

Sustainable Development of Society as a Historical Necessity

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Abstract: The article concerns the concept of sustainable development of society as a historical necessity. The author proposes the concept of sustainable development as one of the most important conditions of the historical progress of society and the implementation of the principle of social justice. The concept based on the principles of human and social security. The author researches the concept of sustainable development as a necessary condition for reflecting the actual realities of the modern world and makes an attempt to identify provisions in it that contribute to a more complete implementation of social justice in the context of current social realities. The transition to the principles of the concept of sustainable development of society in the conditions of the realities of modern society shall be proclaimed by the author as a historical necessity as the only possible way for the survival of mankind as a biological species. The author proposes to consider the problems of modern world in the field of ecology and other global problems of our time exclusively in the context of the interconnection and interdependence of all spheres of public life. The research of the strategy of sustainable development of society in the context of the problem of justice requires rethinking of fundamental social values and the need to form people's new worldview. A new alternative model of social development can be considered a historical necessity, contributing to the provision of harmony between man and nature, a more complete life of people, the preservation of mankind and the biosphere. This article is a further development of individual ideas of the author, laid out by him in his works from the References.


1 INTRODUCTION

In different historical epochs, in individual local societies, there were problems of primary importance for these societies, the solution of which was often possible without outside help. In each new era new problems arose, generated by new historical circumstances. This situation was the result of the life of relatively isolated societies, of course, if these possible problems did not come into contact with the interests of neighboring countries. However, over time, different countries have become much more dependent on each other. With this state of things, many problems could no longer be limited to a national scale and could be resolved within the framework of the activities and decisions of an individual society.

In the conditions of modern realities, various areas of life in the world community are interconnected to such a degree, that the solution of many important problems for any society is due to the activities of the

entire world community. That is, in reality, many problems become global. Now these problems for the fate of the world are becoming top priority, since they began threaten the mankind existence. The most important such problem, in our opinion, is the problem of the survival of mankind as a biological species. In the current era, people have begun to invade nature more and more often, disrupting the ecological balance of the planet with their actions, contributing to its death. We regard such a selfish way of using natural and human resources by people as unreasonable and irresponsible. It is a dead-end and is disastrous for humanity.

For many centuries, people have used natural resources formed over millions of years without trying to restore the natural ecological balance of nature. At the present stage, the planet's raw materials have begun to decline sharply, and the activities of people to meet their needs, related to their impact on nature, are only increasing, with necessity generates a violation of the planet's eco-balance. And this contributes to a sharp deterioration in people's health.

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“And all this is done by certain social forces, for the sake of obtaining the maximum possible immediate profit” (Ismailov, 2014).

In the context of the current world realities, the achievement of a more complete measure of justice, social freedom, equality, guarantees of human security, the solution of other major problems of public life outside the solution of global problems is not fully possible. We believe that the most pressing global problems are the survival of mankind, measures to restore the planet's ecological balance, preserve the biosphere, etc.

The research of social justice, the problems of freedom and responsibility in the context of the concept of sustainable development naturally generates inside the people a reassessment of many social values and ideals, a reassessment of the understanding of morality, the spiritual foundations of social life, forms a new worldview, which should contribute to the revival of the former harmony between man and nature now.

Thus, we suppose that a new alternative model of social development is an objective necessity for humanity. A new fair model of the development of society should exclude the predatory and destructive "attitude to natural and human resources, ensure the necessary balance between the socio-economic development of society and the preservation of nature and its restoration. The new concept of social development is the concept of sustainable development” (Ismailov, 2014).

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As a methodological basis for the research of sustainable development of society, we use the principle of development, considering this problem in change and development, the principle of historicism, considering the dynamics of environmental and other global problems in conjunction with specific events of the current era.

We also use an integrated approach, trying to consider the problem from a systemic-philosophical standpoint, from the standpoint of an axiological approach.

The axiological approach makes it possible to reveal people's attitude to current global problems in the context of their existing values, through the prism of various concepts of morality. In this regard, it is important to assess the activities of people to implement the principles of sustainable development in the context of the concept of justice and the

formation of harmony between man and nature, the preservation of the biosphere and its balance.

In our research of the concept of sustainable development of society, we come from an understanding of this process as a reflection of the new historical realities of the life of society, reflection in the research environment of the new needs of society, that is, from the point of view of a materialistic understanding of history.

It seems that we should point out the interdisciplinary nature of the research of global problems of our time and the concept of sustainable development of society. Each of the sciences studying this problem can make its own contribution to the holistic understanding of these processes. However, we believe, first of all, that in such a study it is necessary to rely on a philosophical interpretation of these processes. Since philosophy contains the results and achievements of the various sciences.

3 RESEARCH RESULTS

The world community has already realized the injustice and fatality of man's predatory attitude towards nature. This path of development meets the momentary interests of those social forces that, pursuing their own selfish goals, produce a huge amount of goods and services, destroy the biosphere, produce weapons, etc. The market economy tries to meet the growing needs of the people, of course. However, in order to obtain more profit in different ways, people are indoctrinated with the idea of the need for much more consumption than they really need. This path of development is beneficial to those, whose well-being is growing due to the depletion of natural resources and the robbery of the broad masses of the people. “Of course, promoting the so-called reasonable needs cannot artificially restrain people in their desire to live better and consume more best goods. For it is unfair to forcibly determine the measure of the reasonableness of their needs for people, but it seems that it is possible to unobtrusively form their interests and values” (Ismailov, 2014). Therefore, society can engage in the development of various preventive measures to prevent such predatory and excessive consumption, since such consumption does not include measures to restore the ecological balance.

At the current stage of the development of society, an obvious contradiction has appeared between the constantly growing needs of people and the inability of the biosphere to satisfy them. The concept of sustainable development of society is an attempt to

resolve this contradiction. It offers reasonable universal human values, free from an unrestrained robbery and predatory attitude towards nature and also from an uncultured and irresponsible attitude towards it, which also fouls its ecological balance (Ismailov, 2014).

An alternative model of social development, guided by a sustainable development strategy, contributes to the rethinking of many well-known values that people now see from a different perspective. For example, the well-known problem of freedom and responsibility shall be subject to rethinking. Now, freedom shall be understood as an environmental responsibility before the world community and future generations for the preservation of life on earth. Among other things, freedom should be interpreted as a natural human right to life and the ability to build their future. However, it's clear that this will be hindered by irresponsible actions of certain categories of people. "Freedom should be considered within the boundaries of environmental safety, within the limits of the need to preserve nature, human living conditions, within the limits of the need for every person to have decent living conditions" (Ismailov, 2014).

If we consider the problem of equality in this context, then it seems fair to raise the question of equality between generations. Using natural resources in the interests of the present generation, people shall be eager to preserve them in the interests of future generations. As noted by the Russian Academy of Sciences academician V.I. Osipov, sustainable development is interpreted as "continuous, constantly supported (renewable) development that satisfies the needs of living people and does not threaten the preservation of such opportunities for future generations" (Osipov, 2012).

Also, the questions related to the consideration of the historical process shall be subjected to rethinking. Exploring the meaning of the historical process, a prominent specialist in sustainable development of society, N.M. Mamedov points out that the historical process is determined by the co-evolutionary inherently self-organizing anthropo-sociocultural genesis that is taking place on the surface of our planet. He thinks that this picture of the historical process will be incomplete if the role of natural factors in the development of human activity shall be not taken into account. And the concept of sustainable development brings fundamentally new moments to the understanding of the historical process (Mamedov, 2010).

In the context of the need for mankind's transition to a new model of social development, nature should

now be considered not as an exclusively raw material resource of the economy, but as a common home for people. In modern society, more and more people are talking about the need for people to obey reason and create effective measures to save the world.

Surely, humanity should not abandon scientific and technological progress, but at the same time it should strive to preserve the ecological balance of the planet, to preserve the natural resources available at this historical stage and to transfer them to future generations. It seems that such measures are an objective necessity. "The main indicator of sustainable development is the harmony between socio-economic and environmental development in the system of cultural values, therefore, the value of nature, attitude towards it, is of fundamental importance" (Mamedov, 1996), considers N.M. Mamedov. Relationship of the people and their attitude to nature constitutes the dual basis of culture and determines its features. He notes that culture is a method and a result of adaptation of people's life (Mamedov, 2012).

The fundamental task of the sustainable development strategy is greening, but the solution to this task shall be presented in conjunction with its economic, social, political, legal and moral aspects. To implement this strategy, it is also necessary to form a new worldview. For these aspects of the problem are dialectically interdependent. At the same time, measures to ensure sustainable development shall be undertaken, both at the national and international levels, within the framework of the activities of both public and political organizations.

The posing of the question of the need for sustainable development of society was, at first, mainly associated with the problem of limited natural resources and environmental threats resulting from the scientific and technological progress of society. As the concept of sustainable development was further developed, "three main components of the problem were identified: environmental sustainability, economic sustainability, and socio-political sustainability" (Afanas'eva, 2012).

Sustainable development of society is a solution to environmental questions, but also a scientifically based socio-economic policy. This is the creation of appropriate conditions in society for the development of the individual, equality of rights and freedoms, the security of citizens and the mechanism of legal protection, relations between various social groups based on the principles of social justice, freedom and responsibility, relations based on the de facto equality of all before the law (Ismailov, 2009).

The realization of the principles of sustainable development objectively contradicts the individual interests of representatives of certain social groups in the economic plan of the most developed countries of the world. Now they must limit themselves in the consumption of various goods they are accustomed. This was done earlier through the use of natural and labor resources of other countries. With that there are calls to move to the principles of sustainable development, limiting the consumption of material goods in developing countries.

4 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

So, we can state the fact of the existence of the concept of sustainable development in modern conditions, predominantly as a declaration, since programs for the implementation of the principles of this concept, in all fairness, should not consolidate the current dominance of economically developed countries in the world. Of course, the solution of the accumulated environmental problems is very important for the transition to the provisions of sustainable development, but such measures should not be implemented through the transformation of some countries into an ecological and raw material appendage of others.

Modern science rightly states that the necessary transition to the principles of the concept of sustainable development is a common human problem. However, with that, from our point of view, there is an erroneous opinion that the idea of sustainable development is unique in terms of the absence of politicization in it, that it is suit representatives of all social forces, all political movements, as V.M. Platonov (Platonov, 2001).

The absence of politicization in the concept of sustainable development is not possible, because some countries may try to solve existing problems by infringing on the interests of others. Also, within individual countries, some social groups may try to solve various questions of sustainable development at the expense of infringing on the interests of others. The transition to the principles of sustainable development contradicts the interests of those social forces that predatory use natural resources and impose on people a not always reasonable level of consumption of material benefits (Ismailov, 2014).

Thus, the concept of sustainable development of society contains elements of expression of ideology and political interests. It evidences by the conflict of interests of various social forces. With the possible transition of the world community to the principles of

sustainable development, some countries and social groups will certainly try to solve their problems by infringing on the interests of others.

Consequently, the principle of social justice should be a prerequisite and ideological justification for a possible transition to sustainable development. The concept of sustainable development and the concept of justice are, of course, interrelated and complementary. Any other interpretation and vision of the problems we have outlined here cannot be complete.

In the context of the problems we are examining, let us touch upon the question of Russia's interests. We think that the defining goal of Russia's transition to the principles of sustainable development is to develop its own way of a transition, which would take into account its own experience in this direction, the geopolitical position of the country, the volume of natural resources, the value system, traditions and worldview in general of all peoples representing it. Also it should take into account the actual scientific and technological potential of the country and the level of education. All activities in this direction should be guided by the principle of social justice. V.G. Fedotova believes that Russia could become a producer of a high scientific and intellectual product, according to its capabilities. Unfortunately, this perspective is undermined by the current education reform (Fedotova, 2011).

As one of the main goals of the entire education system, we see the formation of a worldview that would represent a person as a particle of nature, emphasize his inseparable unity with nature, and emphasize the impossibility of a full and reasonable development of any society without respect for nature. It is advisable to bring the entire system of lifelong education into adequate conformity with the concept of sustainable development. Certain questions related to the concept of sustainable development can, perhaps, cause controversy, but in general, as V.P. Shantsev points out, no one should doubt "the validity of the general principles of sustainable development" (SHancev, 2013).

The fundamental goal of society's transition to the principles proclaimed by the concept of sustainable development should be, among other things, the creation of appropriate conditions for personal and public security, an ideology of solidarity and social harmony. "Exactly so called "concept of sustainable development" with a legislative basis can become the basis of the state ideology and national idea supported by the majority of the population, institutions of state power, and the clergy," V.M. Platonov. The real transition to the principles of sustainable

development can only begin when this development model is gradually included "in the real legal, political and other socio-cultural normative systems, including morality and even religion" (Platonov, 2001).

5 CONCLUSION

Summing up the results of the sustainable development of society as a historical and objective necessity research, it seems appropriate to point out the lag of social consciousness behind social life at the current historical stage, the lack of adequate reflection by public consciousness of the issues caused by the problem of the need for modern society to transition to the principles of sustainable development. In the context of the realities of the modern world, public consciousness as a whole is clearly lagging behind social life and, unfortunately, does not reflect to the necessary extent all the complexity of the global problems hanging over the world community.

We can only hope that the current global problems should necessarily induce people to fully realize the importance of solving the identified problems, since the achievement of this goal, as we think, is a historical necessity for the world community.

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