

## GENERAL LAWS AND CATEGORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the natural-historical criteria of its development of nature and society, the laws and regularities of social-historical processes, the categories, place and importance of development, the evolution of development.

**Key words:** Development, Legality, law, nature and society, categories

Development is a systematic change in nature and society; transition from one state of quality to another, from old to new. As a result of the development, a new qualitative state of the object's composition or structure is created. Development is a general principle for explaining the history of nature, society and knowledge. There are 2 forms of development: evolutionary development associated with gradual quantitative changes of the object and revolutionary development consisting of qualitative changes in the structure of the object. with means the transition from one qualitative basis to another qualitative basis. Evolutionary development allows society to move to a new stage without interruption and without losses. Such a transition will take some time. In the revolutionary development, the old main points of support of the society are destroyed and drastic qualitative changes are made. After gaining independence, Uzbekistan chose the evolutionary path of transition to a new society. This way does not conflict with the interests of the members of the society, it takes a certain amount of time and it is effective in the end.

Development is primarily about change, but not all change is development. Only change associated with the emergence of a new quality after the old can be development. Development is not a general description of the world, but a characteristic of material and spiritual systems in the world. Development does not exist and cannot exist outside of concrete systems. Therefore, when talking about the universe, the infinite development of concrete systems in it is meant. Ideas of development are not found in ancient philosophy. Because the important thing about development is that it is related to time. After all, any development takes place over a period of time

The most important concept of development is dialectics. According to him, development is related to qualitative change, which has three main features: 1) development is irreversible; 2) development is directed only to the future; 3) development is related to necessity. Only when these three characteristics are present does change rise to the level of development. Without the first characteristic, change is limited to any active process, without the second characteristic, to a process without

succession and connection, without the third characteristic - to a random process. Development takes place in the process of unity and struggle of contradictions existing in systems, change of quantity into quality change, denial of old quality by new quality. The first characteristic of this process is expressed in the law of dialectical conflict, the second characteristic in the law of transition of quantity to quality, and the third characteristic in the law of dialectical negation. During development, the emergence of a new quality can happen gradually or suddenly, in a short period of time. The first type of development is called evolutionary development, and the second type is called revolutionary development. Positive, progressive qualities accumulate in any type of development. However, in some cases, the newly created quality can be regressive in nature, however, the general progressive direction of development remains.

General laws of development. From describing phenomena to understanding their essence, it is necessary to find common aspects in phenomena. In this case, the task is not only to find common aspects between different phenomena. It is necessary to understand the basis that unites phenomena and determines their unity. This basis is the "connector" of phenomena and their companionship is a law that reflects a stable connection in practice that compels harmony and coordination.

Knowledge of the laws is achieved as a result of the scientific study of phenomena. Usually, this is a very difficult task that requires a lot of effort from the thinking of scientists. In order to understand any law of reality, the scientist has to rely on a large number of preliminary data about the studied phenomena. appear as a system that allows for differentiation. After that, it is required to determine the general, unchanging, invariant relations that remain in any changes of its elements.

Law The law expresses the necessary, common, relatively important, stable, repetitive relations of the real world, in which the nature and direction of development is determined based on the existing conditions. Legality • Objectively existing, necessary, important, repetitive connections of events. • A necessary process followed by a set of laws. Characteristic features of the law • Law is the most general form; • Law is an expression of necessary relations; • The law is an expression of important relations; • The law is simpler compared to the phenomenon, but reveals the inner nature of the processes more; • Law - represents stable, permanent relations; • The laws of nature and society are objective in nature.

### Referense;

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