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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences  
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

# Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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**2024**

**SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ**

**ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ  
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*№ 5/8 (4) – 2024*

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-  
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**ТОШКЕНТ-2024**

## **BOSH MUHARRIR:**

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

## **TAHRIR HAY'ATI:**

### *07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:*

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

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Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti.

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

### *08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:*

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent moliya instituti;

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Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bojxona instituti;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Farg'ona politexnika instituti

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

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Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti

### *09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:*

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori, "Tashkent International University of Education" xalqaro universiteti;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Jizzax pedagogika instituti;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti, Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar kafedrasini mudiri;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, Buxoro davlat universiteti.

### *10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:*

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

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Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

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Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi.

#### *12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:*

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

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Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

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Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

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Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), O'zbekiston Respublikasi

Sudyalar oliy kengashi huzuridagi Sudyalar oliy maktabi;

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

#### *13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:*

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti huzuridagi pedagogik kadrlarni qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish tarmoq markazi;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Qarshi davlat universiteti;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Iqtisodiyot va pedagogika universiteti;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti.

#### *19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:*

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasi mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD), Samarkand viloyat IIB Tibbiyot bo'limi psixologik xizmat boshlig'i.

#### *22.00.00- SOTSILOGIYA FANLARI:*

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

SodiqovaShohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

#### *23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR*

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

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### **OAK Ro'yxati**

Mazkur jurnal Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi Rayosatining 2022-yil 30-noyabrdagi 327/5-son qarori bilan tarix, iqtisodiyot, falsafa, filologiya, yuridik va pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha ilmiy darajalar yuzasidan dissertatsiyalar asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxatiga kiritilgan.

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# **IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**

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## **MUNDARIJA**

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## **SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES: PROBLEMS, INTERPRETATIONS AND SOLUTIONS**

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**Abstract.** This article discusses the fact that the problem of "sustainability" has always been one of the controversial issues. Experts engaged in research on sustainability note that since the end of the last century, the regulation of human-nature relations and the in-depth analysis of this issue have been continuously ongoing. In this respect, the research of this issue will always remain relevant. In addition, the article reveals the essence of this concept and how important it is today.

**Key words:** development, sustainable development, concept, approaches, A. Dunaev, N. Yudin, P. Albrecht, F. Stepputat, P. Jackson.

## **BARQARORLIK MASALALARI: MUAMMOLAR, TALQINLAR VA YECHIMLAR**

**Saidkulov Nuriddin Akramkulovich,**  
Guliston davlat pedagogika instituti dotsenti

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada "barqarorlik" muammosi har doim baxsli masalalardan bir bo'lib kelganligi haqida so'z boradi. Barqarorlikka oid tadqiqotlar bilan shug'ullanuvchi mutaxassislar o'tgan asrning oxiridan boshlab inson-tabiati munosabatlarini tartibga solish hamda ushbu masalani chuqur tahlil qilish uzluksiz davom etib kelayotganini ta'kidlaydi. Shu jihatdan ushbu masalani tadqiq qilish har doim ham dolzarb bo'lib qolaveradi. Bundan tashqari, maqolada ushbu tushunchaning mazmun-mohiyati va bugungi kunimizda nechog'lik ahamiyatli ekanligi ochib berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** rivojlanish, barqaror taraqqiyot, konsepsiya, yondashuvlar, A. Dunaev, N. Yudin, P. Albrecht, F. Stepputat, P. Jackson.

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**Introduction.** The theoretical-philosophical essence of the concept of "sustainable development" refers to socio-economic and ecological development aimed at efficient and economical use of the natural resources of our planet, preservation of the natural environment, improvement of the quality of life of current and future generations, reasonable satisfaction of people's needs, and preservation of world peace. It explores the philosophy of sustainable development, balancing socio-economic development with environmental protection and effective management of natural resources. In particular, the main content of the philosophy of sustainable development is to improve the social and economic well-being of current generations, as well as to ensure the maturity of future generations.

**Literature analysis and methodology.** When studying this topic related to the role of stability in the socio-political and spiritual life of society, first of all, it is necessary to refer to

the works of classic representatives of socio-economic, political-legal and philosophical sciences. Also, in the works of the head of our country Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, as well as the first president I.A. Karimov, the research of the specific characteristics of human capital in the process of social and secular state, strong civil society and sustainable development in Uzbekistan is a conceptual goal aimed at the stable and consistent development of Uzbekistan. Ideas are an important source. Eastern thinkers Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Nasr Farabi, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ibn Sina, Nizamulmuluk, Amir Temur also contain ideas on ensuring the socio-political and spiritual stability of the state and society.

The article uses historicity, logicity, survey questionnaire, analysis, synthesis, expert survey, comparative and empirical analysis, deductive and inductive observation methods, and systematic approaches.

**Discussion.** Experts dealing with the problem of "sustainability" emphasize that since the end of the last century, the regulation and deep analysis of human-nature relations has been going on continuously. A lot of terms, phrases and concepts about the transition to a sustainable society began to be created. Among these scientific-theoretical concepts, the concept of "Sustainable Development" has been recognized as the most popular concept by the world community. The concept of "sustainable development" is not limited to the environment, it has social and ecological importance in every country of the world.

Western scientists have warned society about the spiritual crisis of modern man, the "social decline" of society and the feeling of not local, but global destruction of the trend in all areas, the transformation of "alienation" into a value, spiritual decline, mental nihilism, and in this regard they argued a lot. However, in general, the 20th century is a revolutionary century in all its spheres. This revolutionary age brought about many changes and brought the unimaginable to life. Even the achievements of this century are sometimes considered by experts as a whole to be equal to the sum of the achievements achieved in the history of civilization - the things that have been created historically as a whole.

In different literature, the concepts of stability, sustainable development, security, and stability of society were understood and interpreted differently in different periods. Some experts consider the concepts of "sustainable" and "development" to be mutually exclusive concepts [1. -P. 18-23]. According to them, "there can be no sustainable development in practice, because where there is development, there is no stability." Other experts, on the contrary, think that "sustainability is not against development, on the contrary, a stable society requires development" [2].

Any development can be achieved in an area where there is stability. In this case, the term stability refers to the sufficiency of the resources necessary for the activity of state power and the task of their rational distribution [3. -P. 16].

World and environmental conditions and opportunities are changing very quickly. Science and technology, natural resources: water, land and other ecological systems, climate change, new forms of diseases and military operations interact with each other. The development of science and technology continues faster than ever. Social systems are also rapidly changing due to the spread of technology, rapid population growth in some regions of the world, urbanization, and free market relations shaped by new and apparently highly globalized models of investment and information. These dynamics, in turn, are linked to globalized economic changes in patterns of mobility - people, ideas, technologies, and down to

the smallest particle, i.e. microbes. The reason is that some parts of the world are changing, while others are still living in deep poverty.

For example, human-animal interactions and food production systems are changing the likelihood of new global pandemics and destabilizing factors. How can the world respond to improving sustainability relationships in a way that does not limit the livelihoods and freedoms of poor people? As sustainable technology and economic growth bring wealth to some, how will extreme vision, environmental degradation, and medical underdevelopment affect people living in remote areas? How are stability problems being solved in fast-growing Asia? Today, these questions are becoming more and more relevant.

In fact, ensuring stability in the world of widespread and increasing inequality, connecting poverty reduction and social justice, and making science and technology useful for people's well-being must become the main practical, political and spiritual problems of our time. On the other hand, such questions emphasize the complexity of solving these problems in a dynamic world. Social, technological and ecological processes are not only highly variable by themselves, but also continuously interact with each other in complex, locally diverse ways. In this context, projects, technological fixes, technologies and regulations that do not work well enough create other problems.

Although there are overwhelming statistics showing the accelerated pace of change in the world today, changing systems is not a new phenomenon. In recent years, research in a wide range of fields - from the study of macroeconomics at one end of the scale to molecular biology at the other - shows that changing systems are complex, uncertain, unbalanced and sometimes characteristic. Thus, complex changes in biological, socio-economic or political systems, in particular in their interaction, are necessary and have always gained urgent importance.

Yet change seems to be ignored in traditional policy approaches to development and sustainability. Traditional approaches are often based on standard equilibrium thinking based on deeper understandings of "balance" in nature, centralizing analysis and therefore recommendation. Approaches are often based on assumptions about what constitutes "development" or "sustainability" goals, and often assume a single path to "progress". Nevertheless, the failures of such approaches to politics can be seen everywhere. The new dynamic contexts presented by a globalized, interconnected world make all of this even more vivid.

Since the beginning of human existence in the world, people have always sought to live well, live peacefully, prosperously and without danger. In turn, ensuring the stability of society has become a priority task in historical development.

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Progress is a form of development from simple to complex, from bottom to top. In other words, development means the transition of a certain process to the next stage of improvement (improvement, perfecting). The opposite of development is crisis, which is also called "regressive development". At the same time, it should be noted that "sustainable development" and "sustainable development" are used in the same sense in the studied scientific sources.

"Stability has always been the result of a stable balance of various social interests. That is, social stability is the guarantee of development in the life of society" [4. –P. 75-77]. In fact, the first requirement for achieving sustainable development in the life of society is social welfare, harmony and stability. Sustainable development can only be achieved if this is the case.

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 Western scientists. In most of them, the concepts of "security" and "development" are studied as a concept of "security-development". In particular, studied by V. Bartenev, E. Glazunova, A. Dunaev, N. Yudin, P. Albrecht, F. Stepputat, P. Jackson, D. Chandler, M. Duffield and a number of other scientists, V. Bartenev's He emphasized that development and security are interrelated. 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 branches of society and have a constantly intersecting character. In his opinion, man is the main object of both security and development.

**Results.** Stability is also used in the sense of a fixed, stable situation. Stability is a concept that expresses the specificity of things and events. A stable situation in the state is a situation that ensures state sovereignty, territorial integrity of the country, compliance with the rules of its socio-economic and political development and individual freedom, durable operation of state and community institutions in internal and external conditions, in a state of change. Political stability is the state of the system of relations between various political subjects, the existence of a clear integrity of this system and the ability to perform the functions assigned to it. In this process, domestic political, regional and international political stability takes priority. The main subject of internal political stability is manifested in the political cells of the state and society.

**Conclusion.** If the society falls into a backward state of development, conflicts and disagreements arise in the society, in which the dynamics of the development of threatening situations gradually take shape. For this reason, the character of development is closely connected only with the method of production, although it is a process closely related to the spiritual image of society and political factors<sup>32</sup>. This connection creates institutionalization in the life of society. Therefore, the need to change the views on the social development of our independent state expresses the view that the independent development of Uzbekistan is related to the development of a unique and appropriate development model.

The main content of the philosophy of sustainable development is to ensure the material and social normal life of the current generations without violating the rights of future generations.

It should be noted that the development of human potential is an integral part of a continuous process. For this reason, any economic, social, ecological, cultural, legal,

technological, moral-psychological, health, educational, intellectual, gender, etc. are the main indicators of sustainable development.

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