

## PHILOSOPHICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES OF THE PARADIGMAL APPROACH TO THE CONCEPT OF MODERNIZATION

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### ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the concept of modernization, its relationship with the paradigm, the interaction of modernization with the economic, socio-political and spiritual spheres of society, the relationship of the paradigm with science, education and its manifestation in the process of globalization and modernization.

### Key words:

Modernization, paradigm, economic, socio-political, spiritual spheres of society, paradigm and science, paradigm and education, interconnection of globalization, modernization and paradigm.

## МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ ТУШУНЧАСИГА ПАРАДИГМА АСОСИДА ЁНДАШУВНИНГ ФАЛСАФИЙ-МЕТОДОЛОГИК МАСАЛАЛАРИ

### АННОТАЦИЯ

Мақолада модернизация тушунчаси, унинг парадигма билан боғлиқлиги, модернизациянинг жамият иқтисодий, ижтимоий-сиёсий, маънавий ҳаёт соҳалари билан ўзаро алоқадорлиги, парадигманинг фан билан, таълим билан ўзаро боғлиқ жиҳатлари ва унинг глобаллашув ва модернизация жараёнида намоён бўлиш хусусиятлари ижтимоий-фалсафий таҳлил қилинган.

### Калит сўзлар:

Модернизация, парадигма, жамиятнинг иқтисодий, ижтимоий-сиёсий, маънавий ҳаёт соҳалари, парадигма ва фан, парадигма ва таълим, глобаллашув, модернизация ва парадигманинг ўзаро боғлиқлиги.

## ФИЛОСОФСКО-МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ВОПРОСЫ ПАРАДИГМАЛЬНОГО ПОДХОДА К КОНЦЕПЦИИ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье анализируется понятие модернизации, её связь с парадигмой, взаимодействие модернизации с экономической, социально-политической и духовными сферами общества, взаимосвязь парадигмы с наукой, образованием и её проявления в процессе глобализации и модернизации.

### Ключевые слова:

Модернизация, парадигма, экономическая, социально-политическая, духовная сферы общества, парадигма и наука, парадигма и образование, взаимосвязь глобализации, модернизации и парадигмы.

The paradigm of modernization emerged in the middle of the twentieth century, and its main task is the transition from traditional to modern in all spheres of human activity. The paradigm of modernization is a process associated with the rapid penetration of scientific knowledge into human life. Today, the process of modernization is associated with the introduction of innovative technologies in society in the field of economic life and the integration of new types of goods in demand in the world market, and now Uzbekistan's integration with Central Asia and other countries is expanding.

For the modernization and development of industry and infrastructure of our country, it is necessary to actively attract foreign investment, advanced modern technologies and scientific achievements, - said President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. - Economic development of our country largely depends on active investment policy. On this basis, I think there is no need to explain the competitiveness of our state and, most importantly, the radical increase in the welfare of the population, the creation of new enterprises and industries, new jobs.

Today, science performs qualitatively new functions. Scientific research today is not only aimed at scientific purposes, but also management, information, design and technical production. Scientific research associations that produce knowledge not only create new knowledge, but also perform the functions of material production.

In modern philosophy, the concept of paradigm is a concept that is accepted as a model in solving scientific problems on the basis of theoretical-methodological and value systems of science and approved by the scientific community. Paradigm in Greek, paradigm means example, example. The paradigm was introduced into science by the American scientist T. Kuhn (1922-1996) as a concept of modern science, which describes science as a historical reality and complex issues about the mechanisms of its growth and dynamics, the difference between science and pseudo-science, its structure of knowledge and activity conducts research on issues such as who the real scientist is and the importance of social institutions in the process of scientific learning. Paradigms are formed within the normal development of science. The exchange of paradigms takes place on the basis of scientific crises, in the process of which a deep understanding of the nature of events in the world, the development of philosophical thinking, the activity of scientific communities play an important role. The emergence of new paradigms in the development of science influences the formation and evolution of the researcher's worldview. The scientists who introduced the paradigm to science, while expressing some theory or law, showed a way and example of solving one or more important scientific problems.

The paradigm provides a set of copies of scientific research in a particular field, while the paradigm defines in what ways problems within its scope can be solved. The paradigm is adopted by the scientific community, and the scientific association is a group of scientists who believe in a single paradigm. To become a member of a scientific association, one must master its paradigm. The paradigm is the basis of the worldview and methodology of science, which develops within the norm, and its main tasks are to solve various specific scientific problems, gradually increase the volume of scientific knowledge, identify, modify and reconstruct individual elements. T. Kuhn calls the process of transition from one paradigm to another a scientific revolution. The formation of a new paradigm does not lead to the disappearance of the old. Old paradigms live as long as they live in the hearts of those who support them, and the development of science is a process in which different paradigms coexist and compete.

When analyzing the concept of modernization on the basis of paradigm, it is recognized that the processes of change and renewal in various spheres of socio-economic life, science, economics, politics, technology, spiritual life and other areas are also carried out on the basis of certain paradigms. The paradigm is the basis of the methodology of science, which develops within the norm, and its main tasks are to solve various specific scientific problems, increase, clarify and change the volume of scientific knowledge.

There are many definitions of modernization processes and different approaches to it, and modernization is initially described in classical theories as a process related to the development of production on the basis of industrialization. In this sense, modernization is initially compared to the transition from a more traditional society to an era of civilization. At the same time, traditional society is characterized by the following features: the organization of life is often based on religious ideas; a

developmental cycle; lack of individualism; the existence of authoritarian power; inactivity of individuals, the predominance of traditions over innovations, etc. ”

In modern society, however, innovation takes precedence over tradition; social life will have a secular character; development is consistent, liberal democratic power, individualism, human activism and so on are the main signs. Sociologist Huntington, while analyzing the processes of modernization, emphasizes that it covers all aspects of social life. The scientist points out that the processes of modernization take place in the midst of the crisis of traditional society and industrial society, pointing to its nine signs. These traits are revolutionary, complex, systematic, global, continuous, gradual, homogeneous, irreversible, and progressive. Modernization processes are taking place today in the economic, socio-political, spiritual and cultural spheres of society. Modernization in the economic sphere consists of profound economic changes, growth of the division of labor, improvement of technologies, free competition, creation of favorable conditions for trade. Modernization in the social sphere is reflected in the growth of literacy, renewal, growth of welfare of the population. Political modernization is reflected in the improvement of the principles of political parties, parliament, suffrage, democratic voting. Modernization in the spiritual sphere is based on the paradigm of the development of religion, philosophy and science, the development of science, which are the main elements of culture.

Today, the processes of modernization in society include modern political (democracy, civil society, rule of law), economic (market, private property, information economy in some countries according to the level of development), social (individualism, differentiated society), cultural (cultural differentiation, social consciousness secularization, the growth and spread of literacy, the transformation of science and technology into core values) is a complex process. Knowledge is the basis of the modernization process. Knowledge creates opportunities for the subject's activities. In the process of modern modernization, great attention is paid to the problem of knowledge, its status in society. Epistemological problems in the field of postmodernism, which have emerged in modern times, are given a wide range of issues, the subject of knowledge, its typology, changes in the object and subject, the process of commercialization of knowledge. The paradigm of postmodernism has a positive character, in which it recognizes the diversity of the universe, the fact that the universe is always open and unstable. The development of any society, its development is associated with scientific knowledge. Modern society, described in the scientific literature as an informed society, a knowledge society, a post-industrial society, a globalizing society, is modernizing on the basis of technology. Information and knowledge have been the foundation of technologies (informatics, electronics, biotechnology, nanotechnology, etc.) since the late twentieth century. Modern processes of globalization and information are manifested as modernization in the history of mankind, and these processes are ushering in a completely new era of qualitative changes in the history of mankind. At the present time, changes in the life of society are determined by the level of development of science. Science is fulfilling qualitatively new functions in the life of society. The purpose of scientific research has also changed, and scientific research involves not only scientific purposes, but also management, information, design, technical production.

In the era of modern globalization, knowledge is recognized as the main means of production. Globalization is a process that affects all spheres of society, and global processes are trying to solve global problems facing humanity on the basis of global - evolutionism, further development of science based on synergetic paradigm, the introduction of knowledge and technology in innovative production. Nowadays, complex, self-organizing, synergetic systems are becoming the object of modern world science. The processes of integration, differentiation and globalization are intensifying in science. Today, science is developing in harmony with the values, its humanization, its role and importance in maintaining ecological balance. It is also recognized that in the paradigm of globalization, the management of knowledge, know-how, information systems and patents, scientific information, rather than "tangible" resources, is becoming more important. In particular, the future of society will largely depend on the level of application of achievements in the fields of genetics, materials science, energy, artificial intelligence, human brain research, knowledge dynamics, knowledge management, how to transmit knowledge in the era of globalization. As a result, the demand for international scientific cooperation of scientists will increase. Today, the basis of the scientific policy of developed countries and Uzbekistan is the integration of scientific opportunities and potential around the world. In the era of globalization, information processes take place in

science and culture, which in turn leads to an increase in information in science. Globalization, the intensification of information processes, requires everyone to have deep knowledge, their own independent thinking, a broad outlook and a rich spirituality. The success of modern modernization processes cannot be achieved without modernizing the education system. Knowledge also underlies the active work of social actors. Education is a priority area of social development that meets the economic, scientific, technical and cultural needs of the individual, state and society. While education has so far embodied the process and outcome of a person's acquisition of structured knowledge, skills and competencies, today education as a social institution performs a civilizational (economic, humanitarian, cultural) function also serves as an educator. The education system transmits knowledge from generation to generation and provides a person with literacy-education-professional skills-culture and mentality. As society renews itself as a complex system, a key element of the self-organizing system is that man also adapts to the new environment, performing mandatory functions to meet its requirements. As society develops, the methods of acquiring knowledge and the means of transmitting knowledge change. Modern education forms is in a person not only knowledge, but also quality knowledge and education, spiritual values. The method of acquiring new knowledge in an informed society is based on the use of computational techniques. At a certain stage in the development of each science, a new educational paradigm emerges.

Reforms in the field of education in our country are aimed at raising the morale of the people, restoring, preserving the values created over the centuries, passing them on to future generations, enjoying the universal heritage, educating active, spiritually mature people in society.

We will resolutely pursue the state policy on youth without any deviations. Not only will we continue, but we will raise this policy to the highest level required by our times, - said President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. We will mobilize all the forces and capabilities of our state and society to find and be happy.

Modernization of modern education implies the integration of the processes of fundamentalization, humanization, creativity, intellectualization, informatization, education and research. The modern education paradigm recognizes the need to move from the study of closed systems to the study of evolutionary open systems. Open learning is a self-organizing system, a process of developing a creative personality. The open education system is aimed at cultivating a flexible, active, creative individual through continuous, innovative, distance learning.

The process of modernization is a process of self-organization for the development of society. When any system reaches a certain period, it will have to be updated, to innovate as a result of quantitative and qualitative changes. When a society is a complex, multifaceted social system, knowledge is an essential element of it. In the era of modernization, there will be a number of changes in the values and knowledge in the life of society. The process of constant renewal in the education system, which is a means of transmitting science and knowledge, also takes place on the basis of modernization, a certain paradigm. Social changes in society also lead to a number of changes in the system of science and knowledge. The processes of modernization in society take place in harmony with the innovations in science and education, and only then a positive result is achieved.

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