

CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSFORMATION OF MORAL NORMS IN THE  
DIGITAL SOCIETY

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**Annotation:** The article analyzes the philosophical and socio-political foundations of democratic reforms and modernization processes in Uzbekistan, with a special focus on the human-centered approach to development. It discusses the relationship between personal needs, interests, and social stability, emphasizing that human moral and intellectual perfection forms the basis of sustainable progress. The research highlights the reformist policy of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev and its role in shaping a new worldview and civic consciousness in modern Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** Democratic reforms, modernization, human development, philosophy, social stability, youth policy, moral values, Uzbekistan.

The current phase of social development is focused on creating a compassionate and advanced society grounded in democratic principles and social equity. In this context, one of the most pressing priorities is to properly and efficiently organize the labor activities of young people in alignment with ambitious objectives. As emphasized, no one can afford to remain indifferent to the need for systematically and scientifically structured youth education, since this matter is of vital importance for our future. Recognizing its significance, dedicated upbringing classes are being introduced in all schools starting from the new academic year. [1].

The ongoing democratic reforms and modernization processes in our country are aimed at the interests of the individual, the socio-political movement, and the lifestyle in general. In today's era of reforms, it is advisable to conduct youth policy taking into account their needs and interests. Today, the life of society has fundamentally changed. In human life, the state and society develop as a single whole. In this process, a person has a unique role. If a person strives for perfection in life, possesses knowledge and enlightenment, high spirituality, is morally formed, has their own consciousness and worldview, then the stability of society arises and it develops socially and spiritually. Reforms and relations in our country are changing modern approaches, worldviews, and opinions through new perspectives. The reformist policy of the head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, had a positive impact on these processes, bringing Uzbekistan to the stage of national progress. For a person to live happily in life, they need comprehensive attention, where, first of all, the problems, needs, and interests of a person, improving living conditions, and creating opportunities for a prosperous life are of great importance.

From a philosophical point of view, the intrinsic reason that calls the subject to life activity on the basis of the necessity of satisfying the need is the primary form of selective and active interaction of all living beings with important external conditions. As the bearer of needs, their subject can be any biological creature, human individual, historical associations of human units (family, clan, tribe, people), social units (class, class, nation, people), social systems and institutions (education system, state and its organizations). Thus, through philosophical research, needs can be divided into the following:[2] 1) by areas of manifestation - material and spiritual; 2) by origin - natural (biological) and social; 3) by the carrier - individual, class, nation, humanity; 4) by type of activity - cognitive, political, etc.; 5) by the nature of activity -



productive (creative) and reproductive. All these approaches differ fundamentally from the consideration. As a generalization of ideas about the problem, needs and abilities constantly connect their ideas with practice. The result of the philosophical analysis of needs shows that philosophy is mainly not limited to reasoning, but is aimed at understanding the mechanism of existing, ready-made needs, various aspects of necessary needs, their essence. When it comes to interests, it can be said that everyone has their own personal interests, as a family member, family interests, interests at the level of the collective where they work, and interests as a citizen of the country where they live, as a member of society.

Uzbekistan is also moving rapidly towards ensuring the interests of its people. Indeed, "we have entered a new era, a new stage of our development. We have mobilized all our strength and capabilities to fulfill the tasks set in the process of dialogue with the people and the interests of the individual." The concept of interest is a multifaceted category, manifested in the forms of personal, tribal, local, regional, ethnic, national, and universal interest. Due to the diversity of interests, it is necessary to clarify the essence of this concept. In particular, the Concise Explanatory Dictionary of Philosophy states: "Interest is the main reason for the activity of individuals and social groups; interest not only gives rise to activity, but also determines its direction, means and forms, and purpose." Indeed, in an information society, not only production, but also the entire lifestyle, the system of values change, and the importance of viewing material wealth as cultural recreation increases.

Today, the potential of independent Uzbekistan is growing in the international arena. Currently, the widespread internet system provides young people with the opportunity to obtain diverse information. In turn, if we turn to young people, the influence of mass culture is felt in their worldview. Observations show that along with information of meaningful, educational significance, information that misleads the minds of young people and directs them to negative actions is also being disseminated. Taking this circumstance into account, the tasks of raising the spirituality of youth, mastering the spiritual heritage, enriching them with new ideas, educating them on the basis of national and universal values, as well as raising their knowledge based on the requirements of the time, are being put on the agenda. It should be noted that in the information society, knowledge and information are the main source of societal development"[4].

Indeed, today a global information society based on knowledge and information is being formed. In an information society, intellect and knowledge are developed and consumed, which leads to an increase in the share of mental labor. Consequently, the processes of informatization are one of the decisive factors in the development of humanity. If there were no mutual exchange of information between nature and human society, as well as within human society itself, it would not have developed and achieved its current perfection. For the existence and development of life, information, like material means, is also necessary. The higher the level of human development, the greater the role of information in human life.

The moral behavior of people in society, their behavior, rules of life, ideas and feelings, and their reflection in human consciousness are directly related to moral consciousness and moral culture. Moral consciousness is absorbed into a person's character and nature, and in practical activity, it is formed on the basis of such qualities as manners, knowledge, faith, sincerity, conscience, and faith. Together, these aspects of spirituality lead to the formation in a person of a certain worldview, a system of ideological beliefs about the essence and goals of social life.

Without morality and manners, there is no knowledge, science, or socially useful activity. In short, morality and etiquette constitute the essence of spirituality. "Today, we will try to theoretically substantiate the practical significance of their fundamental study, analysis, generalization, and promotion of new ideas for our national development and its prospects"[5].



The prompt resolution of these issues will become the basis for ensuring the commonality of needs and interests in the information society. Moreover, in order to ensure the active involvement of young people in various spiritual and educational events in society, the tasks of connecting with each other are set. In this case, explanations are given about the timing and nature of the planned activities, and it is necessary to involve and practically prepare for psychological activities. The complexity of performing these tasks is certainly taken into account, that is, any event requires activity and initiative from participants[6]. Such qualities are not found in every young person. One of the reasons for this is the ability to receive and analyze information, especially in the context of modern globalization. Today, it is necessary not only to understand the deep meaning of the ideas of great scholars, but also to connect them with the requirements of the present time and apply them in practical actions[7].

Therefore, in any situation, the goals and content of the national idea are focused on the activities of young people, because their worldview, culture, behavior, and other activities are primarily formed on the basis of the national idea. In turn, it is necessary to pay attention to such tasks as forming the core of a harmoniously developed generation of graduates with strong knowledge and information culture, ensuring their interests, primarily the application of their knowledge in life, conveying scientific achievements to young people, and setting a personal example for others. Along with a person's interests, their views, responsibilities, and overall social actions change. From this point of view, as a result of conducting dialogue with the people, closely studying the life, work, and everyday life of each citizen, creating favorable conditions for the effectiveness of their activities, human activity increases, and most importantly, the fulfillment of the tasks set in society is achieved.

**Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются философские и социально-политические основы демократических реформ и процессов модернизации в Узбекистане, с особым вниманием к человекоцентрированному подходу к развитию. Анализируется взаимосвязь между личными потребностями, интересами и социальной стабильностью, подчеркивается, что нравственное и интеллектуальное совершенство человека является основой устойчивого прогресса. Отмечается роль реформаторской политики Президента Шавката Мирзиёева в формировании нового мировоззрения и гражданского сознания в современном Узбекистане.

**Ключевые слова:** Демократические реформы, модернизация, развитие человека, философия, социальная стабильность, молодежная политика, духовные ценности, Узбекистан.

**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada O‘zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan demokratik islohotlar va modernizatsiya jarayonlarining falsafiy hamda ijtimoiy-siyosiy asoslari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda inson markazli rivojlanish yondashuvi, shaxs ehtiyojlari, manfaatlari va ijtimoiy barqarorlik o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik yoritilgan. Muallif insonning ma’naviy va intellektual kamoloti barqaror taraqqiyotning asosi ekanini ta’kidlaydi hamda Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyevning islohotchilik siyosatining yangi dunyoqarash va fuqarolik ongini shakllantirishdagi o‘rni ochib beriladi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Demokratik islohotlar, modernizatsiya, inson rivoji, falsafa, ijtimoiy barqarorlik, yoshlar siyosati, ma’naviy qadriyatlar, O‘zbekiston.

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