

Concept, Meaning, Necessity, And Criteria Of The Transition Period

Kuvvatov N.B.

Acting Professor of the Department of History of the National Pedagogical University of Uzbekistan
named after Nizami

Abstract: A transitional period is a concept that represents the process of transition of a social system from one stage of development to another, the meaning of which is determined by complex social, cultural, and economic changes. This article analyzes the essence of the transition period in society, its necessity, and main criteria. The transition period is closely related to maintaining social stability, managing the processes of renewal and modernization, as well as the formation of new social roles and regulatory systems. The article indicates the level of social integration, stability and flexibility, the adoption of new political and economic forms, and adaptation to cultural changes as criteria for assessing the transition period. Thus, understanding the transition period in society and preparing for it allows for increasing the effectiveness of social development and minimizing problems.

Keywords: period, concept, doctrine, theory, transformation, driving forces of the transition period, transition process, state power, constitutional foundations of power, space and time, tendency, transition from one stage to another, dynamic process, modernization, stability, post-communist transition period, phenomenon of entropy, quasi-states.

INTRODUCTION. The transition period is a phenomenon associated with the fundamental change and development of the foundations of all spheres of society's life. "When considering the concept of "transition period" it is necessary to take into account that the economic, socio-political, cultural-ideological foundations of the development of societies differ from each other in the change and renewal of the institutions (socio-political) associated with them"[1:8]. The necessity or absence of a transitional period is inextricably linked with the laws of societal development, the principles of its self-organization, and the practice of governance, i.e., state power. The patterns characteristic of such a multifaceted period can be determined by scientifically examining and analyzing the historical-evolutionary path of societal development from its earliest periods to the present day. The general situations encountered in this area are as follows: 1) the formation of society, which has undergone a long, continuous, and gradual process of change, that is, the emergence of different states, the need for order, a state of governance, which has undergone the process of transition from an orderly state to an orderly state; 2) led to the emergence of the need for initial views, ideas, and concepts about the management and development of society, that is, expressed through early historical ideas, religious approaches, various doctrines, and subsequently, on this basis, political, legal, and sociological views on the development of society appeared; 3) with the emergence of various concepts, doctrines, and theories regarding the development of society, specific approaches to understanding and using their internal laws have emerged. The reason for this is characterized by the fact that it is a phenomenon related to the form of government in the relationship between society and the state.

LITERATURE REVIEW. The concept of a transitional period in society has been widely studied in social and political sciences in recent decades. Scientists such as Kuznets, Parsons, and Huntington interpret the transition period as the transition of social systems from stability to variability. Their research is based on the study of social structural, economic, and cultural factors. Giddens and Offe also analyze the transition period in the context of modernization and democratic transformation of societies. Local scholars - Q.Nazarov,

N.Zhuraev, N. Kuvvatov, and others - illuminate the social, political, and cultural features of the transition period in the context of Uzbekistan and Central Asia. The literature indicates that the necessity of the transition period is associated with the preservation of social stability, the formation of new regulatory systems, and the adaptation of society to modernization. At the same time, the importance of levels of social integration, stability, and flexibility as criteria for assessing the transition period is emphasized.

METHODOLOGY. The article uses a comprehensive scientific and methodological approach to analyze the transition period in society. The study combines historical-analytical, comparative-economic, and sociological methods. With the help of the historical-analytical approach, the evolutionary development and stages of the transition period of society are determined. Through comparative economic analysis, the characteristics of the transition process, necessary conditions, and stability criteria are studied in different countries and regions. Sociological methods, including interviews, surveys, and statistical data, serve to determine the level of acceptance of the transition period by members of society and the level of social integration. The main criteria of the study were stability, flexibility, social integration, and readiness for renewal. Using this methodology, the article scientifically illuminates the essence, necessity, and possibilities of effective management of the transition period in society.

RESEARCH RESULTS. The research results showed that the transition period in society represents the transition of social, political, and cultural systems from stability to variability. As a result of the analysis, it was found that if the transition period is not managed effectively, social conflicts, normative contradictions, and adaptation difficulties arise. At the same time, it was established that the successful passage of the transition period is associated with social integration, flexibility, and readiness for modernization. The criteria presented in the article - stability, acceptance of new social norms, economic and cultural renewal - were identified as important indicators in assessing the positive development of society during the transition period. The analysis also shows the possibility of preventing negative consequences and ensuring social progress through preliminary planning and management of the transition period. The results confirm the need for a deep understanding of the transition period in society and its scientific management.

DISCUSSION (SCIENTIFIC DEBATES). Changes in the forms of state power naturally require a certain period, stage, and time. These changes are associated with a change in the constitutional foundations of power, and, as noted above, in the process of development, it goes beyond the framework of the old system and enters into dialogue with different societies, which differ from each other in their economic basis, management style, form of exercising power, national-cultural heritage, customs, traditions, and values, having different levels of development. If the period is a broad concept denoting time, events, social, economic, spiritual, and ideological processes, then the transition period is a concept that signifies the transition of historical development from a certain qualitative state to a new qualitative state, that is, the transition period from one system to another occurs historically in a certain period of time, which means the foundation of a new system of relations due to the obsolescence of social (interstate, intercivilizational, intergroup, etc.) relations formed over centuries.

From a historical point of view, societies consist of different stages of development, the implementation of socio-political, economic, and cultural tasks facing them: firstly, the transition of societal development from one system to another; secondly, the development, goals, and objectives of social life during the transition period have a positive impact on all aspects of society's life; thirdly, the content and nature of changes occurring in society; fourthly, the place of social relations in intermediate space and time, where changes in society require modernization at a certain time and period; fifthly, in the process of development, it is possible to carry out reforms such as preserving the foundations of societies or partially reforming certain areas. The aforementioned factors are implemented within a specific timeframe.

The diversity of societies does not negate features associated with commonality and individuality. In this sense, some specialists emphasize that the processes of the demands of the time, associated with a deep understanding of the era and living in harmony with it, are interconnected in a dialectical way and prepare the ground for development. Professor Sh. Pakhrutdinov noted that “the processes of the demands of the time, associated with a deep understanding of the era and living in harmony with it, are interconnected dialectically, preparing the ground for development”[2]. From the point of view of modern changes, it is necessary to use the concept of "transition period" as a phenomenon associated with a radical change in the foundations of society, a radical reform of all spheres, and this concept acquires a historical, philosophical meaning. However, any development may not lead to a transitional period, but rather to the next stage of development. It is necessary to use the concept of "transition period" as a phenomenon associated with a radical change in the foundations of society, a radical reform of all spheres.

A comprehensive study of the essence of the transition period is carried out in the following cases: 1) determination of the driving forces of the transition period; 2) awareness of the trends and complexity of changes in this period; 3) studying the general conclusions of the specific goals, objectives, and results of each stage of the development of the transition period; 4) taking into account the changing goals of the transition period and the strategic and tactical stages of society's development.

Since the stages of historical development consist of the history of different societies and countries, approaches to the development of society have also differed. The criteria for determining the stages of development of societies and their differences from each other were also different. It can be considered as a specific process. The concept of “period of transformation” is also used in the concept of historical development[3]. When applied to the transition period, it refers to changes and renewals in the social, political, and economic spheres. From a historical point of view, society represents an inextricable link between change and time. It should be taken into account that changes in societies also occur at different times, differing in content, essence, and characteristic aspects. World societies have transitioned from a "disorderly," "spontaneous" state to a new one and have begun to develop. With the development of societies, a certain system has been formed, and it has been perfected and modernized. The socio-political system and relations characteristic of developed societies, their implementing laws and rules, values are formed as national-cultural heritage. In the process of their development, societies felt the need for more democratic changes. The method of democratic governance, as the will of the people, began to create conditions for its transformation into a value.

For the transformation of the economic foundation of society during the transition from a totalitarian system to a democratic one, a fundamental change in the legislative and legal framework of socio-economic relations in the construction of society and the state is required. These are: 1) the need to abandon the centralized planned economy; 2) requires the transition from public ownership to private ownership.

The view that the priority direction of the development of societies depends on the economic basis has become popular to a certain extent. It can be noted that the approaches also acquired a more economic character and content. This can also be seen in today's understanding of the transition period in connection with the economy. In some literature, the concepts of "countries in transition" or "countries in economic transition" are used. These concepts are applied to countries undergoing fundamental changes in the economic system within a specific model of state and societal development. The application of these concepts does not mean that the transition period applies only to the economy. At the same time, the opportunities created in this area play an important role in the development of society. “From this point of view, during the transition to market relations, it is necessary to create an environment of equal opportunities and freedom, both legal and practical conditions for members of society to realize their potential and talents”[4]. Although the criteria for the transition period in different societies are different, it should be noted that both socio-economic patterns and the risks they face have a common character. In general, the transition period is characterized by its relevance

to all spheres of society's life. This is connected with the tasks of the transition period and, unlike the former Soviet regime, which did not recognize market relations, gives a special meaning to the transition period. The concept of "transition to market relations" also expresses the essence of the transition period in general.

In this sense, the transition period to a new society is a common law for every state that has gained independence. The processes of emergence, development, and rise to the highest level of each state have their own peculiarities. The transition of developed or developing countries from one socio-economic and socio-political system to another is a unique phenomenon. However, there are also common patterns of the transition period common to all countries. They are manifested in the implementation of fundamental political reforms through the transformation of political power, a radical change in the foundations of the economy, the restoration of spiritual values, and the formation of a new way of thinking and lifestyle.

"Today, the view of the historical period, in its content and essence, is fundamentally different from the traditional single ideological view. With the collapse of the totalitarian regime, the definition of the historical period in a politicized, ideologized sense ceased"[5:9]. Thus, "Epoch", "Transitional Period" can be recognized as a separate concept that embodies complex dynamic processes occurring in the political, economic, and spiritual-educational spheres. The concept of "period" also expresses the essence of the transition period.

In this sense, the transition period is a special intermediate time, which finds its expression in the change in the goals and objectives of society. The concepts of "stage of development of society" and "transitional period" are not the same. Some scholars, including L. Levitin and D. Carlyle, expressed the transition period through the concepts of "modernization" and "stability" as follows: "The post-communist transition period is only one of the manifestations of the transition period. There have been many such periods in the history of mankind. No matter how significantly they differ from each other, their main meaning is the same - the modernization of society, its economy, politics, its culture. The period until such modernization is completed, that is, until the country achieves levels of stable economic development, political stability, and social well-being, is called a "transition period"[6:53].

L. Levitin believes that..."the period until the country achieves a level of stable economic development, political stability, is called a "transitional period," which is correct only from a temporal point of view"[7:219]. Professor S. Otamurodov. The transition of society from one system to another is a phenomenon associated with the exhaustion of the possibilities of development of the old system, and from the moment the existing system ceases to meet the needs of society, the need for a transition to a new society arises.

This does not mean that all countries must go through a transition period at the same time. The transition to a new system begins when there is a need for fundamental reforms in all spheres and a fundamental change in the foundations of all spheres. In other words, fundamental reforms are required during the transition period. This is a phenomenon related to the rise of a country that has gained independence to the next level of development.

It should be noted that, although the use of the concept of "transition period" has historical roots, since the 1990s, the term "transitional states" has been used more often in relation to countries that have transitioned from the former socialist camp to independent development, and it can be seen that it was put forward mainly by historians, philosophers, and political scientists of the USA and Western countries. In this sense, it should be noted that the use in scientific and popular literature of the term "transitional countries" in relation to all countries on the path of development does not always correspond to the essence of the political, economic, and social situation in a particular country. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the difference between these concepts. In world practice, there are specific equivalents of social development, and various opinions on this matter can be analyzed in the following areas:

Firstly, in the Marxist-Leninist concept of the necessity of a transition period, when the development of a new society on the basis of the old is impossible, the prevailing view was that the transition period is necessary only for the transition from capitalism to socialism, in which: “1) the necessity and nature of the transition period; 2) political power of the transitional period (dictatorship of the proletariat); 3) the transitional class (proletariat); 4) the question of the leader and leading force in the transition period (communist party)”[8:24]. In these views, ideas related to fundamental changes in the socio-political, economic, and cultural spheres of society were unilaterally put forward and attempted to be substantiated. Such approaches and views do not correspond to today's reality.

Secondly, the need for a special transitional period in connection with the end of the totalitarian regime in the country, the choice of an independent path of development, and the restoration of independent statehood is characterized by the fact that during the transition from the existing political system to a new one, fundamental reforms will be carried out in all spheres of society's life.

Taking into account the existence of traditional and modern views on the “transition period”, it can be defined as: 1) the stage of development associated with the implementation of reforms in certain spheres and areas in the country; 2) a special transitional period, requiring fundamental reforms.

Since the transition period is an intermediate stage, its end is also required, and it is necessary to reflect on the transition of society to a new level of development. In the transition period, when the existing opportunities for the development of society are exhausted and cannot satisfy the growing needs, the conditions for transitioning to a new level of development arise, and this becomes a necessity.

Recognizing that the transition from one socio-economic stage of development to another is a general law, the processes of transition from a totalitarian to a democratic system are carried out in two ways. 1) transition through disorder, chaos. 2) ordered transition. In the transition process, the specific characteristics of each society, the specific cases of the phenomenon of entropy, are manifested. "Entropy" is actually a concept used in the thermodynamics (molecular physics) section of physics, where processes occur in a closed system, there is no mutual exchange of energy (giving or receiving energy) in a closed system, and there must be an external force for mutual energy exchange in a closed system. In society, the phenomenon of entropy as social entropy is the level of chaos, that is, the state of the process of spontaneous increase of chaos. The influence of external forces on this situation, for example, the “export of democracy”, leads to instability in society and hinders the process of positive reforms.

Entropy is one of the gas parameters in thermodynamics (except for pressure P, volume V, and temperature T). In this sense, the phenomenon of social entropy in the life of society can be compared to a gas cylinder. If there is an external force on the gas cylinder, it will explode. External influence on society, such as the export of democracy, creates chaos. In this sense, it is advisable to understand entropy in the sense of the transition from chaos to order in the life of society.

Since the basis of development is the needs of society, it becomes a social phenomenon directly related to the conditions of the new stage of development of society, the charismatic role of intellectuals and leaders in satisfying new emerging needs. “At the same time”, writes Sh. Mirziyoyev, “there are periods of fundamental renewal in the history of peoples, when the genius of a particular nation, its desire to demonstrate its potential, and creative activity reach the highest peaks”[9:5]. The transition to civil society, associated with the rise of society to a high level of development, implies the full satisfaction of human needs in the modern process of modernization of society. At the same time, it should be noted that from a scientific point of view, it is also incorrect to consider civil society as the last stage capable of satisfying needs, where there is no need for further development[7:218].

According to experts, the complexity of the transition of socio-political, economic societies based on totalitarianism to a democratic society lies in the fact that, despite the fact that the stages of development that

occurred before it, as an objective need, changed the form of the state and its socio-economic relations, although this process is formed within one of them, in essence, it is still aimed at keeping the masses in obedience and dominating them. And a democratic society, first of all, is based on a radical change in the political system, on the priority of direct or indirect participation of the people in the administration of power. In all countries, the following are expressed as common patterns of the transition period: 1) a fundamentally reformed political system; 2) economic relations developing on a new basis; 3) a change in the way of thinking, the formation of the ideology of society based on new ideas; 4) it can be noted that the created broad opportunities serve the interests and development of the individual.

When speaking about the criteria of the transition period, it should be taken into account that the transition of countries from different systems to a democratic society based on democratic principles is connected with an intermediate time, and the emergence of an intermediate time for its development is a phenomenon associated with its beginning and its end. Fundamental changes leading to a democratic society are recognized in social science research as the beginning of the transition period, characterized by fundamental changes in political, economic, social, spiritual, and cultural life, the transformation of democratic principles into a stable reality, and the completion of the transition period in society. The beginning of the transition period is a common law for quasi-states that begins with state independence, and among the factors that shorten this period, the following can be noted: 1) increasing the level of legal knowledge of citizens, their awareness of current laws; 2) implementation of citizens' participation in the adoption of laws; 3) full implementation of civic control over the decisions taken; 4) the real realization of citizens' opportunities for unhindered access to information about the life of the state and society[7:234].

CONCLUSION. The full realization of the above-mentioned factors will lead to the end of the transition period and the process of fulfilling the tasks of developing civil society will begin. Civil society is a society that fully ensures the rule of law. In conclusion, the transition period is an intermediate time, a period that includes a radical change and renewal of the political, economic, social, and spiritual foundations of the life of quasi-counties in a certain space and time, and is necessary for the development of the country on the path of independent democratic development on new foundations.

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