SOCIO-CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FORMATION OF NATIONAL IDENTITY UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT
Today the background and real directions of formation, development and improvement of information society in Uzbekistan are realized. This process has global, inevitable joining of our country in the international information community. The use of material and spiritual wealth of the information civilization may provide the population a decent life, economic prosperity, and the necessary conditions for free development of the personality. Our republic should enter into the category of technologically and economically developed countries on the rights of a full-fledged participant of the global civilization development with the saving of political independence, national identity and cultural traditions, has a significant civil society and legal state. It can be assumed that basic features and characteristics of the information society will be established in Uzbekistan with a stable socio-political conditions and deep economic reforms in the near future.

The problem of identity in a multi-ethnic environment is of exceptional importance both for understanding the essence of national processes and for developing effective national policies and developing methods for harmonizing interethnic relations.

Uzbekistan is a multi-culture and multinational country where representatives of various nations and nationalities live in peace and harmony. Based on this, the main priority of state national policy pursued in the country is the creation of equal opportunities for the development of representatives of all nations, the harmonization of interethnic relations.

KEYWORDS: information society, socio-cultural criteria, globalization, information technologies, the development of civilization, civil society, legal state, identity, information, nation, national idea, mentality, culture.

INTRODUCTION
In the study of modern society, the tendency towards the integration of research searches around the problem of the emerging knowledge society is increasingly manifested. At the moment, the next stage of the formation of the information society is taking place. The development of information technology not only improves the quality of life of people, but also affects the life of an individual, in particular, culture, psychology, spirituality and behavior. All this leads to a change in "universal human values" in society. The term "universal human values" concentrated the fundamental aspirations of the restructuring of consciousness, necessary to overcome the spiritual deadlock, which means the impossibility of improving the economic and political life of society and dooming our society to an anthropological catastrophe. The concept of "universal human values" arose as an antithesis, preached for many decades to the ideas of "class morality", "class interests", as an expression of the most progressive, more humanistic interests of our entire society and even humanity as a whole. [1]

In modern conditions, the formation of the information society is no longer a supernatural process, but a reality. However, what will the information society be like? For example, in terms of socio-cultural phenomenon? We will try to outline in general outline some of the main criteria for the formation and improvement of the socio-cultural development of the information society and the information culture itself.

If to present the characteristic features and characteristics of the information society in the Republic of Uzbekistan, then usually these include:

- the formation of a unified information and communication space of Uzbekistan as part of the global information space, the full participation of Uzbekistan in the processes of information and economic integration of regions, countries and peoples;
- the emergence and subsequent dominance of new technological structures in the economy, based on the mass use of promising information technologies, computer facilities and telecommunications;
- creation and development of information and knowledge market as production factors in addition to natural resources, labor and capital markets, transfer of information resources of the society into real resources of social and economic development, actual satisfaction of the society's needs for information products and services;
The increasing role of information and communication infrastructure in the system of social production;

Increasing the level of education, scientific, technical and cultural development by expanding the capabilities of information exchange systems at the international, national and regional levels and, accordingly, increasing the role of qualifications and professionalism of creative growth as the most important characteristics of working conditions;

Creation of an effective system for ensuring the rights of citizens and social institutions to freely receive, disseminate and use information as an essential condition for democratic development.

The need for a transition to an information society is closely related to the change in the nature of the impact of scientific and technological progress on people's lives. At the end of the twentieth century, the speed of technological change in production, the technologies for the provision of products and services, and the management of these processes increased substantially. If in the beginning and even in the middle of the century such shifts occurred in periods of time significantly exceeding the life span of one or two generations, today the change in the technological order takes place in a shorter period. At the same time, the lifestyle of a large part of the population significantly changes, and the socio-psychological model of the behavior of people and society as a whole. The patterns of behavior of the current and future generations are becoming especially significant. It is obvious that one of the factors that can to some extent weaken the impact on the human psyche of similar changes in the way of life is the level of the person's information preparedness for future changes.

One of the most important indicators of lifestyle changes in the second half of the last century is the development and use of new ICT in all areas of social life and activity, the level of production and consumption by society of information products and services. There is a clear change in the attitude towards information and the expansion of the opportunities for obtaining and applying information to enhance human potential and its development in many areas.

All this determines the emergence and necessity of solving a complex socially significant task - the creation of a socio-psychological model of the behavior of a member of the information society, the identification of techniques of influences that will ensure the normal adaptation and comfortable existence of a person in the information society, and reduce the contradictions between generations.

It is seen that the most effective way this impact is the education system, which should accustom a member of society at all stages of its development to the need for permanent changes in the way of life, for the perception, adherence and preservation of the national traditions and cultural heritage of their country.

The postindustrial state of human civilization is logically connected with the development of the information society - a society whose level is determined to a decisive degree by the quantity and quality of the accumulated information, its freedom and accessibility. The emergence of the information society is closely connected with the awareness of the fundamental role of information in social development, consideration in the large socio-cultural context of such phenomena as information resources, new information technologies, informatization.

The emergence of the information society requires to ensure the adequacy of education to the dynamic changes occurring in nature and society, the entire human environment, the increased volume of information, and the rapid development of new information technologies. Of particular importance in the information society is the organization of information education and the enhancement of the personal information culture.

It is time to talk about the formation of a new information culture that can become an element of the common culture of humanity. It will be knowledge of the information environment, the laws of its functioning; the ability to navigate information flows. Information culture is still an indicator of not a common, but rather professional culture, but in time will become an important factor in the development of each individual.

Now we turn to the concept of "information culture", which characterizes one of the facets of culture, related to the information aspect of people's lives. The role of this aspect in the information society is steadily increasing; and today the aggregate of information flows around each person is so great, diverse and ramified that it requires knowledge of the laws of the information environment and the ability to navigate information flows. Otherwise, it will not be able to adapt to life under new conditions, in particular, to changing social structures, which will result in a significant increase in the number of people working in the field of information activities and services.

Today, there are many definitions of information culture. You can consider some of these definitions.

In a broad sense, the information culture is understood as a set of principles and real mechanisms that ensure the positive interaction of ethnic and national cultures, their combination in the common experience of humanity.

Well, in a narrow sense - the best ways to handle signs, data, information and presentation to interested consumers for solving theoretical and practical problems; mechanisms for improving the technical means of production, storage and transmission of information; the development of a system of training, the preparation of a person for the effective use of information tools and information.

One of the leading experts in the field of informatization, E.P. Semenyuk under the information culture understands the information component of human culture as a whole, objectively characterizing the level of all information processes in the society and existing information relations[2].
It is also necessary to highlight the criteria of the information culture of the person, which include:

- the ability to formulate adequately their need for information;
- effectively search for the necessary information in the whole set of information resources;
- to process information and create a qualitatively new one;
- to conduct individual information retrieval systems;
- adequately select and evaluate information;
- Ability to communicate and computer literacy.

All that is said should be based on an awareness of the role of information in the society, knowledge of the laws of the information environment and understanding of its place in it, possession of new information technologies.

Of great importance in the formation of the information culture is education, which should form a new specialist in the information community with the following skills: information differentiation; highlighting relevant information; development of criteria for assessing information; produce information and use it.

Therefore, mastering the basics of the socio-cultural level of the information society, the information culture is the way of universalizing the qualities of a person, contributing to a real understanding of the person himself, his place and his role in the life of the community.

Improving the cultural potential of a person requires the process of mastering information technology. As computer systems become more complex, human thinking can no longer control the execution of programs for large computers. As E. Giddens figuratively notes, “when the influence of traditions and customs on a global scale weakens, the very basis of self-identification changes - the feeling of oneself as a person. Under traditional conditions, this feeling was maintained due to the stability of the individual's social position within the community. When traditions lose their force and the free choice of lifestyle prevails, this cannot but affect every person. In such conditions, he should be much more active than before, creating and reproducing his own identity”[3]

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- creation and development of the market of information and knowledge as factors of production in addition to the markets of natural resources, labor and capital, the transition of society’s information resources to real resources of socio-economic development, the actual satisfaction of society’s needs for information products and services;
- the increasing role of information and communication infrastructure in the system of social production;
- increasing the level of education, scientific, technical and cultural development by expanding the capabilities of information exchange systems at the international, national and regional levels and, accordingly, increasing the role of qualifications, professionalism of creative growth as the most important characteristics of working conditions;
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**METHODOLOGY**

Leading research centers and higher educational institutions of the world conduct research work on the study of the socio-philosophical properties of the formation of identity and universal values in multi-ethnic societies through the spiritual growth of the individual. As a result of studies on the study of ethnic relations, disagreements, pluralism, national identity and its factors, a number of conceptual ideas were analyzed regarding such methodological concepts as “ethnos”, “nation”, and “national identity”. Along with this, today around the world special attention is paid to such issues as the development of national self-awareness and factors influencing its weakening, the processes of destruction of national spirituality, questions of the nation and its prospects, nation and national idea in the context of globalization, promotion of living each other’s ideas in the study of their relationships and for this reason the genesis of the national idea, evolution and changes in it, national identity and its main factors and identities, factors that cause spirit The ovine crisis of the individual and ways to prevent them, as well as the elevation of the spirituality of the individual.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One of the priority areas of the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, embodied in Uzbekistan[4], is: "Ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, implementing a balanced, mutually beneficial and constructive foreign policy." In the context of globalization, while ensuring the stability of the socio-spiritual environment in society, improving the formation factors of each individual’s culture, capable of responding with “enlightenment against ignorance”, increasing the sense of ownership, citizens need to study and analyze the foundations of the idea of spirituality.

The dramatic changes in public life that took place in Uzbekistan since independence have had a significant impact on the search processes for the identity of various groups of the country's population. On the one hand, the involvement in the social life and cultural practice of one’s ethnic group — the use of a language, religious affiliation, participation in public organizations, and the maintenance of cultural traditions — is a rather significant indicator of an individual’s ethnic identity. On the other hand, awareness of the history, customs, and peculiarities of the culture of the titular nation, a sense of ownership of them are no less important.[5]

The issue of the formation of national identity in Uzbekistan is relevant. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev repeatedly said, “... we need to strengthen national self-consciousness, study the ancient and rich history of our Motherland more deeply, intensify research work in this direction, and fully support the activities of humanitarian scientists.”[6] The President of the country, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, emphasized the need to further strengthen interethnic friendship and harmony.[7] which was subsequently reflected in the Strategy of Action on five priority areas of development of Uzbekistan, in which one of the most important is "ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance"[8]

As studies in Uzbekistan in the field of studying "National identity[9] ” showed that the core of the Uzbek people's social ideas about nationality is a person’s belonging to a specific people, his awareness of his historical roots, territorial and cultural-linguistic affiliation. The public opinion of the Uzbek people is characterized by the absence of negative ideas about nationality as an outdated concept and as a barrier to the rapprochement of people.

Today, based on a study of the identity of the Uzbek people, it can be observed that the identity of the Uzbek people is implemented in several stages.

The first was formed in the first quarter of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As a result of a quarter of a year of research and reform, today the national-ethnic identity of the Uzbek people, the “Uzbek-ethnic identity” has been formed.

It was also resolved to solve the difficult situation that arose in the early years of independence, namely the problem of localization, bias, dividing a person into a certain area (city, village, region). An incident of ethnic and ethnic consolidation has occurred in Uzbekistan. Relations with other nations, good neighborliness, or interethnic and religious tolerance were the first to create a sense of life as a single people.

This was the greatest achievement of the Uzbek people. This indicates that the national and ethnic identity in the country has already been formed, since solidarity, mutual understanding and solidarity of citizens are the key to stability and development of any country.

Today we see that the second stage is religious identity. This is what we see in our state policy and reforms aimed at increasing the religious consciousness of our people, namely, improving pilgrimage, developing religious tourism, reconstructing mosques in the vicinity, studying original manuscript sources, and further developing Islamic research centers.

The next stage is the formation of national identity. There is a basis for this process - the concept of “from a strong state to a strong civil society”, according to which a lot of reforms have been carried out to date in the framework of the concept of “civil society”. Political, legal, economic, scientific and social spheres entered the concept of “civil society” and developed their full scientific and practical basis. To date, the construction of civil society in our country is not fully implemented.

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CONCLUSION

In my opinion, the construction of a civil society depends on many objective and subjective factors, but in society this process is based on a number of programs. It aims to educate the majority of the population and focuses on mental work. As a result, this will enhance the legal and intellectual culture of the population.

In the next 10-15 years, professional identity in Uzbekistan will be in the process of formation. At present, we cannot say that we have formed a professional identity, taking into account a number of external, objective factors for this step, since the goal of the organization is that we cannot develop modern professionals without a full understanding of common languages. Without worrying, I would say that we do not have one-way teaching based on foreign languages. This is why we see a professional identity in the next generation.

REFERENCES