



THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN VALUES IN THE DIGITAL SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of human value is also changing on a global scale, as digitalization is rapidly spreading around the world and changing the nature of intersubjective interactions. In any historical period, values play the main educational role for every society. The article intensively discusses the vectors associated with changing the process of human cognition in the realities of digitalization. The study is devoted to the study of cardinal changes in the value foundations of human life in the political, social, economic and spiritual spheres. The article presents theoretical approaches to the problem of human value in the context of digitalization. The important features of values before and during the formation of a digital society have been comprehensively studied. Examples of specific value changes in the era of digitalization are given, which allows us to assess their uncertainty for social development. It also reveals the axiological problems of the existence of specific standards for measuring the value of people in the digital world.

KEY WORDS: *number, digital society, human value, human value, digital literacy, quality of education, artificial intelligence.*

ENTER

Globally, humanity is entering the magical world of digitization not in years, but in months, even weeks and days. Digitization technologies are new tools of a wonderful world that humanity has never experienced before. These technologies are currently being developed. They are already leaving behind information technology that we admire. In the tenth years of our century, the transition of humanity from the information age to the digital age began. Because from this period, big data technologies entered its maturity stage. As a result of this, in terms of quantity, large capacities were formed that allow not only to process large amounts of information, but also to store them. In the 21st century, the pace of development of civilization will be 5 times faster than in the 20th century. Thus, we can go through the entire technological development of the 20th century in the first 20 years. Compared to the current pace of life, the pace of technical progress must be even faster. There is no country in today's world that does not strive to master new technologies. The main danger is here. Because the whole world has joined the marathon of adopting new technologies. That is why President Shavkat Mirziyoev states that "In our country, we should widely attract investments not only in economic sectors, but also scientific developments in the field of know-how" [1].

It would be appropriate to define the digital culture of the future specialist as digitization values that do not conflict with general humanistic values, the presence of digital competence, mastering technologies for optimal orientation to digital reality, and effective communication in the information space.

Uzbekistan is already in the leading position in the CIS space in terms of introduction of information technologies, computer support, Internet connection, organization of "Electronic Government". At the same time, Uzbekistan adopted the digitization program among the developed countries of the world. Therefore, it is important to bring digitalization in Uzbekistan to the average level in the world in terms of its impact on industrial production, national economy, transport and retail trade.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The main theory of Pythagoras is "everything is a number"[2]. Russell believed that Pythagoras' theory was wrong, but we believe that Pythagoras' theory was correct, but Russell did not fully understand the specific meaning of Pythagoras' statement that "everything consists of numbers".[3]

The world (universe) known to mankind is nothing but time and space. How do we express and understand time? We express and understand time in numbers. We use coordinates to represent space. But how are the coordinates determined? It is determined by length, width, depth, etc. Length, width, and depth are all numbers.

The same goes for describing things. When describing an event, elements include time, place, person, and event, while time is represented by numbers. The location is indicated by numbers. This can be a bit difficult to understand. Of course, the most vivid example of "everything is a number" is digital movies. In a sense, digital movies have everything, including



time, place, characters and events, but they can all be represented by numbers. We think that people of our time should easily understand the fact that everything is a number, but Pythagoras proposed the theory that "everything is a number" 2600 years ago. It was a very powerful and advanced theory[4].

If there is a universal standard for measuring the worth of people in the digital world - the world will never be fair and beautiful. Since people are different, although human rights are the same, we must recognize that people are born smart and stupid, strong and weak, passionate and patient, attentive or indifferent. Under the same coordinates, the various natural qualities of these people are determined one by one by this person. We do not know what the ultimate meaning of life is, but we are sure that no one can form a standard of value by which to measure other people's spiritual and moral qualities. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev says: "By human value, we understand the creation of decent living conditions and modern infrastructure for every citizen, providing qualified medical services, quality education, social protection system, and creating a healthy ecological environment" [5].

The relationship between value and evaluation is essentially the relationship between subjectivity and objectivity: on the one hand, objective evaluation defines and limits subjective value, while subjective evaluation is a reflection of objective value based on objective value. On the other hand, the subjective evaluation has a certain degree of relative independence and a certain degree of reaction to the objective value. This reaction is evident in the induction, enhancement or limitation of objective value. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev states: "For many years, the principle of "state-society-man" has been followed in our country. State building and management, all political structures, their work methods and activities were formed on the basis of this principle. In fact, first of all, a person, his rights and happiness should be the most important goal of the state policy and the activity of all state bodies. Society building and state policy should be based on this idea and be organized on the basis of the principle "The state is for the people" [6]. Some believe that human dignity refers to a person's position and role in nature. This view encourages the assessment of nature as a subject of value and confuses the subject and object of value, which does not correspond to the meaning of value in the general sense. Others believe that all values satisfy the needs of people and that the world is worth to people. This view, which summarizes human dignity only in terms of all values being possessed and enjoyed by humans, is an empty abstraction that makes little sense.

Human value is not a relationship between people and things, but a relationship between people. Psychologist N.S. Safoev, "As long as a person is able to know the laws of life and apply them in his activities, from this point of view, his behavior can be controlled by social norms. Moreover, a person should feel responsible for his actions" [7] - he says.

Human value is a relationship of mutual needs and mutual satisfaction between people and people. In human value, man is not only the subject of value, but also the object of value. S. Otamuratov says in the book "Globalization and National-Spiritual Security": "After the globalization of the economy, which is the basis of society and human development, reaches its final destination and the single economic space is completely settled on the earth, spirituality, morality and nations will no longer have the opportunity to disobey the judgment of the economy, and the only the process of formation of spirituality, unified morality and unified nation cannot be prevented" [8].

First of all, between people, when a person or some people are the subject of value, he receives the satisfaction of his needs from others, he has the positive influence of others. Although these people serve as objects of value, they satisfy the needs of others and positively influence them to change their worldview. That is why the individual's responsibility and contribution to society is his unique value. The social value of a person is the positive impact of a human object on society. In the speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev at the joint meeting of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, such an opinion was expressed, "Justice and the rule of law are the most basic and necessary conditions for building a democratic state and ensuring the value of human dignity"[9].

Between man and himself, man is not only the subject of self-esteem, but also the object of self-esteem. The value that a person has for himself is called his self-esteem. A person's self-esteem is a spiritual-spiritual state that satisfies one's needs and has a positive effect on oneself. Self-esteem is an important part of human worth. The meaning of promoting human self-worth is to promote self-reliance, self-reliance, self-development and self-improvement.

Human value has both an objective form of being and a form of subjective reflection. Subjective value can be divided into two specific forms: value judgment and emotion. Among them, values mean people's understanding of absolute worth or the absoluteness of moral qualities in people's lives.

Human value is not something that exists independently, it is limited by social relations and it is evident only through the relations between people.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A holistic approach to the study of the phenomenon of human value in the digital society as a system that includes biological, psychological and social levels in the structure of a person; also used the methodology of the theory of knowledge, which allows to consider it as a phenomenon that occurs in the process of human interaction with the material world. The research topic is based on a philosophical and anthropological approach, in which a person is considered as a vital and spiritual unit. The analytical method was used to analyze and distinguish concepts such as natural and artificial,



human and technical, consciousness, personality, human value. The phenomenological method was used to describe the problem of human constitution and personal self-determination, to explain such concepts as "danger", "number", "consciousness", "person", "human value". The hermeneutic method of knowledge was used in the analysis of texts in the fields of philosophical thought such as cosmism, transhumanism, and posthumanism. An interdisciplinary approach was used to reveal the problem of natural and artificial intelligence.

Globalization, informatization, and virtualization processes in the digital society lead to fundamental changes in the unique value system in people's lives. These events radically change the surrounding reality, determine the basis of the phenomenon of human value in the present era, and it can be said that, based on a constructive approach, they form a new world and a new personal outlook. Constructivism is the ideological basis of technologies for the transformation of man, nature and society. Constructivism is characterized by the cultivation of the artificial, the assertion of the superiority of the created over the natural. The basis of modern constructivism lies in the dramatic and global growth of human power over nature and society. The processes of informationization, globalization and virtualization are interrelated and form the basis of the noosphere. The digital society is a noosphere society. Globalization is the process of formation of a global human community, a mega-society, due to the special integration, integrity and interdependence of the world. Here we are talking about a new universal quality of human existence, which is formed through new information technologies of communication and interaction.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Today we will try to understand numbers starting from natural numbers. When we say "understanding numbers", you might think that numbers exist and we want to understand these "objects". Therefore, we need to focus on what does "number sense" mean? What can we understand about numbers? How many numbers can we really understand? How do we know we really understand something like numbers? How do we understand things like numbers?

The numbers start with one, one represents creation and origin, but it indicates existence without other meanings. The number two initiates separation and opposition, while two indicates duality. From the beginning of Ikki, it has a special meaning. The number three balances the binary opposites, reveals a trinity that can work together, and it represents the beginning of the creative process, the result of the process. The number four represents shape and solidity. The number five, consisting of three and two, represents change and revenge. Two and three are actually two opposing entities, one of separation and opposition, and the other of balance and cooperation. Thus, the five combines the characteristics of these two, either change or revenge. If five is said to represent the fifth element in addition to the four, it can also indicate transcendence. In addition, it is often used as a human or

material symbol. Therefore, according to B. Yaqubov: "The development of new information technologies, global communication, and global networks requires the search for new high-tech possibilities of protection against ideological threats"[10].

Digital society is a period of modern development of civilization characterized by the primacy of the role of knowledge and information in all aspects of social life, in which ICT has a decisive impact on people's lives, their education and work, as well as on human interaction. According to the research of Professor D. Adjemoglu of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, despite the rapid development of information and communication technologies and their use in all areas of the economy, they have not had a sufficient impact on the increase in labor productivity, production volume or employment level [11].

Now it can be observed that the government of Uzbekistan is trying to accelerate the development of information technologies as much as possible. Unfortunately, broadband Internet networks that distribute modern information technologies have not reached all our villages. This gap will be closed in the near future. Why do we need it? It is necessary to move the entire country to the era of digitization. Modern information technology is the main condition for access to digital consciousness and technologies. According to futurologist Raymond Kurzweil, We, the 70s and 80s of the last century, the youth from the depths of the Soviet Union, imagined the events of the beginning of that century, the life of the people as a symbol of the past. How do the youth of the 70s and 80s of the 21st century imagine our present time and how do they evaluate them? This is an interesting and mysterious problem[12]. Life is so fast that the future itself is unpredictable. "We will resolutely continue the state policy on youth without deviation. Not only will we continue, but we will raise this policy to the highest level that the times demand today as our highest priority. We mobilize all the strength and capabilities of our state and society so that our young people can be independent thinkers, have high intellectual and spiritual potential, become people who are not inferior to their peers in any field, and be happy" [13].

We need to develop new networks created with the help of digital technologies. This is an important complex task. The country needs to develop 3D printing, online shopping, mobile banking, digital services, healthcare, education and other promising areas. These industries have already changed the composition of the economy of developed countries and given a new quality to traditional industries. "Digitalization is a paradigm shift in the way we think, act, interact with our environment and each other. That is, digitization is a change in the paradigm of communication and interaction"[14].

In general, it should be noted that the work of integration and identification of information technologies of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the state system began effectively a little earlier. During this time, it can be observed that the



digitization system in Uzbekistan has grown significantly.

The online trade market is developing in Uzbekistan. Most of the population of Uzbekistan has digital literacy. It can perform various operations without leaving home or office. If earlier it was necessary to stand in line, waste time and go to a special institution, now Uzbeks can pay taxes, fines, utility bills and other complex transactions. It should be said that the experience of many civilized and developed countries was used in the creation of the "Digital Uzbekistan" state program. They can be cited as an example of countries such as Austria, Denmark, Australia, Canada and Singapore, which have made significant progress in introducing digital technologies. Yes, digital technologies play an important role in the economic development of many countries.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, the main goal of the program is to improve the quality of life of Uzbeks, digitize the national economy, increase the competitiveness of the country's economy, and increase the welfare of the people.

Digital development includes the transition to a digital society, where digital knowledge, skills and habits increase, including the automation of business processes and the existence of a predictable digital economy, where a digital government will be formed to ensure the delivery and improvement of services. Therefore, according to the results of the evaluation of the implementation of the projects provided for in the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy on time and on a large scale, as well as the results of the rating assessment of the introduction of information technologies and electronic services, the heads of ministries and departments, local executive authorities and their digitization deputies are paid a monthly bonus of 30 percent of their monthly salary; Ministries and departments, local executive authorities (hereinafter - state bodies and organizations) annually formulate performance indicators for digitization in agreement with the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications Development; The conclusion given by the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications Development regarding the achievement of the efficiency indicators of the activities of state bodies and organizations on digitization, as well as the results of the rating assessment of the introduction of information technologies and electronic services, is provided to the leaders and their deputies on digitization every month, their monthly salary is provided for in this paragraph will be the basis for paying the premium"[16].

Therefore, in order to achieve these goals, it is necessary to ensure efficiency and a unified approach in public administration through the use of digital technologies, to end individualism in the digitalization of public administration and business processes, to promote economic growth, and to develop important directions. Reaching areas such as entrepreneurship, human capital and science, the level of digitization should be the same as the region of the country and should be highlighted as a factor that increases its

reputation in the international world.

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