

SOCIAL REFORMS IN SOCIETY ARE AN IMPORTANT CRITERION FOR REALIZING THE IDEAS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the process of national growth in our country, its progress, reforms in the social and political sphere and its progress, the emergence of ideas of national development, pluralism and the provision of human interests, its importance in the growth of the country and society, the principles of national growth, human value and humanistic reforms are reflected.

KEYWORDS

National growth, human, democracy, legal state, civil society, human interest, freedom, welfare, social values, economy, spirituality, education, civil education, modernization, judiciary, constitutional reform, future generation, national idea, progressive development, rule of law, progress..

The essence of the idea of social development is related to reforms, due to the fact that in the conditions of social and historical development, all societies naturally try to rise and strive for prosperity. The progressive theory of the dynamics of social development encompasses such important scientific goals as a certain order in understanding complex social relations, focusing on important social processes, and knowing the causes and predicting the consequences of social changes. This theory, in one way or another, clarifies the processes of planning the perspectives of socially oriented activities, modeling social development patterns.

As you can see, the reforms are connected with modernization processes in accordance with the ideas of progress as a concept of advanced development. Within this concept, which was formed in the middle of the 20th century, the general paradigm of evolutionism is interpreted as modernization and acquires an intellectual dimension as a process of progressive social development. The "top-down" initiation of reforms often means that they come into the field as a sustainable process and that the political elite strives through planned and targeted reform efforts as an effort to bring their country out of backwardness and progress through state control.

In the context of the relativistic interpretation of the modernization process, it becomes clear that wherever and whenever modernization took place, social reforms moved in harmony with modernization. In the 20th century, in the late 60s and early 70s, the idea of modernization took a serious shape. Modernization is considered to have originated mainly in the West. The models that are called Western modernization cannot be considered as the only and final stage. All societies have their

own evolution, development principles and development criteria, and reforms in one society cannot be fully supported in certain societies. The Western model can be seen not as a universal model of our time, but as a historically limited process. Because development in every society does not take place according to different models, but in harmony with the principles of national development.

In a modernized society, political institutions and social values such as democracy, market, education, healthy competition, self-management, labor, morality, etc., with a modern scale, appear. In the concepts created by modern social sciences, "postmodernization" is recognized as a new model of modernization. Its goals are consistent with the principles of modern development and do not contradict social values, because this theory creates traditions related to human improvement in the society of individuals. The modernization process, socio-economic development and scientific and innovative research are formed in connection with the emergence of new social institutions and cultural factors related to them and their role in practice.

At the same time, the practical aspects of customs, traditions and values in the society related to the national rise ensure the successful implementation of modernization. Modernization processes in the West were carried out in connection with the "catch-up" and process of modernization, which also began in countries on other continents of the world. Modernization processes in countries that are modernizing now are undergoing the process of solving the problems of their country, making innovations, not only in the technical and economic sphere, but also in all spheres, that is, social, cultural, moral, and human capital development.

In the modern scientific interpretation of the concepts, the categories of "reform" and "social development" are always considered to be compatible and are considered an important factor of national progress in society. These issues are reflected in indicators such as labor productivity, population well-being, and the high level of human rights and freedoms.

Production, distribution, services, science, information, living standards, longevity, levels of social and political activity, individual rights and freedoms, etc., which are considered specific indicators of social development in the current period, are considered the level of development at the same time. more and more attention is paid to its development. Therefore, "the main goal of the reforms is to improve people's life, to ensure that citizens can live safely and freely, to develop, to be actively engaged in creative work, to spend their lives productively, and to achieve enrichment of life content." At the same time, in the conditions of social reforms, public consciousness is increasing under the influence of intellectual trends through the idea of national development, creative moods are emerging in society. This fully corresponds to the laws of social development in the society.

Thus, the concept of "development" in modern social sciences is related to the concept of "progress" in a sense, but it also has a slightly different meaning. Progress somewhat surpasses development, and the concept of "social change" complements it. In turn, the concept of "social changes" expresses in practice the features of new development in society and creates a systematic, perfect and wide-ranging process of changes related to ensuring the stability of social life.

The opportunities necessary to improve development as a social reality, and then how to use these opportunities effectively, come from the personal choice of subjects in the social and economic spheres of society. This choice is largely related to people's desire and opportunities to realize national development, and the level of creativity, social activity, legal culture of a person plays an important role in this, and it is fed by the spirituality of society. "The readiness of the population for reforms in social policy creates the basis for its successful implementation. Changes in the social sphere are

characterized by the fact that they cover the vital interests of almost all citizens and affect their daily lifestyle.

The topic "Development" is related to the scientific analysis of social changes in society, the realization of important trends related to stability, the improvement of socio-political knowledge in the context and content of social development. V. Popova stated that "Development is a dynamic process with a necessary and irreversible quality, changing reality is an important reality based on development carried out with the help of actively controlled processes."

According to A. Klyuyev, "The social sphere constitutes a generalized system of various organizations and sectors. It performs tasks aimed at the general goal of ensuring the social interests of the population, providing services, and fulfilling their vital needs in return for creating appropriate conditions. The social sphere also performs tasks aimed at improving state structures, commercial and social organizations and increasing management efficiency.

Reforms express the goals aimed at cultural civilization in society and form the main postulates of civilization. According to the postulate of stability, there are such concepts in the world that the reform should not trigger a crisis in society, it should not lead to bad social, political or economic consequences in society. It is necessary to avoid hopeless reforms that are expensive for the society, because this process will delay the future of the country for many years.

Changing the society through reforms should be carried out on the basis of a number of important conditions, that is, in the process of reforms, decisions should not be taken against human values, freedoms, rights and interests. It is necessary to solve the processes aimed at not harming their life, property and economic land, ensuring the well-being of the people and improving their social conditions on the basis of a well-developed program.

In this regard, it is appropriate to quote the following opinion of Professor J. Yakhshilikov: "Scientific social ideas aimed at raising the sphere of social life of society to a high level include: comprehensive provision and protection of human rights; conducting an innovative policy in the comprehensive development of the economy; implementation of free democratic elections; creation of a new legal doctrine of the state oriented towards humanity; formation of spiritual and ideological immunity; includes a number of ideas aimed at maintaining human health."

The goals and principles of social reforms are primarily expressed in people's power, the Constitution and the rule of law, foreign policy, human freedom, its basic rights and interests, public control, pluralism and freedom of speech. The adopted laws and regulatory documents envisage tasks related to social reforms, their implementation is an important task of state and public organizations. Scientists say, "Our legislation aimed at guaranteeing the inviolability of human dignity, honor, rights and freedoms was developed on the basis of universal principles and national values. This was the main factor of the achievements in all fields."

There must be certain social conditions for the implementation of reforms. In organizing the reform process, each reconstructive experiment must first be tested on a "small social scale" - if it shows positive results, the scale of reforms can be increased. Reforms should be carried out by constitutional and legal means. These requirements are quite modern and should be taken into account by reformers in their work.

According to scientists, "Social policy is the main part of the state policy in the social sphere. It is a purposeful activity aimed at realizing issues aimed at a person finding an important place in society. In this case, the government provides various social benefits to different groups of the population,

taking into account their peculiarities, through comprehensive social support. It also summarizes the goals and needs of social development based on the existing environment in the society, and determines the directions accordingly.

Taking into account the necessary conditions for successful implementation, firstly, it is necessary to adapt the reforms to the socio-cultural space in order to carry them out and under what conditions, and secondly, to take into account the needs and interests of different segments of the population by implementing the reform activities of the current political authority. and be aware of the goals and means of change that can be coordinated. It will be necessary to eliminate some situations of instability and contradictions in social processes in the process of carrying out reforms.

Macrosocial theories of functionalism, their foundations were developed by G. Spencer and E. Durkheim. According to the proposed function, society consists of different parts, each of which affects the functioning of the entire state system and is revealed by analyzing the functions of social phenomena. In the second half of the 20th century, along with functionalism, approaches to innovation appeared in sociology, and this innovative reality is considered as a stage of the general process of social changes with effective foundations.

In addition to the implementation of important tasks related to these reforms, the main goals of social reforms are to explain the content of the reforms among the population, to participate in them, and to demonstrate civic responsibility in this process. It is also planned to perform prayer works. In this process, it is important to show the essence of changes in society, its clear appearance, results, prospects and social benefits. It is very important not only to describe the content and positive aspects of the measures carried out, but also to make the population deeply feel the essence of the reforms and believe that they will bring significant results.

In the process of social reforms, the liberalization of all areas of society, that is, economic, political and cultural processes, plays an important role, because through free social relations, it will be possible to expand the scope of reforms and ensure its importance. In this process, it is necessary to stabilize the system of social relations, increase the responsibility of subjects who will be participants in the process of reforms, create a competitive environment in this regard, perfect development of laws, regulations, procedures and instructions related to the improvement and development of the process, and make them viable. it is required to ensure its implementation.

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