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SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT, STABILITY AND ITS CONCEPTUAL BASIS

Abstract:In this article, the essence of the concepts of "sustainability" and "society stability", the forms of manifestation, the stages of development of the idea of stability in the evolution of socio-political processes, the role of the phenomenon of stability in the development of society and the socio-philosophical and comparative analysis of changes in the paradigm characteristics of stability directions, factors influencing the stability of society and their socio-political analysis

Key words:stability, society, social stability, globalization, natural resources, "Agenda-2030"

Today's globalized world is becoming more and more complex and changing. World and environmental conditions and opportunities are changing very quickly. It is influenced by science and technology, natural resources: water, land and other ecological systems, climate change, new forms of diseases and military operations. The development of science and technology continues faster than ever. Social systems are also rapidly changing due to the spread of technologies formed by new globalized models of investment and information, rapid population growth in some regions of the world, urbanization and free market relations. This dynamic, in turn, is connected with the global economic changes of people, ideas and technologies. The reason is that some regions of the world have developed and changed, while others still live in deep poverty.

In this regard, the essence of the concepts of "stability", "sustainable development" and "society stability", the forms of manifestation, the stages of development of the idea of stability in the evolution of socio-political processes, the role of the phenomenon of stability in the development of society and changes in the paradigm a socio-philosophical and comparative analysis is given, the characteristics of the directions of stability, factors influencing the stability of society and their socio-political analysis is becoming more relevant every day.

"Stability" is the existence of peaceful conditions based on the preservation and strengthening of peace, unity prevailing in the society; solidarity between social strata, groups and political parties; a concept that means that strong cooperation between the state, public organizations, and citizens has been established. Stability in society is a phenomenon that has been of primary importance in the development of the history of states since ancient times.

Western scientists R. Darendrof and A. Kozier put forward the opinion that stability will never exist, it is a state after the eve of instability, a period of rest of the society before a new instability. In contrast, T. Parsons tried to develop "Rules of Social System Stability". In his opinion, the stability of any society is determined by the mutual harmony of the activities of the elements that make up its social structure. This harmony is a constant factor of stability.

The issue of sustainability was raised to the level of a political concept for the first time at the World Conference held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1989. Although the priority of the political front is

evident in the concept of stability, the search for solutions to global problems is inextricably linked with the full mobilization of the human spiritual world, mental potential, and great creative power.

The term "sustainable development" was first used in 1972 at the first World Conference on the Environment (Stockholm, Sweden). In 1987, at the United Nations (UN) Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), this term (see "sustainable development") was recognized as a new concept that saves humanity. In this, the main emphasis is on the issues of confronting various environmental threats and dangers facing humanity and developing human civilization. It is important that this conference was held under the slogan of "the last chance", the essence of which is to save the planet Earth for human life. The concept of sustainable development was adopted at the UN Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 with the participation of state and government leaders. It should be noted that there are several criteria and indicators that determine the level of sustainable development. They were developed by various international organizations, non-governmental non-commercial institutions, think tanks and states. Studies show that it is difficult to distinguish single evaluation criteria that are suitable for all countries, because the available resources of the country and the stage of development are different.

The issues of ensuring stability in time and space, peaceful and prosperous life of mankind under one sky are urgent problems of a universal nature. Many people know that the UN General Assembly has approved a specific action plan for sustainable development until 2030 regarding economic, social and environmental issues. These sustainable development goals are important because they aim to improve people's lives, lifestyles and living standards.

Experts dealing with the problem of ensuring stability emphasize that since the end of the last century, the regulation and in-depth analysis of human-nature relations has been going on continuously. Several concepts of sustainability have begun to be introduced into scientific circulation. Among these scientific-theoretical concepts, the concepts such as "sustainability", "sustainable society", "sustainable development" and "sustainable development" can be cited as the most popular concepts by the world community. The concept of "sustainability" is not limited to the environment, but is a process that has socio-political, economic, spiritual-cultural and ecological significance in every country of the world. Many sustainability concepts, strategies and programs are being adopted in the world today.

The goals and objectives of the concepts, strategies and programs adopted in order to ensure stability, their theoretical and philosophical essence - effective and economical use of the natural resources of our planet, preservation of the environment, further improvement of the quality of life of current and future generations, rationally meeting the maximum needs of people means ensuring socio-political, economic, spiritual and ecological development aimed at maintaining peace in the world. Through the effective management and rational distribution of the listed factors, it is possible to maintain a general balance and thereby ensure the socio-political, economic, spiritual and ecological development of society and countries. Taking these aspects into account requires a philosophy of sustainability. The main content of the philosophy of ensuring stability is to increase the socio-political, economic, and spiritual well-being of people living now and future generations, as well as to improve the maturity of young people and future generations.

It should be noted that ensuring the stability of society is an integral part of the continuous process. For this reason, any economic, social, ecological, cultural, spiritual, legal, technological, ethical-psychological, health, educational, intellectual, gender and other similar issues are the main indicators of ensuring stability. .

It is known from history that the service provided to satisfy human needs is the main condition of sustainable development. Unlike the concepts that exist in society, the concept of sustainable

development requires the satisfaction of the basic needs of each person and the need to create a better way of life for all people.

According to statistics, in the first half of the 20th century, the total number of people on earth was 1.5 billion, in 1985 their number reached 5 billion, and in 1999 the population reached 6 billion. According to experts, by 2025 the population of the earth will reach 8 billion. 524 mln. It is predicted that after 100 years it will increase to 11 billion. According to the statistics provided by the head of the United Nations Demography Department, John Wilmoth, the population of the earth will reach 9.7 billion in 2050 and 11.2 billion by the end of this century. It is natural that these indicators make the existing countries think alike in order to ensure stability in the world. Because the obligation to satisfy the basic needs of so many people, to provide them with food, clothing and housing, imposes a huge responsibility on the states. Fighting unemployment, creating a decent job for them, ensuring all their rights in general requires a lot of resources. Therefore, each country will have to prepare reserves for the future in all areas and thereby ensure the stability of society.

In 2015, the short- and medium-term sustainable development goals of the "Agenda-2030" of global importance were adopted by all the member states of the United Nations. The goal of this partnership is to end poverty in the world, improve health, education, reduce inequality, combat climate change and stimulate economic growth.

As stated by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "The goals of sustainable development are important because they include modern views related to human dignity and ensuring his personal, political, social, cultural, ecological and developmental rights." Indeed, today's globalized world is becoming more and more complex and changing. World and environmental conditions and opportunities are changing very quickly. It is influenced by science and technology, natural resources: water, land and other ecological systems, climate change, new forms of diseases and military operations. The development of science and technology continues faster than ever. Social systems are also rapidly changing due to the spread of technologies formed by new globalized models of investment and information, rapid population growth in some regions of the world, urbanization and free market relations. This dynamic, in turn, is connected with the global economic changes of people, ideas and technologies. The reason is that some regions of the world have developed and changed, while others still live in deep poverty.

Conceptual research aimed at the stable and consistent development of Uzbekistan in the works of the head of our state Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, as well as the First President I.A. Karimov ideas are an important source. Eastern thinkers Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Nasr Farabi, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ibn Sina, Nizamulmulk, Amir Temur also contain ideas on ensuring the socio-political and spiritual stability of the state and society.

E.Yusupov, A.Ochilidiev, T.Mahmudov, S.Otamuratov, Sh.Pakhrutdinov, M.Kuronov, K.Nazarov, R.Alimov, R.Samarov, N.Safarova in the field of social stability in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, V. Kochkarov, U. Khasanov, U. Saidov, B. Umarov, N. Mamanazarov, O. Musayev, M. Kakhorova, T. Jorayev, O. Abdullajanov, O. Rahmatov, J. Najmiddinov, M. Bekmurodov, A. Mominov, U. Saidov, I. Saifnazarov, N. Safarova, scientists such as B. Omonov, Sh. Qakhorova have researched from the point of view of philosophy, politics, sociology, history

Scientists Z. Brzezinski, E. Toffler, F. Fukuyama, S. Huntington, A. The works of Dj. Toynbee, P. J. Buchanan, and J. Coleman also gained importance. They emphasize that the use of human intellectual capital to ensure stability is highly effective.

Stability is the ability of a certain system to withstand various external and internal influences and adapt to different periods. The interrelationship of the concepts described above is regularly studied by many Western scientists. In most of them, the concepts of "security" and "development" are studied as a concept of "security-development". In particular, it was studied by V. Bartenev, E.

Glazunova, A. Dunayev, N. Yudin, P. Albrecht, F. Stepputat, P. Jackson, D. Chandler, M. Duffield and a number of other scientists. V. Bartenev said that development and security are interdependent. It also has political significance. However, in practice, they show their influence on the way of life of various subjects participating in the political process and their very necessary needs. And D.Chandler emphasizes the interconnectedness of the concepts of "security-development" with the fact that they fully cover all sectors and sectors of society and have a constantly intersecting character. In his opinion, man is the main object of both security and development.

Academician A.D. Ursul touched on the issue of sustainable development and development and said that "sustainable development does not harm nature and continuous social development can be defined as a development strategy", while according to Russian academician V.P. Kaznacheyev, stability, sustainable development and development are the main goals of the strategy. human ecology - protection and development of human health, improvement of human physical and mental capabilities, issues of population growth, human interaction with the environment" says that it should be defined. Supporters of this concept recognize that the acceleration of economic growth in the world, on the one hand, serves human well-being, but on the other hand, this development has brought the biosphere and human life to a dangerous level. Unparalleled technologies, revolutionary discoveries and various weapons serve to disrupt the harmony of human activity and human-made civilization and ecological balance. Unfortunately, once the balance is broken, it cannot provide serious alternatives to restore it.

Theoreticians who approach the theory of civilization in modern history in a unique way: philosophers, sociologists, historians, such as N. Danilevsky, O. Spengler, A. Toynbee, A. Weber, M. Weber, K. Jaspers, S. Huntington, etc. and stability, have different approaches to the problem of civilization and development. They tried to interpret the independent civilizations that arose on earth in different ways with different methodologies. Most of them connected the concepts they created with modernity, and in their theories, if the events that happened in different parts of history, the system of relationships, the development of cultural and civilization are not connected to the processes taking place in society, not only modern civilizations, but any country also warns that we may witness the disappearance of the "death and life" battle, and even the complete destruction of the entire planet.

The concept of stability and sustainable development has gone through a long evolutionary stage. Experts distinguish different periods in this regard. In particular, K. Belousov distinguished 3 evolutionary periods, while G. Krasnohekov and G. Rosenberg show 4 evolutionary stages. A. Pasenov proposed two periods, while Russian scientists H. Gizatullin and V. Troitsky distinguish 5 main principles in the concept of sustainable development. Western scientists R. Costantsa and K. Folke distinguish 3 types of problems related to sustainable development K. Marx, F. Engels, F. Nietzsche, M. Heidegger, A. Camus, J. P. Sartre, L. Wittgenstein and other Western scientists reflect on the spiritual decline and crises that negatively affect the moral stability of the society.

We witness the functioning of scientific centers, in today's language, "Think Tanks", i.e. "intellectual centers", which deal with the elimination of various problems that have a negative impact on ensuring stability in the world. According to the analyzes of some "think tanks", they warn that the entire planet Earth may face global threats as a result of human activity and man-made interventions, which have a negative impact on stability, and that it is not ready for it. "Worldwatch Institute" can be mentioned as one of the centers dealing with the problems of environmental threats in the international world, which has been operating since 1974. This scientific research center has become the world's leading center for the analysis and study of social development and economic-ecological problems, thereby in some way influencing the social-political, economic and spiritual stability of the world. could see. Many examples of the activities of such "mind centers" can be given. However, today, the escalation of the arms race, the increase in external threats, and the increase in cross-border problems

are putting new global problems before the "think tanks" that need to be solved. So, this indicates that there is still a lot of work to be done to ensure the stability of scientific research centers such as "mind centers".

Ensuring the stability of society has been important in all times and periods. The head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, says that "strengthening peace and stability, mutual respect and harmony in our society remains our main task" - he emphasizes that these concepts are not a simple concept, but a very important event for humanity. First of all, mutual respect and harmony in each family is the prelude to the great blessing called peace, let alone society, people, nation, people, and territorially speaking, each neighborhood.

It is also worth mentioning the factors affecting the socio-political and moral stability of the society. According to him, the factors affecting the stability of society are divided into 2 groups: positive and negative factors. The factors indicated on the basis of the table will be explained in detail.

Summing up from the above points, the main indicator of stability and sustainable development is education, science and knowledge. Through these aspects, the life needs of future generations can be maximally met. Otherwise, neglecting these aspects may be a betrayal of the future and the next generation. In other words, if the problem of "sustainability" is perceived only as quantitative growth in some area, in fact, everything depends on the human mind and philosophical thinking. As long as a person's philosophical thinking does not change, there can be no question of stability in the world.

Ensuring the stability of society has been a concern of mankind since time immemorial and has led to the emergence of many ideas and concepts for this purpose. In different periods, the criteria, preconditions and mechanisms of stability have been differentiated, and its dynamics have been qualitatively improved. In this sense, as a result of the evolutionary improvement of ensuring the stability of society, its conceptual theoretical foundations were created.

Globalization processes have changed stereotypes about the stability of society. Political, social and economic factors strongly influence the stability of society. In this case, each factor gives an impetus to the systemic events that connect the subsequent processes with it, and thus defines the socio-political analysis. Globalization complicates the aspects of sustainability, which also complicates approaches to it.

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