

САНАРИПТЕШТИРҮҮ – ДЕМОКРАТИЯНЫН ЧЫНДАЛЫШЫНА КАРАЙ ЖОЛ.
ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯ-ПУТЬ К УСИЛЕНИИ ДЕМОКРАТИИ.
DIGITALIZATION — A WAY TO STRENGTHEN DEMOCRACY

Абдыжапарова А.А.

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Жетекчиси: Алтынбаев Н.К.

к. ф. н., доцент

Аннотация: Макалада 2020-жыл Кыргызстанда региондорду өнүктүрүү, өлкөнү санариптештирүү жана балдарды коргоо жылынын мааниси. Санариптештирүүнүн демократиялык түзүлүшкө таасири. Темирдей тоталитардык түзүлүш же татаал болсо да демократиялык тартипти ар кандай кыйынчылыктарга карабай орнотуу. Саясий тартиптердин мааниси каралды.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается значение года объявленный годом развития регионов, цифровизации страны и поддержки детей. Влияние цифровизации к демократии. Железный тоталитарный режим или не смотря на всякий трудности строит демократический режим. Так же уделяется внимание на значение политического режима.

Abstract: The article discusses the significance of the year declared by the year of regional development, digitalization of the country and support for children. The effect of digitalization on democracy. The totalitarian iron regime, or in spite of all difficulties, is building a democratic regime. Attention is also paid to the importance of the political regime

Ачык сөздөр: Санариптештирүү саясаты, саясий режимдер, авторитаризм, тоталитаризм, демократия, репрессия түшүнүгү, базис жана надстройка түшүнүгү, революция, реформа.

Ключевые слова: Политика цифровизации, политический режим, авторитаризм, тоталитаризм, демократия, репрессия, базис и надстройка, революция, реформа.

Key words: The article discusses the significance of the year declared by the year of regional development, digitalization of the country and support for children. The effect of digitalization on democracy. The totalitarian iron regime, or in spite of all difficulties, is building a democratic regime. Attention is also paid to the importance of the political regime.

Among the post-Soviet Central Asian states, Kyrgyzstan has chosen a democratic path in its political development. The governance of a democratically developed state requires more complexity and care than the governance of authoritarian and totalitarian developed states. This is evidenced by the fact that the people of Kyrgyzstan have repeatedly and repeatedly changed the government in a revolutionary way. In authoritarian states, it is easy to suffocate the people by force, using all public funds. People are more difficult to realize their desires and face many obstacles, both through the use of force and ideology. Thus, people are forced to live under a command-and-control system and continue to live. Civil society is very passive. Such a policy of state power is carried out by the mass media, which constantly defends the dust.

Our great writer Ch. In A Century Old, Aitmatov likens the media to the skin of a camel on Joloman's head. The state-run media allows people to dance to their whistles, submit to the state, and commit suicide. A strong state ideology is formed. People who are against the work of the state feel uncomfortable.

To be fair, authoritarian states are not underdeveloped. What admirable developments have taken place in the former Soviet Union, modern Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. We admire these countries, but we do not agree to live in them. Even though it is a poor country, our democratic country looks good and we feel it.

What is democracy? What is its essence? Shall I say what I want, as we understand it? What about freedom of speech? The first president to take that freedom of speech. From Akayev onwards, we have humiliated all the presidents. We did not choose them. Sometimes we pulled our hair out and shouted for personal gain, even though it was a good thing. There is no scientific research and

attention to the policy pursued by presidents. Due to the slander of the former president and the praise of the current one, the information that "he was a man, he spoke like a man", We don't need a parliament, we live without a parliament. "Flooded the Internet like a black fog. are brought to a state of attainment. In such a chaotic situation, both the elite and the general population may lose our democratic political regime. Thus, the understanding of democracy remains relevant. Failure to preserve democracy can lead to authoritarianism or totalitarianism. What is democracy? Consider the definitions.

Candidate of Historical Sciences for Democracy, author of the encyclopedic dictionary of political science A. Akunov gives the following definition. "Democracy (gr. Demos + kratos - people's power) is one of the main forms of political and social organization and management of society, the state and power," he wrote. Let's look at information about democracy.

Democracy (ancient Greek δημοκρατία "people power" from δῆμος "people" + κράτος "power") is a political system based on the method of collective decision-making with equal influence of participants on the outcome of the process or at its essential stages. Although this method is applicable to any social institution, today its most important application is the state, since it has a lot of power. In this case, the definition of democracy is usually narrowed down to one of the following:

1. The appointment of leaders by the people they govern is through fair and competitive elections.
2. The people are the only legitimate source of power
3. Society exercises self-government for the common good and satisfaction of common interests.(ru.wikipedia.org). Let's look at more information.

Democracy (Gr. Demos - people, kratos - power) - a form of political system based on people's power. In a democracy, the people are recognized as the main source and determinant of power, the main bodies of state power are elected, the equality of citizens, the subordination of the minority to the majority in decision-making, and the protection of minority rights are considered.

Toktogul Satylganov, one of our democratic poets, says in his song "Besh Kaman" about the dancers who tormented the people:

"Squeeze like a chicken
You ate at the expense of the people,
Screaming to the poor,
You did not give any equality.
The gleaming of the poor
You ate the only horse.
You have seen the rich,
Jam Bukhara united,
You can't find it.
Category of Bukhara
Your shirt is scratched.
The Congress sent a belt
Dance as you are.
You will not find five bows,
He bowed to the guards.
Orphans, widows and the weak
You did not look, five bows,
Poor to mature
You didn't count, five bows.
Other than eating and drinking
You don't want five bows.

As we have seen, democracy is the rule of the people. I do not say what I want, I use freedom of speech to speak in rallies and in the media to defend the interests of the people. Freedom of speech, respect for human rights, liberalism is one of the main features of democracy. We said democracy, but what is the opposite of authoritarianism and totalitarianism? Let's see.

Authoritarianism is the accumulation of political power in the hands of one person or one authority. The role of other representative institutions of the political regime is low. The opposition,

other political associations, public organizations and unions do not play a significant role in political life. The ability of political institutions to organize, unite and regulate society and the state is lacking. Now let's look at a political regime called totalitarianism.

Totalitarianism (lat. Totalis - whole, whole, complete and state) - a dominant form of the state (totalitarian state); It is characterized by total control over all spheres of life. (ky.m.wikipedia.org.) In such countries in the USSR I. B. Stalin's era, A. in Germany. We can talk about Hitler's time, the current political regime of Kim Jong Un in North Korea. (www.bbc.com).

Ochlocracy (gr. Ochlos - a group of people, kratia - power) - the people's power of the crowd under the influence of demagogues under the guise of democracy. Aristotle and Plato first studied the nature of ochlocracy and defined it as a completely extreme form of democracy. The essence of ochlocracy is to gain political power in any way, to interfere in power.

Also, if we look at the development of religious consciousness, and from a futurological point of view, the coming of theocratic power is not far off. What is theocratic power? Let's see.

Theocracy (gr-theos-god + kratos-authority-direct divine authority) is a form of government; The administration of the state is mostly carried out by the clergy, and the hierarchical head of the church has the highest religious and civic authority.

According to the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, religion is separated from power. In fact, they are divided and de facto involved in power. Especially during elections. The party's leaders are quick to paint their campaigns religiously, trying to prove that they are religious. Those who are preparing for the election know that building a mosque will be better than a school or a kindergarten. His words are adorned with gods, the Qur'an and the hadiths. They claim to have been blessed by a religious leader. If a leader convincingly proves that he has been blessed, that leader's stone will fall. From this we can say that religion has a great influence.

Now the government is pursuing a policy of digitalization. Digitalization has many advantages over many revolutions. Digitalization will facilitate the establishment of people's power. The main goal of the revolutions in Kyrgyzstan is to establish people's power. Scammers, on the other hand, treat the government as a pasture to fill their pockets and barely work. The result is the same, the shepherd's staff. Digitalization allows citizens to be morally, economically, politically and socially equal and not to be discriminated against.

Let's look at the purpose of state digitalization in the state media "Today we are witnessing the unprecedented development of digital technologies and their impact on economic growth, governance, quality of services, the way we do business and the way people live. The fourth industrial revolution is coming, where technology is transforming traditional sectors of the economy, big data is becoming the new digital gold and artificial intelligence is significantly increasing labor productivity"- he says.

Yes, retirees, passports, driver's licenses, beneficiaries, and a whole host of other things can now get a quality government service without having to beg for help. This is a manifestation of the establishment of people's power, the protection of human rights. In addition to the impact on individual citizens, let's look at how it affects the state and interstate relations. Here "Modern digital infrastructure will create new platforms for interaction between the state, the private sector and citizens. There will be an opportunity for the widespread implementation of "smart" solutions, be it "smart cities", "smart farms", "smart factories" or "smart transport" "- notes that (Ict.gov.kg)

Digitalization is a hotly debated issue in scientific research. M.V. AE Konkov, a political scientist at Lomonosov Moscow University, says "The digital dimension of politics is a new, emerging research subject. The search for approaches to it remains a wide and largely unstable space of discussion, limited, on the one hand, by the developing discourse of digitalization of the economy with its current manifestations and extrapolation to other spheres (economic reductionism), and, on the other hand, by speculative forecasting of the possible application of future technologies (socio-political futurism). "(dspace.spbu.ru/bit stream)

In conclusion, digitalization will make a valuable contribution to strengthening democracy in our country. The government must continue this policy in the future. In this country, the influence of

citizens on human rights is strong. Civil society must oppose the government's neglect of digitalization as much as possible.

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