

**THE PROBLEM OF THE DIALECTIC RELATIONSHIP OF INFORMATIZATION TO
THE PROCESS OF SOCIO-SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT OF NEW UZBEKISTAN**

Ravshanova Gulchera Maxammatovna

Associate Professor, Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

E-mail: gulcheraravshanova@mail.com

ORCID ID: 0009-0004-5926-2272

Annotation. This article is based on the fact that the ideological tools that affect the development of education in the Information Society and the technologies aimed at solving problems related to their use are closely related to the strategic directions of cybersecurity in public administration, the formation of a culture of information use, and ensuring ideological immunity. In this regard, the issues of forming basic and professional skills in the field of pedagogy of digital technologies using various learning models remain particularly relevant. The article describes formal, informal, and informative learning models, formulates the principles of implementing these models, and considers the directions of acquiring digital skills from different positions: the student's interest, the application of knowledge, methods of acquiring knowledge, the interests of the parties, and forms of teaching are studied.

Key words: New Uzbekistan, socio-spiritual development, information, dialectical communication, digital technologies, skills.

Introduction. In the information society, the introduction of information technologies into the system of continuous education is being carried out on a large scale from year to year. In the process of informatization, a large number of information resources are being developed by the pedagogical community, but this work cannot be considered sufficient. New opportunities have emerged for improving education in conjunction with various forms of teaching and learning. One of these opportunities is the information approach.

In an informed society, informatization is directly related to dialectics. As ancient philosophical knowledge about dialectics develops, its content is enriched, and the new knowledge generated is disseminated throughout society, leading to the informatization of society.

Information is a Latin word meaning "introduction, explanation"; in Arabic, it means "news, data". "Information" or "information" is a rather complex and meaningful concept that has been used in philosophy since ancient times and etymologically (from Latin informatio) means "to introduce, inform, explain".

The first information about information was first used in scientific practice by the American scientist R. Hartley in 1928 to determine the quantitative criterion for the amount of information transmitted through technical communication channels. However, serious attention has been paid to the concept of "information" since 1948.

The comprehensive approach to the concept of "information" and the emergence of a precise quantitative measure aroused great interest in the study of information. Many studies of the 60s of the 20th century were related to the problems of information retrieval, and it was during this period that information retrieval systems and methods were created. The idea that information can be studied independently appeared in science at the same time as cybernetics, which proved that information is directly related to the process of managing any system, ensuring its stability and viability. The origin and development of cybernetics led to the widespread use of this concept along with the concepts of "communication" and "management". One of the main branches of cybernetics is information theory, which studies methods of processing and distributing information. The development of information and communication technologies is a positive

indicator. However, there are also negative aspects of this development. As everyone knows, nowadays many homes have computers connected to the Internet. It is good for a working person to create all the conditions for a comfortable life.

The various manifestations of the information society in the process of its emergence are, in a certain sense, summarized in the problem of human identification, that is, the discovery and realization of one's own identity in the social environment. Traditional methods of identification based on direct contact and direct collaborative activity occupy an even smaller place in social and communicative relations.

The use of digital technologies in all areas of the world is rapidly developing. In particular, the International Center for Information Ethics (Germany), which is among the research centers that aim to increase the practical relevance of information ethics today, aims to provide resources and stimulate the growth of information literacy and digital culture worldwide. The Institute for Research on Information Ethics (Japan) has been focusing on issues of increasing the importance of information ethics in the system of digital societies.

As a participant in the global information space, Uzbekistan is becoming increasingly necessary to develop information ethics. In particular, "the work being carried out to reform and improve the education of young people on a modern basis, taking into account scientific and technological requirements, requires its formation on a scientific and spiritual basis, based on today's needs."

It is necessary to conduct objective and objective sociological research on our youth, regardless of their field of life, to clearly and clearly study their interests, goals, and problems in their personal lives. Because until we know the factors that negatively affect the mental state of young people, we cannot expect concrete results from them.

Its negative side is that the culture, language, and customs of many thousands of small, backward ethnic groups and nations are unable to compete with large nations, major national cultures, and rich languages in the processes of globalization that are intensifying around the world, and are therefore automatically excluded from active socio-economic, linguistic, and linguistic life.

However, in today's fast-paced era of rapid development of information and communication technologies, the times themselves demand that our legislation in this field be improved accordingly. Because, as we can see in the example of many countries of the world community, the acceleration of informatization processes is creating the problem of people's complete unpreparedness to receive, process, assimilate and widely use the means and methods of its application in large volumes of information.

The real purpose of the attacks carried out in various ways using virtual media is to fight for the hearts and minds of people. This process can be said to consist of three main stages.

At the first stage, a certain information is received by a person. At the second stage, the information is stored in the human mind as information and serves as a source for making decisions on another issue. At the third stage, the information occupies the human heart as a thought or idea, becomes an integral part of his spiritual and mental state and becomes a factor that forms the basis of his practical activity.

Therefore, in order to explain to students the essence of interreligious tolerance, which can justify the importance of living in harmony with representatives of all nationalities, interethnic harmony, interreligious tolerance, and interfaith relations, special attention is being paid to introducing the principles of religious tolerance, tolerance, and interreligious relations into the education system in our republic.

The main goal of forming a tolerant mindset in students and youth is to cultivate in them skills such as secular and religious tolerance, freethinking, loyalty, respect, not discriminating against others, not laughing at the mistakes of others, not humiliating others, not overly trusting in one's own strength, valuing peace and harmony, and being able to mobilize people for stability.

In this case, activities such as planning, design, programming, innovative ideas and evaluation should not be overlooked. Through innovative ideas, the possibilities of intensifying the teaching process and increasing its efficiency are expanded. The principle of acquiring knowledge through science is followed. By using pedagogical innovations to ensure continuity, it is easier to move from simple to complex in the chain of knowledge. Continuity is the genetic connection between types of education. Intersubject communication should also be taken into account. The laws of personal growth and development also require this.

The successes that our republic has achieved and continues to achieve are important social phenomena. In order to understand their fundamental essence, fully assimilate them, and analyze them from an active life position, it is necessary to use innovative educational technologies in a comprehensive manner.

An innovative approach to the field of educational processes is being widely implemented. In general, the effective use of innovative approaches is a key factor in fully forming the professional competence of future personnel and determining valuable time standards for educational processes.

These shortcomings, cited as practical confirmation of the above points, are provided for in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3899 dated August 6, 2018 "On measures to improve the efficiency of the system of integration of scientific and innovative activities", and the solution to these shortcomings was clearly defined in this resolution, namely, the resolution also introduced the position of Deputy Minister responsible for ensuring the commercialization and transfer of scientific developments, technologies and other innovative programs of research institutions within the structure of the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The digital economy is not some other economy that needs to be created from scratch. Its signs can be seen in a high level of automation, the acceleration of electronic document exchange, the electronic integration of accounting and management systems, the perfect creation of electronic databases, the stable operation of CRM - that is, customer relationship management systems, and the development of corporate networks.

Many factors affect a person's spiritual development throughout his life. But none of them can replace family upbringing. The importance of the family for society is that it is a unique school for the spiritual development of a person. That is why at all times the stability of the family, the spiritual environment in it, has been the focus of attention of society and the public.

The development of a harmonious generation, not only spiritually, but also as a fully developed person, is becoming an everyday issue. In Uzbekistan, attention to youth actually began in the first year of independence.

Education and upbringing should be carried out in inseparable harmony. The main goal and task of education and upbringing is the upbringing of a complete person.

The character of a good person and its importance in human perfection are described in the wise sayings of wise people. Wise people, knowing that the basis of goodness is doing good, called on people to do good. "Do good and throw it into the river - if you know, you will become a fish, if you don't know, you will become a creature", "Everyone has a good deed, and it will certainly increase their reputation", "If you want, the people will love you", "If the people are dissatisfied with each person, they will suffer a hundred thousand troubles", or someone asked the wise man "What should be kept and forgotten", he replied: "If people have done good to you, do not forget

them, if you have done good to someone, do not forget” - he replied. “Doing good for good is everyone’s business, doing good for evil is a man’s business”.

In an information society, education is becoming a decisive factor not only in social development, but also in the economic growth of the world economy. In this regard, the dialectical relationship between education and educational informatization in an information society plays a key role.

Dialectics (from the Greek language, the art of conversation, debate) is a socio-philosophical doctrine about the existence of being, the development of society and its progress, as well as a way of knowing and thinking about processes and events based on it.

Dialectical thinking, as a process of knowing reality, emerged in the relationship between man and society.

The word "dialectic" was first used by Socrates. He considered dialectics to be the art of finding truth through the confrontation of opposing ideas.

Believed that the world in constant motion is internally contradictory and that it is constantly coming into being, developing, and decaying, consisting of contradictions.

In the Middle Ages until the 18th century, Dialectics was understood as the science of Logic.

Plato considered Dialectic to be a method of breaking down concepts into parts and then connecting them together in order to understand the ideal essence of things.

Cusa and J.Bruno defined dialectics as the doctrine of the correspondence of opposites.

According to Kant, Dialectics emphasized that reality is not determined by experience or sensory knowledge, but by pure thought.

It was not for nothing that the great physicist Louis de Broglie once said , "Every advance in our knowledge creates more problems than it solves."

As a result of the introduction of materialistic dialectics into socio-spiritual life, “dialectics” has become alienated from its essence and content. It has led to a one-sided assessment of events in the study of phenomena, to the failure to take into account the general laws of the socio-spiritual life of many scientists, their interrelationships. In place of old stereotypes, new philosophical ideas and views have begun to take root. Otherwise, changes in philosophical consciousness would not have been based on their foundations, and it would have been difficult to achieve the expected effect. Creating interactive electronic training courses is a long-term process that requires great skill.

The practical implementation of these categories, in turn, requires the use of information and communication technologies in the educational process. Electronic didactic tools are a source that, based on modern information technologies, can collect, visualize, store information, present and control knowledge interactively.

Indeed, the stability of a society depends in every way on the system of relationships, interactions, and dialectics of interactions and relationships among its inhabitants.

References

1. Kolyada M.G. Okno v udivitelniy mir informatiki. -Donetsk: Staller, 2007.
2. Axborot nazariyasi // Nazarov Q. Jahon falsafasi qomusi. 1 jild. – O‘zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati nashriyoti, 2016. – 117 bet.
3. Abdullayev J.S. Perexod k informatsionnomu obshestvu i stanovleniye noosferi (filosofsko-metodologicheskiye aspekti). Diss. kand.filos.nauk., -M., 1993.
4. Sh.Mirziyoyev O‘zbekiston yoshlar forumidagi nutqi. 2020 yil 25- dekabr.
5. Ochildiev A. Globalashuv va mafkuraviy jarayonlar. T.: Muharrir, 2009, 60 b.

6. Rasulov A., Saydullaev Sh. Kompyuter jinoyatlarining oldini olish // Hayot va qonun. – 2002.–№1.–B.54–55.
7. Клаус Шваб. Четвертая промышленная революция.-М., Эксмо. 2016. С.63.
8. Ibrohimov A. Bizkim, o‘zbeklar. Milliy davlatchiligimiz asoslari haqida mulohazalar. – T.: «Sharq», 2001. – 14 bet.)
9. Xoliqov E., Siddiqov B., Rustamov M., Mirzaev A. “Qalban ulg‘ayish davri” T; “Extremum press” 2011.40 b.
10. Zoya Proshina. Theory of Translation, (English and Russian)Vladivostok
11. Shodiyev, J. J. (2023). THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL IDEA IN INCREASE OF HUMAN VALUES. Innovative Development in Educational Activities, 2(7), 616-625.