

**THE HISTORICAL – PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS
OF THE THEORY OF MODERNIZATION**

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Summary. This article includes various stages of the theory of modernization in aspect of historical-philosophical analysis, it demonstrates social, economical and spiritual modernization in many societies of West and East. Especially it has considered that it was difficult to realize the modernization refusing traditional manners.

Key words: modernization; democracy; society; renovation; culture; value; spirituality; tradition; theory; development; structure; legacy.

Ideas of renovation and modernity cover political, economical, social and spiritual spheres in the life of the society, it is a important factor of liberalization for building of a state and society. «For years of independent growth, our country obtained new and great successes during the historical short period, as a result of it, the appearance of our country changed quietly and its place and prestige in the world community are enhancing» [4, p. 39]. In essence in our country during the period of changes, rise of relation for problems of modernization of society is natural. This process takes account of renovation and making modernization quite in the whole sphere in the life of the society. Together with that modernization of the society is coming true in the complicated conditions.

The theory of modernization began to form in 50–60s of the XX century. «In that period, the phrase «modernization» meant either the stage of social renovation and process of transition to modern societies in the same time. It has incarnated itself norms, charge of transition to «modern», standards of up to date society which rather highly developed societies should pay attention to» [8].

The founders of the theory of modernization, scientists in the beginning of the XIX and XX centuries leant on M. Veber who brought forward an idea of development on the basis of rationalization of moral for European civilization from traditional society to up to date society, F. Tyonnis who has suggested a conception of transition on the basis of subdividing labour to societies named «limited of unanimity» from societies named «mechanic unanimity» and the theoretic legacy by E. Dyurkgeim. The principle rules of structural-functional analysis, the imaginations about the social development of supporters of that doctrine too fulfilled a duty of the theoretical base which the theorists of modernization have leant on.

In opinion of many scientists, modernization has a civilized social-cultural feature, in other words, it includes all of branches of the social relations. The goal and significance of the modernization consists of only not economical growth but an acquisition of known degree of progress of social culture which include a technological culture, governing culture, political and civilized cultures [see 9, p. 17].

In our opinion, modernization is to put a certain society in practical life by facing a progress on the basis of traditional features and modernization, by reflecting wish of people in administration of a state and society, by incarnating any advanced idea with national and common to all mankind interests which serves for its interests.

The theory of modernization covered the stage of the three developments in its progress conditionally: 50–60s, 60–70s and 80–90s of the XX century.

In 50–60s of the XX century, the theory of modernization was based on the principle of the universalism. The development of all countries and nations were being regarded as a universal phenomenon, that is which had occurred in one direction, had had the same stages and regularity. Though availability of national features is recognized but they were considered that they have had importance with the second degree.

As a matter of fact, modernization was being imagined as a process of development in direction to up to date society from the traditional one. The technological determination was making up the methodical foundation of the universalism. It was taking development of civil society out technological and economical progress which has led to fully welfare and social stability. In essence there were views that such development has damaged social-cultural and political peculiarities of different countries, has made its demands of each society [see 9]. As a result of progress of science-technology, the society «is modernized» through way of transition to up to date, intellectual values and social structures.

The modernization is realized in the first stage of the theory of modernization in the following manner:

- to democratize developing countries on the basis of model of the society of West, to make up national states and to strengthen them, to establish liberal economical principles, to organize branches of government representatives, to subdivide government, to set up the elective office.

- to change structure of values, to develop methods of legislation for individual values and government, to consider that the modern methods must except the traditional methods.

The representatives of the theory of modernization have distinguished convenient and inconvenient factors of processes of modernization in the developing countries. In total of convenient factors, the successful social-economical development of countries of «the third world», also developed countries in the western Europe and close collaboration with the USA were included. In the ranks of inconvenient factors, the preservation of features of traditional society, unwillingness of repudiation from their interest of ruling sections for renovation of the country, illiteracy, lack of advanced political consciousness in majority of population, availability of traditional social sections and the sphere of traditional manufacture were fixed. In opinion of supporters of mentioned theory, inconvenient factors were to be settled gradually in the process of modernization.

Well, what may modernization of spheres in the life of the society mean?

In the social sphere, the modernization is bound up with specialization according to aspects of activities of human, common and state institutions, in essence, the mentioned specialization is not bound up with sex, age, social origin, personal relation of men much but with personal qualities, experiences, education, aspiration of a person more by improvement of modernization. The theorists of modernization have studied how the place and function of a family, demographic structure had changed in the process of transition to up to date society from traditional one, what degree the growing urbanization have been bound up with mentioned changes.

In the economical modernization the technology based on the scientific knowledge, development of sources of profitable energy in high standard and use of them, introduction of social and technical division of labour, development of goods, money and market of labour and then regulating them, continuously improvement of organization of manufacture, creation of technological and organizing renovation and availability of promotions of putting them were being meant. But some scientists have already affirmed in 60 years that it was necessary to strengthen attention to the sphere of education. For example F. Harbison said «Acceleration of process of formation of factor of a man is a chief problem of all countries which are modernized». That view meant repudiation from attempts for connection only by means of realization of technical-economical innovation for modernization from the conception of technological determination.

The political modernization, first, expansion of the areas and order of administrative and political frontiers, organization of national or federative states, strengthening of central (legislative and executive) government and at the same time, division of the government.

- second, while maintaining stability and inside unanimity in the society, taking into consideration of ability of a state for realization of structural changes in the political and social sphere.

- third, attraction of broad sections of the public to the political process (even if through elections) was important aspect of modernization.

- fourth, the political modernization meant to establish political democracy or if even populous ruling to change ways of legalization of government. At the same time the founders of the theories of modernization recorded that there were not developed civil society in Asian, African and South American countries because it was so difficult to realize political modernization in them [see 2, p. 345].

Spiritual modernization has considered division of structures of culture and values also, views, secularization of education and improvement of literacy, variety of schools and trends (tendency, current) in philosophy and science, religious tolerance (confessional pluralism), informing and development of means of spreading it, acquainting population with achievement of culture, values of individualism. Besides modernization was taken into account development of consciousness on the basis of scientific knowledge and repudiation of moral according to traditions. Some scientists, for example,

Sh. Ezenshtadt thought even «improvement of new cultural stereotype» has made up «foundation» of process of modernization.

The social-political phenomenon which took place in 60s of the XX century, especially the inculcation of cyclic economic crises inherent in capitalism and spreading of its scale, required that the theory of modernization was not perfect and it must be brought to perfection. These phenomenon created a number of critical trends that it was possible to distinguish two traditions in their range conditionally.

The first trend includes representatives of developing countries mainly and also radical criticism which representatives of movement of «the left» have carried out who had acted in 60s of the XX century in the western Europe. In their opinion, the theory of modernization was standing for colonization. The representatives of mentioned trend resisted to the west expansion, modernization in the western model.

The second trend criticized developed modernization in the range of «backward theory» of «the left» radicals in some developing countries and western countries. They criticized the theory of modernization because it made the picture of progress simple, ignored peculiar aspects of societies, cultures, did not explain about mechanisms of factors which prevented from improvement of new relations, institutes and such those. In opinion of investigators, modernization on the basis of west model leads to conservation of backwardness and obedience, destruction of economical structure, damage of environment and social contradictions [6, p. 46–48].

The first stage of progress of the theory of modernization is described by the means of appearance of accurate comments relatively which has based on different factors of political, social and economical development, including, the factors of the political culture. All in all, a lot of phenomenon which have been appeared in that period, concerned to deviation from Eurocentric outlook. The problem of efficiency of democratizing countries of «the third world» remained disputable in aspects of realization of purposes of economical growth and social-economical development.

The majority of representatives of the theory of modernization in that period suggested a view that «stable» political development was condition of social-political progress. The scientists created various «recipes» of that stability to preserve. All in all representatives of trends «conservative» and «liberal» answered by their own what the factor of stability was in sources dedicated to theories of modernization.

The representatives of the trend «conservative» (S. Hangtington, J. Nelson, H. Lins and others) thought that the main problem of modernization has been contradiction between mobilization of population, its attraction to political life with institutionalization, protection of interests of population and necessary structures for their realization and availability of mechanisms. At the same time, unreadiness of people in use from government institutes caused instability of political structure. S. Hangtington shows that the accordance of political institutions to changing conditions is a main duty of modernization. The strict authoritarian system which controls discipline only, is able to gather necessary potential for changing a society, also to transit to market relations and to secure a national unanimity. The views appeared which have based on realization of that phenomena more complexly, repudiation from contrast to modernity and traditional features in the progress of the society absolutely, in the second stage of development of the theories of modernization. Many authors of the theory of modernization concluded that modernization has meant not disappearance of traditional features at all the wrong side out, development which have determined features of that process and also by using the tradition served as a factor to stabilize it.

The ideas about irregularity of strict contrast to each other of modernity and traditional features began to disseminate widely in the third stage of the theory of modernization. Not refusing importance of factors such as putting into practice of technologic progress, «western» institutions and norms, many authors recorded that the second-rate of the mentioned factors has been bound up with social-cultural values and ruling social relations in one or other society.

It was accepted to distinguish two historical types in view of mechanism of modernization which have been used in the scientific sources at the present period.

«Organic» or «primary» type concerned countries such as Great Britain, the USA, Canada, some European countries making up «base of modernization» together. It appeared in the period of the revolutionary of industry, cessation of traditional hereditary privileges, equal civil rights, democratizing and announcement of others. Modernization

in these countries was mainly carried out on the basis of the national cultural traditions and modules by the evolutionary way.

«Organic» or «second» type (Russia, Brazil, Turkey and others). The social-cultural relations with base of modernization of countries which have lagged behind in its development are main factors and worked up processes service as a main mechanism there. «Secondary» modernization means that some elements of society «have hastened», have corresponded to development in the «advanced» countries, other elements have not ripened yet, have lagged behind in development or have been absent at all.

It is necessary to say that this typology was founded on the difference of any ideal types. In practice obtained mechanisms are used in development around the base of «classic» modernization too, as above mentioned assimilation can have different characters and it can not have important place in political progress in the countries of «secondary» modernization. Difference of three types of modernization considers perfect typology relatively: endogen, that is, modernization which is carried out in its foundation (European countries, the USA and so on); endogen-exogen, that is, modernization which is carried out in its foundation and on the basis of obtaining (Uzbekistan, Russia, Turkey and so on); exogen modernization which is carried out on the basis of obtaining in order not to have its foundation (There are imitation, imitation-simulation and simulation versions).

As compared with countries concerning the first type, the political factor has important place in the countries of «secondary» modernization (or endogen-exogen, exogen modernization). It is a natural case, in essence, the sufficient conditions have been not created for unexpected changes of traditional, economical, social, social-cultural and political structures in those countries, so sometimes a state must be an organizer of processes of changes. The establishment of authoritative structure is often commented by it. This event is called «authoritarian development».

At present difference to primary, middle and perform modern stages of modernization is accepted. Therefore M.V. Ilin has made up an ideal module which had included the three stages of modernization and had grounded it in the image process of modernization in the West European countries [see 5, p. 108].

The primary modern means foundation of a national sovereign state, also building and development of civil society out of violence of state government included the stage of the political progress. Strengthening of foundations of a state and a civil society in «constitutions named the first generation» is end of this stage.

Section takes place inside a state and a civil society in the period of middle modern. These interests reflect in appearance of groups, parties and division of government. The structure of political representation which connects relations of a state and a civil society, appears as result of that section. Acceptance of «constitutions named the second generation» which strengthens principles of structure of republic, concerns this stage.

The perfect modern is commented by exchange for political ways and trends, solution of duties of legit Imation and dislegit Imation. These duties are solved by the means of introduction of progresses of democratizing. The democratic disputable institutions and mechanisms (for example elective institute) are strengthened in it.

According to another typology, modernization has divided into four main types as a social phenomena in view of which technological method of production was turning in its foundation into.

The first type can be called modernization before industrializing. It is bound up with transition to social productive forces from natural productive forces. The manufacture is a symbol of technologic method of production which forms as result of that transition.

The second type – primary industrial modernization – is determined by transition to production of factory-mill from production of workmanship manufacture in the technological aspect.

The third type – final industrial modernization – differs with transition to production of line conveyor from production of factory-mill.

The fourth type – postindustrial modernization or post modernization has appeared as a result of the present up to date technologic revolutionary and it is carried out in the countries which is being shifted to a stage called «postindustrial society».

Today the scientists and politicians pay attention to the social-economical and political processes which are taking place in East Europe, China, CIS (the concord of the

independent states) and Central Asia carefully. The investigators of modernization are turning their attention especially to difficulties and crisis events in the stable development. The conceptions such as «partially modernizing», «blind alley modernization», «syndrome with crisis of modernization» appeared as a result of it. Possibility of successful realization of modernization has been recognized generally in case of changing of values and views of wide social sections in the society.

At the end of 80s of the XX century, the conception of the political progress which has based on preservation of social-cultural traditions, appeared named «modernization by ignoring modernity», that is, not obtaining strange (West) modules by mechanic way. (A. Abdul-Malik, A. Turen, S. Hantington, Sh. Eyzenshtadt and others). The universality of social and political development is not refused in this conception. Nevertheless, the principle of universalism incarnates with particularism, this incarnation is considered guarantee of success of progress of modernization. The terms «contra modernization» and «anti modernization» are developing around this conception (A. Turen). The contra modernization means alternative version of modernization not based on the Western modules and anti modernization means that active contradiction to process of changes. In opinion of A. Turen, these two versions make up main tendency of social-cultural development in the XX century.

So today modernization is not meant as classic modernization, but «modernity» that is, as modernization based on national social-cultural features, traditions and particularism. How degree the western experience or other one are attractive, we must not forget our features and must pay attention to our peculiarity and mentality. In essence, process of any modernization can fail which national features were not taken notice. Yielding positive or negative results of process of modernization in the society is bound up with a number of factors (social, political, economical, spiritual) and also its subjective aspects too. In our opinion, modernization which carries out traditional values on the modern basis, corresponds with human principles and also guarantees to preserve national values carefully. «Modernization in its foundation requires to take care of national and civilized features, traditions of that country, to consider cultural features and peculiarity, by differing modernization which attracts and follows» [7, p. 121].

In this sense, process of renovation and changes which is carrying out in Uzbekistan, is important that they are realizing on the base of social –economical progress, view of people, its mentality and of course preservation of national spiritual features. It is necessary to record that it was organized on the base of spiritual legacy of our people and collaboration of achievement of social thought of the world. We found necessary to quote the following citation at the end of our opinion: «The future progress of humanity carries out by means of incarnation of scientific-technical achievements of West with spiritual legacy of East, moral standards, positive conservatism in religious, spiritual spheres. The contrast of the East with the West or exaggeration of difference between both especially is a sight of a territorial stupidity or incomprehension of progressive laws» [1, c. 87].

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