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THE ANALYSIS OF THEORIES OF DEMOCRACY IN THE CONTEXT OF DIALECTICAL LAWS OF DEVELOPMENT

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Different types of models of democracy appear in various periods of development of rule of government. As a world practice shows us that convergence different types of democracy is important for modern democratic government. So, integration of positive quality of this phenomena was shown in theory of convergence.

In this article was given different types of democracy in order to determine the mentioned process according to the act of dialects.

Key words: dialectics, pluralistic democracy, constitution, law.

One of the most widespread terms in our modern language is democracy.

The term democracy, which originated in the ancient world and has a history of more than two thousand and five hundred years, is a social entity used in various spheres of public life today. There are even approaches related to the democracy of works of art, which play an important role in the formation of society's public, artistic opinion and taste. Despite the existence of pluralism of opinion in the semantics of this concept, democracy in the modern political lexicon is more an ideal social structure based on a system of universal values and a corresponding worldview.

According to the historical science of political and legal teachings, the term democracy, which has an ancient and rich history, has undergone a progressive development. But according to the teaching of dialectics, development is always the substitution of one quality state for another. At the same time, it implies the inheritance of certain characteristics and mechanisms that occurred in the previous stages in later stage of development, so that, which in turn determines the sequence and progression of development, otherwise, progress would not be possible at all.

In this context, the theory of democracy can be observed in the history of the succession relationship based on the dialectical development of the past. Thus the theories of democracy that emerged in each historical period are based on the teachings that came before them, use them and sometimes criticize them. But in all cases this connection exists. At this level, the models of democracy that arose in different periods or human history enriched the

content of the conceptual theory of democracy with new progressive ideas and made invaluable contributions to the path of democratic state building and developed it. Therefore, the study of theoretical knowledge about the genesis and historical development of democracy and the formation of individual democratic institutions is of great importance for countries developing on the path of constitutional state building.

World experience shows that in the modern era, the constitutions of democratic states are characterized by the convergence of democracy, models that arose in different historical periods. However, the theory of convergence assumes only the integration of progressive qualities of events. In this sense, it can be emphasized that the convergence of the constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan in order to determine the essence of this process, I consider it necessary to analyze those models of democracy based on the methodology of the laws of dialectics.

The first historical form of government based on majority rule is direct democracy. It was this model of democracy that prevailed in the ancient Athenian police. Here, the people's assembly, which is considered the main institution of power, had the authority to make laws and decisions without any interne diary institutions such as the party, parliament, or bureaucracy. As Long as the ancient democracy was under the influence of wise and influential leaders, social contradiction were eliminated and the full power of the majority provided for individual interests by reckoning with different opinions and freedom of speech. However, the change of influential people, the total nature of power, the increase of economic contradictions, and the general moral disorder dealt a crushing blow to the Athenian democracy, and the regime of ochlocracy (rule by the black masses) was established in the state.

The experience of ancient democracy showed the human race that the masses cannot make fair and national decisions in the market and in the streets.

Due to historical realities, democracy in certain cases (if it isn't limited by law, if incompetent people are brought into the administrative apparatus, etc) can create an opportunity for individual forces to abase democratic institutions.

During the Middle Ages, with the exception of some city republics, in Europe and thought the world, for many centuries, society was ruled by an authoritarian, man archducual of government. The word "democracy" disappeared in Lexicon of Europe for almost two thousand years, or it was used as an improper form of government in Aristotle's sense(5).

In the development of political and democratic thinking the concept of liberalism, which emerged in the new era, had a certain role.

Thus, liberalism, for the first time in the history of social thinking, limits the powers of government through the constitution and other institutes, protects the rights of minority from the despotism of the majority, gives inalienable, fundamental rights to the individual and confirms it as the main element of the political system.

Constitutionalism, separation of powers, people's sovereignty, parliamentarism and other democratic concepts that have converged to modern constitutions are considered the main ideas of liberalism. In this sense, although liberalism made important contributions to the development of democracy for many years. This, the basic principles of classical liberal democracy didn't apply to the entire population – the lower class, the working class, and women as in the ancient democracy and therefore it couldn't be the power of the people. Undoubtedly, this kind of, approach has led to the gradual aggravation of social conflicts in the countries there liberalism prevailed (5).

In such circumstances, the attempt to eliminate the defects of liberal democracy and create real people's power influenced the formation of the model of social democracy.

Sometimes in science, the model of social democracy is confused with the concept of "socialist democracy", which originates from Marxism and especially Lenin's theory of democracy: in truth, "socialist democracy" with its institutions of acclamation (only superficial approval of the decisions made by the top) plays the role of a veil to hide the totalitarian structure of the society, the actual power was concentrated in the hands of the communist party leadership, not real democracy.

And the attempt to implement it led to the creation of nomenklatura, totalitarianism, suppression of all kinds of personal freedom, and terror against non-thinkers. At the end of the XX-th century, under the leadership of the communist party, this kind of "socialist democracy" revealed its true nature once again by killing the people in Kazakhstan, the Baltic countries, Tbilisi, and Baku during the events of January 20.

In contrast "socialist democracy", the ideology of social democracy, which arose in the second half of the 19th century, played a unique role in the evolution of socialism. The development of the ideas of the social democracy model of the social state and socially oriented market economy led to the emergence of socio-economic rights. According to the requirements of the second generation of human rights, the state should serve to establish social justice in the society based on this principle. However, in that period, the limitation of absolute power, as well as the ideas of freedom, equality and humanism can be considered as democratic values of ancient and medieval times.

The quantitative and qualitative changes of democracy in the XX-th century determine the emergence of new pluralistic and representative models of democracy.

The pluralist democracy model considers it necessary for various, sometimes conflicting forces, groups, parties, public, and organizations to freely participate in political processes in accordance with their programs.

Although the ideas of pluralism make their own contributions to the development of democracy, historical experience shows that its abuse can lead to certain negative events.

According to dialectics, conflict is the general form of existence that moves the world, and struggle is the source of development. Absolutization of these contradictions and struggles by many philosophers. Today it is considered as a dangerous factor.

The emergences of representative democracy models in the XX-th century led to the actualization of the actualization of the electorate problem at a new level. It is a scientific fact development and management issues in a democratic society in the modern world are based more on the principle of elitism, and that elites with high intelligence and ability play a decisive role.

For the implementation of democratic state – building, the formation of skilled, professional personnel and political elite with high political and legal culture is of particular importance the modern era considers it important to solve the problem of preventing absenteeism in the elections in this field, relevant tasks fall on the legal science.

A democratic state must have a sovereign political elite this elite, which servers national statehood and is distinguished by its intellectual abilities, can unite around the national leader, bring together the potential energy of the people and mobilize it for construction work.

It is necessary to admit that in order to bring the most worthy people of the society to political power, it isn't enough to just come to the polling station and note. For this, the electorate must also have a democratic, political and legal outlook, including the opportunity to choose from among the best.

The participatory model created as an alternative to the elitist democracy theory proves that people's participation in political life is not limited to elections. This model also envisages the direct participation of citizens in the discussion of important issues of public life and the adoption of political decisions through a referendum. Referendums and elections are the main institutions of the model of participatory democracy. In modern democratic constitutions, both institutions cure used in the implementation mechanism of people's power.

In the modern era, the rapid development of formation and communication technologies has brought to science the idea of the creation of the idea of the creation of the “Electronic democracy” model.

The creation of “Electronic democracy” is one of the main factors for ensuring modern and flexible governance based on people’s power in our country, increasing transparency in the activities of state bodies and eliminating situations that create conditions for corruption.

In our modern world (“**Electronic democracy**”) based on the values of the information society and the democratic state, “Electronic democracy” is viewed as a concept aimed at increasing the efficiency of the state’s activities in general in developed countries (USA, Great Britain, France, etc.).

“Electronic democracy” means the provision of information and e-services by state institutions to all citizens, legal and natural persons, foraging citizens and stateless persons living in the territory of the country, in the implementation of public power, effective participation of the country’s of the state, using modern information technologies, creates.

The main purpose of the opportunities created is to increase the efficiency of public administration, to reduce the “distance” between civil servants and citizen in the provision of social services, ant to simplify and make these relations more transparent. Wide application of electronic services by state bodies, increasing their number and quality, increasing citizens’ satisfaction with services are the means to achieve this goal. According to the international experience, the “Electronic Government portal”, which is organized on the basis of the “one-stop” principle and gathers the electronic services provided by the state bodies, is an integral part of electronic democracy.

The portal servers for the centralized presentation of electronic services of state institutions, their use by users, obtaining infor data and reports, as well as the implementation of control over the execution of appeals.

The current analysis shows that more than 200 electronic services have been provided to users by about 35 state institutions on the portal. Every state institution implements its electronic services on the basis of the “One stop shop” principle.

In order to organize the administration based on people’s power in our country, to further increase the efficiency of the activates of state bodies, to ensure transparency and to eliminate the bureaucracy, the measures in the direction of the development and improvement and increasing the number of electronic services should of course be continuous.

Rules of activity regulation and behavior in “Asan xidmet” centers were approved by the decision of the board of the state Agency for service to citizens and social innovations under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated June 6, 2013. Today “Asan xidmed” provides more than

250 different services to citizens in the centers, in addition to state bodies, private companies and enterprises.

In “Asan xidmet” centers, the employers of the internal affairs bodies also provide our citizens with transparent, prompt services related to issuing ID cards, changing driver’s licenses and solving other issues.

Today, we can say with great joy that our country has successfully passed three phases of the establishment of a democratic regime: national consensus was reached, the preparatory phase was passed, and a democratic regime was established. However, Azerbaijan’s long term goal is a consolidated democracy.

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