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AT NEW CROSSROADS OF CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL SPACE AND GEOPOLITICS

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Abstract

The goals of creating a favorable political environment and political space for yourself and your partners in the international relations of the countries of the world, to be a leader in them, to practice free geopolitics are aspirations that have never become outdated. The consequences of the Second World War somewhat restrained such aspirations and somewhat strengthened the position of diplomacy and liberalism in international relations. Today, before a century has passed since those losses of mankind, this approach is again openly manifested as a strategy of strong states and large political entities to establish dominance at the global level, or to gain a complicated sphere of influence, breaking up and losing without such a possibility, crossing the borders of the region, territory, conscious agreement, diplomatic ethics.

Keywords Political space, power structures, democracy, rights and freedoms, ideologies, values.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of “political space” refers to the basic models, concepts or frameworks used to understand and analyze political space, its organization, interaction and dynamics. Some key characteristics of the political space are summarized here [1]. For example, a sovereign state, this concept represents a political space in the form of an independent state with its own territory, government and population. But modern world politics, in the background of maintaining or achieving this position, is actually fighting to destroy it. Sovereignty has traditionally dominated international relations and theories of the state. The main focus is on the principles of territorial integrity, state sovereignty and inviolability of borders. But world politics and its modern actors have developed the idea of globalism against this very approach and are implementing it more and more deeply.

The concept of modern political space does not represent the relationship between democracy and

freedom and the harmonious development of social movement, as thought by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, John Locke, Hannah Arendt, etc [2]. It has now taken the content of the global arena, which means insidious political games, pressures, threats and other biased forms of influence between various entities, including states, social groups, international organizations, etc. In this case, the sovereignty of the political space, equal rights, will, its moral aspects, power structures, democracy, rights and freedoms, as well as social and environmental justice, elements of the uniqueness of culture remain concepts that cannot be underestimated in international relations.

Philosophers and political scientists have different theoretical approaches to the political space, for example, liberalism, Marxism, cosmopolitanism. And they can analyze it through others, consider it based on the issues of rights and freedoms of citizens [3]. But in the essence of this concept, several meanings of interaction and relationship, such as coercion, global dependence, conflicts,

disputes, wars and conflicts, misunderstanding, priority and dominance, have come to the fore.

Below we will focus on a number of main aspects of the evolution of the content of the political space.

The political space primarily included the internal and external relations of administrative institutions that manage and regulate social relations [4]. Today, the main issue in internal relations in this area is rating, monitoring, reporting and preparation of material demonstrating performance. In foreign relations, it means pressure, influence, threats, resources and the struggle for control over decision-making. As a result, there is a sharp violation of the balance of goals and interests in the relationship between society and management institutions. Disagreements in the relations between the public, state and international organizations, social institutions and legal agencies are increasing at the global level.

It should be said that such disputes are occurring in the smallest territorial political space to the most global political arenas. It shows that the universal political culture and spirituality of the civilization is going towards decline.

It is in this political arena that ideologies, values and norms are formed and develop, which determine the behavior and beliefs of political authorities and citizens. Today, the ideologies, values and norms that determine the behavior and beliefs of both the officials and the citizens do not observe the boundaries.

The entry of public opinion and the mass media into the political field, according to experts in the recent past, was actually intended to achieve development, justice and momentum [5]. However, the mass media play an important role in further distorting and deadlocking the political space by disseminating misinformation, indiscriminately shaping public opinion, and influencing the political process.

According to Western theorists, civil society and social activism are one of the leading factors in modern world political relations [6]. Unfortunately, modern politicians and political movements have made it clear that civil society is

almost a mirage. Currently, various civil associations, such as parliaments, parties, and trade unions, have almost no role in making political decisions, and their representatives are working against them. Accordingly, various forms of social activism, such as citizen protests, demonstrations, petitions, etc., remain an insignificant movement in political arenas.

The Main Findings and Results

Modern world politics has destroyed nationally bounded political fields, pressure in international geopolitics has risen to its highest point today. International relations have risen to the stage of bilateral or multilateral cooperation between different countries and regions from the same point of view.

In general, today's world politics has turned the political life of civilization into a complex management mechanism of relations, processes and institutions that determine the political life of civilization at various levels - from local to global, which does not take into account the interests of billions of ordinary people. That is why scientists like Jürgen Habermas [7] discuss it as a factor that erodes colorful national colors and political structures due to its cosmopolitan and unconventional characteristics.

According to traditional theoretical views, geopolitics studies and explores the balancing relationship between political power and geographical space [8]. He analyzed the influence of geography, resources, territories, and geostrategic factors on mutually beneficial political decisions and conflict resolution. At the same time, geopolitical analyzes made the study of territorial conflicts, external political pressure or resistance strategies, corresponding resources, transport routes, and the influence of geographical features on these political processes and actions a priority. That is, in geopolitics, the ratio, relation and balance of forces, the realistic approach of subordinating these to one's advantage, as Livshitsian pointed out [9], A modern cultural phenomenon is considered a way of thinking. Accordingly, the following features of modern geopolitics are clearly visible in the world political arena today.

First, military power, location and geostrategic convenience are leading factors in gaining a favorable position in the political space. Therefore, in the current world political relations, geopolitics increases the importance of the military strategic importance of the location of countries and regions, the role of geographical features such as seas, rivers, resources and borders in determining their foreign policy strategies.

Second, geopolitical analysis focuses on territorial conflicts, territorial claims, and border issues, implying a clear disregard for any fairness and balance norms based on strategic cooperation. Analysis of the impact of territorial changes on international relations and security is almost irrelevant.

Thirdly, the thirst to preserve or gain resources, economic power and opportunities has become another basis of geopolitical relations. Geopolitics has made the use of resources such as energy, water, land and minerals and their role in determining the economic power of countries and regions one of the main issues of its analysis.

Fourthly, it can be said that the leading theory in the debate of geopolitical theories entered the world political arena. In our opinion, this is Halford Mackinder's "Heartland" theory [10], that is, the idea of complete control over Eurasia is perceived as the key to global domination. In the current world political arena, the primary strategic task of gaining complete control over this region is being fought over.

Leaders in the world political arena are adapting their civilizational vision to their goals through their geopolitical analysis - the information they disseminate about the actions and strategies of states, international organizations, corporations and other actors on the world stage [11]. This information serves the purpose of leading global security systems to outsource military strategy, alliances, conflicts, and risk management.

In the world political scene, the term "Geopolitical space" is usually used to refer to specific regions or areas of strategic geopolitical importance [12]. These places often attract attention because of their geographic location, resources, borders,

historical conflicts, and power. For example, Eurasia is the largest land area on earth and strategically important as a meeting place for different civilizations and regions. Eurasia attracts attention due to its geopolitical position between East and West, as well as the presence of major players such as Russia, China and Europe. And the Middle East is a historically important region because of its resources, including oil and natural gas, and its strategic location between Africa, Asia, and Europe. The region is also known for its many conflicts and political tensions. As one of the largest and most dynamic regions in the world, the Pacific Ocean region covers many countries such as the United States, China, Japan, Russia, Australia, and plays an important role in world trade, economy, and security, while the Arctic has received increasing attention in recent years due to climate change, which is natural. opening up new opportunities for the use of resources and shipping routes. The region is also becoming an object of interest in the context of geopolitical ambitions of Russia, USA, Canada, Norway and other countries. All this is important in current world political conflicts.

It should be said that in modern world politics, the iconography of political space plays an important role in the formation of political awareness, as well as in imagining and analyzing complex political structures and processes. This leads to the formation of the opinion of the world public, its mobilization and the demonstration of the political reality at the level of turning it into a worldview based on imagination, usually without reading and thinking. So, how is this concept applied in world politics?

It's actually quite simple. According to this concept, land is a sign of territorial ownership. Billions of people often understand land or territory as property, state power, and sovereignty. Accordingly, they seek or mobilize as states to expand their territories, control resources, and protect their borders. Geopolitical conflicts start right here and are masked by conflicts over territorial disputes, borders, resources, national sovereignty and state ambitions. The question arises, does it really represent the interests of that country or people?

According to the concept, water and waterways are the second important sign of territorial sovereignty. Water is the source of life for civilization. But it is a symbol of dominance, international relations and trade for political powers. Sea and river routes play an important role in the world economy, providing transport of goods and resources between different regions of the world. Accordingly, waterways and watercourses have become symbols of geopolitical power and influence through resource control.

Land and water conflicts have been the cause of many political and military conflicts for centuries. They also have a big role in the current international disputes of repartition.

The tendency to create future strategies based on these two factors continues even now in the world political arena [13]. In fact, these approaches bring global socio-economic risks, international terrorism, smuggling, piracy and other conflicts to the international level.

Actors in global geopolitics take into account geographical factors such as location, resources and territory, while at the same time they make political decisions regardless of the will of their owners and determine the location and extent of conflicts [14]. This shows that they view the political space as an arena where different countries and regions compete for power, influence and resources. The expected results are the creation of a post-national worldview, that is, instilling that the political space means a more open and transnational space than globalization and the national space.

This issue, in turn, serves to strengthen the vision of the people of the world about the transition of global trends such as cross-border relations, international institutions and processes, and economic integration and cultural exchange to political systems and identities, in other words, to a new world order. It can be said that ordinary people are already enjoying various elements of the promoted new world, such as technology, food, clothing, attitudes, work, gender relations, education, health. Each of these situations requires a unique approach to the analysis of the policy space.

As globalization develops, socio-cultural identity, the way people perceive themselves in terms of social and cultural origins, is becoming a very complex concept [15]. Globalization and gender politics in the world political space have deeply degraded the set of historical factors that form common values, beliefs, traditions, language, customs, way of life and sense of belonging and identification to a certain social group or culture. Although some deny it, nations share some basic aspects of socio-cultural identity, such as ethnicity, national identity (such as belonging to territory, culture, history, and language), religious identity (lifestyle, values, behavior, characteristics such as image and thought), gender identity, social class and status are now on the verge of a major decline.

The impasse in international logistics economic relations is also paving the way for global trade and economic recession. Geopolitical conflicts, i.e. tensions between states, conflicts of interest and territorial disputes, restrictions on ports, straits or other international shipping lanes, increase the likelihood of war. Even maritime piracy and crime began to threaten shipping and international transport. This increases the cost of international trade transactions and complicates the delivery of goods. Oil spills, plastic pollution and other environmental disasters, the aging of marine infrastructure such as ports and terminals, artificial trade barriers such as tariffs or quotas on the import and export of goods, along with derailing international trade, are preparing the ground for huge economic losses.

In general, the search for "various opportunities" in the context of the impasse of international logistics economic relations requires increased investment in various aspects of innovation, cooperation and infrastructure and technology. But in this regard, in our opinion, the path of war is being chosen, because force and pressure have become the main approach in the current international political arena.

The current European and Eurasian civilizations are on the verge of a great decline due to the conflict of interests. These conflicts have already turned into military methods. Man-made and natural environmental disasters, conflicts, social

tensions, economic crises, etc. are visible against the background of its increase. These threats can have serious consequences for the life and well-being of civilization.

Scientists looking for possible approaches to address threats in these regions suggest restoring the continent's privileges as a program for the future. Some scholars [16] point to equity and environmental responsibility as leading issues in the distribution of resources, and suggest several priorities that could be included in this program. They are essentially as follows:

Enhancing environmental sustainability: This should include measures to protect the environment, sustainable use of natural resources, reduce pollutant emissions, and combat climate change. It is urgent to take measures to develop renewable energy sources, protect ecosystems and reduce the use of natural ecosystems.

Promotion of social justice: the program should strive to reduce inequalities, increase access to education and health services, ensure equal opportunities for all sections of society and support vulnerable groups. It should include anti-discrimination, job creation and social protection measures.

Development of economic stability: development of a stable economy, investment in innovation and infrastructure, creation of a favorable business environment for entrepreneurship and investment, should support the development of small and medium-sized businesses.

Strengthening public administration and legal order: the program should define measures to strengthen public administration institutions, fight against corruption, ensure law and order and protect the rights of citizens. It is important to include reforms in the field of justice, improvement of public administration and promotion of transparency.

Promotion of international cooperation: the program should encourage cooperation between countries and regions to address common challenges and threats such as climate change, international crime and economic crises.

According to the views of supporters of the

direction, as a future program, the restoration of the privileges of these regions should be aimed at creating a stable, fair and prosperous society that can withstand the threats of the modern world. This requires the combined efforts of governments, civil society organizations, the private sector and civil society. But what is overlooked by the supporters of the concept here is that the threat of recession is not from outside, firstly, it originates from the internal system of the same regions, that is, between the people and their governments, and secondly, from the disagreements in the political field of the management of these two regions, and the problem is the question of who has the privilege in the leadership.

Today, participants in world politics are retreating from face-to-face relations. Political issues are moving in whole or in part to the virtual world. Such virtual worlds appear in various forms and formats, such as forums and discussions, political simulations, virtual elections, virtual lobby, politically oriented media and social networks. As a result, light-hearted decisions and statements leading to conflicts are on the rise.

Political virtual worlds are powerful tools for education, public participation, and especially mobilization, subjecting the potential worldviews of people from different countries and cultures to powerful and mass exposure, manipulation, deformation, disinformation, and other forms of digital manipulation. With the development of technology and digitization in recent decades, many aspects of our lives are increasingly connected to space, such as virtual economic, financial, political relations, social networks, online communications, and more. As a result, many economic, political, legal, cultural, and military actions that play an important role in the fate of humanity are making the position of real humanity very expensive. This is a big risk that can lead to loss of real connections, social isolation and dependence on a monopolized virtual world. Continental alternative life, on the other hand, calls for a return to the real spheres of communication, such as physical encounters, social events, social participation, physical activity, etc.

This concept also implies active participation in the

development and strengthening of public institutions such as real infrastructure and education, health, culture, economy and politics. Only, instead of relying on virtual resources and means of communication, the “continental alternative” [17] encourages finding a balance between online and offline life. Globalization of information also plays a big role in this.

In the modern information society, information plays an important role in all aspects of life, including politics, economy, culture, education, etc. World civilization has unwittingly recognized that the use, exchange and communication of information in the world political arena is of great importance in its life. The following ideas are getting stronger in the traditional information processes:

Information war: in the world political arena, information becomes a weapon of struggle, not a means of mutual understanding. Information technologies play an increasingly important role in modern geopolitics. States and non-state actors are increasingly using information resources to influence the international community, shape public opinion, disinformation and manipulation. The informational factors of conflicts and other relationships will become more and more important and soon it may cover not only the mental but also the physical existence of a person.

Information Security: As dependence on information technology increases, so does the level of threats to information security. Currently, countries are strengthening the protection of their information resources against cyber attacks, cyber espionage and other threats. Information security is becoming a key element of geopolitical and national security of any region.

Geopolitical conflicts: Information and the necessary technologies will become important pillars of resolving or intensifying geopolitical conflicts. Citizens can already organize and express their political demands with the help of digitization, internet, social networks and other means of communication. Information technology is used to monitor and control every person and every reality in the world.

Geographical Information Systems: Geographical Information Systems (GIS) are widely used in modern geopolitics to analyze geographic data, create maps, and model various geopolitical scenarios. GIS is used for regional development planning, border control, resource management, etc.

Thus, information creates a leading information society competition, and this has a significant impact on the formation of modern geopolitics, defining new tasks, opportunities and action strategies.

This concept is important for community health and well-being, preservation of cultural and social values, as well as understanding and countering the negative consequences of unnecessary deprivation of authentic connections, revising communication and interaction priorities.

CONCLUSION

In short, world politics has shifted to the way of defining the future economic and legal leader of the European and Eurasian continent. The solution to this issue is actually going by way of war. The concept of leadership that was originally envisioned was to unite different countries and regions around the goals and values of leaders in order to achieve economic, political, social and cultural superiority. The process is not universal in setting goals and is based on pressure. Accordingly, the forming alliances, military, economic blocs, integration associations or other forms of cooperation also imply conflict situations. In our opinion, the current processes are the second phase of the struggle for world political leadership, or option V. The first phase, or option A, was attempted to be implemented through the globalization policy. It envisioned smooth implementation of economic opportunities, cultural exchange, and catching up with technological progress. However, the growing threat of disintegration against the background of economic dependence, the emergence of traditional and new moral conflicts against the background of the loss of cultural identity, the rise of terrorism against the background of increasing inequality, destroyed the plans for a smooth acquisition of leadership.

This project of the concept of geopolitical leadership in the world political arena would have achieved its goal if it had followed the path of developing measures to protect national interests, support cultural diversity, balanced approach to economic relations and ensure sustainable development for all participants of the project, but this the project has now deteriorated beyond repair. World politics is at a crossroads, and the course of action may determine the fate of humanity.

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