



**THE ESSENCE OF THE MODERN PERIOD AND THE GROWTH OF IMPORTANCE SUSTAINABILITY IN SOCIETY**

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<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>KEYWORDS</b>
<p>This article focuses on the analysis and search for new ways and solutions to the crisis situation, which is currently characterized by significant global environmental crises and increased geopolitical tensions. Internal security depends on many internal and external factors, and its effectiveness will be lower without taking into account as many of these factors as possible. The existing threats are of the same nature and consequences for all countries, regardless of their economic and political development. It is recognized that today the theory of universal security has not yet been developed, so each country has its own idea of the threat of resistance from the state. The need for an integrated interstate approach to eliminating.</p>	<p>Sustainable society, stability, security, international relations, factors</p>

**Introduction**

The prospects for the development of a sustainable society are determined to a large extent by external conditions and processes occurring in the emerging planetary society. The problems of global social development are reflected in the concept of sustainable development of society, which, during two summit meetings - in Rio de Janeiro (1992) and Johannesburg (2002) - consolidated its scientific status. Researchers at the present stage are faced with the task of finding new principles and ways out of a situation characterized by an aggravation of the global environmental situation and increased political tension in the sphere of international relations. There is no doubt about the need to conduct a deep and comprehensive analysis of the principles and methods of organizing social relations, as well as to study value priorities in the development of modern society.

The study of society and the laws of its existence requires a philosophical approach to the analysis of the problem of sustainability and its connection with various social institutions. Tense, extreme situations that pose a threat to safety lead to a deformation of the individual's time perspective and provoke sociogenic mental anomalies.

The actualization of the problem of social sustainability in the modern world is due to the fact that the current period of human history is characterized by numerous crises affecting various spheres of social life and unequal in scale. The primary nature of the problem under consideration is also due to the strengthening role of technogenesis in the development of modern society, its influence on the structure of social relations. In this regard, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive analysis of existing crisis trends to identify and adjust the risks of social development.

Social sustainability acts as a kind of defensive strategy to ensure personal sustainability and develop personal potential in current, safe everyday activities, which forms the general background of the sustainability of society as a whole. An important role in this is played by collective feelings, that is, experiences that are characteristic of many members of the group and have a sign of stability.

Collective feelings in public life perform significant functions: they encourage people to act, serve as a stimulus for their activity; determine the mobilization or demobilization of human behavior; provide symbolic protection from unwanted influences; serve to some extent as compensation for moral and material damage; help create forecasts for the future; provide the foundation for interaction between social groups, etc.

Collective feelings that determine the stability of society are stable experiences shared by many members of a large group. Such feelings are associated with an assessment of the degree of stability in the economy and politics, with attitudes towards living conditions in a particular region. They can represent responsibility, hope, pride, fear, shame, bewilderment, aggression, pessimism or optimism, satisfaction or dissatisfaction, etc.

We agree with the thesis that the condition for the formation of a sustainable society is a general civil dialogue, the strategy of which is built with a focus on the main goal - achieving consensus among all citizens. Organizing such a dialogue is a fundamental problem related to ensuring national security.

The presence of a general civil dialogue in society presupposes that every citizen of a given state has the opportunity to take part in a discussion on primary issues of national security and their resolution.

The citizen's voice in solving such problems must be significant. Of course, it is impossible to ensure the personal participation of every person in government meetings or meetings of power ministries and departments, but this is not necessary. The task is to organize effective work on delegating powers and ensuring public control over their execution - through representative power, public expertise, etc. Such a well-established system ensures, among other things, that private opinions of ordinary people taking an active civic position are taken into account.

Of course, broad and reliable coverage of the preparation and adoption of the most important government decisions, active and well-organized work of the media is of utmost importance.

The priority of civil consensus should not be limited to declarative statements. In addition, a situation where ensuring the security of even the vast majority of the population involves causing harm to other citizens is unacceptable.

The literature notes that “in relation to other types of security (industrial, environmental, etc.), this principle is practically implemented in developed countries, because it is supported by the effective work of clear and unambiguous laws, and the accessibility of the court.”

Thus, if an entrepreneur intends to carry out a project related to an activity that is dangerous for someone in his.

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