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IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 01 Volume: 93

Published: 30.01.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT: LAWS AND CONCEPTS

**Abstract:** The article describes the laws that determine the course of the social process, as objective as the laws of society or nature. Because of this, we can say that laws work regardless of the will or consciousness of people, exclusively independently. It should be noted, however, that the laws of society are limited by social time and space. This is due to the fact that they appear and begin to function only from a certain moment in the development of the universe. From the moment when society reaches its highest material system.

**Key words:** society, social processes, law, concept, society development, objective conditions, subjective factor.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Ganiev, K., & Tugunboev, O. (2021). Society development: laws and concepts. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 01 (93), 371-374.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-01-93-64> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.01.93.64>

**Scopus ASCC:** 3300.

### Introduction

Social laws are very different from the laws of nature. The laws of society are based on the activities of people. They exist purely within society and its activities; outside these conditions such laws cannot function. There is a direct relationship between how deeply and consciously a person learns the laws of the structure of society, as well as their ways of working and permanent development, so much his level of awareness increases when using them. Moreover, it also affects the way historical and social processes proceed, as well as the progress of society.

Knowledge of the laws of nature and the processes occurring in the environment allows a person to use natural resources reasonably well. Likewise, knowledge of social laws enables people, namely the ruling stratum of the population, who decide the fate of people, to consciously approach the process. This means that the ruling elite should use progressive methods of leadership and administration, because it is in their hands that history. The leaders of any country must first learn and then use social laws. This helps them to build their ruling policy, not spontaneously, but verified at every step. At the same time, relying on scientific knowledge and concepts,

they develop programs in all areas of human activity. It should be noted that all processes occur based on the achievement of certain goals.

### METHODS

Social laws are of different nature and degree of manifestation... By nature, they are divided into:

- laws of structure;
- laws of functioning;
- laws of development.

According to the degree of manifestation, they are divided into:

- universal laws;
- general laws;
- private laws.

In essence, the laws of structure reflect the social and social organizational and structural dynamics that are inherent in a particular historical moment.

The laws of functioning serve as a certain impetus that creates the conditions for the transition from one state of relative stability to another. Moreover, the laws of functioning preserve this stability of the social system.

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The laws of development create the preconditions for the formation of conditions conducive to a change in measure and transition to a new state.

The degree of manifestation of universal laws is reflected in a kind of triad of laws of philosophy or laws of dialectics, which operate in nature and in society.

There are the following types of general laws:

The law of the influence of the mode of production on the nature of the social process. This refers to the influence on the formation, activity and development of areas of social life and production, the structure of society.

The law that determines the functions of social life in relation to public consciousness, subject to feedback.

The law that determines the level of personification of an individual from the state of the system of social relations.

The law of socialization, or in other words, the law that determines the level of social and social continuity.

Speaking about private laws, it should be noted that they include laws that are related to a certain area of human life or areas of society.

Social laws are often more trends than laws in their original form. This happens due to some dialectical necessity, and sometimes even quite by accident. These tendencies are formed in subjective and objective conditions, passing the obstacles of social collisions and the chaos that forms at the moments of collision of opposite social tendencies. In turn, these collisions serve as a basis for the formation of the possibilities of their existence in different historical periods. Therefore, the conscious creation of conditions for the existence of such trends makes it possible for society and society to realize opportunities in the existing reality in different spheres of life and production areas.

It should be noted that there are certain conditions and concomitant factors for trends to move into the rank of laws. Among such factors are the achievements of scientific and technological progress. However, one should not forget that, in essence, scientific and technological progress is a regularity of social development. Based on this judgment, we can safely conclude that one of the laws of social activity is the law of combining the real possibilities of society with the discoveries of scientific and technological progress. This law has its roots in the distant historical past, in other words, it is historical. Has objective characteristics in time and space, which are based on social needs and abilities associated with the subject synthesis of science and technology.

Due to its functionality, the law manifests itself in all spheres of human life individually and in society as a whole.

Returning to the question of what is the true difference between the laws of nature and the laws of society, we can conclude that they have different mechanisms of implementation.

It is obvious that the laws of nature, as well as the laws of society, are objective. The connection between processes and phenomena in laws is necessarily stable, periodically repeating, essential and necessary. However, the differences also lie in the fact that in nature all these connections occur by inertia. For example, a ball that is thrown up will surely fall to the floor due to the force of gravity. In society, the objectivism of laws depends only on a person. Provided that the development of personality affects the course of history, since a person can contribute to both the progress of social life and regression. The laws of society are of a historical nature and can arise and function in different historical conditions as certain factors appear for their discovery and activity.

Social laws are effective only when society and people, its constituents have goals and strive to achieve them. In a split society or a society consisting of passive individuals, social laws do not manifest themselves.

The concepts of "objective conditions" and "subjective factor" are characteristic of the implementation of the laws of the social process.

Objective conditions are circumstances and phenomena of a socio-economic nature that do not depend on the will and consciousness of people, necessary for the formation of a certain historical phenomenon (for example: a change in the form of a socio-economic direction). But in essence, these conditions are incomplete.

Only in conjunction with a subjective factor can a specific historical or social event occur or not. The objective conditions are completely dependent on the subjective factor.

The subjective factor is the purposeful, conscious activity of society, social groups, socio-political movements, the ruling elite, and individuals, which is aimed at transformation, maturation or preservation of the objective conditions of social existence.

It should be noted that not always a subjective factor can be progressive, a regressive character is also inherent in it.

The consistency of objective conditions and the subjective factor is manifested in the fact that history is created by people, but this happens not according to their desire and views, but in accordance with certain conditions dictated by specific historical conditions.

A complex and contradictory social process can have the character of progressive development and leaps and bounds. Some scientists are of the opinion that social development occurs along a sinusoid. This means that at first there is a rise to the peak of perfection, and then the process begins to decline

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again to the beginning, thus, the decline of social development begins again.

By virtue of all the indicated factors, it can be concluded that the concepts of social development have a formational and civilized nature.

Formation concept. Socio-economic formation is a concept that is used in Marxism. The basis of the formation is a way of producing material goods.

Each formation is a social organism with its own characteristics, which is formed and developed on the basis of its inherent laws. At the same time, the socio-economic formation is a certain stage in the development of society.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Philosophy has its own concept of civilization. In a general philosophical sense, it can be defined as a measure of a certain stage of social development. In turn, in the socio-philosophical sense, the world-historical process is characterized through the prism of civilization and determines a specific type of development of society. Civilization is a social form of the movement of matter.

A. Toynbee's concept is an analysis of the history of mankind through the alternation of a number of civilizations. Civilization according to A. Toynbee is a stable unity of people who choose the same religious customs and geographical limits.

A. Toynbee says that each civilization has its own path of development, different from the path that is inherent in another civilization. Because of this, the scientist decides to analyze the historical factors of social development. First, he raises the question of the "law of challenge and response." This refers to the very emergence of civilization and the process of further development and progress, which is determined by the ability of society and individuals to give an appropriate response to the challenge that has formed in certain historical conditions. This takes into account both natural and human factors.

Here it is quite correct to recall the theory in which it is said that society develops following the example of a sinusoid. Because if society has failed to adequately respond to the challenge of historical conditions, the social organism will decline. To prevent this from happening, but the reaction has entered into history correctly develop conditions for the formation of a "creative minority". These are scientists, politicians and the creative elite who are

able to generate new ideas and implement them, involving the global community in this process.

The development of civilization always entails decline. Of course, it can be postponed, pushed aside and even avoided, but for this it is necessary to rationally dispose of their powers, first of all, by the ruling elite.

At the beginning of his research, he speaks of twenty-one local civilizations, after deliberation and deep analysis, he leaves only thirteen. The creative elite, in his opinion, determines the nature of responses to historical conclusions. Moreover, it is those whose opinion is innovative that lead to an inert majority. The peculiarities of these answers determine the specificity of each of the civilizations.

Analyzing all the properties that are inherent in both concepts - formational and civilizational, we can conclude that they have both in common and different. In addition, when comparing them, disadvantages and advantages are visible.

The truth is that the dialectic nature of the socio-historical process is subordinate to certain patterns of trends in the development of society.

## CONCLUSION

The analysis of concepts involves:

✓ Application of the systemic principle. The meaning of which is the description and disclosure of social phenomena, as well as research in a compartment of elements and connections that unite them.

✓ Application of the multidimensional principle, which implies that all the constituent parts of the development of society can be subsystems of others: economic, managerial, environmental, scientific, defense, etc.

✓ Application of the principle of polarization, which is based on the study and study of opposite trends, characteristics, parameters, properties of social phenomena. This means: actual - potential, material - personal.

✓ Application of the interrelated principle. Its essence is to analyze each social phenomenon and its properties in relation to other social phenomena and their properties. Moreover, these relations can be built on the principles of subordination and coordination.

✓ The use of the hierarchical principle of the existence of social phenomena, as well as the connections that are formed with these problems - local, regional, global.

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