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SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEMS OF DIGITALIZATION PROCESSES IN
UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to the social and philosophical problems of digitalization processes in Uzbekistan. The relevance of the problem is also connected with the key aspects of national identity and pride. The digitalization of historical information can contribute to the construction and reinforcement of national identity. By making historical records accessible and engaging, it helps citizens connect with their roots, fostering a sense of pride and attachment to their cultural history.

Key words: socio-philosophical aspects, digitalization, Uzbekistan, national identity, digitalization of consciousness, values.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА РАҚАМЛАШТИРИШ ЖАРАЁНЛАРИНИНГ ИЖТИМОЙ-
ФАЛСАФИЙ МУАММОЛАРИ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ушбу мақола Ўзбекистонда рақамлаштириш жараёнларининг ижтимоий ва фалсафий муаммоларига бағишланган. Муаммонинг долзарблиги миллий ўзликка хослик ва миллий ғурурнинг асосий жиҳатлари билан боғлиқ. Тарихий маълумотларни рақамлаштириш миллий идентикликни шакллантириш ва мустаҳкамлашга ҳисса қўшиши мумкин. Бу муаммоларни ёритиш имконияти миллатнинг ўз илдизлари билан жамиятга янада мустаҳкам боғланишига, миллий ғурур туйғусини ва маданий тарихига боғлиқликни оширишга ёрдам беради.

Калит сўзлар: ижтимоий-фалсафий жиҳатлар, рақамлаштириш, Ўзбекистон, миллий идентиклик, онгни рақамлаштириш, кадрятлар.

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПРОЦЕССОВ
ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Данная статья посвящена социально-философским проблемам процессов цифровизации в Узбекистане. Актуальность проблемы связана с ключевыми аспектами национальной идентичности и гордости. Цифровизация исторической информации может способствовать построению и укреплению национальной идентичности. Делая исторические записи доступными и привлекательными, данная проблема помогает гражданам соединиться со своими корнями, воспитывая чувство гордости и привязанности к своей культурной истории.

Ключевые слова: социально-философские аспекты, цифровизация, Узбекистан, национальная идентичность, цифровизация сознания, ценности.

INTRODUCTION. The study of the socio-philosophical aspects of the digitalization processes of Uzbekistan is highly relevant in the context of the modern era, where the integration of digital technologies is transforming various aspects of society. «Moreover, the civilizational transformations that are taking place today also affect people's ideas and their attitude to the values of life. It is important to highlight the obvious fact that the current global problems of human civilization are closely related to the value orientations of humanity. Therefore, today, both for Uzbekistan and for all paradigms of civilizations, it is important to update socio-cultural and intra-social relations»[1].

Firstly, it is connected with the aspects of preservation and accessibility of cultural heritage, because digitalization of historical records and artifacts allows for the preservation of cultural heritage. By digitizing historical documents, artifacts, and other materials related to Uzbekistan's history, researchers can ensure their longevity and make them accessible to a wider audience. This contributes to the safeguarding of the country's cultural identity. Secondly, digitalization facilitates the dissemination of historical knowledge to a broader audience. Through online platforms, educational institutions, and digital archives, people can access historical information more easily. This helps in raising awareness about Uzbekistan's rich history and can contribute to a better understanding of the nation's cultural evolution. Moreover, digital tools enable historians, sociologists, and other researchers to analyze historical data more efficiently. Big data analytics, machine learning, and other digital technologies can reveal patterns, trends, and insights that may not be immediately apparent through traditional research methods. This can lead to a deeper understanding of the socio-philosophical aspects of Uzbekistan's history.

The relevance of the problem is also connected with the key aspects of national identity and pride. The digitalization of historical information can contribute to the construction and reinforcement of national identity. By making historical records accessible and engaging, it helps citizens connect with their roots, fostering a sense of pride and attachment to their cultural history. These factors show that the study of the socio-philosophical aspects of the digitalization of Uzbekistan's history is vital for preserving cultural heritage, fostering national identity, promoting global connectivity, and addressing the ethical challenges associated with the digital transformation of historical records.

LITERATURE REVIEW. The study of the socio-philosophical aspects of the digitalization of history is a multidisciplinary field that involves scholars from various academic backgrounds. Researchers and academics with expertise in history, philosophy, sociology, cultural studies, digital humanities, information science, and related disciplines may contribute to understanding the implications of digitizing historical records. Today, scholars in the field of digital humanities explore how digital technologies impact the study of history, literature, and culture. They investigate methods for digitizing and analyzing historical texts, artifacts, and other materials. Besides this, historians, especially those specializing in the modern era or contemporary history, study the impact of digital tools on historical research methods, the preservation of historical materials, and the presentation of historical narratives. In Uzbekistan, researchers in cultural studies examine the intersection of culture, technology, and society. They explore how digitalization affects cultural heritage, collective memory, and the construction of national identity. Uzbek philosophers explore the philosophical implications

of technological advancements. They consider ethical, cultural, and social aspects of digitalization, including its impact on historical narratives and understanding.

It is also important to admit that professionals working in archives and libraries play a crucial role in the digital preservation of historical documents. They may study best practices for digitization, metadata creation, and long-term preservation.

Such well-known scientists as Lev Manovich work in the system of digital humanities. Manovich has contributed to the understanding of cultural analytics and the impact of digital technologies on culture and history. In 2017, a book by Lev Manovich was published in Russian - a collection of articles "Theories of Soft Culture". In his work, the author comprehends new media in the context of art history, cinema, mass media and design and raises the question of how "cultural software" and "information aesthetics" change our behavioral strategies and ways of perception. Manovich discusses whether new technologies can make visible the invisible layers of modern culture and how this will change our understanding of culture and ourselves.

Another scientist was Roy Rosenzweig, a prominent historian and a key figure in the field of digital history. His work, including the book "Digital History: A Guide to Gathering, Preserving, and Presenting the Past on the Web," has influenced the study of history in the digital age. Formerly the Executive Director of the Digital Public Library of America, Dan Cohen has contributed to discussions about the intersection of technology and history, including issues related to digital archives and accessibility [2]. Tim Hitchcock, historian and digital humanist, has been involved in various digital history projects, exploring how technology can transform historical research and representation [3].

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, issues of digitalization and consequences are also relevant and are being studied by the country's leading scientists. In particular, this problem is being developed within the framework of the international project of NUUZ and the Belarusian State University "Socio-cultural and axiological foundations of the formation of the consciousness of the youth of Uzbekistan and Belarus in the conditions of modern threats and challenges", the historical features of the formation of digitalization were revealed T. Toilokov [4], K. Muminov and M. Komolov [5], some legal aspects were studied by A. Akramov [6] and a number of other scientists.

When exploring specific researchers, it's also valuable to look into academic institutions and research centers that are at the forefront of digital humanities and historical studies. Institutions such as the Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media, the Digital Humanities Summer Institute, and the Center for Digital Research in the Humanities often host scholars and projects related to the digitalization of history.

It is important to admit that the field of digital humanities is interdisciplinary, and researchers from various backgrounds contribute to the understanding of socio-philosophical aspects of digitalizing history.

Researching the socio-philosophical aspects of the digitalization of history involves a multidisciplinary approach, incorporating methods from history, philosophy, sociology, cultural studies, digital humanities, and related fields.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. The article uses the methods of comparative studies, analysis, synthesis, literature review, case studies, critical discourse analysis, philosophical inquiry, theoretical frameworks, critical evaluation of technology. By combining these methods, we can gain a holistic understanding of the socio-philosophical aspects of the digitalization of history in Uzbekistan or any other context. The interdisciplinary nature of this research allows for a nuanced exploration of the cultural, ethical, and social dimensions of digitized historical information.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. As an example, we will analyze the problem of the techno- and media sphere of society as factors of socialization and education of the younger generation. The study of the problem of the techno- and media sphere of society as factors of socialization and education of the younger generation with socio-philosophical analysis is highly relevant for several reasons. Firstly, modern society is experiencing rapid and constant development of information and communication technologies. This has a strong impact on the way the younger generation is socialized and educated. Mobile devices, the Internet, social networks and other media platforms are

changing the way we interact, learn and share information, which requires in-depth analysis. Secondly, technology and media have a strong impact on the formation of values, worldviews and cultural perceptions of young people. This may include issues of identity, morality and attitudes towards various aspects of life. Thirdly, the way young people are socialized and educated is changing under the influence of technology. Studying this topic can help to understand how young people adapt to modern challenges and how society can support their development and social inclusion. Also, with the development of technology, ethical issues arise related to the use of media and digital platforms. Research on these aspects can help develop guidelines and standards for ethical and responsible behavior in the digital world. In addition, globalization and access to world information create new opportunities and challenges for the interaction of different cultures and worldviews. This is important for understanding how the media sphere shapes intercultural relationships and perceptions of the world. Exploring these issues with socio-philosophical analysis allows for a deeper understanding of the fundamental aspects of the influence of technology and media on society and the younger generation, and also offers theoretical and philosophical tools for analyzing and interpreting these phenomena.

In the field of researching the problems of digital literacy and socialization of youth, analyzing the influence of modern technologies on the formation of values and skills, there are many scientists who have made significant contributions. In particular, Henry Jenkins is one of the leading researchers in the field of media and cultural studies. It explores the impact of media and technology on youth and society, as well as digital literacy [7, 279]. Dana Boyd is a renowned researcher in the field of social media and social networking. Her research focuses on how youth use and interact with digital platforms *Taken Out of Context: The Sociality of American Adolescents*. Sonia Livingston is a professor of media and communications studies. Her work "Digital technologies in the lives of young people" includes an analysis of digital literacy and the influence of media on the development of skills and values among young people. Another scientist, Sherry Turkle, a renowned psychologist and sociologist, studies the impact of technology on interpersonal interaction and socialization. Her work, in particular "Living Voice", concerns the use of modern technologies by young people. Julian Sefton-Green - explores the impact of digital media and media education on the socialization and learning of young people. Annette Markham is an anthropologist and social media researcher who analyzes the cultural and social aspects of digital technology use. These researchers and many others are studying the impact of modern technology on the socialization of young people and the formation of their values and skills, which makes this topic relevant and allows us to better understand changes in modern society [8].

Digital literacy and youth socialization are closely linked, and modern technologies have a significant impact on the formation of values and skills in the younger generation. "The social status of the family also has a significant influence on the guidelines and behavior patterns of the individual, since it predetermines the type of social environment. The higher the status of the family, the richer the value guidelines. As the individual matures, along with the strength of family ties, the importance of external reference groups increases. They can be a community of peers, a school community, as well as the first informal and formal organizations. The important point here is the correspondence of the guidelines of these reference groups to family guidelines, thereby strengthening the primary socialization of the individual" [9, 166-167]. In particular, this is related to issues of access to information. After all, with the advent of the Internet and smartphones, young people have unlimited access to information. This allows them to quickly learn new facts, explore topics of interest, and learn. However, it is important to teach analysis and critical thinking to young people so that they can distinguish between true information and misinformation. Access to the Internet and a variety of educational resources makes it possible to gain knowledge and skills in a wide range of areas. Young people can learn new subjects, delve into interesting research and expand their professional skills. This contributes to the formation of digital literacy and the development of critical thinking. Modern technology is also transforming education itself. Young people can receive education online, learn new languages, programming and other skills. This opens up new opportunities for career growth.

However, it is important to ensure access to education and technological resources for everyone to avoid the digital divide.

In addition, social networks and instant messengers provide young people with access to information about friends, events and news. This promotes socialization, allowing you to maintain connections and communicate with people even if they are located over long distances. However, it is important to teach young people to critically evaluate information and separate facts from opinions. Young people access news and media resources via the Internet. This allows them to be informed about current events and various socio-cultural aspects. In addition to the above, the Internet provides young people with the opportunity to explore their interests and hobbies, find communities with like-minded people and exchange knowledge. This contributes to the development of skills and competencies in various areas and promotes socialization.

Young people can use smartphones and online services to solve everyday problems, such as searching for information, ordering goods and services, planning routes and others. This develops digital literacy and helps them adapt to modern life. It is important to note that for all its benefits, access to information also poses risks, such as digital addiction and misinformation. Therefore, educational programs and parents must teach youth to analyze, evaluate, and use information responsibly.

Social networks and media influence the formation of social values of young people. They may be inspired by different behavior patterns, activism or consumer lifestyles. The following ways of influence of social networks on the value orientations of young people can be listed:

- the influence of behavior patterns;

Young people, especially teenagers, often imitate the behavior patterns they see on social networks and media. Posts by celebrities, bloggers, and other influential individuals can create standards regarding how to look, how to behave, and what is considered successful or desirable. This can shape values related to appearance, lifestyle and material wealth.

- influence on opinion;

Media and social networks can shape public opinion about a variety of issues, including politics, social justice, the environment, and others. Young people can develop their beliefs and values by learning and discussing these topics online. However, it is important to remember that media and social media can be biased or show one side of an issue.

- bubble filter;

Social networking and media algorithms can create a filter bubble, presenting users with content that matches their preferences and opinions. This can lead to reinforcement of existing beliefs and isolation from diverse viewpoints. Young people may have limited understanding of diversity of opinions and values.

- activism and social movement;

Social networks and media are often used by youth to organize and participate in activism and social movements. They can mobilize peers and support values related to social justice, equality, the environment, and other important issues.

- exposure to different cultures and opinions;

Social networks and media can also provide opportunities for youth to learn about different cultures, religions and opinions. This can promote tolerance and understanding of diversity. It is important to note that the influence of social networks and media on the social values of young people can be both positive and negative. Educators and parents can help youth develop critical thinking, analyze information, and understand the influences they experience from the online environment. In particular, it is important to discuss issues of digital ethics, emotional well-being and online relationships with young people.

DISCUSSIONS. Addiction to smartphones and social media can negatively impact the mental and physical health of young people. It is important to teach them moderation, to use technology to achieve personal and professional goals, and not to isolate and depend on them. Young people must learn to use digital technologies wisely and responsibly. This includes understanding digital threats, online safety, time management, protecting personal data and combating digital

addiction. These skills and knowledge help maintain mental and physical health. Moreover, the use of modern technologies, including computers and mobile devices, can lead to a sedentary lifestyle and physical inactivity. It is important to include digital literacy in the context of physical health care, for example, teaching youth to take breaks and active pauses when using devices for long periods of time. In addition to physical health, an important aspect is the mental health of a young person. It is known that the Internet can be a source of stress, anxiety, depression and even cyberbullying. However, when used correctly, it can also be a resource for support, mental health information, and opportunities to connect with psychologists and counselors. Youth can use technology to support emotional well-being, such as through meditation apps, sleep trackers, and apps to communicate with loved ones. They can learn to manage stress and emotions through digital resources.

CONCLUSION. An overall approach to digital literacy and youth socialization must pay attention to the relationship between technology, health and well-being. This will help young people develop the skills they need to live successfully and safely in the digital age. Overall, modern technology has a huge impact on young people and shaping their values and skills. It is important to balance the benefits and risks when teaching young people digital literacy and responsible use of technology. The study of the socio-philosophical aspects of the digitalization of history in Uzbekistan involves examining how the adoption of digital technologies is influencing and shaping the understanding of the nation's history, culture, and identity. In conclusion, the study of the socio-philosophical aspects of the digitalization of history in Uzbekistan is a complex and multifaceted endeavor that involves exploring the intersections of technology, culture, and identity. The digitalization of historical records and narratives brings both opportunities and challenges, influencing how the nation's history is perceived, preserved, and transmitted. As scholars, policymakers, and stakeholders engage in the study of the socio-philosophical aspects of digitalized history in Uzbekistan, it is crucial to maintain a nuanced and interdisciplinary approach. Collaboration between historians, philosophers, technologists, and the public can contribute to the development of ethical frameworks, educational strategies, and cultural policies that align with the nation's values and aspirations. Ultimately, a thoughtful exploration of the socio-philosophical dimensions of digitalized history is essential for shaping a dynamic and inclusive narrative of Uzbekistan's past in the digital age.

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