

HISTORICAL AND MODERN PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PHENOMENON OF SUCCESSION

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Abstract:

This article analyzes the social and economic implications of the phenomenon of inheritance. Inheritance is the process of transferring property and rights from generation to generation, which has a significant impact on the social structure and economic stability of society. The article examines the changes in inheritance laws and practices in different periods and discusses the importance of this issue in the modern era.

Keywords: Inheritance, property, social impact, modernity, socio-philosophical analysis, cultural heritage, social development.

Succession is a very broad concept, which, firstly, is based on intergenerational relations within the same historical period (horizontal succession), and secondly, expresses the connection and continuity of material wealth and spiritual values created in different historical periods. In recent years, in the reforms implemented in all spheres of life of our society, special attention has been paid to the restoration, preservation and enrichment of our national values, customs and traditions, invaluable scientific, cultural and educational heritage created by the thought and genius of our ancestors, ensuring intergenerational and ancestral succession. These efforts, together with the rise of the spirituality of society, envisage the upbringing and upbringing of well-rounded young people who meet modern requirements, leaving a free and prosperous Motherland to future generations, and further strengthening the bonds of succession.

The theoretical foundations of social succession are concepts that indicate the stability and connections between social structures in change. Social succession implies the presence of connecting elements, such as traditions, values, and norms, that help maintain the stability and identity of society. Research shows that in areas prone to change, such as economics or politics, it is these elements that help to reduce the negative consequences of innovations. Innovative approaches can threaten or strengthen social succession, which necessitates a reconsideration of ideas about the interaction of the old and the new. In a modern approach to social succession, it is important to find a balance between adapting to innovations and preserving the basic elements of the social structure. Thus, the theoretical foundations of social succession provide

an opportunity for in-depth analysis, allowing us to find ways to integrate new social practices without losing their originality. [1,2].

If we pay attention to the analysis of scientific literature, historical views on social stability show how to understand the change and stability of society. Social forms have changed since ancient times, but some elements have remained elements that contribute to socialization and self-identification. For example, with the development of civilizations, traditions, customs, and morality have become important factors that help introduce new ideas into existing systems. Speaking about new approaches to social stability, it is worth noting that technologies and inventions that affect social relations can both disrupt traditional forms and complement them. Modern societies, faced with the challenges of globalization and digitalization, require new models of interaction that take into account previous experience and adapt to changing conditions. Therefore, understanding historical stability is an important aspect of creating stable social structures in the face of change. [3,4].

In addition to preserving and passing on personal property to generations, the phenomenon of inheritance affects people's concepts of existence and identity. In particular:

1. Inheritance and Existence

Inheritance is directly related to the issue of existence. When property and resources are transferred to generations, what mark does this leave on people's lives? From a philosophical point of view, how does inheritance shape people's identities? Through property and resources, connections and relationships are established between generations. This process also plays an important role in the formation of personal identity.

2. Identity and Inheritance

Inheritance also affects the issue of identity. The property and values inherited from parents determine the identity of children. From a philosophical point of view, identity is the process of a person's self-understanding. How do generations feel about themselves through inheritance? How do they preserve their history, families, and cultures? These questions deepen the philosophical aspects of inheritance.

3. Ethical Issues

Inheritance is also associated with ethical issues. To whom should one leave an inheritance? On what criteria should one base the inheritance? These questions force people to make moral choices. From a philosophical point of view, should inheritance laws and practices be consistent with the principles of justice and equality? These issues also raise social justice and inequality.

4. Inheritance in Modern Society

In the modern era, inheritance issues need to be considered in a new context. Globalization, economic changes, and social dynamics are reshaping the concept of inheritance. How can

property and resources be managed through new technologies and means of communication? How does modern philosophy approach these issues?

The philosophical aspects of inheritance are of great importance to humanity. It includes issues of existence, identity, and ethics. The phenomenon of inheritance should be viewed not only as an economic or social process, but also as a deeply philosophical aspect of human life. There is a need to study these issues in more depth in the future.

The phenomenon of inheritance is an important component of social and economic systems. It involves not only the transfer of property from generation to generation, but also issues of social inequality and economic stability. There is a need to study these issues in more depth in the future.

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