

BALANCE OF NATIONAL AND UNIVERSAL VALUES IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

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Abstract: This article examines the philosophical and axiological foundations of sustainable social development in the era of globalization, as well as the issue of the balance between national and universal values. It substantiates that sustainable development is not merely economic and environmental indicators, but a profound philosophical paradigm that encompasses human dignity, spiritual and moral responsibility, and ecological culture.

Keywords: sustainable development, social philosophy, national values, universal values, axiology, human dignity, spirituality, ecological culture.

Today, the global problems facing the modern world, the environmental crisis, and globalization processes have turned the sustainable development of society into a vital necessity. Sustainable development is not merely economic growth or technological progress, but a socio-philosophical process based primarily on human dignity, spirituality, and values. The relevance of this issue lies in the fact that the sustainable future of any society depends on the balance between preserving national identity and relying on universal human principles. Our national values are our historical memory and moral foundation, ensuring the internal unity and stability of society. Universal human values serve to integrate into the world community, form an environmental and digital culture, and jointly solve common problems.

A disruption of the balance between these two values can lead to a society becoming shrouded in its own shell or losing its national identity. The reforms in the strategy for the modernization of New Uzbekistan also fully correspond to these global processes. In our country, the primary goal is to prioritize human interests, preserve national spirituality, and at the same time develop in harmony with the modern world.

Therefore, studying the factors of ensuring the balance of national and universal values in the sustainable development of society is of great scientific and practical importance. In the scientific environment of Uzbekistan, the issue of sustainable social development and the balance between national and universal values has been extensively researched from socio-philosophical, axiological, and political-legal perspectives. Scientific research in this field can be divided into several main directions.

In particular, B. Alikhanov, Sh. In the scientific research works of Ergashev and A. Nigmatov, the philosophical and practical aspects of sustainable social development and the "green" economy are analyzed in detail. The research of philosophers such as J. Tulenov, E. Yusupov, O. Musurmonova, and K. Nazarov reflects issues regarding the transformation of national identity, spirituality, and values. Furthermore, the influence of globalization on universal human values is scientifically substantiated in the socio-philosophical research of S. Otamuratov, M. Kakhkharova, and N. Shermukhamedova. In recent years, the legal and philosophical foundations of enhancing human dignity, digitalization, institutional transparency, and sustainable development strategies have been researched by A. Saidov, V. Kuchkarov, and M. Bekmurodov.

Analysis of modern civilizational processes shows that in its evolution, the concept of sustainable development has passed through stages of maintaining a narrow resource-ecological and economic-social balance, and today it has risen to the level of a synergetic-anthropocentric paradigm. The synergetic approach interprets the relationship between society and nature as a nonlinear and self-organizing complex system. In this regard, as traditional technocratic and linear economic models have exhausted their practical and theoretical possibilities, the circular economy and "green" technologies are becoming the primary methodological criteria for development. In this process, humanistic principles such as realizing human potential, improving the quality of life, and ensuring social justice take priority over the production of material wealth.

The fact that the stability of society relies on the mutual dialectical harmony of the two main value systems is confirmed from an axiological point of view. National values are the spiritual and moral foundation, historical memory, and cultural code of society, ensuring internal stability and social cohesion. Universal human values serve as an external criterion for integration into global civilization, digital ethics, responsible consumption, and human rights. Maintaining a rational balance between these two poles is the primary condition for society to both preserve its identity and keep pace with the modern world. After all, the imbalance of values can lead, on the one hand, to national isolation, and on the other hand, to national-cultural assimilation.

The rapid penetration of digitalization and artificial intelligence technologies is shaping new axiological and institutional conditions in state and public administration. Today, achieving sustainable development depends not only on technological factors but also on the transparency of public administration, the inclusiveness of e-government systems, and the establishment of values such as environmental culture and digital ethics in society. The institutional and spiritual-educational reforms implemented in the strategy for the modernization of New Uzbekistan are also in full harmony with these global civilizational transformations. The principle of elevating human dignity in our country is a practical manifestation of the anthropocentric paradigm, serving to implement universal humanistic principles while preserving national and spiritual heritage.

Based on the results of the socio-philosophical and axiological analysis conducted as a conclusion, the modern concept of sustainable development has moved beyond traditional resource-economic and technocratic models to the level of a synergistic-anthropocentric paradigm focused on human capital, environmental responsibility, and the preventive management of global risks.

The stable and secure future of the social system is directly dependent on the mutual dialectical balance between national identity and universal humanistic principles. While national values provide the internal social cohesion and spiritual

foundation, universal values define the criteria for integration into the global world and digital ethics. It is gratifying that the "For Human Dignity" principle and institutional and legal reforms put forward in the strategy for the modernization of New Uzbekistan are fully consistent with these global civilizational transformations. Based on the above scientific conclusions, the following practical and methodological proposals and recommendations are put forward. First of all, when developing state programs and strategies for sustainable development, it is necessary to prioritize preventive mechanisms and circular economy projects rather than eliminating the consequences of environmental and social risks. It is also necessary to implement continuous educational modules in the education and enlightenment system aimed at forming ecological culture, digital ethics, and responsible consumer values in society while preserving national and spiritual heritage. Finally, it is advisable to further strengthen institutional transparency and the active participation of society in governance through the widespread use of digital platforms and "e-government" opportunities in public administration and social institutions.

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