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Dialectic of Socio-Cultural Technologies and Technological Development in Society

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Abstract:

In this article, the introduction of socio-cultural technologies in the society is studied not only to socio-political changes, but also to the existing dynamic process of its systems from the initial state to the state of changes. To know the laws of the development of the society, to deeply and comprehensively understand the conflicts manifested in the economic, political and spiritual spheres of social life, to eliminate them in time, to manage the country on a scientific basis, to stabilize peace and stability in the society, for human happiness and prospects. revealed to be one of the main factors in the creation of all that is necessary.

Keywords. Society, socio-cultural technologies, development, dialectic, transformation of society, modernization, system, technological development.

INTRODUCTION. Dynamic processes in society can be divided into unmanaged and controlled (according to the criterion of external impact), as well as "system-changing" and "system-forming" categories (according to the criterion of the final result). That is why the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasizes the need to aim for social and cultural technologies and the technological development of all spheres. For example, “In the strategy we present, priority is given to the high-tech, innovative and digital economy... Our current era is characterized by the transition of the world's leading countries to the “Fourth Industrial Revolution”, “Smart Economy” and “Innovative Economy”[1.177.]. This can be described as a social transformation of the dynamics of the studied phenomenon in society to the chosen scientific paradigm and methodological approach. In our opinion, the dialectic of socio-cultural technologies and technological development depends on the scientific views of society and the state, its ability to systematically perceive the surrounding reality and socio-political processes. The dialectic of socio-cultural technologies and technological development in society may include historical reconstruction of the state of the system (as a description of the past), futurology (as a description of the future), but they differ from each other by the specificity of the objective description of the state of the system stands Due to the transformation of society, it will be possible to study the socio-political, socio-cultural processes taking place at the same time. For this, it is appropriate to use the concept of “modernization of society”.

Philosopher J. Tulenov said, “The object of social cognition is society, and its subject is man and his activity and culture. Human society develops in its own way, which differs from the laws of nature.

The history of society is nothing more than the actions of mankind to realize its purpose, the history of society is the product of the interaction of a conscious being – people” [2.201.]. In our opinion, the characteristics of changes in the dynamics of socio-political systems are described

taking into account the socio-political processes taking place in the country. In society, it is possible to see situations that limit the possibilities of "modernization of society" from the point of view of the dialectic of socio-cultural technologies and technological development. "Analysis of natural phenomena, social life and thought processes from a dialectical point of view makes it possible to reveal their objective connection, necessary connections, laws of change and development, to determine the perspective, to use effective ways and means of achieving progress" [3.142].

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT. We can see that philosophers and scientists of our country have studied the dialectics of socio-cultural technologies and technological development in society in connection with the concept of modernization. For example, Professor Bakhtiyor Amanov in his doctoral dissertation "Features of modern modernized society", "Individualism, formation of elite and middle class takes place. The spread of education, the strengthening of professional skills (professionalism), the formation of intellectual special professional institutes, the development of mass communication, new individual habits that adapt to the expanding social space, the expansion of the field of interests, the increase of trust in science and technology, and the attitude towards human dignity. changes will occur"[4.14.], he states. This means that socio-cultural technologies in society have a dialectical nature with development. In our opinion, the development of society is one of the most general features of society, it is manifested in the transition of the subject to a new qualitative state, as a form of change in its composition and structure, properties, connections and relations.

Today and tomorrow of society's development depends on material and technical, energy and information supply. Information helps people, social groups and classes to communicate with each other. This will raise the level of science, culture and education, help to grow spirituality, ensure the priority of law, spirituality and democracy. Thus, today information is a universal value, an integral element of civil society.

According to the researchers, "Information has a systematic axiological, semiotic, communicative, theoretical-reflective content. Therefore, in systematic modeling, human capabilities expand, theoretical analysis brings it closer to the state of the original object. An important task of systematic modeling is the experiment, the transfer of modeling results to the original object. In this way, systematic modeling has an interdisciplinary character, it performs an important integrative function of social processes" [5.37.]. It causes integration with information development for the transformation of society.

The dialectic of socio-cultural technologies and technological development in society also depends on innovative ideas. Philosopher and scientist I. Balabanov stated that "Innovation is a new technique or technology, by investing in new forms of organization of labor production, service and management, as well as control, calculation, planning methods, analysis, etc. is the achieved materialized result" [6.11.].

Innovation is the effective use of new scientific and technical achievements. Aligning this situation with the environment of scientific and creative activity, increasing its effectiveness will greatly help to fully use the opportunities of science in our country. The main force of this process is focused on the most rational activities of young people. Because innovative ideas are very effective for the development of society.

In society, the dialectic of socio-cultural technologies and technological development is related to the change of the laws that apply in nature, society, thinking, that is, in all spheres of reality, as the most general laws, as an example of the above-mentioned ideas. Among them, the unity of opposites and the law of struggle of the dialectic of society, the law of mutual transition of quantitative and qualitative changes are considered to be of particular importance.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. Organization of activity in society in the dialectic of socio-cultural technologies and technological development, organizing it into a coherent system with

clearly defined definitions, a logical structure and a period (time) structure as the process of its implementation, in our opinion, here the dialectic is "historical (periodic) and logical" pairs of categories are useful. As a result of the dialectic of technological progress in society, it can be seen that the transition from quantitative changes to qualitative changes is the right approach. In this regard, as a priority that needs to be done in our republic, "One of the important tasks is the further development of electronic government in order to further increase the competitiveness of the country's economy through the widespread introduction of modern information technologies into the economic sectors and state management system and the expansion of telecommunication networks. In this regard, it is necessary to further expand high-quality and high-demand electronic state services, to gradually transfer all state services to digital form, including to increase the share of automated services to 90% by 2030", [1.184.] is being determined. In turn, it is important to introduce modern information technologies into the state administration system, to apply socio-cultural technologies and to connect them with the dialectic of development.

The theoretical foundations of the development of the information society in the world in the late 70s and early 80s of the 20th century in the new concepts of the formation and development of the information society emphasize the need for productive use of information and the main factor of social development. Z. Brzezinski, D. Bell, E. Toffler [7.] studying the development of the society as a "change of stages", the development of the informational post-industrial society, the "Fourth" coming after agriculture, industry and other economic service sectors they associate with the priority of the information sector of the economy. They believe that the basis of industrial society - capital and labor depends on information and knowledge in the information society. Unlike some other theorists, these scientists see the revolution not as a result of a socio-political movement, but in an "informational explosion" that replaces the class structure of society with a socially non-differentiated "informed community""[8.85.].

Philosopher E. Toffler analyzes the future based on "informed reductionism". In his opinion, the transition from industrialism to a new post-industrial civilization will be carried out with the dominance of information technologies on the basis of the computer revolution. This production style innovation is driven by lifestyle and culture and tries to solve the global problems of today. In his work "The Third Wave", E. Toffler illuminates the scene of the transition to "post-industrial society", that is, "waves are the waves of history, which humanity has overcome in the process of its development. health creates civilization" [9.398]. These successive waves create a science that shows the drama of history in three acts:

The first is the wave of civilization;

The second is pre-industrial (agrarian) civilization;

The third is industrial (industrial) civilization and post-industrial (computer-informed) civilization based on information technologies that change the infrastructure of society and the way of life of people" [9.396.]. In our opinion, with this, E. Toffler may have described the elements of socio-cultural technologies of development in the information society, which are radical, new for today and will fundamentally change the life of the next generation. Or another philosopher and scientist G. McLuhan defined "the information society as the era of the individual who increases the intellectual ability and creative character of the person in the conditions of the victory of electronic (audiovisual) communication" [10.75.]. This is how he reacted to the electronic revolution changing life. According to A. Turen, when it comes to the concept of information society, it is necessary to focus on economic relations. He emphasizes the special impact of investment on changes in management policy during the telecommunication-information revolution. He sees in the information society the ability to use the complex system of information and communications in management, and the post-industrial society recognizes that the elements of the economic system belong to the actions of the society itself. These actions do not always take place in the form of a conscious will, so this society is called a programmed society. A.I. Rakitov states that "sudden changes in the social structures of the information society lead to the formation of the process of automation and robotization in all areas of

information activity and management" [11.217.]. This means that although the information society has developed, it is still far from perfect. It is important to determine the new state of socio-cultural technologies and technological development in the society, analyzing its special features. strive for, in which the main attention is focused on events that are not defined as a social whole.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. Socio-cultural technologies and technological development in society are directly related to national mentality. It should be noted that the philosopher Hegel said in this regard, "Each state building is a national spiritual product of a given nation, a stage in the development of its identity and spiritual consciousness. This development requires stepping up the ladder step by step, moving at the same rate, not getting ahead of time" [12.469.]. These technological changes in society, its development, are considered from the point of view of self-directed and controlled socio-economic management of social processes. It is clear from this that changes in society are manifested in the introduction of socio-cultural technologies and the application of information and communication technologies in the field of management.

Currently, transformational processes covering all spheres of state activity are manifested not only in the fundamental reform of the political and socio-economic system of society.

At the heart of the modern world's idea of its development is the idea of progress, growth, movement from the bottom up, which is very compatible with the idea of the linear nature of historical development. One of the consequences of development is violence against nature. Human society, formed as a subsystem of the biosphere, tries to take the place of a system in relation to it as a separate part of it. Humanity tries to intervene in the natural process of events in self-organizing systems. This leads to disruption of the natural course of self-organization processes in the biosphere and a global systemic crisis. The issues of the preservation of human civilization and the transition to "sustainable development" become acute, which is directly related to the problem of the connection between the processes of management and self-organization, the principles and approaches based on them. That is why modern society focuses on the study of self-organizing systems. The modern world of science considers its research objects to be systems of various types and complexity. In addition, the complexity of the subsystems of the biosphere and society in the dialectic of socio-cultural technologies and technological development in society is much higher than the level of complexity of the control centers. Traditional approaches to studying them prove to be ineffective. It leads to the need for an interdisciplinary approach based on the principles of timely control.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS. Today, the need for new principles of studying complex systems from the point of view of self-organization leads to the formation of a synergistic approach. It is necessary to find more effective methodologies, methods and tools of research and practice that determine the development of a new approach based on the principles of self-organization. All this is related to the need to use two main approaches in the process of studying complex systems in the dialectical direction of society's development. First, cybernetic (based on the principles of control) and synergistic (based on the principles of self-organization), which requires the need for optimization. Secondly, the possibility of combining the tools and methods of these approaches is created, relying on modern philosophy and the methodology of studying complex systems.

If all spheres of society carry out their activities in a systematic manner, if it is self-sufficient, it will not organize itself in a certain space-time interval. The state of coexistence of chaos and order as a unity of opposite directions of movement keeps the system in self-regard. Also, "Dialectical methodology is of great importance in the analysis of various issues of society's development, its interrelated political, economic, scientific-technical, socio-cultural, spiritual and psychological aspects. It shows the way to study the process of social development in a legal way, with its wide-ranging versatility and contradictions, on a scientific basis as a whole. teaches to understand, to choose the right directions, forms and methods of struggle, to feel courageous

from sharp historical turns" [2.207.]. And this serves as a means of socio-cultural technologies and technological progress in the society from individuality and privateness to commonality.

People gradually adapt to certain new conditions, change old and new forms by themselves, therefore, the dynamics of the development of the state of modern public consciousness, socio-psychological stereotypes, value orientations, ideas, political experience and in the study of social culture, it is of great historical importance.

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