

CONCEPT AND HISTORY OF SOCIETY

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Abstract: *Society, a term that encompasses the intricate web of relationships, institutions, and cultural norms that shape human interaction, has been a cornerstone of humanity's existence since time immemorial. The concept of society is multifaceted, complex, and dynamic, having evolved over centuries, influenced by diverse factors such as geography, politics, economics, and culture. This article delves into the concept and history of society, exploring its development, transformation, and significance in the human experience.*

Keywords: *society, studies, significance, social inequality, living together, globalization.*

Introduction: Studying society is essential for gaining a deeper understanding of human behavior, social structures, and the forces that drive societal change. It provides valuable insights into social inequality, cultural dynamics, and the impact of globalization on local communities. Moreover, the study of society is crucial for informing public policy, fostering social cohesion, and addressing pressing societal issues. By examining the complexities of human society, we can develop a more nuanced understanding of the world we live in and work towards creating a more just and equitable society for all. Society can be defined as a group of individuals who share a common territory, culture, and social institutions. It encompasses a wide range of human interactions, from informal relationships to complex organizational structures. Understanding the concept of society requires an exploration of its various dimensions, including social norms, values, and power dynamics. By examining the patterns of behavior and organization within a society, we can gain valuable insights into the underlying forces that shape human societies.

The study of society is a fundamental component of the social sciences, providing insight into the complex interactions, structures, and dynamics that shape human behavior and relationships. In this section, we will delve into the key concepts and significance of studying society, laying the foundation for a comprehensive understanding of the subject.

Defining Society

At its core, society is the sum of the interactions and relationships that occur within a given group of people. It is where individuals come together to create a shared culture, establish norms and values, and develop systems of governance. Society provides the framework within which people form identities, pursue their interests, and contribute to the common good. By defining and studying society, sociologists gain valuable insights into the mechanisms that underpin social order, as well as the factors that give rise to social change and conflict. Understanding the complexities of society is essential for addressing social issues and improving the well-being of individuals and communities.

In the study of sociology, the concept of society is central to understanding human behavior and the organization of social groups. Defining society involves examining the ways in which individuals interact, form relationships, and create collective structures that shape their lives. Society encompasses a wide range of social phenomena, from cultural norms and values to institutions and power dynamics. It can be understood as a complex system of social relationships that are constantly evolving and adapting to changing circumstances. Sociologists use various theoretical perspectives, such as functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism, to analyze and interpret the dynamics of society.

The Significance of Studying Society

Furthermore, understanding the historical context and evolution of society allows us to appreciate the interconnectedness of past and present events, as well as the implications for the future. Through the study of society, we gain insights into cultural diversity, societal norms, and the dynamics of power and influence. This knowledge fosters tolerance, empathy, and critical thinking, essential qualities for navigating the complexities of modern life. In conclusion, the significance of studying society cannot be overstated, as it serves as a lens through which we can analyze, interpret, and ultimately improve the human experience.

The significance of studying society lies in its ability to provide a comprehensive understanding of human behavior, interactions, and social structures. By delving into the complexities of society, researchers and scholars can uncover the underlying mechanisms that drive individual and collective actions. This knowledge is crucial for policymakers, educators, and community leaders as it enables them to make informed decisions that can positively impact society. Moreover, the study of society helps us recognize and address social issues, inequalities, and injustices, fostering a more equitable and harmonious coexistence.

The concept of society can be traced back to ancient civilizations, where primitive forms of human settlements emerged, characterized by shared living spaces, cooperative activities, and collective governance. The term "society" originates from the Latin word "societies," meaning "fellowship" or "alliance." In essence, society refers to a group of individuals who share a common identity, culture, and territory, bound together by a complex matrix of relationships, norms, and institutions. Throughout history, societies have taken various forms, shaped by local conditions, technological advancements, and cultural exchange. Ancient civilizations such as Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome laid the foundations for modern societies, introducing concepts like city-states, governance, and social hierarchies. The rise of feudalism in medieval Europe, the emergence of nation-states, and the Enlightenment's emphasis on reason and individualism further transformed societal structures.

The Industrial Revolution marked a significant turning point in the evolution of society, as mass production, urbanization, and technological innovations reshaped the social landscape. The growth of cities, the development of new social classes, and the expansion of education and communication networks facilitated the growth of modern societies. The 20th century witnessed the rise of global interdependence, with the emergence of international institutions, global governance, and multicultural societies. The history of society is also characterized by persistent struggles for social justice, equality, and human rights. The fight against slavery, the women's

suffrage movement, and the civil rights movement in the United States are iconic examples of societal transformations driven by grassroots activism and collective action. These struggles not only reshaped societal norms but also inspired global movements for democracy, freedom, and human dignity. Sociologists and scholars have made significant contributions to our understanding of society, introducing concepts like social stratification, socialization, and social control. The works of Émile Durkheim, Karl Marx, Max Weber, and Talcott Parsons, among others, have shaped our comprehension of societal dynamics, highlighting the interplay between structure and agency, individualism and collectivism, and continuity and change.

The concept of society is intimately linked with the human experience, encompassing the full range of human emotions, interactions, and institutions. Societal structures, norms, and values shape individual identities, influence behavior, and determine opportunities and outcomes. In turn, individual actions, choices, and innovations can transform societal trajectories, leading to changes in cultural norms, technological advancements, and institutional adaptations.

As soon as a person comes into the world, he cannot live alone. It can also be said that it is the law of nature for a person to deal with someone, to reason. It would not be a mistake to say that there is no clear understanding of how, in what way society came into being until the present time. But the most fundamental sign for society is the Joint relationship of individuals, consciously and voluntarily. If a person does not want, does not want to live together he consciously does not join anyone. Therefore, individuals who have entered society must have a common interest, desire. But it is wrong to say that this cannot live in society because not everyone has the same concept, the same idea, because a member of society can have different opinions, concepts.

Society is formed on the basis of the interdependence, cooperation of people in it. This cooperation should promote the maturation of the individual in each society. Society is not an association that will unite today and disperse tomorrow. It is a solid, interconnected community association with the ability to live all the time. As a result of this interdependence in society, people need to mature, develop. Some kind of idea keeps people together so that they can live together, think. An idea is an idea that gives meaning to a person's life, moves it and leads it towards the goal. For example, it is natural for every nation and Country Living in Uzbekistan to have their own vision, different concepts, but the idea that unites them all is to contribute for the future of this state, for the good, to love Uzbekistan as my homeland. Man forms the basis of society. But a person should know the problem of connecting with society, the duties of law, freedom, qualities such as what can be done, what cannot be done. These rules regulate the relationship between man and society through the relevant authorities, the authorities.

The concept of society consciously includes the fact that people unite, there is a general interest between them, that qi - sharpness leads them to work and develop together, that people's relations are associated with certain rules, procedures, that internal and external forces to comply with these rules will be means of domination, that there are conditions for the renewal of society.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the concept and history of society represent a rich tapestry of human coexistence, marked by complexities, contradictions, and transformations. From ancient civilizations to modern societies, human beings have coalesced to form communities, sharing a common identity, culture, and territory. The evolution of society has been influenced by diverse factors, including geography, politics, economics, and culture, resulting in a complex, dynamic, and multifaceted entity that continues to evolve and adapt to our ever-changing world. As we navigate the complexities of the 21st century, understanding the concept and history of society is essential for building a more just, equitable, and harmonious global community.

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