

POLITICAL MODERNIZATION: THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO MODERN POLITY, MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF POLITICAL MODERNIZATION

ПОЛІТИЧНА МОДЕРНІЗАЦІЯ: ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ПІДХОДИ ДО СУЧАСНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ, ОСНОВНІ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ПОЛІТИЧНОЇ МОДЕРНІЗАЦІЇ

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The article describes modernization, characteristic features of political modernization, historical development, and political institutions of the modern era. Various approaches to the problem of modernization have been considered. Factors, reasons and technologies that seriously affect the appropriation of political space in the conditions of globalization, which is the main topic of the article, are multifaceted. It is actually modernization that acts as the defining technology of penetrating the political space. In the globalized world, one or another national state is considered to be a real element of an openly changing global system. The state acts as the central element of the political system of society, the main bearer of political power. Since its inception, the state has played a major role in the regulation of mutual relations and contradictions in the life of society, and in ensuring the rights and freedom of the individual. The modern special civil character of the state, as well as its role in guiding the global modernization process, is generally examined in the article. Factors, reasons and technologies that seriously affect the appropriation of political space in the conditions of globalization are multifaceted. It is actually modernization that acts as the defining technology of penetrating the political space. In the globalized world, one or another national state is considered to be a real element of an openly changing global system. The state acts as the central element of the political system of society, the main bearer of political power. Since its inception, the state has played a major role in the regulation of mutual relations and contradictions in the life of society, and in ensuring the rights and freedom of the individual. It is manifested in the modern special civilized character of the state, as well as in guiding the process of global modernization.

Key words: political modernization, political framework of modernization, political evolution.

У статті описано модернізацію, характерні риси політичної модернізації, історичний розвиток та політичні інститути сучасної доби. Розглянуто різні підходи до проблеми модернізації. Чинники, причини та технології, які серйозно впливають на присвоєння політичного простору в умовах глобалізації, що є основною темою статті, багатогранні. Власне модернізація виступає визначальною технологією проникнення в політичний простір. У глобалізованому світі та чи інша національна держава розглядається як реальний елемент глобальної системи, що відкрито змінюється. Держава виступає як центральний елемент політичної системи суспільства, головний носій політичної влади. З моменту свого виникнення держава відіграла велику роль у регулюванні взаємовідносин і протиріч у житті суспільства, забезпеченні прав і свобод особи. У статті узагальнено розглянуто сучасний особливий громадянський характер держави, а також її роль у спрямуванні глобального процесу модернізації. Чинники, причини та технології, які серйозно впливають на присвоєння політичного простору в умовах глобалізації, багатогранні. Власне модернізація виступає визначальною технологією проникнення в політичний простір. У глобалізованому світі та чи інша національна держава розглядається як реальний елемент глобальної системи, що відкрито змінюється. Держава виступає як центральний елемент політичної системи суспільства, головний носій політичної влади. З моменту свого виникнення держава відіграла велику роль у регулюванні взаємовідносин і протиріч у житті суспільства, забезпеченні прав і свобод особи. Це виявляється в сучасному особливому цивілізованому характері держави, а також у спрямуванні процесу глобальної модернізації.

Ключові слова: політична модернізація, політичні рамки модернізації, політична еволюція.

Introduction. Giving a specific definition of the word "political modernization" is difficult.

The phrase is typically used, nevertheless, to describe adjustments to political institutions and changes to political beliefs. It is the transformation of a conventional political system into a contemporary one. In the West, political institutions and political culture underwent long-term transformations that led to the creation of performance standards through the efficient use of resources. Science and technology, social interdependence, urbanization, literacy, social mobility, and other factors define modern civilization as it developed in the West. Modernization in politics was the process of mov-

ing from a traditional political system to a contemporary democratic one.

In the late 1950s, political modernization became a significant theoretical framework in comparative politics. It aims to alter the features of the political system and social life in a variety of contexts. It alludes to how contemporary concepts like liberty, secularism, transparency, and industrialization have altered governmental structure and cultural traits. A change in mindset, political culture, and social life in rural and urban areas are other issues it addresses. It was said that this process included, among other things, the end of the dominant role of religion or the church and the establishment of a centralized, secular governmental power [1, 47].

Level of study of the problem. As the topic of political modernization is an actual topic, it has always been the focus of researchers. Among Azerbaijani researchers, political thinkers such as Elnur Aslanov and Emin Jalilov have conducted large-scale studies on the topic of modernization. Politicians like Huntington, Giddens, and Almond became famous all over the world for their works on modernization. Political modernization can be explained on the basis of historical, typological and evolutionary approaches. In the first case, it is necessary to pay attention to the experience of Western European and North American countries, which historically implemented political modernization first.

It should also be taken into account that although the modernization of Western countries is the bearer of the characteristics related to the essence of this process, the rhythm, sequence of stages and institutional forms of political modernization manifested here cannot be universal norms of political development [2, 15]. The socio-cultural specificity of "Western democracies" poses natural limitations to attempts to study its political institutions and methods in other cultural contexts. Therefore, it is practically impossible to build a typology of political systems. However, such a typology would allow classifying transitional forms according to more and less modernization signs. The main weakness of the typological approach is related to this. From this point of view, various theoretical models explaining the dynamics of modernization processes are interesting in terms of obtaining important results. Giddens's book "Globalization in the Age of Postmodernism" extensively researched the process of modernization and its political consequences, as well as made predictions about the future of modernization in our modern world.

Purpose, tasks. The purpose of the study is to investigate and analyze in detail the modernization processes that occur during globalization. What do the historical results of political modernization promise us in the future, and what will the results of globalization give to our world is the problem. In order to achieve the set goal, the following tasks were defined and investigated:

1. Researching historical types of political modernization and evolutionary dynamics,
2. Researching the theories of political modernization.

Methods. During the research, the methodology of comparative analysis between the sources related to the topic, the analytical research method in general was used. Methods such as generalization, going from abstract to concrete, historical-comparative and systematic approach, analysis, synthesis, induction and deduction were used depending on the tasks set in the research.

Main part. The political modernization method, however, started to run into problems with non-

Western scholars and internal opposition by the end of the 1960s. However, there has been a resurgence of interest in political modernization with the start of the Third Wave of democratization since the 1980s and the rising interdependence of nations since the 1990s.

Comparative analysis is giving greater weight to certain of the characteristics of modernity, such as differentiation, secularization, rationalization, economic progress, and its connections with sustainable democracy. The key components and presumptions of the modernization strategy are examined in this unit. It also looks at some of this approach's shortcomings and its relevance today.

The collective of structural and cultural changes in the political system of modernizing societies are referred to as the political aspects of modernization. The political system is composed of up of all the procedures, institutions, and ideologies that are involved in formulating, implementing, and achieving societal objectives.

Political culture is the collection of prevailing attitudes, ideas, and values with regard to the political system. The political structure is the patterning and interplay of political positions and activities [2, 18].

The broad process of modernization describes the adjustments made to all institutional aspects of society as a result of man's growing environmental awareness and control. Political modernization is the process of differentiating political structure and secularizing political culture in order to improve a political system's capability, efficiency, and performance.

The political framework of modernization is fundamentally based on the process of authority's dissemination throughout society and its shifting sources of legitimacy. In a community with a traditional government, the traditionally established and institutionalized positions of kings or chiefs are the source of authority. In such a system, authority is not consensual but rather hierarchical.

Such role structures in terms of power have been significantly changed by democratic political systems. When political participation reaches the level of mass participation, power loses its restricted, hierarchical nature.

Perspectives on Political modernization

Political modernization can be regarded from an evolutionary, typological, and historical perspective.

Historical political modernization:

It refers to a variety of changes in political structure and culture that typically have been impacted or influenced by those significant modernization processes, such as secularization, commercialization, industrialization, etc., that were first introduced in Western Europe in the 16th century and have since spread unevenly and incompletely throughout the world.

A pre-modern traditional polity is transformed into a postmodern traditional polity through a process known as typological political modernization.

Political evolution refers to the continuous improvement in a person's ability to create systems to deal with issues or find solutions, to accept and adjust to ongoing change, and to work purposefully and imaginatively to achieve new social goals. Political modernization, seen from a historical and typological perspective, is a process of growth toward a certain conception of a modern state [3, 27].

Theoretical approaches to modern polity:

The evolutionary theories of the social development in 19th-century Europe are the origin of the modernization approach in comparative politics. Different philosophers provided theories for how pre-industrial society changed into an industrial one, including the French philosophers Auguste Comte and Emile Durkheim, the British philosopher Herbert Spencer, Max Weber, and Karl Marx. Two main schools of modernization theory have existed for a very long time. The first is the Marxist explanation, which contends that politics, culture, and economics are all closely related since a society's economic development affects its political and cultural characteristics.

Accordingly approaches to the study of political science may be classified under two categories: the traditional approach and the modern approach.

Traditional Approach

The traditional method is value-based and places a strong emphasis on adding value to the investigation of political phenomena. This school of thought holds that since facts and values are interconnected, the study of political science should not be based solely on facts. "The great issues of politics" have been centered on normative orientations ever since the time of Plato and Aristotle. As a result, there are many conventional approaches, including those that are legal, philosophical, historical, institutional, etc.

Ancient philosophers like Plato and Aristotle left behind texts that can be used to trace the philosophical approach to the study of political science. One of the most passionate proponents of this method, Leo Strauss, claimed that "political philosophy is the attempt truly to know about the nature of political things and the right or good political order" and that "philosophy is the quest for wisdom." This method is idealistic in character and places emphasis on studying politics from an ethical and normative perspective. It addresses issues relating to citizenship, rights, and duties, as well as the nature and role of the state [4, 98].

The historical perspective holds that historical elements like age, geography, conditions, etc. can help us better understand political occurrences.

Politics and history, according to political theorists like Machiavelli, Sabine, and Dunning, are inextricably linked, and the study of politics must always be done from a historical viewpoint. According to Sabine, political science should cover all of the topics covered in the writings of many political

theorists going back to Plato. Since every past and present are interconnected, historical analysis offers a chronological listing of every political phenomenon.

The study of political institutions and structures, such as the government, legislature, judiciary, political parties, interest groups, etc., is emphasized by the institutional approach. Aristotle, a thinker from ancient times, made significant contributions to this strategy, as did James Bryce, Bentley, Walter Bagehot, Harold Laski, and other contemporary theorists.

Modern Approach

The modern method is fact-based and emphasizes the factual analysis of the political phenomenon in order to arrive at solid, conclusive findings. Sociological, economic, psychological, quantitative, situational, systemic, behavioral, and Marxian techniques are only a few examples of contemporary methodologies.

A new movement was started by a group of political scientists in America who were dissatisfied with the conventional method of analyzing government and state because they believed that significant research had been done in other social sciences, such as sociology, psychology, anthropology, etc., which could provide new insights when applied to political issues. They currently gather information about current political events. Political scientists may be assisted in coming to clear findings and making accurate predictions in political problems by statistical data combined with actual male behavior, both individually and collectively. In political science, the systems approach, the simulation technique, and the quantitative or statistical method all base their research on empirical or current data [5, 70].

The complex elements of modern politics can be studied using three primary methods:

The trait-list approach - It often outlines the key structural and cultural traits common to those current politics that the observer considers to be modern.

The reductionist approach- It concentrates on one antecedent component, explanatory variable, correlate, or determinant as the primary index or most distinctive characteristic of modernization and, by implication, political modernity.

The idea of capacity, differentiation, institutionalization, national integration, participation, populism, political culture, social mobilization, and socioeconomic correlations are a few of the single qualities that have been highlighted. These reductionist approaches don't entail a rejection of multivariate causality; rather, they represent either the timeless search for a complete contemporary idea or the simple wish to shed light on a variable that had previously been ignored or underemphasized.

The ideal-type approach- In the majority of conceptualizations of a modern political system and the process of political modernization, it is either explicit or implicit. Lists of a generally modern

polity's characteristics are inevitably ideal-typical. The very idea of a modern polity involves both a traditional polity that is the polar opposite of an ideal-typical modern government and a transitional polity that is an intermediate type on a spectrum of political modernization [6, 23].

A modern polity is primarily achievement-oriented, universalistic, and specific, in contrast to a traditional polity where the orientation is primarily inscriptive, particularistic, and diffused. Political modernization is therefore seen as a process of transition from the traditional pole of the continuum to the contemporary pole.

Major characteristics of political modernization

Differentiation refers to the process of progressive separation and specialization of functions, institutional spheres, and associations in the development of political systems. It is the major empirical trend in the historical evolution of contemporary society.

It includes universals like social stratification, the division of work from family and domestic life, the integration of universalistic legal norms and religion, the distinction between religion and ideology, and the division between administrative structure and open political competition. It implies higher structural complexity, functional specialization, and interconnection as well as increased political organization effectiveness in both the administrative and political domains [7, 56].

The second is the assumption that equality is the fundamental moral principle that underpins the guiding principles of modern life in all spheres. The politics of modernization are centered on the pursuit and fulfillment of equality, which is the ethos of modernity. It encompasses the idea of universal adult citizenship, the supremacy of universalistic legal rules in the relationship between the government and the populace, and the preponderance of achievement criteria in the selection of candidates for political and administrative jobs. The essential norms and imperatives by which modernity is judged and political legitimacy is built continue to operate even though these aspects of equality are only partially achieved in contemporary politics. The majority of definitions of political modernization place a strong emphasis on popular participation in or engagement with the political system.

The ability of a person to change his surroundings through ever-increasing adaptive and creative potentialities is his third quality. The third key aspect of political modernization is the acquisition of improved political administrative competence. It is characterized by an expansion of the polity's functions, the size of the political community, the effectiveness with which political and administrative decisions are carried out, the reach of the institutions of the central government, and the breadth of the aggregation of interests by political associations.

An endless interplay between the process of differentiation, the demands and realities of equality, and the integrative, adaptable, and creative capacity of a political system can be seen as the political modernization process. Political modernization is the steady development of a qualitatively new and improved political capacity that is manifested in the institutionalization of new patterns of participation and resource distribution that are sufficiently responsive to the demands created by the imperatives of equality and inclusion, as well as new patterns of integration and penetration that effectively regulate and contain the tensions and conflicts produced by processes of differentiation.

From Tradition to Modernity

Political modernization was linked to the formation of the national-state and industry in the 18th and 19th centuries. Political modernization came to be used to describe the transition from conventional or feudal and semi-feudal political systems to modern democratic systems in the second half of the 20th century.

Political modernization is a word used to explain how the political system has changed in terms of social, economic, and cultural factors. Early political modernization experts contend that economic growth causes cultural and social change, which in turn affects how citizens behave politically. The relationship between political and economic variables is so present. Agriculture to industrialization is a transition that occurs as nations develop and modernize economically. Urbanization, which follows industrialization, improves access to media, information, and education. As a result, a middle class that actively participates in political decision-making emerges [10, 101].

Building on Parsons' research, American political scientist Karl Deutsch (1961) established the idea of social mobilization. He believed that a key element of political modernization was social mobilization. As nations advance toward industrialization and urbanization creates a favorable environment for citizens to participate in politics, social mobilization entails changes in society and the move from the traditional to the modern. Urbanization, social networks, and education were viewed as essential components of social mobilization since they raised political consciousness among the populace. The need for the adoption of numerous welfare programs for the citizens' overall development has increased as a result of increased public awareness.

According to Seymour Martin Lipset (1959), modernization will result in the establishment of democracy and the consolidation of that system in developing nations. Countries that experience economic growth also see the middle class grow and become more involved in politics and civil society. He has also claimed that education helps citizens become more independent. Governments will be creating

numerous assistance schemes and giving perks to the educated middle class. It has been obvious that educated citizens have actively participated in politics and decision-making. In the modern, globalized world, this process will result in the emergence of democracies that are stronger.

The framework created by Gabriel A. Almond, the chairman of the Committee on Comparative Politics, however, was what signaled the beginning of several researches on political modernization. Almond offered his functionalist theory in *The Politics of Developing Areas* (1960), which drew on Easton's political system's input-output functions and modernity-tradition dichotomy.

Political institutions of modern times

Three categories of political crises can be found in the modern world, according to Bottomore: First, there are tribal cultures, mostly in African nations, which are being modernized on the model of western political systems thanks to western influence. According to their requirements and convenience, colonial powers divided Africa among themselves. Because of this, a specific tribe had been dispersed among three or four nearby nation-states. These African societies were thus faced with the challenge of consolidating a national community made up of tribal groups whose existence within their borders is in part the result of the arbitrary division of Africa among the colonial powers in addition to the challenge of bringing about rapid economic advancement and ensuring economic well-being for the vast majority of the population. In those growing old civilizations that are working to modernize their societies after gaining independence from foreign dominion, a different type of political situation exists.

This group of nations includes the Middle Eastern, North African, Asian, and Latin American states. The aforementioned work programs are challenging for these developing nations to implement for a variety of reasons [9, 12].

Because the populace has not been able to establish the proper political culture, the majority of these nations' political institutions, which were designed after those in the west, are not doing as well as they could. Social structures such as the kinship system, family structure, class distinctions, and traditional view on life are not conducive to a modern political system operating efficiently.

These elements do not support the development of workplace culture. The result is a slow rate of economic growth. Army generals or ambitious leaders are encouraged to establish dictatorial power and

abolish democratic political institutions in various nations, such as Pakistan, Myanmar, etc., when the government fails to match the desires of the populace. Industrially developed nations such as those in Europe, North America, Australia, etc. are included in the third category. Here, it is important to distinguish between two different political structures: communist and democratic capitalist nations [8, 92].

The establishment of a nation state as the political movement, the election of the political executive by universal adult suffrage, and the management of public affairs by a sizable bureaucracy are the general political characteristics of the first type of modern industrial civilizations. The existence of a single party with political monopoly is the most significant characteristic of the second kind of industrial civilizations. In a stage of transition where the foundations of the ultimate classless society are being built, the dictatorship of the party is equated with the dictatorship of the proletariat. The state will disappear after the classless society has been established. Contrarily, the coercive authority of communist nations has greatly risen, endangering personal freedom and the right to free speech in the process.

Result. From the analysis of the article, it can be concluded that every state that follows the path of modernization is moving forward along the line of development. Societies dominated by authoritarian or despotic regimes weaken and eventually overthrow the government through revolution. The analysis of the theories of political modernization shows that every state should follow the path of modernization for the development of our future world. The modernization processes that emerged from the 20th century first began in the West and gradually spread to peripheral countries. A number of world countries using the Western example have also achieved development. The most unique type of development was passed by Japan. The Japanese, who developed by adhering to their national and moral values, never forgot the samurai tradition, but when some countries become westernized, they forget their values. Countries integrating into the world under the name of modernization are becoming more and more dependent on each other. As we study the phases and models of modernization, we can study the course of this process more closely. The most studied problem in the article is the future fate of political modernization and its influence in today's political arena. It can be concluded that democratization and modernization will determine the future state of the world.

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