатшуносликка кириш. –Т.: "Янги аср авлоди" 2004, -Б.386.; <http://ref.net.ua/work/det-23119.html/> Особенности политического процесса в России на современном этапе. –С.4.

¹¹ Мамут Л.С. Государство в ценностном измерении. М., 1998. –С. 43.

¹² Политология. Энциклопедик словарь / Общ. ред. И сост.: Ю.И.Аверьянов. –М.: Изд-во коммерч. ун-та, 1993. –С. 294.

¹³ Самигин Г.Ю. Политический процесс / Политическая энциклопедия: В 2-х т. –М.: Мысл, 1999. –Т. 2. –С. 216-217.

¹⁴ Пугачев В.П., Соловьев А.И. Сиёсатшуносликка кириш. –Т.: "Янги аср авлоди" 2004, -Б.386.; <http://ref.net.ua/work/det-23119.html/> Особенности политического процесса в России на современном этапе. –С.4.

¹⁵ Кандиба В.И, Корякин В.М., Саккулин М.Г., Шашунов Н.Н. Политология. Учебное пособие в 2 ч. –Яро Социально-философские учения по проблемам государственного устройства. ... –С. 125.славль, 2003 –Ч. 2 –С.33.



A well-founded critical view of the definitions of the political process can be seen in L.G. Titova's research. Commenting on the systematic approach, the scholar said: "The systematic approach is just one of the methods of studying political reality. Furthermore, there is no reason to say that any political sphere in society is constantly evolving systematically¹⁶."

In our opinion, the definition of the political process using a systemic-functional approach has some enlightening potential, but this is still part of the systemic methodology of thinking. A systematic approach to the field of politics is important and necessary in the study of the political process, but it should not overshadow other approaches.

The study of the political process in Russia is carried out within the framework of a procedural-dynamic approach. Proponents of this approach recognize political life as an ever-boiling and infinitely changing stream of events.

Yaroslavl political scientists have come a long way in studying the political process. While these authors define the political process as a set of institutionalized and non-institutionalized efforts of political actors who exercise the will of society with the help of political power, they also pointed out the nature of the political process as clearly as possible. They argue that the political process sheds light on the dynamics, the state of the political system; expresses the interaction of policy actors resulting from the influence of internal and external factors; can clearly show the mood of groups, citizens and institutions of power.

In another Russian researcher A.I. Solovev's works, we see a different interpretation of the political process than a systematic approach. He writes: "The political process is a set of all the dynamic changes that occur in the political space under the influence of external and internal factors, as well as in the ethics and attitudes of subjects, the role and activity of institutions.¹⁷"

In our opinion, the procedural-dynamic approach has many advantages over the systemic-functional

approach in terms of enlightenment-science. Even from a philosophical point of view, a procedural-dynamic approach can express the relationship between events and actions in accordance with their original nature.

Most studies show that the concept of "process" is the basis of the category "political process". In fact, the concept of "process" has entered the political sciences from the field of cybernetics, meaning an interconnected reality that follows in the footsteps of one (second, third, etc.) and often requires another, all combined to produce the end result. In the encyclopedic dictionary, the word "process" (Latin processus - action, to move) means a sequence of states or aspirations of all efforts to achieve a certain result.¹⁸

In the twentieth century, it became clear that unstable factors have a strong impact on all spheres of social life, the deterioration of human social existence began, which in the past periods of human history, as well as political processes and their shapers were more or less stable. This has been noted by many scholars, in particular the Russian philosopher A.S. Panarin¹⁹.

The use of theories of different levels in the scientific interpretation of political processes, the expansion of the political space in the field of research, is characterized by a general change in the content of political processes in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. This was confirmed by the American scientist P.S. Ordeshuk cited the differences between Western European and U.S. political theory as evidence²⁰. He writes that as a result of the experience of political processes in the United States, the building of an American constitutional democracy has taken place. The emergence of new political processes for Europeans has given political doctrines an abstract-theoretical character. P.S. Ordeshuk here meant, first and foremost, the development of political philosophy²¹.

The problems of modernization and democratization in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries have led to the extensive study of political processes not only by Western but also by CIS scholars, including Uzbek scholars²². In the early 1990s, Russian

¹⁶ Социально-философские учения по проблемам государственного устройства. ... –С. 125.

¹⁷ : Соловьев А.И. Политология. -288-бет.

¹⁸ Большая Советская Энциклопедия (в 30 томах) / Гл. редактор А.П.Прохоров. 3-издание. –М.: Советская Энциклопедия, 1975. Т. 2. – С.161.

¹⁹ Панарин А.С. Реванш истории: российская стратегическая инициатива в XXI веке. –М.: Логос, 1998; Россия в цивилизационном процессе: (Между азиентизмом и евроазиатством) / ИНФ.РАН. –М., 1995; Россия в циклах мировой истории. –М., 1999.

²⁰ Ордешук П. Эволюция политической теории Запада и проблемы институционального дизайна // Вопросы философии. -1994. -№ 3. -С. 24-25.

²¹ Ibid. P. 26.

²² Сайдов А.Х. Политическая система Республики Узбекистан. –Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 1992; Тўйчиев Б. Проблемы формирования политической культуры и демократизация современного общества. –Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 1993; Жумаев Р.З. Политическая система Республики Узбекистан: становление и развитие. –Т.: “Фан”, 1995; Азизхўжаев А. Демократия – халқ ҳокимияти демактир. –Т.: 1996; Эргашев И. Қишлоқ



scholars were influenced by Western European schools of thought to create objective, scientifically based ideas about the content of political processes, trying to use comparative methods of studying world political processes²³. The scope of ideas about the content of political processes in political science research in Russia is expanding with the use of procedural, situational approaches, the dialectical method of research.

Political processes are complex in nature, they are seen in different forms during the transition period, the use of the dialectical method of research in political science analysis is considered effective. Because through it it is possible to determine the laws of political processes²⁴ in the societies of the transition period, the ways of resolving the contradictions and conflicts that arise in the political system and society. The dialectic of the political process - generality and specificity, sociality and individuality are interrelated in human political activity and its consequences.

Theoretical research, which represents a high level of generalization of the analysis of political processes, poses a risk of abstraction of certain problems of political processes in modern society. According to O.N. Smolin, to get rid of this, it is necessary to use the method of political-situational analysis, which allows to study political processes in different political situations. It corrects philosophical

and general methods of research, not only involves the description of historical processes and their regularities, allows to describe certain types of political situation, to predict the development of the historical situation²⁵.

It should be noted that situational analysis has certain potential in research, as O.N. Smolin's research confirms. He succeeded in combining the dialectical method with a situational analysis: Russia defines the features of the revolutionary and evolutionary processes in Russia on the basis of determining the general laws of development of political processes.

Political processes explain the unexpected factors of changes in the political space, political structures, organizational structures and rules on which they rely during their activities. The situational approach allows the political process to take into account such factors in political analysis, moreover, it limits political processes, considers the current situation, the behavior of political entities, the existence of political institutions, their status, the influence of unformed institutions and others.

Natural and political processes are the nature and evolution of the political system and its individual elements²⁶, the movement of political systems²⁷ or the interaction of political actors²⁸, a set of actions that determine the state of systems and political order²⁹. At the same time, the concept of "political processes" is

асослари.). Сиёсий фанлар докт. илмий дараж. олиш учун дисс.-Т.: 2009; Кўчкаров В.Х. “Ўзбекистон ижтимоий-сиёсий ҳаётини демократиялашуви жараённда миллий ўзликни англаш муаммоси (сиёсий-фалсафий таҳлил). Сиёсий фанлар бўйича док-к дисс. 2009.

²³ Политический процесс и его противоречия / Т. Тимофеева, А. Галкин, И. Данилевич и др. – М., 1997; Политические процессы в регионах России / Отв.ред. Р.Ф. Туровский. –М.,1998; Политические процессы в сравнительном измерении. –СПб. 1997; Политический процесс современной России / Под.ред. А.А. Козлова. – М. 1995.

²⁴ Философия политики. Книга II. Закономерности и законы политического процесса / Отв. Ред. Д.Т.Жовтун, В.В.Крапивин. –М., 1993.

²⁵ Смolin О.Н. Политический процесс в современной России: Учебное пособие. – М., 2006. – С.16-17.

²⁶ Мельник В.А. Современный словарь по политологии. – Мн., 2004. –С.355.

²⁷ Политология: Энциклопедический словарь / Общ. ред. и сост. Ю.И.Аверьянов. – М., 1993. – С. 294.

²⁸ Кабаченко А.П. Политический процесс и политическая система: источники саморазвития // Вестник Московского ун-та. Сер.12: Политические науки. – 2001. - № 3. –С.102.

²⁹ Дегтярев А.А. Основы политической теории: Учебное пособие / Ин-т «Открытое общество» - М., 1998.



broad - all the political life of society (changes in events, the political system of society, the influence and reflection of ordinary politicians, leaders, elites, parties and state structures), all political activities of people, narrowly interpreted as a movement. To this D.R. Sharipov also drew attention in his dissertation. Based on the research of Russian scholars, he writes that such an approach is limited to an external (surface, superficial) description, and the political process is a complex, multifaceted category, covering a number of areas of public life³⁰.

Attempting to cover all aspects of political and social life without defining the nature of political processes without defining its social sources and outcomes, the interrelationships of its driving forces, and the characteristics of the transition period in the development of society will not help³¹. In our opinion, it is not enough to show social orientation³², to get socially significant results, it is important to identify systemic and non-systemic interdependence, institutional and non-institutional factors.

The formation of an understanding of political processes in the country requires an expansion of the scope of research on the subjects of political processes in the transition period, as the textbooks and monographs published in Uzbekistan differ in their definitions of the political process. The views and opinions of Uzbek scientists on this issue are also unique, in particular, Professor I. Ergashev, "Political processes are the sum of the activities of political entities that shape and implement the will of different groups in society."³³ According to Iminov, "The political process is a consistent exchange of political relations in society. The emergence of another political relationship as a result of the political process, instead of one political relationship in one case, requires an internal change in socio-political relations, as well as an exchange³⁴. For example, in 1997 edition of I. Ramazonov, E. Muminov's textbook "Political Science" states that "political processes are the occurrence of various events in the political life of society, their continuation on the basis of the movement of objective laws, and on this basis the political development of society,"³⁵ form of political system activity. It allows us

to study the emergence, functioning, renewal and crisis of the political system in the process of interaction of all its components, the movement of influence, to imagine clearly and holistically. Political scientist M. Kirgizbaev's textbook "Political Science"³⁶ pays special attention to the issue of political processes, which comprehensively analyzes the views and approaches of Western scholars on political processes and the political elite and political leadership, political process and political participation, political conflicts, political development, and political modernization. In particular, the author's "Of course, the study of the political process should take into account its different interpretations. It is important to understand the reasons for expressing this concept in different interpretations by answering questions such as what country the political process is taking place in, when it is being analyzed, and which schools are studying it. It should be noted that the concept of "political process" is interpreted differently in our country, as well as in the textbooks of political science in the CIS.

The impact of the emerging social environment, economic, social and cultural features on the ongoing political processes, the lack of internal relations and relations in the political process, and therefore the incompleteness of political institutions and the political system, the priority role of the political elite, the technologicalization of power and its influence on power, opportunities, the low level of the role of non-institutional and non-institutional events, and the low social impact of political decisions taken as a result.

The classical systemic approach assumes the participation of citizens in organized political processes who obey the law, the principles of interaction between government and society, respect the norms and values formed in this political system. From the point of view of systemic analysis, the participants of the political process are also related to the employees of the political system, their role, professionalism, personal qualities and culture determine the stability of the political system. At the same time, their activities are not subjective-arbitrary, but normative-stable, and the mass participants and their behavior, which constitute the structured elements of the political process, have a

³⁰ Шарипов Д.Р. Особенности политических процессов в условиях демократизации общества (на примере Таджикистана). Дис. ... канд. полит. наук. – Душанбе, 2006. – С.16.

³¹ Бу ҳолат А.И.Пановнинг диссертацияси учун характерлидир. Қаранг: Панов А.И. Офицерский корпус и политические процессы в обществе: мировой опыт и российская действительность. Дис. ...д-ра полит.наук. – М., 2000. -377 с.

³² Ўша ерда – С. 17.

³³ Эргашев И. Қишлоқ сиёсий-ижтимоий жараёнлар тизимида. –Т.: Шарқ, 1998. -Б. 84-85.

³⁴ Иминов Б. Манбаатлар ва сиёсат. –Т.: “Фан”, 1993. – Б.88.

³⁵ Рамазонов И., Мўминов Э. Политология. –Т.: 1997. –Б.

³⁶ Кирғизбаев М. Сиёсатшунослик. –Т.: “Янги аср авлоди”, 2013. 279-387 бетлар.



legitimate-reasonable character. In transition societies, the political elite can play a dominant role, illegally squeezing ordinary participants in the process out of the political decision-making process, turning them into provocateurs who constitute radical, dissenting, or criminal political processes. For example, the situation in the socio-political life of some neighboring countries (Tajikistan 1991-1995, Kyrgyzstan 2006, 2010). The mechanism of such a process is difficult to explain from the point of view of a systematic approach. Typically, in relationships and interactions in formed systems, each participant performs his or her own task, while nonverbal elements adapt to internal and external transformation (change) due to existing norms (rules of the game) and values. But in the transition period, norms, rules and values are in the process of formation, which can create the possibility of an "irregular game" both by the elite and by ordinary participants in the political process. As a result, political processes in transitional societies have a systemic structure: the behavior of their main participants is minimized, political institutions that played a role in the past can no longer function effectively, and institutions that are able to manage social processes is still in its infancy and is not yet adapted for effective management. The problems of transitional societies also include the possibility of preserving and repeating the negative events of the past under conditions of chaos. Forms such as mass demonstrations by unorganized groups, occasional political crises, the spread of rumors, and deviations and twists in behavior are seen as signs of chaos in political processes during this period. They are important, when they represent the form of political participation, the organizer of political processes, when chaos, borderlessness and crime prevail in power structures. Consequently, if irregular political activity is formed in a society, its consequences will lead to recurring instability in the social life of people during this period. This in itself puts before society the need to establish and strengthen new political institutions, to form a professional and socially oriented political elite, to introduce mass organized forms of political and social participation, to ensure their interaction with the authorities and each other. However, in our view, in such circumstances, it is important to maintain the influence of the traditional institutions of the previous political system, and most importantly, the state, the management skills that unite the cultural factors. This is because they serve to replace new political institutions when they are not yet in a position to provide effective governance. For example, the preservation of traditions in emerging laws allows for

the strengthening of socio-cultural factors when political traditions do not work or work poorly.

Therefore, in today's societies, the provision of information, the level of consciousness and culture of citizens, the conditions for systematization and organization of political processes in transition, the ability to select and use specific, as well as acquired experience of political regulation, the interaction of traditional, innovative, political and social formed by strengthening the movement. In short, the political elite has the opportunity to rely on the political potential of the masses, especially in the context of growing global problems, where the need for social relations is growing. However, this possibility is possible when the worldview of the representatives of the political elite corresponds to the essence of the political process. It is a matter of culture - the culture of the political elite, political professionalism, knowledge and respect for national culture and history. At the present time, in terms of structure, the participants of political processes are divided into private and group, elite and mass (mass "majority" and mass "minority"), transnational, institutionalized and non-institutionalized in legal and non-legal spheres. But there will be elements that bind political processes, political power that creates them as a systemic phenomenon, mobilizes the main resources of society and the political system, and creates the basis for effective political decision-making. They are aimed at improving social life.

In the structure of political processes, depending on which areas of social life are regulated by them or according to the structural approach, the elements of the political system - institutions and subjects are divided into social life, social policy, economic policy, information policy, cultural policy, demographic policy.

Based on the general descriptions given to political processes, we conclude that they allow people to interact with social life at the macro, meso, and micro levels as part of social processes. Political processes are, in essence, political movements, involving the interaction of political subjects and political institutions, quantitative and qualitative changes in the political system, methods and forms of political action, and through them the social life, production and reproduction of people. Political processes are determined by historical, economic, social and cultural factors of society development. It is a law of development that ensures the movement and practical functioning of political processes. Other general laws of political processes include their change in space and time, their movement through conflicts, sources, inconsistencies of people's needs, values, moods, opinions, social and private capabilities of political



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processes, their ability to adapt to changing conditions
of social life.