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**IDEOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF DEMOCRACY AT THE PRESENT  
STAGE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

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**Annotation**

Constitutionalism, based on democratic principles, as a subject and object of political activity, is the perception of mutual actions, that is, it can form political processes in macro - and microdistricts. The constitution reflects the principles that distinguish democracy and power from other forms of government. From the point of view of political science, the Constitution occupies a central place as the main state document that represents the system of restrictions in a Democratic state.

**Keywords:** idea of national independence, political institution activity, political institute, political processes, political reality, Democratic state, political regime, political phenomenon, multiparty system, value of society.

"Democracy" has many meanings and concepts, but they describe only some aspects of this phenomenon. Today, there is no single definition among scholars that has caused much debate. Nevertheless, researchers believe that modern democracy is based on a number of principles without which it cannot function. These principles include a system of separation of powers, popular sovereignty, a republican form of government, parliamentarism, free elections, pluralism, which determines social, cultural and political diversity, etc. Constitutionalism as the main regulator of state-society relations in all spheres of life is especially relevant at the current stage of its development. Each Democratic state seeks legal reform. Its development takes place within certain limits defined by the society itself and therefore regulated by it. Such boundaries are enshrined in the basic law or Constitution. As a basic law, it sets the boundaries of state activity, determines the directions, forms and methods of activity of the structures of the state mechanism, and also regulates the state power and its relations with citizens. The constitution reflects the principles that distinguish democracy and power from other forms of government. From the point of view of political science, the Constitution occupies a central place as the main state document that represents the system of restrictions in a Democratic state. It regulates the implementation of the principles of democracy. Constitutionalism as a political principle defines

the foundations for the organization of modern state power. For the successful functioning of a Democratic state, all the rules approved in its Basic Law and adopted by society must be successfully implemented in practice. True democratic political practice must comply with the provisions of the Constitution; be bound by a formal (legal) constitutional (actual) structure. In this case, the emergence of the established principles will be possible on the basis of political institutions, since as a result of this, the entire holistic social system is evaluated and perceived, as a result of which the main bases that dominate society are formed. Politics and its individual institutions (such as democracy and constitutionalism) have their own principles. We are talking about political institutions, constitutionalism, and democratism, which together give an idea of the political sector of social progress and allow us to reflect on the level of development of democracy in a given society, how legitimate the Basic Law is in it. It is distinguished depending on the peculiarities of the country, its internal characteristics, various types of constitutional structure. However, despite the differences, they all form an institutional framework that ensures the adoption of the basic principles of decision-making in a Democratic state. It is the constitutions that are important in the promotion and the functioning of organizations on the basis of a common system, in the regulation of society. Constructs important aspects of the emergence and development of constitutionalism and other political institutions, phenomena and processes that are under the types of democratic structure. Democracy as a political regime exists in many countries around the world, with basic laws enacted by society that are viable, but they are all characterized by varying degrees of democratic principles. In many states, constitutions are simply formalities, often their provisions are practically not fulfilled or implemented with certain difficulties. Analysis of political institutions makes it possible to study today's democratic world taking into account its constitutional and democratic features. As a result, the foundations of the manifestation of democracy at different levels in modern states are revealed. This makes it possible to consider this area, as well as the Constitution, not only as a legal feature, but also as a political phenomenon. Thus, the relevance of the chosen problem is explained by the current state of theory and socio-political practice. This situation does not occur without the influence or "guidance" of political processes in the microdaraja of any serious change in the microdaraja. The political process is the movement, pace, evolutionism of political phenomena, the perception of changes in political institutions in time and space. Therefore, the fundamental nature of political processes "arises as a

change in structures and tasks, any changes in institutions and forms, permanent and temporary signs of political phenomena, the pace of evolutionism and other criteria"1 . The transformation of a political phenomenon occurs, first of all, in the content of political activity and in the social roles of subjects (objects). Although the content of political activity and the social roles of political entities are very close, however, there are sharp differences between them. The content of political reality reflects the specific aspects of the strategic tasks of the political system, it is the sum of the appearance of a problem by political entities (objects) and the social role established by society or Institute for the subject (object). The principles of democratism cover the political system of our society. The Society of Uzbekistan, like any human society, is a lush, complex social system. Systematicity is a natural state of society and a necessary condition for living. Society as a relatively large systemic phenomenon, in turn, is a set of social, economic, political moral, legal systems1 . "The changes that took place during the years of independence in Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan can be seen in the content of the political system as follows: - the division of power into legislative, executive and judicial power; - the strengthening of the state and local government structures, the development of self-government bodies of the population; - the formation of the multiparty system and the growing role of it in the socio-political life of the country; - the establishment of the legal basis for the development of non - governmental organizations, civil institutions; - the development of institutions of economic democracy and private ownership; - the establishment of independent networks of mass communication, as well as whole new institutions for work and intellectual dialogue2 . Due to these fundamental changes, political processes in our country are perceived as phenomena based on Democratic, objective laws. Because at the heart of all changes is a person and his life interests. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.As Mirziyoev noted, the announcement of the principle" the people should serve our people, and not state bodies,"ushered in a new stage of civil society construction in Uzbekistan in order to make public administration and service in accordance with the requirements of civil society" 1 . Political Scientists V.P.Pugachev and A.I.Solovevs recommend dividing political processes into basic and territorial ones. "The first of them is characteristic of the methods of attracting large segments of the population to relations with the state, forms of changes in the interests and requirements of the population in management decisions, simple methods of forming a political elite, and so on. In this sense, political participation and public administration (decision-making, legislative process, etc.k.) processes

can be mentioned. Regional political processes, on the other hand, include certain political associations (parties, influence groups, etc.k.) reveals the pace of formation, the development of local self-government bodies, other contacts and relationships in the political system that do not significantly affect the dominant forms and methods of governing power"2 . The political system is associated with a separate sphere of human activity – the sphere of politics, political relations and relations.. Experience has shown that all political institutions are ideological to one degree or another, the difference is whether ideology is the basis for social association or not? An important basis of ideology is the vision of the future ideal state of social relations of society and the state. All the activities of political institutions and all political institutions, in essence, are a gift of this imagination. The political institutions of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, as subjects and objects of political processes, rely on the National idea, its fundamental rules on the future ideal state of society and the state. The National idea shows, above all, the interests and aspirations of the indigenous nation, that is, the Uzbek nation. However, this does not mean that the National idea does not take into account the multinationality of society, the multinational nature of the state structure, it only manifests the unifying role of the indigenous nation. Therefore, the National idea describes the interests and aspirations of all peoples and elates living in Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, therefore, he studied the peculiarities of the influence of the ideology of national independence on the object and subject of political activity of a universal, universal nature R.Z.Jumaev: "the idea of national independence describes a new system of relations between man and society, the equality of rights and obligations of the individual and the state. In such a review, a person is perceived and interpreted, and in a legal relationship is defined as a subject of State Construction and as an object of support , upbringing and protection of the State"3, he argues. Therefore, a person, as a subject, participates in state management, and as an object, he has the right to be protected and supported by the state in order to develop his spiritual and intellectual potential. It is this fundamental thought that is laid on the basis of national ideology. One of the principles in the National idea is the principle of strengthening state independence, the interaction of the subject and object of politics, statehood, which is reflected in the essence of the mutual action of Man and government. The political activities of the state emphasized strong executive power, not disregarding the priority of human interests. Our First President Was I.As Karimov noted,"... even the most righteous and most prudent laws and decisions can be unfulfilled and simply stuck on paper. This situation entails strengthening

the presidential power, capable of introducing laws, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, conducting political and economic reforms"1 . Statesman Z.M.Islamov believes that " the peoples of our country have always been inclined to strong power. If we look at our past, or rather remember it, Uzbekistan was created by a powerful state power as a nationalistic phenomenon. But never (even during the reign of Emir Temür) did he raise a head against totalitarian lifestyle, culture and economy. The words" I decided nine-tenths of the work of the state with the help of councils, events and meetings, with the help of only a dozen swords"are a vivid example of this"

Therefore, a strong executive power is necessary to ensure human rights and freedoms, maintain stability in society and carry out democratic reforms in a goal-oriented manner. Without these, political processes lose their positive creative significance. Democracy should also be mentioned when it comes to the role. From the first days of its declaration of independence, our state showed a tendency towards democracy and its values. Of course, democracy is the greatest value of human history and Tamaddun. However, it provides for the consideration of discipline, national mentality and lifestyle. Therefore, the first president of Uzbekistan I.As Karimov noted: "democracy is not only a theory and a political process, but also a way of life of a people together, such as mentality, traditions, peculiarities of culture, psychology, etc. It is possible to declare the idea of democracy, in politics it is possible to "lower" democracy from above, but with this democracy does not penetrate with you into our life today. Democracy should become the value of society, the value of each person, and this is not a simultaneous action. Democracy, which has not found its place in popular culture, cannot become a component of the way of life. To do this, it is necessary to master the principles of long-lasting preparation and democracy " 1 . It follows from this: firstly, our state remains faithful to the general values of democracy; secondly, it is coming from national interests, becoming its expression in a fully positive, creative sense; thirdly, all the values of democracy of the West are absorbed into our lives, cannot become the norm of social correspondence, cannot be assimilated by the culture of the Uzbek people.

Western democracy was formed in completely different contexts, with class struggle sometimes unprecedented, elevated, and conflict based on a different tradition and culture that accompanied the civil war. Therefore, the subjects (objects) of political processes cannot be brought in by the main rule – the export of democracy, the use of force or popular promises, slogans, it is necessary to remember that it should become an integral part of folk culture, the way of life of

people, a mentality for the people to stimulate their interests. Provincial (local) and territorial political institutions play an important role in political processes. The strategic tasks of political institutions are largely solved through local political institutions in places. They, that is, local and territorial political institutions as subjects and objects of political activity of the local population, on the one hand, provide the connection of the central body with local organizations, its basis, and on the other hand, carry out the goals and objectives of the political institution in the life of a particular territory, province or district. A political institution cannot operate effectively without its on-site institutions or divisions. The formation of the principles of democratization and constitutionalism does not lead to the fact that the universal nature of political processes is absolutely identical to the one of the methods of carrying out political tasks and political projects. In Uzbekistan, political institutions cannot function both organizationally and politically and legally without local, territorial divisions, structures. This, in our opinion, justifies and is purposeful in effective functioning, joining social forces and maintaining the stability of society. Article 19 of the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan states that “a citizen of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the state are mutually related to their rights and duties in relation to each other.

it is said that the rights and freedoms of citizens, which are established in the Constitution and laws, are inviolable. Democratism and constitutionalism have a practical result only when the laws are strictly followed. The following principles determine the peculiarities of democratism and constitutionalism in Karakalpakstan: first – the cautionary rule of laws in all aspects of the life of society, the unconditional obedience of all state bodies, officials and citizens to the Constitution and laws. Secondly-the fact that social relations are regulated in a way in accordance with the interests of society, citizen and state in the establishment of an atmosphere of stability and legitimacy in the country's economy. Third-the Prevention of cases of violation of the law, as well as the legal basis for the prosecution of participants in legal relations in case of violation of the law, in accordance with the procedure established by the law

In Karakalpakstan, territorial political institutions (divisions), structures are legal entities established according to the decision of the central body and divisions, members of the structures. They are registered in the offices of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic and receive the corresponding certificate. The documents regulating their political activities are the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Civil

Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the social organizations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the laws of the Republic "on public non-profit organizations", the laws of the political Institute "on the media", etc. Political processes, in which objects and subjects of political activity of the territory participate as principles of constitutionalism and democratism, solve the following tasks: - manifests the interests of the territory in the political life of the country.

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