

TRANSFORMATION OF CURRENT
ISSUES OF MODERN SOCIO-POLITICAL
CHANGES

ZAMONAVIY IJTIMOIIY-SIYOSIY
O'ZGARISHLARNING DOLZARB
MASALALARINI TRANSFORMATSIYASI

ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ АКТУАЛЬНЫХ
ВОПРОСОВ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ
СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ
ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ

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Resume: The article provides estimates of the "material standard of living" of the world's population by periods (life expectancy, the volume of production of consumer goods, services, and products per capita). Many scientists and experts, politicians and, statesmen who have left their mark on world history have thought about the concept of progress. Most of them supported the idea of "progress" only from the bottom up. One described the pinnacle of progress as Chinese communism and, another called it "Western democracy." This one-sided explanation reflects in the theory of five entities. (primitive, slavery, feudalism, capitalism and, communism or Western democracy). It emphasizes that all nations must go through these formations.

The end of the twentieth century was characterized not only by the breakdown of the socialist system so "long-awaited" in the West, the disappearance of the bipolar world and the emergence of world centers of power; unpredictable insane globalization with all the ensuing consequences, but, as it is obvious now, by the emergence of new, previously unseen threats and challenges not only to the sovereignty of individual countries but, above all, by threats to the existence of both each individual and by challenges to the existence of people itself. The first quarter of the 21st century, more than ever before, stuck out, exposed and, brought to the culmination point all painful problems - environmental, economic, geopolitical, socio-cultural, etc. The problem of adequate analysis and forecasting of these threats and challenges did not test, methodologically verified. The study made it possible to conclude that the issue of global and national security on earth is one of the main tasks of any state. And the understanding of the current requirements plays a principal role in preventing the emergence of a threat factor. Thus, understanding the period is one of the dominant needs in preventing the emergence of a threat factor.

Keywords: socio-political change, development, period, society, positive tendencies, negative tendencies, political technologies, global change.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada dunyo aholisining davrlar bo'yicha «moddiy turmush darajasi» (umr ko'rish davomiyligi, aholi jon boshiga iste'mol tovarlari, xizmatlar va mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish hajmi) bo'yicha taxminlar keltirilgan. Jahon tarixida iz qoldirgan ko'plab olimlar va mutaxassislar, siyosatchilar va davlat arboblari «taraqqiyot» tushunchasi haqida o'ylashdi. Ularning aksariyati «taraqqiyot» g'oyasini faqat pastdan yuqoriga qarab qo'llab-quvvatladilar. Biri taraqqiyotning eng yuqori cho'qqisini «Xitoy kommunizmi» deb ta'rifladi, boshqasi uni «G'arb demokratiyasi» deb atagan. Ushbu bir tomonlama tushuntirish «beshta shaxs» nazariyasida aks ettirilgan (ibtidoiy, quldorlik, feodalizm, kapitalizm va kommunizm yoki g'arbiy demokratiya). Barcha millatlar ushbu shakllanishlardan o'tishlari kerakligi ta'kidlandi.

Yigirmanchi asrning oxiri nafaqat G'arbda «uzoq kutilgan» sotsialistik tizimning buzilishi, ikki qutbli dunyoning yo'q bo'lib ketishi va jahon kuch markazlarining paydo bo'lishi, barcha keyingi oqibatlar bilan oldindan aytib bo'lmaydigan aqldan ozgan globallashuv bilan tavsiflandi, ammo, allaqachon aniq bo'lganidek, yangi, ilgari ko'rilmagan tahdidlar va chaqiriqlar paydo bo'lishi bilan nafaqat ayrim mamlakatlarning suverenitetiga, balki, eng avvalo, har bir alohida shaxsning mavjudligiga tahdidlar bilan ta'riflanadi. 21-asrning birinchi choragi, har qachongidan ham, barcha og'riqli muammolarni - atrof-muhit, iqtisodiy, geosiyosiy, ijtimoiy-madaniy va boshqa muammolarni tashqariga chiqarib qo'ydi va eng yuqori darajaga etkazdi. Nafaqat oddiy, balki birinchi navbatda ilmiy bilimlar darajasida ushbu tahdidlar va tahdidlarni adekvat tahlil qilish, bashorat qilish muammolari to'liq sinovdan o'tkazilmaganligi, uslubiy jihatdan tasdiqlanmaganligi katta tashvish uyg'otmoqda. Tahlil Yerdagi global, milliy xavfsizlik masalasi har qanday davlatning asosiy vazifalaridan biri ekanligi va hozirgi talablarni o'z vaqtida anglash tahdid omili paydo bo'lishining oldini olishda muhim rol o'ynaydi degan xulosaga kelishimizga imkon berdi. Shunday qilib, davrni anglash tahdid omilining paydo bo'lishining oldini olishdagi eng muhim ehtiyojlardan biridir.

Kalit so'zlar: Rivojlanish, insoniyat taqdiri, ijtimoiy-siyosiy o'zgarish, jamiyat, ijobiy tendentsiyalar, salbiy tendentsiyalar, siyosiy texnologiyalar, global o'zgarish.

Аннотация: В статье приводятся оценки «материального уровня жизни» населения мира по определенным циклам (периодам) (продолжительность жизни, объем производства потребительских товаров, услуг и продуктов на душу населения). Многие ученые и эксперты, политики и государственные деятели, которые оставили свой след в мировой истории, размышляли о понятии «прогресс». Большинство из них были сторонниками «прогресса снизу вверх». Некоторые считали пиком прогресса «китайский коммунизм», другие «западную демократию». Это одностороннее объяснение отражено в теории "пяти формаций" (первобытное общество, рабовладельчество, феодализм, капитализм

и коммунизм или западная демократия). Считалось, что все нации должны пройти через эти формации.

Конец XX века характеризовался не только столь «долгожданным» на Западе сломом социалистической системы, исчезновением биполярного мира, становлением мировых центров сил и непрогнозируемой глобализацией со всеми вытекающими отсюда последствиями, но, как это уже сейчас очевидно, появлением новых, невиданных ранее угроз и вызовов не только суверенитетам отдельных стран, но прежде всего – угрозами для существования как каждого отдельного индивида, так вызовами существованию самого Человечества. Первая четверть XXI века как никогда ранее, выпятила, обнажила и довела до кульминационной точки все болевые проблемы – экологические, экономические, геополитические, социально-культурные и пр. Огромное беспокойство вызывает то, что на уровне научного познания не оказались до конца апробированными, методологически выверенными проблемы адекватного анализа и прогнозирования данных угроз и вызовов. Анализ позволил заключить, что вопрос глобальной, национальной безопасности на Земле является одной из основных задач любого государства и своевременное понимание текущих требований играет важную роль в предотвращении возникновения фактора угрозы. Таким образом, понимание «периода» (цикла) – одна из важнейших потребностей в предотвращении появления фактора угрозы.

Ключевые слова: прогресс, цикл (период), социально-политические изменения, общество, позитивные тенденции, негативные тенденции, политические технологии, глобальные изменения.

Introduction

From ancient times, people believed and speculated that there would be “end times” due to some force, that destruction would occur, and that humanity would disappear from the face of the earth as a result. According to British statistics, there are more than 300 predictions on the subject.

The most impressive of these are the lectures of the couple Donella and Denis Medous and Y. Randers. These scientists, using computer modeling, have developed scenarios of approximate options for human development in the 21st century, which have been described in the books *Growth Limits* (1972) and *Beyond Growth Limits* (1992). Many scholars and experts, politicians and, government officials who have left their mark on world history thought about the concept of progress. Most of them supported the idea of progress only with the meaning of from bottom to up. One of them described the highest peak of progress as Chinese communism, while another called it Western democracy. This one-sided explanation reflects the theory called five formations (primitive, slavery, feudalism, capitalism and, communism or western democracy). It has emphasized that all nations must go through these formations.

But in the development of some countries, they may choose a completely different path of development.

Results and discussion

Development and progress in scientific works are synonymous with each other, and progress is a product of progressive development as a form of socio-political change from simple to complex, from bottom to top. It directs human thinking from a relatively pessimistic to an optimistic state.

Thus, development as a neutral phenomenon combines two features: evolution and crisis. If development acquires an optimal essence and develops upward the law of transition from quantitative to qualitative changes, it acquires a progressive essence and ensures progress.

If it seems that it is in a state of low regression, it creates problems and conflicts as regressive development, which grows and manifests itself as a threat to the natural foundations of socio-political life at the crisis level. If development itself provides progress for some regressive forces, it can lead to regression or crisis.

The one-sidedness of the former Marxist-Leninist doctrine is also evident in this area. It closely connects the nature of development only with the mode of production. It is a process closely related to the spiritual image of society, as well as political factors.

At the present stage of global change and development, humanity is undergoing extremely complex, contradictory processes.

Including:

firstly, the appearance of new states on the world map is the appearance of new opportunities that will serve the peaceful coexistence of humanity and the rise to a new stage of development;

secondly, the appearance of ideological trends that impede secular development, undermine democratic development and, threaten the unity of human beings;

thirdly, the process of globalization penetrates all spheres of society.

All of these changes provide an opportunity to look at stereotypes about global development.

To the traditional problems that humanity is currently unresolved on the one hand;

on the other hand, it remains surrounded by new threats and threats (pandemics, environmental and economic crises, etc.) that have recently appeared.

Therefore, we need to find answers to the following questions that concern us all:

1). What measures should scientists and politicians develop and implement in this regard?

2). In which direction should one seek a solution to these problems?

3). What is the role of human thinking in solving problems with objective factors?

4). Is it possible to eliminate the issues mentioned above?

5). Is humanity capable of living in a time without threat?

Building a peaceful and prosperous life depends on how well we answer these questions. This issue is primarily due to the dimensions to which the human mind perceives these problems, to what extent they can pose a threat to humanity if they are not solved, and to what dimensions the approach to the problem meets modern requirements.

What cardinal changes are taking place in the modern world?

Positive tendencies include:

1. The end of the bipolar (bipolar) system and the cold war.

2. A new stage in the national liberation movement and the establishment of newly independent countries.

3. Totalitarianism has failed.

4. Trends towards a polycentric world are increasing. New ways and opportunities for development are emerging (political pluralism).

5. The age of information-communication, digital technologies have entered.

6. There is a growing need for the formation of civil society (increasing socialization).

Negative tendencies include:

1. Increasing symptoms of indigestion towards progress towards a polycentric world. An increasing tendency to form a monopolar (unipolar) world.

2. Abuse of democracy.

3. Aggressive nationalism and growing national separatism.

4. Prioritize the use of available opportunities to the detriment of others at the expense of their own.

5. The occurrence of the dangerous nature of information competition and hybrid of information conflicts.

6. The escalation of regional conflicts

Reasons for the constant threats and threats to the development of society:

I. Objective (indirect, unchanging) reasons:

1. Social development consists of conflicts of interests (forces) and contradictions.

2. Social development is rich in coincidences. It is not always possible to model it.

3. Widening the gap between advanced (rich) and lagging (poor) countries.

4. The limitation of human thinking in the face of unexpected events and developments.

Given the current situation, it is no coincidence that most scientists say that after this pandemic, humanity has «entered a critical, uncertain period, all countries are in the throes of a deep economic crisis.»

For example, in the 1980s, the American scientist Emmanuel Wallerstein predicted in his works that “... current conflicts are nothing if the process goes that way, unheard of events could happen by the middle of the 21st century” [2].

Today during a difficult period, the need for scientific analysis, modern technological methods is growing exponentially.

The famous twentieth-century philosopher Karl Jaspers, in his book *The Meaning and Purpose of History*, “the meaning and purpose of the history” [3], described each “period as a specific threat.”

According to him, Human history goes through only one way - periods. And each historical period has its characteristics.

Hence, the desire to visualize it clearly and find solutions to the various problems in the process is a response to the threat of the period.

On the one hand, the requirements of the period and on the other hand, the understanding of the period are closely linked and create the basis for development.

A nation that is indifferent to its time will wither like a branch cut off from a tree.

What does the term “demand of the time” mean? In a sense, if we compare the period to a giant magnet and all the processes around it and it can be called a base period. There have not been many such periods in the history of humanity.

Sample:

I. The period of human transition from hunting to agriculture is a largely evolutionary process.

II. In the twelfth and eighth centuries BC, people began to feel dissatisfied with their way of life, and it grew stronger. It has given birth to thinkers in China, India, Europe and, Central Asia at the same time. In China - Confucius, in India - Buddha, in Arabia - in the VII century, the Prophet Muhammad (sav), in Greece - Plato, and finally in Central Asia - the thinkers of the IX-XY centuries. It was these scholars who put forward the idea that society, people should now abandon ignorance and acquire other human qualities.

III. This process requires each country to reconsider its direction of development.

It requires that in the future mutual contradictions be replaced by mutual understanding and cooperation.

I. This is the first base period, which can be conditionally called the transition to a new basis of existence.

II. This is the second base period, which can be called the time of revision of needful values.

III. This process could be conditionally called the third base period - the period of mutual understanding and cooperation.

So, what is the role of the demand of the time in the construction of statehood?

Achieving an acceptable standard in the construction of statehood means adequate response to the requirements of a particular period.

The future will be broad only for the people who understand the advantages of the time, choose the right path in their development, and form their statehood on its basis.

But this does not mean that every nation establishes the same form of statehood in the process of statehood formation, while the requirements of the time are the same. Every country has its own identity, which is reflected in its history, mentality, level of development and, intellectual potential.

If there is a set of criteria for determining the level of coexistence of nations with the requirements of the period, if the nation does not stumble and moves forward by following the principles of its development, then it can be said that this nation is developing in line with the times. If a nation does not understand the demands of the times in time, if it stumbles at every step, the risk will increase, and it will become a “problematic state”.

In such a situation the great empires disintegrated, but on the contrary, those who were able to meet the demands of such an era turned to development.

So, we can say that the more societies there are on the planet, the more developmental models there are and the more inconsistent they may be.

Each era requires a new approach and thinking. Today we have to think about a new historical stage, a new period, to enrich it with new scientific and technological developments.

Reasons for constant threats and challenges to the development of society:

I. Objective reasons:

1. Social development consists of conflicts of interests (forces) and contradictions.
2. Social development is rich in coincidences. It is not always possible to model it.
3. Widening the gap between advanced (rich) and lagging (poor) countries.
4. The limitation of human thinking in the face of the development of unexpected events and phenomena (pandemics, global and regional conflicts, economic crises, etc.).

II. Subjective reasons:

1. A fair system of social relations (inter-human, inter-ethnic, inter-state, inter-civilizational, etc.) is not creating at the level of modern requirements.
2. The striving for the superiority of one nation over other nations.

3. The existing laws of social development are not fully understood and do not seek to be understood by the subjects.

4. The rejection of the will of millions of people to pursue their interests. The creation of the conditions for their existence. The use of anti-human means in this way.

The reasons for the growing threats and challenges to the development of society today

I. Objective reasons:

1. The deepening of socio-political inequality around the world.

2. The current international legal system lags behind the requirements of the times.

3. The widening gap between politics and science;

4. Non-compliance with the principle of interests by a group of states and transnational organizations is the abuse of the balance of interests in the world economy.

II. Subjective reasons:

1. Low level of awareness of changes in world politics.

2. Non-recognition of political mistakes made and to be made.

3. The practice of dividing the world into civilized and uncivilized spaces and states is preserved, raising it to the level of legitimacy.

4. One-sidedness and traditionalism in the fight against completely new social threats.

5. Unjustified transfer of world wealth to a group of "leading states".

6. Enforcing political conditions under the pretext of economic aid.

7. The existence of growing geopolitical aspirations in one region of the world (forcing a weak state to fall within its political sphere of influence).

8. Conscious impact on the subconscious fronts, given the strength of the religious factor in human spirituality, the psyche. The practice of ancient artificial politicization of interfaith natural debate today.

9. The narcotics business became the source of funding for modern international terrorism.

10. Since ancient times, artificial politicization (separatism) has been practiced, taking into account the predominance of ethnic and national aspects in the minds of people.

Conclusion

The issue of global and national security on earth is one of the main tasks of any state. And the understanding of the current requirements plays a principal role in preventing the emergence of a threat factor.

In this sense, in the current situation, we consider it appropriate to pay attention to the following points:

1) to the specificity of the period, which is based on ever-changing new ideas and emerging new approaches, to predict them.

2) to the creation of strategic scenarios.

3) to the recognition that each period establishes its directions of growth.

4) to the consideration of the existence of a struggle of different ideas.

5) to the combination of yesterday's traditions and today's uncertainties.

6) understanding the period is one of the most predominant needs to prevent the development of a threat factor.

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