

SOME ISSUES OF MODERNIZATION OF SOCIETY

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Modernization is a process that leads to structural change, development, and improvement of social reality and it refers to all aspects of social development. The main factor of economic, social-political, spiritual and cultural modernization is initially, the emergence of scientific changes in the world.

Modernization - (in French, *moderisatio*, *modere* – mean the most new one; in English modernization means - renovation) is a social process that represents a rise to a new level during the industrialization period of agrarian, historical and contemporary societies, which is to be transformed and perfected in line with modern requirements. It requires modernization of all spheres of society life: economy, politics, social and spiritual-enlightenment.

French scientist E. Durkheim describes modernization as a process of social differentiation, which leads to the social division of labor. [1;108]. German sociologist M. Weber explains modernization as a process of rationalization of economic entities through maximizing their own personal income. [2;38-39].

According to the model of social development proposed by representatives of the American School of Functionalism in the 1950s and 1960s, the main factor of modernization process is social development, the emergence of modern approaches instead of traditional values that hinder the economic development. According to western scientific literature, many developed countries of the world have experienced a modernization phase and then proceed to postmodern society [3;47].

According to liberal trend developed under modernization theory, modernization is a transformation from traditional to modern, that is, westernization. Supporters of liberal modernization theory propose that all countries are developing on the basis of a single pattern and model. It is emphasized that modernized countries are eager to set up an open society based on market economy, new information technology, social mobility, intelligence, pluralism, and democracy. A liberal approach to modernization process has been criticized by a number of points of view. For example, radicals point out to the fact that modernization theory has a vivid ideological preference to spread the influence of western values and models to other countries, while the conservative view suggests that modernization process causes inner conflicts considering national and historical characteristics of countries developing political activism and institutionalization, political stability and safety (based on the experience of the CIS countries). There is a social reality that these criticisms of modernization's liberal approach are appropriate. However, carefully thought-out reforms in developing countries, taking into account the national and regional peculiarities of the country can lead to elimination of internal conflicts in achievement of relatively higher levels of development. Thus, modernization will not happen spontaneously as a process that represents a transition from a centralized social order to a free competition. The country plays a significant role in modernization process (Germany, Japan). The state market mechanisms are supported by various means (including competitive environment, free economic activity of the subjects of economy, encouragement of production of necessary products for the society, etc.) despite the fact that, in our country liberalization of all spheres of society are on the way.

Ethical and economical preparation is necessary for transition period in modernization process. Therefore, the political government is crucial for developing and implementing strategically important actions and for fulfilling prospective plans.

In most developing countries it is specific to find and implement specific developmental approaches based on modernization models for all aspects of social life. In this regard, theoretically and practically developed "Uzbek model" concept, by the first president of Uzbekistan I. Karimov, served to renovate the society, modernize and reform the country, and it helped to make Uzbekistan one of the most developed countries in the world. Today, Uzbekistan's Development Strategy for 2017-2021, developed on the

initiative of the President Sh.M. Mirziyoev on the basis of in-depth analysis of social reality, is a logical continuation of ongoing reforms to further democratization and modernization of country. The Development Strategy includes the further development of reforms in the following five areas. 1.Improving the system of state and public construction; 2.Ensuring the rule of law and further reforming the judicial system; 3.Economic development and liberalization; 4.Development of the social sphere; 5.Security, inter-ethnic harmony and religious tolerance, and implementation of balanced, mutually beneficial and constructive foreign policy [4].

The modernization process takes place in economic, public-political and cultural-educational way. Economic modernization is realized through the intensification of recycling process, increasing distribution of labor, the extensive use of modern energy equipment in production, transforming of science into production power and the rational production management. The essence of economic modernization is the revision of the method of production and the modernization of economic theory into a modern, open-ended open market, where the domination of the private sector is maintained by the presence of other sectors such as state, cooperative and joint-stock ownership.

Economic modernization implies not only the development of modern manufacturing power, but also to overcome technological dependancy. The main focus of this is primarily the ability to create advanced scientific and technical ideas, as well as to carry out scientific research and developmental experiments and export their results. In pursuing an active investment policy aimed at modernization, technical and technological renewal of production, transport and communications and social infrastructure projects in Uzbekistan, which is increasingly rising its competitiveness through further liberalization of its economy, modernization and diversification of production, using all opportunities is a necessary factor in coping with technological dependence. Foreign experts, in particular, Professor of the State Economic University of St. Petersburg, Doctor of Economics, A. Tarasevich, noted that, unlike many other "neighbours" in the former Soviet Union, Uzbekistan chose a step-by-step transition to market relations; after the collapse of the USSR, Uzbekistan not only maintained its economic potential, but also its modernization, technical and technological re-equipment, deep processing of raw materials, and competitive products in domestic and foreign markets"[5].

Globalization requires each country to join the world's economy and access to scientific and technological achievements of its partners. It is natural that the aspiration to modernize the national economy with the separation from others will fail. Modernization process is, an introduction of innovative technologies and production of new types of goods that are in demand in the world market. In the process of modernization, the European and Asian continent markets need to be expanded.

So, modernization is not only an opportunity to grow certain types of goods, but also to connect from one information technology to the other. Present modernization implies not only expansion of economic activity scope, but also the achievement of equal conditions in relations between various economic systems that serve as an exertion for technological and social change worldwide. Modernization of economy means the creation of a modern social and economic system, which requires individualization of labor process on the basis of development of institutions such as free entrepreneurship, bank and private property; promoting the priority of commodity-monetary relations, increasing the role of creative activity in production and to form free competition.

Today, the science-based growth of social production has become an objective reality for modernization. Any country, regardless of its territorial size and natural conditions, is based on the science and intellectual potential that has grown to a certain extent as a personal source of technological innovations and as an environment for their application in order to succeed in modernization process. The level of modernization is determined by the structure and condition of science and economy, as well as the political, socio-economic development of the society. The endeavor to increase intellectual potential in our country and the development of science, in particular, natural sciences, has a single aim. "In other words, Uzbekistan should be competitive on the world of science, intellectual potential, advanced cadres and high technologies"[6].

Modernized societies have specific social institutions that play the role of social and political modernization tools. The list of such tools can include the following: 1. The formal education system directs

individual not only to the activity in the framework of family, ethnic or certain community but to common standards of the community in which they live. It educates citizens who can interact with modern society institutions and creates a new set of political values. 2. Working at individual enterprises of modern types. 3. Accommodation in a modern city. A traditional culture of these institutions can quickly adapt to the needs and demands of modern society.

The analysis of modernization processes makes it possible to distinguish between the following historical forms: 1. Original modernization. The transition of USA and Western Europe to rational social system, which has been the result of long internal development, can be an example of such forms. 2. Secondary modernization. Developing countries liberated from colonial dependency, which are behind the development and which are trying to reach the level of developed countries by experience they have gained. The role of political elite in the second form of modernization is huge [7;53-76].

In general, social modernization involves the formation of an open society. This process is manifested by the formation of stable balanced stratification, the mass consumption, the high level of life and the sustainability, the emergence and development of civil society institutions. The role of civil society institutions will gradually increase. Systematic changes in democratic governance goes through the development of civil society institutions, their authorization, the further enhancement and improvement of their legal status.

Modernization in cultural and enlightenment life is characterized by the need for knowledge among the population, the growth of the educational system, the growth of religious-confessional tolerance, the liberal values in the humanitarian dimensions of science, the spread of pluralism, artistic creativity and with emergence of independent and free person.

The renewal of spiritual sphere in Uzbekistan is reflected in the deep understanding of each person's self-conscious, the inheritance of great ancestors on the basis of the revival of spiritual-enlightenment values of our nation preserved for centuries. In our heritage, the value of knowledge in spiritual, political and religious activities of the person is highly estimated, the appreciation of secular knowledge in intellectual-educational, religious-moral, socio-political and cultural environment of Central Asia in the IX-XIV centuries is characterized by the high level of development of natural sciences, "none of the social, moral, behavioral, social values are considered as "knowledge" [8; 235] is a key feature of the social environment of that time. Thus, it is historical fact that coexistence of knowledge and activity, intellectual and spiritual values has ensured the development of society. The achievement of a harmonious combination of intellectual and spiritual values is the guarantee of modernization process development in our country. In fact, in the era of globalization, knowledge is the main producer of power. Upbringing of young generation on the basis of Oriental values promotes a conscious approach to the current globalization process, develops the ability of thinking independently and acting with a sense of involvement in the changes taking place in the country, teaches to struggle for motherland selflessly.

Thus, liberalization and modernization of all spheres of society is a necessary factor for the formation of a democratic fair civil society. These processes have an evolutionary classification and are conducted on the basis of each country's specific features. However, the results and consequences of quality changes in social life to reach a higher level of development may not always be the essence of development. Based on national historical experience and world experience, the wise functioning of the state and citizen in indivisible unity and the action of nation jointly is the key factor for renewing and achieving high development goals in Uzbekistan.

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