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**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF "DEVELOPMENT" IN
DIALECTIC AND METAPHYSICAL CONCEPTS**

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*the article is devoted to the essence of the
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The interpretation of the essence of the concept of "development" was carried out on the basis of its consideration from the perspective of two concepts of the universe: dialectical and metaphysical.

The metaphysical interpretation of development has been pursued since antiquity. Aristotle and Starigates made significant contributions to this type of interpretation of the concept of "development." Aristotle sought a solution to this problem by observing changes in living nature, while Starigates viewed development as the identification of stable trends in something and the endless repetition of these trends³⁹.

Some representatives of German classical philosophy and materialism stood out for their dialectical understanding of the concept of "development", in particular Hegel, who believed that development is a transition from quantitative changes to qualitative ones.

Worthy of attention is the dialectical interpretation of the concept of "development," which draws on Fichte's concept of the continuous transformation between the so-called "I" and the "not-I." Thus, the absolute and moral "I" is opposed to the empirical, experiential "not-I," which leads to the formation of a "new I," which synthesizes the properties of the

³⁹ Buzgalin A. V. , Kolganov A. I. Global capital. In 2 volumes. Vol. 2. Theory: Global hegemony of capital and its limits / M.: LENAND, 2015.

two previous ones.

Karl Marx also offered his interpretation of development. The philosopher, in particular, viewed this concept as a denial of material reality, which entails change and, consequently, the development of this reality. This assumption underpinned the development of the philosophical school of dialectical materialism, whose proponents believed that development was possible through certain internal transformations in material reality.

The study of the concept of “economic development” in scientific literary sources is carried out on the basis of five areas of analysis:

- model of linear stages of development;
- application of the theory of structural transformations;
- use of the theory of external dependence;
- the concept of endogenous growth, also known as the new theory of economic growth;
- a neoclassical theory whose key categories are privatization and free markets.

The first of these theories of economic development was developed by the American economist and historian Rostow . This concept is based on the assumption that economic development can be decomposed into a specific sequence of stages, preceded by the accumulation of savings. This theory has been mathematically proven using the Harrod-Domar model .

The theory of structural transformation is based on the assumption that economic development is primarily possible through mechanisms that transform the economy into one with a more developed sectoral structure. Within this framework, the two-sector model of the economy, considered to be founded by A. Lewis, and the creators of the empirical analysis of developmental forms, Hollis and Cherner , were developed .

These models of economic development within the framework of structural transformation theory are characterized by certain differences. Lewis's two-sector model, for example, is characterized by simplicity and, for the most part, reflects the experience of Western countries ⁴⁰.

Neoclassical theory is based on the belief that economic development is only possible with minimal government intervention in the economy. Therefore, proponents of this theory advocate the privatization of state property and the reduction of government restrictions on the activities of economic entities.

The theory of endogenous growth, or new economic growth theory, arose from the inadequacy of previous theories of economic development, which stemmed from their inability to ensure the necessary level of development in third-world countries and countries whose economies are undergoing transformational transitions to a market economy. According to this theory, ensuring the functioning of a free market in a country is not a sufficient condition for economic development. Such functioning must be adapted to local conditions, which must rely on the mobilization of all available resources and the utilization

⁴⁰Kuhn T. The Structure of Scientific Revolutions / - M.: Politizdat. 1977.

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of all necessary opportunities.

An analysis of economic development is possible based on the theory of external dependence. This concept is based on the assumption that the most common form of economic interaction is between the center and the periphery. Thus, the economic development of states formerly colonized by great empires depends on cooperation with the state, which is the most important factor in such empires. Therefore, it is clear that the relationship between the center and the periphery, in global terms, is not optimally mutually beneficial. A group of economically more developed states cooperates with less developed states to their own advantage.

Having examined existing theories of economic growth, it can be noted that these concepts solve problems associated with economic development from different angles and are relevant in different historical eras.

Let's consider economic development from the perspective of the entities that determine its direction and pace. Enterprises are undoubtedly the most significant element of a given country's economic system, as the success of the nation's economy as a whole depends on their success ⁴¹.

If we consider the economy of a given country as a system, we can confidently note that there is interaction between its elements, and therefore, all enterprises within a given country are interconnected in a certain way. The nature of the interactions between them will influence the direction and pace of economic development.

Throughout the evolution of human scientific achievement, there have been repeated attempts to explain the development of certain objects based on their systemic characteristics. One of the first such attempts was Thomas Malthus's "An Essay on the Principle of Population," which was published in 1798. This scientific work identified free competition in a market economy as the foundation of all development, a necessary condition for the optimal distribution of resources among participants in a given economic system.

The next step in the evolution of the scientific study of the concept of "economic development" was the theory of socio-economic formations, developed by Karl Marx. This theory's distinctive feature was its recognition of the contradictory nature of the interactions between society's productive forces, which determines the successive shifts in socio-economic formations.

The practical implementation of this concept proved incapable of competing with a freely competitive economy, and therefore was rejected by most scholars as a basis for interpreting the essence of the concept of "economic development." The renowned scholar T. Veblen commented on the collapse of Marx's theory of socio-economic formations based on his conviction that the economy should be aimed not at the expenditure of resources, but at satisfying the needs of specific consumers.

⁴¹Becker G.S. Family // Economic Theory / Edited by J. Eatwell , M. Milgate , P. Newman . – M.: INFRA-M, 2004.

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Mayevsky's ideas, particularly his theory of economic cycles, can also be considered promising. This theory is based on the assumption that the tendency of economic systems to cycle is an intrinsic feature and not determined externally.

Conclusion: It should be noted that, in the most general sense, development can be characterized as change or a specific form of change. Therefore, to more deeply understand the essence of the concept of "development," it is necessary to identify the necessary prerequisites for the emergence of certain changes.

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