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## The Role of State Authority in Ensuring Political Stability

Avazov Komil

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Political Science  
Republic of Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the features and mechanisms for ensuring and maintaining socio-political stability in Uzbekistan. The scientific theoretical foundations in the study of this phenomenon, developed by domestic and foreign scientists, are analyzed. Political stability in the new Uzbekistan is understood as an indispensable condition for effective socio-economic development. The article studies the appeal of the leadership of Uzbekistan of various generations to the tools for establishing socio-political stability as a way to implement the modernization course program. It was found that maintaining the political stability of society in modern Uzbekistan becomes possible through the harmonization of social relations, flexible national policy, economic growth and the use of ideological instruments in the public administration system. The author has studied the main mechanisms for the development of the stability of the political system of Uzbekistan at the present stage. It is concluded that the stable political development of modern Uzbekistan contributes to strengthening the people's trust in political power

### Keywords:

political stability, civil society, democratic processions, local authorities, administrations, laws, separation of powers, political factors, president, social factors.

### Introduction

The Republic of Uzbekistan is confidently following its own path of development and progress, building a fair civil society, and the gradual formation of a democratic legal state. The young sovereign Uzbek state embodies the centuries-old domestic, as well as advanced foreign experience of state and legal construction. One of the most important events in the recent history of independent Uzbekistan is the development, discussion and adoption of the Basic Law of the country. "The constitution is the foundation of the life of society, the basis of peace, tranquility and national harmony in the country, the legal guarantee of the freedoms

of citizens."<sup>1</sup> The beginning of the formation of a fundamentally new Uzbek.

National statehood was established by the adoption of the Constitutional Law "On the Fundamentals of the State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated August 31, 1991. The statehood of Uzbekistan is not just a formal legal result of the proclamation of its sovereignty and independence. It is the result of a centuries-old history of state-legal development. During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has gone through a short but meaningful period of building a qualitatively new system of state authorities.

<sup>1</sup> Karimov I.A. Uzbekistan: its own path of renewal and progress. -T.: Uzbekistan, 1992.

2. The revival of Uzbek statehood makes it possible to concentrate all efforts on the formation of a civil society, the development of democratic institutions, and the solution of socio-economic, spiritual, cultural, political and legal problems that have accumulated in society. For the stability and prosperity of society, it is necessary to strengthen the institutions and principles of the rule of law, because the present and future of the country depends on their strength. The rule of law and its principles are the driving force behind the development of any nation.

The Republic of Uzbekistan, as a new sovereign state, faces the task of reviving and developing its own legal statehood, taking into account foreign experience in state-legal construction and its historical past, in accordance with the realities of life.

### Method

The article uses chronological and systematic periodic data, comparative and quantitative methods. More than ten scientific papers on this topic are used to explain the "Place and the role of political power in ensuring the stability of society - one of the most relevant dimensions of the modern state. In addition, the researcher also used a variety of materials to collect data related to the study.

### Discussion

Maintaining political stability, preventing conflicts between large social groups - ethnic groups, classes, religious communities - is one of the traditional tasks of any country's national security policy. Forms and methods of maintaining peaceful socio-political, inter-ethnic and inter-confessional relations, prevention of internal conflicts have been developed and tested in the global political practice for a long time. At the same time, despite the arsenal of tools and methods to prevent such conflicts, modern states often lose to their opponents, who are representatives of extremist socio-political, ethnic and religious organizations, in the struggle to maintain political stability.

Extremist forces began to use methods of information and psychological influence and

manipulation of social consciousness much more widely than before, which made it possible to provide a large part of the population with political mobilization, turning them into a crowd acting for the benefit of manipulators in order to destroy the legitimacy of power.

Opponents of political regimes also use the protest potential of various groups and strata of the population. This factor is taken into account in the incitement of interethnic and interreligious conflicts that destabilize political systems and lead to the disintegration of states.

In 2011, the uprisings in the countries of the Middle East (Yemen), the "color" revolutions in Georgia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, attempts to overthrow the state in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the collapse of the former Yugoslavia showed that the collapse of governments, first of all, their state socio-economic, ethnic-national and regional systemic failures in policy implementation are explained by the inability of the authorities to solve accumulated social and political problems in time.

Attempts to assign the responsibility for social contradictions, destabilization only to the political opposition, to form the "image of the enemy" and to explain the crisis processes in terms of "conspiracy theory" is a bad attitude from the methodological point of view. Therefore, the main attention of the scientific community should be focused, first of all, on the study of the ways and internal conditions of maintaining political stability in the country. Undoubtedly, the main condition for confronting threats to the political stability of any country is to build a prosperous and promising society. It is not for nothing that social, economic, environmental, and youth policy problems are given a great place in official documents and researches.

Currently, the modernization processes are not yet completed in Uzbekistan, and the processes of stabilizing the spiritual, ideological, socio-economic and institutional foundations of regulating the existing social contradictions are underway. Ways to strengthen these foundations are promising, they deserve a separate study, but taking into account this situation, in our research we pay attention to

something else - first of all, technologies for combating threats to political stability.

In the study of political stability as a holistic and multifaceted phenomenon that describes the state of the political life of society, it is most important to analyze its main structural aspects that directly affect the relations of power in the state. Determining these aspects allows to determine the existence and level of political stability in the society, as well as the degree of their impact on the country's security. Today, the stable and consistent development of the effectiveness of state activity is determined by the presence of a multi-level state power system that can quickly respond to new problems and offer optimal solutions for society, ensure the implementation of constitutional rights to citizens, and maintain social order in society without conflicts. The stability of the political system is a universal generalized feature that allows to indicate the important parameters of the society in a certain period of its development. In all aspects, the stability of society plays an important role in the process of its determination and in the vector of the historical path in general. There are different approaches to understanding this category in foreign practice, which are developed within the framework of structural, functional, institutional and behavioral approaches.

F. Billie, C. Dowding, and R. Kimber interprets political stability as the absence of a real threat of illegal violence in society or the existence of state capabilities that allow to overcome it in a crisis situation;

E. Zimmerman refers to the functioning of one government over a certain long period of time, correspondingly to its ability to successfully adapt to changing realities;

S. Huntington as the existence of a constitutional order;

S. Lipset and D. As a result of the legitimacy of siring power. That is, the process of stabilization is strictly determined by the factor of the legitimacy of the authorities<sup>2</sup>. The

<sup>2</sup> Макарычев А. С. Стабильность и нестабильность при демократии: методологические подходы и оценки // Политические исследования. 1998. № 1. С. 149-158.

internal stimulus of power is the desire to maintain the existing order, protect society from wars, conflicts and revolutions, the lack of structural changes in the political system or the ability to manage them, the result of the combination of power and social forms of the organization, it is a behavioral model and social attribute.

The experience of European countries shows that a well-organized mechanism of management and interaction of different levels of state power, from the state to municipal power, allows to ensure stable and consistent development of state administration for the benefit of every citizen and society as a whole<sup>3</sup>. S. In his work "political stability in a changing society", Savin identified objective and subjective factors of political stability and showed the following two factors.

First; it supports the stability of political institutions and the effectiveness of the system of distribution of the regime of power and the political culture of society.

Second; includes the effectiveness and legitimacy of power in society. Depending on the conditions for stability in various components of political and other spheres of society, as well as the presence of stabilization mechanisms, the author emphasizes different types and levels of political stability in the social system. Ideal-a typical model of political stability depends on a particular type of political regime.

As one of the tasks of maintaining political stability and ensuring political security, Andrey Semchenkov proposed a specific content of the concept of "Maintaining political stability of society". In his opinion, this is due to the measures and actions of state bodies, local government bodies and public organizations aimed at ensuring the legitimacy of the government, internal civil, inter-ethnic and inter-confessional peace, territorial integrity and sovereignty at the regional level, protection from external, internal and cross-border threats across the country. can be considered as a system. The main aspect of political stability is

<sup>3</sup> Sytin A.V. The role of local self-government in the life of modern society and the state (the experience of the countries of the European Union) // Greater Eurasia: development, security, cooperation. 2022. No. 5-1.

the legitimacy of political power. Scientific study of the role of local government bodies in Uzbek statehood from a historical point of view is of great importance. Because in order to deeply understand the essence of historical events and phenomena, first of all, one can observe how they happened in historical processes, what stages they went through in their development, what changes took place in form and content. Without such a historical approach, especially in the years of independence, it is difficult to understand the nature of the reforms aimed at the formation of local government bodies, which are an integral part of the national statehood, and at improving their activities, to objectively evaluate them. As mentioned above, the Uzbek statehood has gone through a long historical period and has accumulated significant experience in the field of state structure and administration). In this, the state structure of the time of the great Amir Temur occupies a special place) Amir Temur relied on time-tested theoretical and practical principles and improved them in his management activities). "Timur's regime" states that Amir Timur implemented State Administration on the basis of demand-principles close to the current democratic principles). These are: a) almost all cases (the council was brought to life through the event and the consultation; b) great attention was paid to the rule of Law) Court (the justice system was divided into branches). In the legislation, the principle of "power in justice" was followed; C) in public-state relations, all taabaqa activities and interests in society are based on the principles of equality of mutual respect; G) officials in the public service are selected according to their intelligence, erudition, managerial ability, honesty-purity, morality and patience; d) Public Administration is divided into two bodies-the highest state office and Devon (ministries); E) it is found that the head of state must know his work in a single word, be fair to himself and those around him, do business with.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Azamat Ziya History of Uzbek statehood. Pages 173-182.

<sup>5</sup> New laws of Uzbekistan №3. - Tashkent: Justice. 1993.- B.114.

This, in turn, requires local governments to define their role in national statehood from a historical point of view. It is known that public authorities should reflect the needs and national interests of the population living in each part of society.

On August 31, 1991, the state sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan was officially proclaimed and, in accordance with the Constitutional Law "On the Foundations of the State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan", Uzbekistan was recognized as an independent, democratic state and its national-state and administrative-territorial structure, the system of government bodies and governing bodies<sup>5</sup>. From the first years of independence, the creation of a unique model of state and public construction, the main consequences of reforms in the field of state building and management the goal is to increase the responsibility and efficiency of all branches of government, including the local government system. This was reflected in the Constitution of Uzbekistan adopted on December 8, 1992. Chapter XXI of the Constitution is devoted to the "Fundamentals of Local State Power", which legally substantiated the existence of local representative bodies in a two-tier system, and this norm was also reflected in the adopted Law "On Local State Power". September 2, 1993.

## Results

If the citizens of the country support the institutions of power, the legal basis for the exercise of their powers and the political, legal and organizational conditions for the existence of society created by them, they can be considered legitimate<sup>6</sup>. Local self-government has an open democratic character and ensures the direct participation of citizens in the management of public affairs.

The political system of society consists of structures that perform various tasks and functions, and political institutions occupy a special place in it. In socio-political sources, political institutions include state political

<sup>6</sup> Tsurenkov Nikolai Vladimirovich Main aspects of political stability and their impact on the border security of the Russian state // Social and humanitarian knowledge. 2014. No. 5.

parties, interest groups, social movements, organizations, associations, and the media. who form the basis of power and exercise power.

Organizational and legal conditions, forms and methods of activity are formed within the framework of local self-government bodies for the implementation of rights related to the most urgent needs of the population. All this contributes to the strengthening of the socio-political system at the level of local and central authorities, the development of civil society, and a significant increase in countering threats to political power.

In recent years, the country has been implementing reforms in many areas of state and public life, including increasing the efficiency of public authorities. In the development of the country, state power plays not only an important, but also a decisive role.

It is precisely in the direction in which, by whom and how the state power is exercised that the fate of the country and its population is largely determined. It would not be an exaggeration to say that this is clearly confirmed by human historical experience of several millennia.

State power as the main type of public power has always been in the focus of attention of researchers and politicians. As Professor Z.M. Islamov noted, "issues of power have never left the political arena and in no case have lost their relevance"<sup>7</sup>

The Greek philosopher Aristotle believed that power, first of all, is necessary for organizing a community of people, whose members must obey the general will, ensure its integrity and unity<sup>8</sup>.

The difference between state power and other types of political power (family, social group, etc.) is that it generalizes and represents the interests of the whole society, and not of an individual or social group. State power ensures the management of social processes that are most important for the existence and development of society. In this sense, it will not be a mistake to say that state power is one of the most complex phenomena of social life and

reflects the most important aspects of human civilization.

Since the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, administrative reforms have been carried out several times, aimed primarily at creating an acceptable and effective system of public administration, because only an effective state power is able to solve urgent socio-economic problems and create conditions for improving the level and quality of life of the population.

It should be noted that in the modern world there are significant trends towards a revision of the understanding of the role of the state, its functions, the relationship between society and the state, its bodies. As a result, attempts to carry out administrative reforms in a number of countries are associated with an increase in the efficiency of public authorities.

Their experience shows that this is a long, difficult task that requires the efforts of the entire society and, most importantly, the openness of the authorities to communicate with them. At the same time, hasty and ill-conceived decisions can lead to large economic and social losses, and the success of public authorities is out of the question.

A.M. Nagimova said that improving the efficiency of public administration is not only the structure of state institutions and a change of staff, but also a revision of the powers of the full authorities, and improving the mechanisms for the implementation of these powers and functions.

However, the improvement of the efficiency of the state authorities should be solved taking into account the inadmissibility of the "loss" of important and necessary functions for the society. The reason for this is that the effectiveness of the state management body is determined not by the breadth of coverage of the spheres controlled by it, but by the actual observance of public interests and the effectiveness of political and legal mechanisms in the country.

This is due to the development of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in

<sup>7</sup> Islamov Z.M. The problem of power: its understanding, purpose, social value. - T.: TPOI. - 2003. P.13

<sup>8</sup> Aristotle. Works: In 4 volumes - M., 1984. V. 4. - S.376-380

particular, during the reporting period, the following activities were carried out in the priority areas of the Action Strategy in five priority areas for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of improving the system of state and public construction in 2017-2021.

When will public administration reform be successful in the country? if at the level of each subject of the country there is not only a clear understanding of the goals and objectives to be solved, the activities being implemented, but also a mechanism for assessing the achievement of the expected final results is being introduced. And the socio-economic development of the regions depends not only on the accountability of the regional government to the population, strengthening its transparency, but also on improving the efficiency of the government.

Currently, several programs are being implemented in Uzbekistan to reform the public administration system. It should be noted that in order to maximize the impact of this activity, it is necessary not only to evaluate the overall results, but also to constantly monitor the activities of state bodies, and the evaluation of these projects can be carried out both during their implementation and according to the results of the program.

Currently, important methods for evaluating effectiveness have been developed and are being used in practice, including expert analysis, normative mapping methods, etc. These methods have been successfully implemented in practice in various countries. However, at present, approaches to the evaluation activities of state bodies should change.

The lack of new approaches to evaluating the performance of a state body and civil servant has a negative impact on indicators of socio-economic development and the results of public administration reform. The introduction of new methodological approaches to the evaluation of the effectiveness of local

government bodies is an important condition for increasing the effectiveness of achieving the set goals and final results.

The practical application of modern methodological approaches to the assessment of efficiency in local government bodies ensures long-term planning, the provision of public services that meet the needs of citizens; helps to allocate budget funds to socially necessary and economically based expenses, increases the validity of the adopted management decisions and the responsibility of officials and civil servants.

A special feature of public administration reforms aimed at improving the efficiency of state structures is the complexity of determining objective quantitative indicators of the effectiveness of these reforms. In this regard, an important part of the presented efficiency indicators is based on the results of the study of the population, civil servants, and business circles.

At a new stage of development under the leadership of Shavkat Mirziyoyev in Uzbekistan, special attention was paid to the development of a strong civil society. The process of cardinal reforms carried out in the country covered all spheres of the socio-political life of society.

Since the head of state presented the main program of the five priority areas for the country's development in the medium term - the Action Strategy<sup>9</sup>, this document also needs to increase the role of civil society institutions, in particular the media, improve the activities of public organizations, introduce a system of public control in all areas, apparently, that the development and implementation of effective mechanisms were noted as the main task.

In this regard, first of all, special importance was attached to improving the legal framework aimed at ensuring the effectiveness of the activities of civil society institutions, their comprehensive support, strengthening the necessary institutional framework aimed at encouraging the initiative of public control over the activities of state bodies.

<sup>9</sup> National Database of Legal Documents. <https://lex.uz/mobileact/3107036> Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 No. PF-

4947 "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" // Collection of legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2017, - No. 6.

Also, in the process of reforms at a new stage, a system was formed to take into account the opinion of the population by state bodies, establish a dialogue with the people and make decisions on important socio-political issues. Non-governmental non-profit organizations were allowed to actively participate in the social protection of the population, health promotion, the speedy elimination of environmental problems, bringing the younger generation to adulthood, increasing the medical and legal knowledge of citizens and a number of other reforms.

On the basis of the initiative put forward by the President, "The people should serve the people, not the state agencies, the state agencies should serve the people"<sup>10</sup>, after the issue of ensuring the participation of citizens in the state administration was brought to the agenda, the activity of non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society in the implementation of democratic reforms began to increase significantly.

In particular, the laws, decrees, decisions and other normative legal documents adopted in the interests of the people are first of all referred to the public discussion, subjected to public examination, as a result of the critical attitudes expressed by the population to the work of state bodies and their leaders in the mass media and social networks shortcomings and problems, violations of the law are put an end to.

In turn, in order to ensure human rights and interests, to communicate with people, to better understand and solve people's pains and concerns<sup>11</sup>, life problems and needs, Virtual and Public receptions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan were established.

These structures have become a criterion for the effectiveness of the activities of state authorities and management bodies, as well as a mechanism for in-depth analysis of local problems, increasing the responsibility of state bodies and officials to the society, and

evaluating their activities. A new version of the Law "On Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities"<sup>12</sup> was adopted in order to further strengthen the legal basis of the system of working with appeals.

Today, People's Reception Centers in all regions, cities and districts of Uzbekistan have switched to an active system of identifying and solving problems by going door-to-door, ensuring direct communication with the population, elimination of local shortcomings, and protection of the rights and interests of individuals and legal entities.

People's lobbies were given the authority to study the activities of state bodies, to make submissions to them, and to make proposals for disciplinary action up to the dismissal of officials who violated the law. In the process of reforms on the formation of a new Uzbekistan, in the preparation of draft annual State programs adopted within the framework of the tasks defined in the Action Strategy, first of all, topical issues raised by the population were taken into account, problems awaiting solution were taken into account, and proposals from civil society institutions, non-governmental organizations, as well as the media, as well as critical speeches distributed on social networks. Even after the draft program is developed, it is submitted for public discussion, adopted and implemented only after taking into account the opinions and proposals of ordinary people, experts, as well as representatives of international organizations.

It should be noted that the international community has recognized that everyone's constitutional right to freedom of thought, speech and belief, to search for, receive and disseminate the information they want is being ensured in modernized Uzbekistan. In particular, at the request of the President, "closed doors" in the activities of state administration bodies were opened, and as a result of ensuring transparency, an "open field" was created for citizens to freely express their

<sup>10</sup> Tulyakov E. Reforms in the public administration system are a bold step towards the third renaissance. <https://strategy.uz/index.php?news=1070>

<sup>11</sup> Information-legal portal. [https://www.norma.uz/uz/our\\_reviews/](https://www.norma.uz/uz/our_reviews/)

new\_interpretation\_of\_the\_prezident\_virtual\_reception\_is\_launched

<sup>12</sup> National database of legal documents. <https://lex.uz/docs/3336169>

critical opinions on the topic of their choice. The head of state personally regularly monitors the speeches on social networks, national and foreign mass media and other sources about the problems faced by the society and which torment the public, sometimes reprimands official leaders who are indifferent to the solution of these issues, sometimes applies disciplinary measures<sup>13</sup>, even dismisses them from their positions and encourages civil society institutions to be uncompromising in these processes.

In the Law "On Public Control" adopted in 2018 at the initiative of Shavkat Mirziyoev, effective mechanisms of this institution were introduced. Relations of citizens, self-government bodies of citizens, non-governmental non-profit organizations, as well as mass media in the field of organization and implementation of public control over the implementation of legal documents by state authorities and management bodies were regulated.

Also, by the decision of the President, Public Councils were established under state bodies. These councils carry out public control over the activities of the state body and its officials regarding the implementation of the agreements, contracts, projects and programs implemented within the framework of the adopted normative legal documents, programs, social partnership, the most important that affects the rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens. are actively participating in the systematic monitoring and comprehensive analysis of public opinion on the activities of the state body on issues, the development and implementation of state programs and other programs in the field of combating corruption.

Thus, at the same time, the institution of public control is an important tool for building a strong and free civil society in the new Uzbekistan, for organizing effective cooperation between state and public organizations, and for ensuring the effectiveness of reforms, which forms the core of the updated policy. In this

sense, priority is given to the issues of further development of the activity of the institution of public control in the country, improvement of the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations, strengthening the participation of citizens in state and community affairs, introducing modern mechanisms of public-private partnership, in short, establishing a systematic dialogue between the state, citizens, civil society institutions. importance is being paid.

## Conclusion

Thus, regardless of the political regime, level of socio-economic development, traditions and structure of political and administrative management for all states, the task of ensuring political stability is the main and permanent one. The history of the development of human society shows that the diverse tasks of achieving political stability and maintaining the achieved balance of political forces are solved both at the level of intrastate and interstate relations. Moreover, the central subject in the process of ensuring political stability is always the state and its institutions. The problem of political stability is especially intensified when the country moves from an authoritarian political system to a democratic one.

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