

IN THE CONTEXT OF AN INFORMATION SOCIETY: A SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN NEEDS AND INTERESTS

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ABSTRACT

This article explores social life and youth activities in an information society, the emergence of human needs and interests, their important aspects, factors, purposes, and essence. It analyzes the contradictions in meeting the needs and interests of youth within the information space.

Keywords: information, society, individual, needs, interests, purpose, science, development, globalization, values, thinking, necessity.

INTRODUCTION

The era of globalization and informatization in the world is accelerating the processes of social unification. At the same time, it is characterized by the formation of an information society where decisive factors are information and knowledge. Along with increasing labor efficiency, the information society lays the foundation for a generation that, focused solely on fulfilling material benefits and needs, loses its national identity and is ready to adopt any idea to achieve its goals.

It has become necessary to educate young people, who do not correctly understand the harmony of needs and interests in social activities and do not see the alignment of personal and social interests, in the spirit of solidarity and cooperation. Consequently, researching the philosophical aspects of ensuring the harmony of needs and interests in the social activities of youth has become a pressing issue worldwide. Uzbekistan's new development stage, based on the noble idea "from national revival to national progress," also indicates the onset of changes and reforms in society. The new stage of societal development aims to build a humane and mature society based on democracy and social justice.

In this process, one of the urgent tasks is to correctly and effectively organize the labor activities of youth to achieve high goals. Indeed, "No one has the right to be complacent without properly and scientifically grounding the upbringing of youth. Because this issue is a matter of life and death for us. Understanding this deeply, special education classes are being introduced in all schools starting from the new academic year" [1].

The ongoing democratic reforms and modernization processes in our country are directed towards human interests, social-political activity, and lifestyle in general. It is appropriate that today's reforms include youth policy that takes into account their needs and interests. Today, society has fundamentally changed. In human life, the state and society develop as a single entity. In this process, the individual plays a unique role.

As individuals strive for perfection in life, becoming knowledgeable, enlightened, morally developed, and possessing their own consciousness and worldview, societal stability emerges, leading to social and spiritual progress. In our country, reforms and relations are being transformed with modern approaches, changing perspectives and thoughts through new

views. The reformist policies of our country's leader, ShavkatMirziyoyev, have positively influenced these processes, bringing Uzbekistan to a stage of national progress. For individuals to live happily, comprehensive attention is essential, primarily focusing on improving their problems, needs, interests, living conditions, and creating opportunities for a prosperous life. The state is currently paying great attention to these issues. Specifically, the President's initiatives, such as the "Iron Notebook," "Women's Notebook," and "Youth Notebook," aimed at increasing the number of happy households in our country, emphasize the slogan "There should not be a single poor person among my people" [2].

In all areas of our society, there is a high demand for young people who think creatively and have mastered advanced technology and techniques. Significant changes have been implemented in the fields of education and science to prepare a highly skilled generation equipped with modern knowledge and skills, who think creatively and strive for innovation. Educational reforms have been carried out to provide material and moral support to young people.

The general theoretical analysis of human needs is based on a dichotomous distinction, regardless of their natural and social appearances or their classification into natural-social types. In such analysis, various material and spiritual needs can be identified as social needs, including economic, moral, intellectual, aesthetic, political, and other needs. It should be noted that human needs are constantly growing, changing, and evolving phenomena. The material and spiritual needs of society members determine the direction of historical processes as the driving force of development. Regardless of how needs develop, they express the deep roots of a particular people or nation's mentality and their national interests. The problem of classifying needs is a logical continuation of the issue of describing their nature and content. In philosophical research, distinguishing social needs as a separate group not only addresses terminological ambiguities but also requires clarifying their main characteristics. However, these two issues have not been fully resolved in the literature. Needs are a certain aspect of a concept or reality (relevant to both individuals and society). Due to needs, individuals and society are objectively interconnected. "Needs are a complex of a person's natural, physical, psychological, material-economic, legal-ideological, and spiritual demands" [3].

If we pay attention, these two definitions do not differ much in content. According to the philosopher and scholar U. Abilov, in shaping needs, the most important factor is the products of labor activity [4]. Therefore, needs are considered the source of its social activity. From a philosophical perspective, the necessity of needs is based on a subjective appeal to the individual's life activity, the important external conditions of the collective subject, and the mutual relations between them, choosing active relationships under certain conditions.

As a possessor and proclaimer of needs, its subject can be any biological entity, human individual, historical formations of people (family, clan, tribe, nation), social entities (class, stratum, nation, people), social systems, and institutions (education system, state, and its organizations). Therefore, from a philosophical point of view, it is possible to classify needs as follows [5]:

1. In terms of satisfaction fields - material and spiritual;
2. In terms of emergence - natural (biological) and social;
3. By the side of the subject - individual, class, nation, humanity;

4. By type of activity - cognitive, political, and others;
5. By the nature of activity - productive (creative) and reproductive.

All these classifications differ fundamentally. Summarizing the issues, needs and abilities, continuously connect their goals with practice. The result of philosophically analyzing needs shows that philosophy does not end with speculative reasoning but aims to understand the various aspects and essence of necessary needs, including their mechanism and various aspects. When talking about benefits, each person may refer to their personal benefit, the benefit of their family as a member of the family, the benefit of their community through labor, or as a citizen of the country in which they live.

Uzbekistan is also progressing rapidly in ensuring the interests of its people. Indeed, "we have embarked on a new era and a new stage of our development. We have mobilized all our strength and capabilities to fulfill the tasks set in the process of dialogue with the people and safeguarding human interests" [6]. The concept of interest is a multifaceted category that manifests in the forms of personal, clannish, local, regional, ethnic, national, and universal human interests.

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