

SOCIETY TRANSFORMATION AND SOCIO-CULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract

This article scientifically substantiates the connection between society transformation and socio-cultural technologies. It is studied that society transformation causes dynamic changes in the evolution of socio-political development.

Keywords. Society, transformation, socio-cultural technology, development, paradigm, socio-political, process, system.

Introduction

Dynamic processes existing in the conditions of socio-political changes lead to a change in the initial state of the system. These dynamic processes can be divided into uncontrollable and controllable (according to the criterion of external influence), as well as "system-changing" and "system-forming" (according to the criterion of the final result). At the same time, the dynamics of the phenomenon under study can be characterized as revolution, evolution, transformation, development, decline, regression, progress, depending on the chosen scientific paradigm and methodological approach. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "We have implemented unprecedented large-scale and consistent measures to modernize society politically, legally, and socio-economically, to spiritually restore and elevate it, to revise existing laws, public administration, and the economic system, to create effective and efficient mechanisms in this regard, and to implement democratic principles and norms. In this, we have set the highest goal of making people satisfied with life, ensuring their well-being not in the distant future, but today, solving their life problems and realizing their dreams and hopes [1.41.]". This justifies the fact that the transformation of society depends on scientific views, on its ability to systematically perceive the surrounding reality and socio-political processes. Any study of the state of the system can be a historical reconstruction (description of the past), futurology (description of the future), but it is almost impossible to obtain a specific "image" of an objective description of the state of the system. In order to study socio-political processes taking place at the same time, at least to some extent, the concept of "modernization" is used. This term characterizes the dynamic features of socio-political systems, including taking into account the political processes taking place in the country. According to the philosopher P. Shtykov, "'Transformation potential' is much broader than 'achieving modernization,' since it can be considered a profound change in society that occurs at a certain time. Transformation theory helps to solve not old problems, but new problems that confront traditional theories of democracy"[2.]. Thus, there is a need to study the evolution of views on the transformation of society or "socio-political transformation." After all, the reality of the transition from one socio-



political system to another is a transformation process, as a result of which various vectors can emerge. Based on the complexity of state development and its forecasting, it can be said that this transformation can occur both under the influence of external factors, at the will of a certain participant, and as a result of natural impulses accumulated in the system itself.

ANALYSIS OF RELATED LITERATURE

The idea that the transformation of society is constant is expressed in the works of Eastern and Western thinkers. In particular, Abu Nasr Al-Farabi said, "The inhabitants of virtuous cities, because their souls have mastered the enlightenment and spirituality left by their ancestors and have reached perfection, are not shackled and tightly bound to material possessions" [3.255.] , which means that the renewal of society directly depends on the enlightenment and spiritual appearance of people. According to Abu Rayhan Al-Biruni, "Things are developing in the universe, the endless "emergence of things from concealment" [4.30.], their emergence into existence is evidence of development, transformation. This idea expresses the fact that the connection between essence and phenomenon is an endless process.

The concept of socio-cultural technologies in the transformation of society was rarely used in the social sciences until the middle of the 20th century. It was used by philosophers and social scientists N.A. Berdyaev, P.A. Sorokin in the sense of a deep, qualitative change in something, a turning point in history. However, the problem of changing social relations was studied using such concepts as "development", "evolution", "revolution", "reform", "change". In the 1960s, the concept of "transformation", according to the theory of special sociologists, began to be used primarily in the issues of innovations in the legal systems of state administration, where it is considered more as a modification of the long-existing concept of "modernization".

The American political scientist D. Easton wrote in his work "Model of Political Research" about the essence of dynamism within the socio-political system in conditions of transformation. It is analyzed as a permanent model of a socio-political system that is weakly connected with socio-economic or cultural determinants[5.] . In our opinion, in conditions of socio-political changes, the main indicator is the degree of adaptability (reaction) to rapidly changing conditions, the conditions for the functioning of political and social institutions.

The usefulness of the evolution of social transformation According to P. Shtompke, one of the concepts that characterizes the forms of significant social changes is morphogenesis (the emergence of completely new social conditions, social conditions, social structures), transmutation (changing, reforming or revising existing social relations), reproduction (compensatory, adaptive, balancing, supporting processes that allow maintaining the existence of society unchanged and adapting to the surrounding conditions). Based on this, the main quality of transformation is that when changes, shifts in social reality occur, they are felt in the spheres of their social life and change its most important parts.

According to the sociologist K. Polanyi, "Recognizing the multitude of factors influencing the transformation of social processes, the most important factor of change is the factor of economic change[6.] This justifies the fact that economic thinking is an impetus for a comprehensive transformation of society.



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The usefulness of the evolution of social transformation According to P. Stompke, one of the concepts that characterizes the forms of significant social changes is morphogenesis (the emergence of completely new social conditions, social conditions, social structures), transmutation (changing, reforming or revising existing social relations), multiplication (compensatory, adaptive, balancing, supporting processes that allow society to maintain its existence unchanged and adapt to the surrounding conditions)[7.] . Based on this, the main quality of transformation is that when changes occur, shifts in social reality occur, they are felt in the spheres of their social life and change its most important parts.

As a research methodology, it was first expressed in the views of traditional-classical sociologists-philosophers O. Comte, G. Spencer, T. Parsons. A “systemic model” of society is developed, focusing on the sustainability of development. In our opinion, there is a certain stable state of society, and social changes are understood as various states of a system that occur sequentially over time.

As a second direction, the view of society “not as a static, stable state, but as a process, not as an object, but as a constantly ongoing, endless flow of events” expresses the essence of the transformation of society. This, as a research methodology, provides an opportunity to compare and contrast theoretical and practical views.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Currently, the unique experience of many countries in the so-called transition period is expressed in the terminology of "transformational". However, based on the above considerations, it would be wrong to limit the use of the concept of "social change" to a certain sphere. Because "social transformation" requires the study of broad and effective scientific interpretations. Changes in the social system reflect the content of the concept of "transformation" in all spheres. As an analysis, the concepts of "development" and "evolution" should not be confused in content. It should be emphasized that it is wrong to understand transformation only as a change in form while preserving the content, that is, in this case, it is necessary to accept changes in all spheres, except for the social sphere, as natural.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The main features of social change in society include the following. Firstly, the changes occurring in this process must be systemic, which will lead to structural changes in the elements that make up the system, social institutions. The main thing is to distinguish social changes from processes such as reform, reorganization, reconstruction.

Secondly, it determines the direction of clear progressive, positive changes that distinguish social changes from development, progress, revolution, modernization.

Thirdly, it can also be said that the relatively rapid pace of changes distinguishes social changes from more rapid revolutionary shifts and slow evolutionary changes.

Fourthly, by increasing the role of subjective factors, the implementation of social changes will depend not only on tactical, but also on strategic aspects, largely on individual and group interests.



Thus, social transformation in society is a process of significant changes in society as a whole or in its main elements, characterized by an increase in the specificity of society, a relatively high rate of change, and an increase in the influence of subjective factors. Therefore, the criterion of development should be sought not externally, but within society itself.

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