

## Political Analysis of the Stability of Modern Society

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DOI: [10.21276/sjhss.2019.4.4.7](https://doi.org/10.21276/sjhss.2019.4.4.7)

| Received: 13.04.2019 | Accepted: 22.04.2019 | Published: 30.04.2019

### Abstract

Increasing the role of information and communication aspects of interaction between government and society in the era of transformation of social relations, the transition to an information society. Information is increasingly serving as a base value, a "strategic resource," as well as a system-forming and regulating factor in the socio-political reality. At the same time, domestic power structures continue to incur administrative resources without drastically changing the patterns of communicative interaction, without developing to the necessary degree various forms of direct and feedback with the public.

**Keywords:** sustainable societies, power, system, democracy, external threats, regional security.

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### INTRODUCTION

Today's modern Central Asia is a geopolitical region that includes Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, including the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The political map of this region is currently largely determined by cultural, spiritual, demographic and territorial features. The space of this region in the north is bordered by the peripheral zones of Russia (Siberia), the underdeveloped regions of China (Xinjiang). In the south, Central Asia is surrounded by middle-developed countries with agrarian, agrarian-industrial, industrial-agrarian orientation - Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, which are on the path of modernization and aimed mainly at solving internal problems.

In the era of globalization, the region began to acquire an important geostrategic significance, which was realized quite clearly by the leading "political players" in the last decade. As the center of the Asian subcontinent, Central Asia has historically been a junction of the West-East, North-South world lines, the center of vital resources, the "link" in the continuously developing dialogue-conflict of Eastern and Western civilizations [1]. The new independent states of Central Asia, formed after the collapse of the USSR as a whole, occupy more than 4 million square kilometers, which makes up 17.8% of the CIS territory. More than 70 million people live in the states of the region. - 22% of the population of the CIS.

Central Asia is a region with significant, unique resource, economic, communication and human potential, the realization of which is just beginning. The aforementioned states in the former USSR accounted for the bulk of non-ferrous and rare metals, including about half of gold reserves, a significant portion of natural gas, oil, coal, chemical raw materials, ferrous metals, over a quarter of potential hydropower resources, half of agricultural and irrigated lands. Central Asia is the largest producer of cotton, grain, meat, wool, and astrakhan.

The interest of many countries in the Central Asian region in recent times is not accidental, it is followed by the main goal - gaining access to resources. In this regard, again the Central Asian region, located in the center of the Eurasian continent, at the junction of several civilizations, connecting Europe and Asia, as well as uniting three Asian regions - Far Eastern, Middle Eastern and Southern, acquires a geostrategic value [1].

The rapidly developing modern means of communication and the transport network of the region acquire special significance in the life of the global economy and its integrity. A significant negative aspect of the location of Central Asia for them is the lack of access to the sea. For example, Uzbekistan is located with the states that also do not have access to these rather profitable transport arteries. The states of Central Asia for the development of infrastructure for access to transport routes - the power

lines of the modern global economy have begun to attract foreign investment, especially in this direction Chinese companies play a significant role. Recently, various projects are being considered to transport resources from Central Asia to the west, east, and south. Some of them are already beginning to be realized - the bet is placed on the non-large-scale engagement of the region in the direction of "import-export" of goods. If more comprehensive, extensive programs are used, as a result of which the states of Central Asia will become transit states, then the potential of the region will be realized geologically and geostrategically. At this stage of its development, Uzbekistan is in a transitional period, the chain of which is to create a stable, sustainable society and the establishment of a market economy and democratization of public life through the development of a multiparty political system, a legal one - a state and high rights and freedoms of a person - citizen. The process is based on the "Uzbek model of development", starting with the restructuring of the national economy, its adaptation to market relations and the solution of numerous social obligations, primarily in the field of employment and financing social programs and social activities, which requires an efficient economy and developed political functions of the state [2].

The fulfilment of these tasks, important in our opinion, is the consideration of geopolitical factors that contribute to or limit the development of domestic political reforms. The position of Uzbekistan is largely determined by the stability of neighbouring states in the region, the fact is that our republic occupies a central place in the Central Asian region. As said, the first President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, that "the future of the region is in many ways inflated from Uzbekistan. The choice of the development path that the people of Uzbekistan will make is determined by the likelihood of choosing the same path in our neighbouring states." The national security of the country and its well-being depend on this state. Assessing the current socio-political situation in Central Asia, it should be noted that despite some positive stabilization process, the region still retains strategic uncertainty.

The new foreign policy interests of the Central Asian states are at the stage of formation proceeding from the objective principles of the formation of regional security. The region will be able to develop dynamically and sustainably and be worthy partner for the world community only in conditions of maintaining stability and geopolitical balance.

Only the principle of preserving and maintaining internal and external balance today is only acceptable for ensuring sustainable and stable development of the entire region and preventing conflict situations, given that the Central Asian region

is a cluster of various political, economic, military, transport and environmental problems. They can be solved only if geopolitical balance and stability in the region are preserved, which in turn is a significant contribution to solving the problem of ensuring global security. This is evidenced by the experience of the first years of the free development of Uzbekistan. Which convinces with all the evidence that socio-political and economic stability is a great achievement and has lasting value [3]. Proceeding from this, "from each of us depends to a decisive degree on how to manage our own freedom, to ward off threats from it". The belt of national security of the region depends on these new geopolitical trends emerging around Uzbekistan. The changing political situation taking place in the countries of the former union forces many politicians to take a fresh look at the security problem in this post-Soviet space (region). If you look at the trends of deterioration of political life in the states of the Middle East, Iraq, Syria, Yemen, and the countries of the former Union, Ukraine and Moldova, indicate that the center of development of conflict-causing factors in the region is gradually changing. When it comes to this problem, we should especially dwell on the threatening situations that have arisen in recent years in Ukraine, which has come out of its necklace.

One of the main reasons for the emergence of threats in the guise of the protest movement in Ukraine was social and economic problems. Socio-economic changes have had a serious impact on the nature of the relationship within the social hierarchy of Ukraine. Such public groups as the political elite, close to the big business power, the bureaucracy showed a rapid increase in their well-being. If we talk about the political causes and prerequisites for the color revolutions in Ukraine, then the main one, perhaps, was the instability of the political systems of states. By the beginning of the new millennium, the Government had built a system that provided control over the political life of the country. But each country had its own specific problems. The power in all three cases was concentrated in the hands of the president, and the formal powers were supplemented by an informal system of patron-client relations. When their rule began to come to an end, it turned out that the stability of the regimes turned out to be imaginary and entirely dependent on the state of presidential power. As a result, the process of the transfer of power turned into a serious problem for the entire political system, and in the conditions of elections, accompanied by electoral manipulations, the low popularity of the leaders of Ukraine led to a public outburst.

Among other reasons that led to color revolutions, the absence of a common ideology and regionalism should be mentioned. In Ukraine, the civilizational split manifested itself in a confrontation between East and West. The consequence of the strong regionalism of Ukraine, especially the Russophobic

nature of the authorities, was the fragmentation of the elites, the existence of nationalist groups and the contradictions between them. All this created opportunities for the formation of the opposition, and in the absence of a united state ideology and national idea fastening the society, and for its victory. The above problems in the country, however, could not by themselves lead to the creation of a "revolutionary" situation. An external factor was necessary for the transition of public discontent to the critical phase. And this factor was the technology of "soft power" of the United States and the European Union. We are talking about the emergence and spread from abroad of programs to promote democracy.

Western-style programs to support and develop democracy, mainly from foreign and local non-governmental organizations, imported from the West, provided the opposition with support in areas where it was rather weak: electoral monitoring, development of opposition media, mobilization opportunities for protests, etc. At the same time, non-governmental organizations, denounced the ruling regimes and propagandized the standard set of values of liberal democracy (individual freedom, freedom of the press, freedom of political activity, free equal elections, etc.), with support from the West, appeared and began active work in Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan long before the "revolutions" [4]. Responding to questions from the *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* correspondent (Russia) on November 4, 2004, before the escalation of the Ukrainian crisis of 2014. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov cited a number of factors causing threats and instability in Ukrainian society. "The most important factor is the internal protest potential, which is accumulating gradually over many years. The second is the policy of the state in the social and economic sphere. It is very important how strong is the contact of the government with the population if there is a normal dialogue between them. The worst thing is when the relationship between the authorities and the people resembles a conversation between the deaf and dumb. This should not be between the responsible government and the people who elected it; external intervention can only be fruitful in cases where we ourselves create the ground for this."

In his opinion, the preparation for the current changes in Ukraine began in 1995. See what kind of non-governmental organizations there are, from what source they are funded - and everything will become clear. Uzbekistan, proceeding from national security and interest and to ensure the security of the region, monitors the sources of funding for such non-governmental organizations, for which the project is allocated funds, grants. In order to understand whether this project is really humanitarian or is it a veiled preparation for any next preparation of the "color revolution". After all, the international organizations working for us do not always preach good goals.

For example, at the seminars "Leaders of the 21st Century" they "help the government" select talented, talented young people. Then there are systematic trips abroad, where the methodical process of processing of the minds takes place. People who call themselves "citizens of the world" are preparing. But then it turns out these "citizens of the country" in which was born, a beautiful expression explodes the peaceful population. So in what direction are these steps being taken? One of the main reasons for the arising negative consequences of the events in these republics, which led them to the instability of the situation, is reflected in the following factors:

- Disagreements in government and political illiteracy;
- States of uncontrollability of certain social and spiritual processes;
- Disregard and untimely reaction of the authorities to prevent threats;
- The intervention of certain Western states in the internal affairs of the state;
- The weakening of the significance of the dominant ideology (spiritual and moral chaos);

With direct intervention from outside (the United States and European states) according to the "color revolution" scenario, the events that took place in these countries were aggravated in them, and intra-conflict situations in the society were growing. With persistent factors threats in the region are likely to become part of problem states [4]. The decisive importance in this process is played by the expansion of the geography of the activities of political extremists and terrorists in the post-Soviet space, which determine the current tendency to worsen security, especially throughout Central Asia. If in the recent past, all the leaders of the Central Asian countries assigned Uzbekistan, on the one hand, the role of "scarecrow" to suppress democratic institutions in their countries, on the other hand, used this factor to strengthen their personal authority.

Uzbekistan as a result of ongoing political reforms gains international prestige and prestige of our country in the world. Many political scientists agree that Uzbekistan has an intellectual, political, spiritual potential in building a legal, democratic state. There are real prerequisites for building a model of a political threat-resistant, stable device. The key to achieving such a political, state and constitutional system, the government of Uzbekistan sees in ensuring civil peace and inter-ethnic harmony, asserting legality and law and order, for all countries of the Central Asian region, contours that are beginning to take concrete forms. All political parties participate in elections to the country's parliament.

Based on the priorities of the foreign policy of the Republic, in order to create a durable security and

stability belt around Uzbekistan, we primarily develop relations with Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. In the geopolitical context, we will focus in detail on the analysis of the geopolitical interests of strategic partners in the context of national security, stability, and the threat-proof of Uzbekistan. Russia, China is one of the main subjects of world politics. Among them, it can be said that Russia is a strategic partner and a country leader for all countries of the Central Asian region. But also for Russia, relations with the CIS countries today occupy an important place in foreign policy. However, Russia must keep under control relations with other countries of the world. Very serious consequences for all countries of the region are the weakening of Russia's position in the Arab countries, through which it is possible to solve specific problems of stability and security in Central Asia.

Uzbekistan's position on the whole complex of Central Asian problems and non-spatial neighbors in the region is very important for Uzbekistan. For twenty-five years of independence, the foreign policy structures and political parties of Uzbekistan have only strengthened the idea of building up relations with Russia, and not vice versa. On November 15, 2005, the Treaty of Allied Relations was concluded between Uzbekistan and Russia. This document raised the relations of our states to a new level of trust.

Today it becomes obvious that Russia's geopolitical interests in the region depend not only on the presence of the Russian-speaking population in these countries. First of all, these interests proceed from the very essence of the Russian state as one of the leaders of world politics. This image is forcing Russia to strengthen its political influence in Central Asia. Uzbekistan in foreign policy adheres to consistency and tries to discuss any of its next step with its neighbors, so that God forbid they do not hurt them. Over cautious foreign policy, of course, is justified, because it is predictable. But in some cases, it does not keep pace with the dynamics of changes in the situation in the region and in the world, in this respect it is detrimental and vulnerable. Relations with the countries of the region, the judge on the signed documents and agreements should be fine, but in practice we are witnessing that many agreements are not implemented, there is no mechanism of trust between the countries.

In these matters, Uzbekistan feels support from the ranks of states, including Russia. This is natural, from the point of view of the geostrategic interests of the subject of international politics. Uzbekistan is mainly concerned with the problem of strengthening stability in the country and from this follows its interest in actively participating in programs to strengthen security in the region. Security in this case is understood as a factor in the absence of threats to survival, and stability - the ability to compensate for

such threats in the event of their occurrence due to the internal adaptive capabilities of the system. Among the factors that increase the threat of growth, regional separatism in the region are. Localism, mass migration, uncontrolled nature of the reproduction of labor. The main reasons for this are the consequences, the crisis state of economic policy, the escalation of conflict situations on national and religious grounds, both in the region and in other CIS countries [5].

Using the fact that the region belongs to the Islamic civilization, some countries are trying to draw the region into complex relations with the Muslim world, block us in this sector and, in fact, eliminate us from European affairs and global international problems, beyond which the national security. The political security of Central Asia implies a serious assessment of the factors of internal threat, carries, in itself, the potential for the destruction of state integrity. This policy must be overcome and rejected, since it is unpromising and disastrous for the nation.

In terms of security, which today ensures the internal political stability of the Uzbek state and should serve as a factor in the security of the entire region. In terms of security, the provision of internal stability and the stability of society proved its effectiveness in the Andijan events of 2010, and all within political actors united, in a relatively short period of time, were able to eliminate the threat against the state. Uzbekistan has repeatedly expressed its point of view that the interference of the internal affairs of sovereign states, which can, is a threat to all states in the region. The Andijan events have once again proved that certain illegal forces, including terrorist organizations, support certain forces of Western countries for their own purposes. Unfortunately, many certain leading circles of the West, international organizations and the media (media) tried to protect the terrorists who killed civilians, tried to influence their inadequate actions in various ways, especially in information blackmail, against the authorities who kept the country and region stability.

With the arrival of the new President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Uzbekistan has intensified its activities aimed at ensuring peace and security in Central Asia, strengthening interstate relations with its neighbors Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The state visit of the head of the Republic Sh. Mirziyoyev, the neighboring states Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan, have a chain to reduce the tension that has been observed in recent years and put them in a channel of good-neighborliness, mutually beneficial cooperation based on the principles of respect for independence, state sovereignty, equality and non-interference in internal affairs. friend.



Based on the principles of the foreign policy of Uzbekistan “the main goal and content of the foreign policy of our state are the interests of Uzbekistan and again the interests of Uzbekistan”. The fundamentals of Uzbekistan’s foreign policy are the main points outlined in the program work of the first President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov “Uzbekistan. Its way of renewal and progress”, where the main priority is the path of bilateral relations with the leading countries of the world, whose goal is attracting foreign investment; external investment determines the entire foreign policy of Uzbekistan.

In this system, the state is assigned the role of the main reformer. If we analyze the relations of Uzbekistan with the CIS countries, this is the development and strengthening of direct bilateral relations and is of an economic, humanitarian nature. Ensure the progressive and sustainable development of the country our most important task “Today is still a very important factor in the realization of all our good aspirations, life plans, integration of the world community, further development of friendly and mutually beneficial communication with distant and close neighbors in order to take a worthy place in the international arena. ”

That is why the relations of Uzbekistan with its neighbors has a good neighborly character and do not face difficulties. In accordance with the constitutional provisions governing the principles of the state’s foreign policy, the Law “On the Basic Principles of the Foreign Policy Activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted in 1996.

The foreign policy concept of an independent Uzbekistan is based on six basic principles;

- Worldly consideration of mutual interests in the rule of their national interests;
- Strengthening the world and the way; respect for human rights; rejection of the use of force and the threat of force in resolving disputed issues;
- Legality, mutual benefit and non-interference in the internal affairs of others;
- The principle of openness in foreign policy, regardless of ideological views;
- Recognition of the priority of the norms of international law domestic;
- Establishment and development of bilateral and multilateral relations. Currently it is politically connected. For example, the alienation of Ukraine from the CIS goes against the geopolitical interests of Russia and the countries of the Commonwealth. A serious tactical struggle is unfolding, between the world powers for influence in Central Asia and first of all, we mean the United States.

The United States sees Russia as its enemy, in its policy they are less and less taken into account with the interests of Russia, for a position devoid of support for economic and military power can be taken seriously by the main political actors of the world arena. The US position is expressed in the work of the leading political scientist 3. Brzezinski "Geostrategy for Eurasia", the central idea, which is the idea that a country that can take a dominant position in Eurasia, can claim global domination. The authoritative Heritage Research Foundation noted that preventing the emergence of a new Russian empire on the lands of the former USSR should be a priority for the United States and its allies. The interest of the leading countries of the world and the region, such as Western Europe, Japan, Turkey, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and others, to Central Asia is due, first, to the oil and gas resources of the Caspian basin, which will radically change the alignment of the global energy market : secondly, our region may become the route of the reconstructed Great Silk Road, which should link Europe and China, which will lead to communication and information dependence of many countries on the states of Central Asia and, third, today in the region are concentrated factors that may in future be the main cause of security threats not only Asia but also in Europe [6].

Thus, Uzbekistan occupies an important place in the Central Asian space, and much depends on its position, in order to ensure regional security without resolving existing contradictions. Taking into account the trusting relations of the states, the position of Russia as the coordinator and mediator for assistance and participation in strengthening regional security in Central Asia is entering the first stage. In November 1999, Uzbekistan and Russia signed an agreement on cooperation in the military field to combat international terrorism and extremism. Afghanistan as the only country in the region that has the highest indicator of conflict due to problems with the Taliban. The artificial character of the borders in Central Asia also plays a serious destabilizing role. The most noticeable of these contradictions, in this area between Kazakhstan - Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan - Uzbekistan and Tajikistan - Uzbekistan. The current policy of the leaders of the region gives a chance to solve the political problems facing the society. The system allows you to decide, and the accumulated explosive prerequisites that will sooner or later make themselves known. The potential for the emergence of a new “hot spot” in Central Asia if this happens in this conflict will involve all Central Asian countries. The events that took place in Kyrgyzstan in 1999–2000 are evidence of this. A vulnerable factor in the emergence of a conflict situation in the region is Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan relations. In the first case, the problems associated with the territorial claims of countries to each other, in the second case, both the problems of "territorial claims, and painful for the region and still poorly understood -" pops up "every

year and significantly complicates the already complex relationship [7].

Central Asian countries need to create a threat-resistant security belt in the region. This body could, in cooperation with all interested international structures of states, deal with the problems of analyzing and changing the situation in the region. The established antiterrorist centers within the CIS in Moscow and within the framework of member states, the SSC in Tashkent, should solve the problems of coordinating and enhancing the effectiveness of the fight against extremism, terrorism, drug trafficking and the sale of weapons.

Uzbekistan should unite efforts and coordinate actions in defense of the values that we share: this is a course towards the creation of democracy, the secular nature of statehood and, finally, an open society that excludes any kind of ideological or spiritual-political radicalism.

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