



Scientific Approaches to the Stability of the State and Society

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Abstract:

The stability of the state and society is a multifaceted concept that has been studied and debated by scholars, policymakers, and social scientists for centuries. As the world grapples with increasingly complex and interconnected challenges, understanding the scientific approaches to stability has become more crucial than ever. This article will delve into the various scientific approaches to the stability of the state and society, exploring the theoretical frameworks, empirical evidence, and policy implications of these approaches.

Keywords: political stability, system, analysis, flexibility, changes.

Introduction: State and society as socio-political objects are investigated in several basic directions. Firstly, it is those basic functions of them as legitimate elements of social consciousness, which confirms that social force. In addition, problems of development model and of the various political regimes are analyzed, realized in conditions of a society on the present social contract model. Functioning of institutions of power and democracy are investigated.

In addressing complex problems of comparative-historical political science research about the processes of development of political institutions and modern policies, it is obvious the necessity of a gradual transition from purely political sciences to interdisciplinary syncretism characterizing modern social and spiritual and ethical sciences. As the most important socio-political institutions, which on the one hand really provide the power of legitimate stabilization in a given territory, on the other hand are due to its functional nature integrating elements of their internal relations of society, the state and at the extreme instances of interstate are the government and the basic groups interest, in whose realization is given much of the political power at different levels of government.

Definitions and Concepts

As a general rule, in studying the concepts and categories, one pays special attention to the analysis of terminology. In consideration of the title of our scientific study and the subject matter of its investigation, it can be concluded that said scientific work is a general system of scientific knowledge (an interdisciplinary, and simultaneously, a special scientific research) based on the thematic structure of the scientific analysis that involves different scientific disciplines. As a result, categories of our scientific study reflect the theoretical, methodological, applied, and practical features of constructing the basic strategies of social and governmental development. Categories are the universal (necessary) form of the manifestation of the (legal, juridical, psychological, sociological, administrative, etc.) aspects, the components of the integrity of the scientific knowledge organization.

When studying any scientific work, it is necessary to give initial consideration to its title and subject matter, which allows one to understand the underlying meaning of the work or information. The title of our scientific study notably is "Scientific Approaches to the Stability of the State and Society". The subject matter of the scientific study is characterized as a system of categories, principles, criteria, and indicators with regard to the concepts of the state and society stability, and also the set of scientific and practical recommendations concerning the identification of destabilizing factors, events, or behavior modes of a determined constitutional state.

Significance of Stability in State and Society

This specifies the need to make a detailed study of the nature of stability, principles to be observed for describing its concepts, and the regularities to be found behind the factors that undermine the stability of society and state, and to develop a set of methodological approaches that could aid in the description and forecasting of the changes occurring in these systems, while charting the paths of social and state development. This is the essence of the "Complex Methodology of Scientific Research into Stability of the State and Society". The study of the stability of social and state structures should account not only for the sympathetically positive function of systematic integrity, but also for its contradictions, internal and external interactions, potential for governance and adaptation. Such an approach might be termed a functional one.

Science is the combination of precise and reasoned knowledge about the surrounding world, and the utilization of this knowledge for the practical purposes of regulating human activities. Especially important in this information are the problems of the stability of the state and society, as well as the basic organizational spheres. The problem of the stability of the state and society should be studied deductively as well as inductively, iteratively linking the study part to part and the whole to its parts. It is primarily the task of scientifically substantiating methods of regulating the processes of change so that they lead to sustainable social equilibrium in the structure of society and relationships within it. The significance of stability in society and state derives from the fact that social and state structures are systems of a very specific nature. These are not man-made bodies consisting of smart fibers and virtual muscles, and thus devoid of any kind of pathology. Sudden changes in states or society can lead to crises, their distortions, and in certain cases to their complete disintegration or death.

One fundamental pillar of stability is a strong and legitimate government. This encompasses a robust legal framework, a transparent and accountable system of governance, and the ability to effectively enforce laws and provide essential public services. A government that upholds the rule of law, protects individual rights, and ensures a fair and equitable distribution of resources fosters trust and confidence among its citizens. Conversely, a corrupt, inefficient, or oppressive government can erode public faith, leading to instability and unrest.

Beyond the institutional framework, a vibrant and inclusive civil society plays a crucial role in maintaining stability. This refers to the network of non-governmental organizations, community

groups, and independent institutions that provide a platform for citizens to engage in public discourse, advocate for their interests, and hold the government accountable. A thriving civil society fosters social cohesion, promotes dialogue and understanding, and allows for the peaceful expression of dissent. It acts as a buffer against potential conflict and provides a space for alternative solutions to emerge.

Economic prosperity is another crucial element of state and societal stability. A healthy economy, characterized by sustainable growth, job creation, and equitable distribution of wealth, provides a foundation for social stability. It reduces poverty, alleviates social tensions, and empowers individuals to participate fully in society. Conversely, economic inequality, unemployment, and financial instability can lead to social unrest and political instability.

Social cohesion is a vital ingredient in the recipe for stability. This refers to the sense of shared values, beliefs, and identity that binds a society together. It fosters a sense of belonging, promotes cooperation and understanding, and facilitates the peaceful resolution of conflicts. Factors that contribute to social cohesion include a strong sense of national identity, shared cultural traditions, and a commitment to social justice.

Education and access to information are essential for building a stable society. An educated populace is better equipped to participate in the democratic process, understand complex issues, and make informed decisions. Access to reliable and unbiased information empowers citizens to hold their leaders accountable and promotes critical thinking, which is crucial for navigating the challenges of a complex world.

A robust and independent judiciary is a cornerstone of state and societal stability. This refers to a system of courts that are free from political interference and are committed to upholding the rule of law. An independent judiciary ensures that justice is served fairly and impartially, protecting individual rights and maintaining the integrity of the legal system.

National security is another critical factor that contributes to stability. This involves protecting the nation from external threats, such as terrorism, invasion, or natural disasters. A strong military, effective intelligence agencies, and a well-functioning emergency response system are essential for ensuring national security and maintaining public order.

However, stability is not a static state but rather a dynamic process. Adaptability and resilience are crucial for navigating the inevitable challenges that arise in a changing world. This involves the ability to respond effectively to crises, learn from past mistakes, and adapt to new circumstances. A society that is able to embrace change and address challenges proactively is better equipped to maintain stability over the long term.

Finally, international cooperation plays a significant role in promoting state and societal stability. This involves working with other nations to address shared challenges, such as climate change, poverty, and conflict. International cooperation fosters mutual understanding, promotes economic growth, and helps to prevent the spread of instability across borders. One of the earliest and most influential scientific approaches to stability is the systems theory, which views the state and society as complex systems composed of interconnected components. This approach, developed by scholars such as Ludwig von Bertalanffy and Kenneth Boulding, posits that stability is achieved when the system is in a state of equilibrium, where the inputs and outputs are balanced, and the system is able to adapt to changes in its environment. Systems theory has been applied to various fields, including economics, politics, and sociology, and has been used to analyze the stability of states and societies in the face of internal and external shocks.

Another scientific approach to stability is the game theory, which examines the strategic interactions between individuals and groups within a society. Game theory, developed by scholars such as John Nash and Robert Axelrod, posits that stability is achieved when the actors in a system

are able to find a mutually beneficial outcome, or a Nash equilibrium, where no actor can improve their payoff by unilaterally changing their strategy. Game theory has been applied to various fields, including international relations, economics, and politics, and has been used to analyze the stability of states and societies in the face of conflict and cooperation.

The social contract theory, developed by scholars such as Thomas Hobbes and John Locke, is another scientific approach to stability. This approach posits that stability is achieved when individuals within a society agree to surrender some of their rights and freedoms in exchange for protection and security provided by the state. The social contract theory has been used to analyze the stability of states and societies in the face of internal and external threats, and has been applied to various fields, including political science, philosophy, and sociology.

The institutional approach, developed by scholars such as Douglass North and Oliver Williamson, is another scientific approach to stability. This approach posits that stability is achieved when institutions, such as laws, norms, and organizations, are able to provide a stable and predictable environment for economic and social transactions. The institutional approach has been applied to various fields, including economics, politics, and sociology, and has been used to analyze the stability of states and societies in the face of institutional change and development.

The complexity theory, developed by scholars such as Stuart Kauffman and Per Bak, is another scientific approach to stability. This approach posits that stability is achieved when the system is able to self-organize and adapt to changes in its environment, and when the system is able to avoid catastrophic collapses and phase transitions. Complexity theory has been applied to various fields, including physics, biology, and economics, and has been used to analyze the stability of states and societies in the face of complex and nonlinear dynamics.

Empirical evidence from various fields has supported the validity of these scientific approaches to stability. For example, studies have shown that states and societies with strong institutions, such as the rule of law and democratic governance, are more stable and resilient in the face of internal and external shocks. Studies have also shown that states and societies with a high level of social capital, such as trust and cooperation, are more stable and able to adapt to changes in their environment.

However, the scientific approaches to stability are not without their limitations and challenges. One of the major challenges is the complexity and interconnectedness of the systems being studied, which can make it difficult to identify the causal relationships between variables and to predict the outcomes of different policies and interventions. Another challenge is the need for more data and empirical evidence, particularly in the fields of social sciences and humanities, where data collection and analysis can be more difficult and nuanced.

Despite these challenges, the scientific approaches to stability have important policy implications. For example, policymakers can use the systems theory to design and implement policies that promote stability and resilience, such as investing in infrastructure and social services, and promoting economic growth and development. Policymakers can use the game theory to design and implement policies that promote cooperation and mutual benefit, such as negotiating trade agreements and promoting international cooperation. Policymakers can use the social contract theory to design and implement policies that promote social cohesion and stability, such as investing in education and healthcare, and promoting social justice and equality.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the scientific approaches to the stability of the state and society are diverse and multifaceted, and have been developed and applied by scholars and policymakers across various

fields. These approaches, including systems theory, game theory, social contract theory, institutional approach, and complexity theory, have been used to analyze the stability of states and societies in the face of internal and external challenges, and have important policy implications for promoting stability and resilience. As the world grapples with increasingly complex and interconnected challenges, understanding the scientific approaches to stability has become more crucial than ever, and can provide valuable insights and tools for policymakers and scholars seeking to promote peace, prosperity, and stability in the 21st century.

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