

The Term "Transition Period" And Its Features of Appearance

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ANNOTATION: "Transition period" is a very rarely studied subject in literature, but its study is of great importance for science. The concept of a "transition period" is broad and complex, and during this period, states transform from one stage of development to another and certainly all states experience this process. Various definitions and approaches of the concept of the "transition period" are illuminated in this scientific literature.

KEY WORDS: "Transition period", country, state, "transitology", modernization, economic, political, spiritual spheres, society, well-being.

I. INTRODUCTION

"The transitional period" has been studied very little in scientific literature as an independent subject. The main reason for this is that, it is difficult to clearly define the problem of its precise criteria and the beginning, as well as the ending. In addition, some scholars say that the "transitional period" continues until the society develops to the level of civil society, and claim that it is a continuous process, while the others state that it is more important to examine the processes of it than the term and essence of the "transitional period".

In short, the study of the transitional period is behind its growing demand. The study of this issue has both theoretical and practical significance for Uzbekistan, which is experiencing a complex "transitional period" today. Studying it allows us to define the levels of society we are building and to give us a clear idea of what happens when we reach it.

The transitional period is an intermediate period that occurs during the development of all states. It is a general rule for any country. Because, states cannot suddenly rise to the level of high development as soon as they arise, but they are formed first and experience certain stages of development. The processes of the formation, development and rise of each state were studied by scientists and are still being studied today.

But the questions, what is the transitional period?, why it is called the transitional period? – are studied very little in our scientific literature. To answer that question, there is a need for a concept that combines ideas about the transitional period. Particularly, this need is intensifying in the development of countries' diversity, problems and the ways in which they can be solved.

In fact, what should be understood when we refer to the transitional period?

The Spirituality Glossary defines the transitional period as "a transition from one stage to another, from a specific quality to a qualitatively new state of development of humanity, states, peoples and nations."

Prof. M.Girgizbaev believes that "the period of transition is a short period of time (several decades), during which the administrative and command system is abolished or it is radically changed, and the basis of the market economy is formed."

Leonid Levitin, a scientist who deals with the transitional period, writes:

"Usually, they clearly understand the words of the transitional period, and think that it is between the past and the future. In the emergence of the transitional period, according to such views, the past - the cause, the future - will appear as an intention".

As it is seen from this comment, "transitional period" means "intermediate." Of course, such a view can be an important basis for the development of the theory of transition.

There are various opinions about the transitional period, and attempts to formulate their clear-cut theory are continuing. In fact, the transitional period is a broad and very complex concept, which is the process of transition of the countries' evolution from one stage to another. The breadth of the problem is that the scale of the problems that arise at the outset of the transition period is quite extensive, and the lack of clear-cut standards in one's country experiences, the ability to develop a "model" for each country and to turn it into reality.

Another complexity of this is that each country has a necessity to effectively utilize existing domestic capacities and that the need for an organized intellectual layer, which is capable of consistently solving common goals and objectives, is inevitable. This process is a common law that countries need to take from the very beginning to their next stage. Transition from one socio-economic stage to another is a general rule, but the processes of transition to these stages differ from each other. The prevalence of them is the need to move to a new level as a result of the failure of the old to meet the demands of the development. In this sense, the main direction in the transitional period is not "a return," but a "forward", a rise from the bottom to the top, or to a higher level of development than before.

Despite the various attempts to save the old regime, the bloodshed, and the various tragedies faced by the nation, Regardless the degrees which they occur, the main trend of the transitional period still remains unchanged. The scientific course that examines the transitional period is called "transitology" and derived from the Latin word "transitus" - "transition". In transitology, transitional period is defined as part of social life, the stage of social development, its main content - modernization, the renewal of the economic, political and spiritual aspects of the society. The highest point of this period is to reach a stable economic growth, as well as stabilizing the political and social structures of the country.

However, it is necessary to answer the question of what size criterion should this "modernization" be? Indeed, "time" is just a moving, progressive process. If this is the case, when will the transition be accomplished? Is there a criterion of completeness, or is it a continuous process as "time"?

In fact, in our interpretation above to the transitional period we referred to it as a necessary period to transform from one socio-economic regime to another. And in accordance with our conceptual idea, it is a gradual process that will end after a certain period of time, and the society will begin to live at a higher stage of development than ever before. We need to understand and imagine this process clearly. Otherwise, the humanity would live experiencing this process, and there would be wrong conclusion that this is an endless process.

In our view, the duration of the "transitional period" or more precisely the "intermediate" stage that is necessary to move from one socio-economic, political order to the next, ends with the emergence of a new socio-economic, political system, and a process of sustainable development.

The conceptual idea here is that humanity does not live only through the "transition period," but as it has the beginning, it has also its "ending". This "ending" shows the degrees of development and makes it possible to distinguish one regime from another. The end of the transitional period ends with the normal working conditions of the new system. Under these circumstances, the stable functioning of the mechanisms of the new socio-economic, political system in various spheres of the time, at the needs and levels of the development, will be released. More precisely, from the point of view of the time, the process of sustainable development occurs in the life of the state.

From this point of view, it is possible to agree with Leonid Levitin's view that he considered transitional period as a "modernization" criterion. His definition "the period can be called as "transitional" when such a modernization has reached its definite end, more precisely, when the country achieves sustainable economic development and political stability" can be regarded as correct in case we consider it from the point of view of the time. Humanity and processes of societies' development can be evaluated fairly, if we consider it like this. Indeed, the full support of the needs of the people and the growth of society's progress are only possible when the civil society is established. However, it is not scientifically correct to view civil society as a "last resort" that can satisfy the needs of human beings, the society that has risen to the highest position and does not need any further development. Because, only the necessity arises development. From the moment the necessity ceased to exist, the development will stop too.

However, it is still difficult to show the place where the humanity is living in a fully civil society. In this sense, today humanity looks at it as an ideal and is active in its construction.

When we think about the transition period, it should be noted that all the systems up to civil society cannot fully satisfy the needs of people, so that they can move from one to the other objectively as the need arises. This, in turn, entails a transition to a new system.

Certainly, in spite of the fact that there have been tensions, huge social difficulties, even wars and bloodshed in the lives of people during the transition from one socioeconomic system to another, the emergence of one socioeconomic system from another has been an objective necessity.

However, transition to a society based on democratic principles varies by a number of specific features. They are: First, in some countries, democratic processes have emerged in a system of market economy and it is revealed through its efforts to provide for the welfare of the people. Truly, this process did not take place smoothly, but it was too complicated and suffered great losses. The choice of the right way to deal with these complex problems, in short, the development of society for the benefit of the people, has led capitalism to become a society that ensures the full rights and freedoms of the people and for public "capitalism"; Secondly, some countries, that haven't seen the potential of market mechanisms, have been lead violently from the path of transition to a communist society, which provides with scientifically fraudulent "people's welfare."

The experience of choosing this path indicates that: a) it is impossible to accelerate the development of the society artificially; b) The use of force and violence does not radically alter the life of the community and that force and violence, may continue to be used to achieve priorities; c) confirms that the duration of the transitional period should not be assessed according to the fullness of the rule of the political power, but the welfare of the people and the freedom to achieve it in all areas should be main criterion; d) It is impossible to move to a democratic society without revealing all the opportunities of the market economy, and that the market relations themselves cannot be artificially implemented, and certainly a certain transitional period will be necessary;

Based on the above, the following conclusions can be made:

First, until now, the independent theory of transition has not been developed. Consequently, countries are trying to "shift away" to a democratic society without overcoming a certain historical stage. This, in turn, creates great catastrophes in some situations in their lives; Second, democratic processes cannot be "exported" to countries that live in conditions where market relations are not established. Such attempts may lead countries to instability. In this process, democracy should not be "exported" to countries, but should be directed to the creation of conditions for its formation; Thirdly, "the transitional period" is not a socioeconomic, or political system, but a historical intermediate stage for the formation of that system.

Fourthly, no matter how different the transition period is, it is necessary for all socio-economic and political systems. Because it prepares opportunities for a new society. These opportunities will be necessary not only for the economy, but also for the people who live in the same society to "adapt" themselves to a new one.

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