

Digitalization As A Century Phenomenon

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Abstract. This article draws attention to the fact that digitization is gaining special importance in terms of further modernization of society and increasing the competitiveness of the national economy. In addition, digitalization policy is emphasized, and issues related to the implementation of reforms focusing on building a real digital society are analyzed.

Basic concepts. Political, economic, information, spiritual potential, digitization, progress, development, reform, modernization, national economy, information, computerization, technique, information technologies.

INTRODUCTION

Digitalization is a process that, if not studied in depth, if not developed strategies, tactics and technologies for its use, and if not paid attention to the transformation processes, is like handing over a boat without a rudder to a violent river flowing down a mountain. In this regard, in order to reduce the negative impact of the violent processes taking place in the world on each country and enhance its positive impact, it is necessary to understand the essence of this phenomenon more deeply, to study its features. It is impossible to adapt to it and change its direction appropriately without studying this phenomenon in depth.

The impact of digitalization on countries around the world is also different. It is necessary to understand that this is related to the political, economic, informational, and spiritual potential of countries around the world. For this, first of all, it is necessary to understand the concept of "digitalization", its meaning and content.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Currently, the term "digitalization" is used in a narrow and broad sense. In a narrow sense, digitalization means the conversion of information into digital form, which in many cases leads to a decrease in costs and the emergence of new opportunities. In a broad sense, the process of

"digitalization" usually refers to a socio-economic change initiated by the widespread use and assimilation of digital technologies. It includes technologies for creating, processing, exchanging and transmitting information. Today, it can be observed that scientific research is being conducted in various directions on digitalization and its positive and negative aspects in various spheres of social life. In particular:

According to A. Marey, "digitalization is a paradigmatic change in our way of thinking, acting, interacting with the environment and each other." That is, digitalization is a change in the paradigm of communication and interaction.

E.J.L. Vartanova, M.I. Makseenko, S.S. Smirnov emphasize that digitization "is not only the digitization of information, but also a complex solution of an infrastructural, managerial, behavioral, cultural nature". That is, we can conclude that the development of the Internet and mobile communications are the main technologies of digitization.

Based on the essence of the issue, the study of sources revealed that digitization is not currently clearly defined. There are author's definitions in scientific research works. At the present stage of society's development, some researchers and

teachers consider the informatization of education as a component of digitization.

D. Sviridenko, in his opinion, is the next stage after informatization and computerization, which is mainly associated with the use of computing equipment, computers and information technologies.

O.A. Pikuleva in her electronic manual on digitization offers the following definition of this concept - the replacement of analog (physical) data collection and processing systems with technological systems that generate, transmit and process digital signals about their state.

In Norway and Denmark, digitization is considered from two perspectives: as an external process developing under the influence of government strategy and international initiatives, and as an internal process based on the individual experience of teachers or small units for the introduction of digital technologies.

In foreign studies, digitization includes various aspects, starting from organizational issues, technological infrastructure and ending with pedagogical approaches, and affects the organization of international education by offering interactive and flexible educational programs. Almost all studies are associated with the concept that digitization leads to the development of adaptive skills of people to adapt to changes in society and the professional environment. The concept of "Industry 4.0" was first officially presented by Germany at the 2011 Hannover Fair, and soon every industrialized society wanted to associate itself with this label.

In 2016, Japan put forward the concept of "Society 5.0" based on "Industry 4.0", which is a technology-based and human-oriented social system. According to the Japanese government, "Society 5.0" is the 5th form of society in human history, chronologically after hunting, farming, industry and information/information. The

developed global world has already moved to "University 4.0", "Industry 4.0", "Society 5.0".

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For our comments on the special attention paid to building a truly digital society in the reforms being implemented in the article, the conclusions of a scientifically-based approach to the implementation of the "Digital Uzbekistan – 30" strategy for the development of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan serve as a methodological basis. In addition, digitalization and its positive and negative aspects in various spheres of social life were analyzed and studied from the point of view of various directions and scientific research approaches.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.

It is worth noting that the development and widespread use of digitalization is among the important strategic tasks of our state for the near and long term. The negative impact of digitalization on the process of preserving states and different nations as independent entities has already begun to be felt today. It is eroding socio-political systems, their economic life, national and spiritual values, and thus is drawing the nation into its trap.

Finding ways, opportunities and means to prevent this process, at least to prevent it, and developing a strategy for their effective use is one of the urgent tasks facing researchers in all disciplines.

Today, the concept of a "digitalized society", the question of where it begins and when it will end in terms of time, is one of the most relevant aspects in social philosophy. Its relevance is that

- firstly, this is a very complex stage, without which no country can achieve development.
- secondly, once digitalization begins, there is no way to stop it or turn back.

- thirdly, there is another problem inherent in the transition period, which is the uncertainty of whether the developed model reflects real life or not, whether its implementation in practice will yield results or not.

What benefits does the digitalization of society bring to citizens? From our point of view:

- firstly, it accelerates socio-economic and scientific-technical processes; creates convenience in meetings and appeals of citizens with government bodies and other organizations;

- secondly, it improves the quality of life;

-thirdly, it will be possible to increase productivity and facilitate working conditions.;

- fourthly, a digitalized society encourages people to acquire knowledge. Because in the global information space, people's interaction with information will increase; their opportunities for using world information resources will expand;

- fifthly, the need for information products and services will be satisfied, e-government, digital markets, electronic social and economic networks will develop;

- sixthly, innovations in the field of education will spread rapidly.

- seventhly; Another important feature of a digitalized society is that it is the most effective way to combat corruption. Because numbers clearly show everything, store it in memory, and can provide information when needed. In such conditions, it is impossible to hide any information, make secret deals (agreements), or not provide full information about this or that activity (hide shortcomings), the computer will reveal everything. The systematic nature of the data does not allow for lies and deceit, because it is impossible to cheat the system. As a result, there is no possibility of greed, inefficient and purposeless spending of funds, overstating or concealing. This leads to transparency in all areas of society, for example, funds allocated to the social sphere are not stolen,

money allocated for schools, hospitals, roads reaches them in full, etc.

In this regard, as we noted in the relevance of the topic, it is clear that digital transformation is of particular importance in further modernizing society and increasing the competitiveness of the national economy.

It is important to note that if we pay attention to the research conducted and being conducted by our country's scientists at the present time, we will see that work in this area is just beginning. Of course, it is important to have deep scientific and theoretical knowledge about this process, its essence, the goals it aims to achieve, the tools and methods that ensure the implementation of this process. And it is necessary to use these scientific and theoretical foundations in the development of the directions of the current policy in the social, spiritual and educational sphere.

Considering that any policy, including socio-economic policy and policy in the field of spirituality, is successful only if it has a scientific basis, it is necessary to recognize that our scientists provide sufficient support to our politicians in this matter. If we want the policy pursued by our country in the world arena to be more effective and successful, it is necessary to study and analyze in more depth the essence, directions, and characteristics of the digital society.

It is precisely through a deeper analysis of this process that we can choose the right path and create an opportunity to make decisions.

CONCLUSION

Thus, it is necessary to emphasize that the demand for digitalization in the development of the state and society in the Renewing Uzbekistan is increasing every year. Because digitalization is considered the driver of the future and a factor of social development. This process has a socio-cultural character and cannot be carried out outside the perspective of society.

In our opinion, digitalization requires the integration of knowledge, skills, social and professional experience of specific individuals (organizational employees) embodied in the economy, public administration, education, and law.

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