

Philosophical Aspects Of Ensuring The Harmony Of The Laws Of Education And Social Development

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Abstract: In the Millennium Goals of the world community, in the priority of human interest, health care, employment, housing problems, as well as conditions for receiving high-quality education, were accepted as the criteria for a comfortable life. In this sense, there is a need for an innovative approach to all spheres of social life in our country.

Key words: social development, social activism, liberalism, information technology, substance, digital technologies, civil society

INTRODUCTION

– Development, along with the quality of education, depends on equity in governance and strong leadership. Although this situation confirms that society is a self-governing and organizing substance, it also requires social activity that is compatible with development. In this sense, it is impossible not to agree with the opinion of Russian scientists that one of the factors affecting the new development of society is man and his enlightenment, which enables the creation of quality education and lays a solid foundation for civil society [1].

– Based on the research, we can say that modern education, by stepping into a new era of development, needs a new approach to education requirements with modern lifestyles and attitudes. In our opinion, it can be described in the following features:

– - There is a need for the development of education in Uzbekistan to adapt to the new era, to eliminate the unjust consequences of the legacy of spiritual education from the past, to establish relations with foreign countries near and far in all fields, such as education;

- in the field of global social activity of young people, flexibility, the priority of mass, informal movement and

membership in associations are becoming popular. Their popularity syndrome, media protest becomes the norm;

- social development with the globalization of information technologies will fundamentally change human life, and the interest in information technologies among young people will cause a state of dependence on it in the main part;

- in the market relations, the economic basis of the society, private property and private entrepreneurship, laws of demand and supply began to be clearly formed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Liberal principles of state power management, socio-political processes of social development with media activation are based on modern demands and proposals. Serious activation of civil society institutions makes the issue of legitimacy and human rights a pressing issue.

By applying the achievements of the information society to the full production of the modern development of education, educational technologies are entering the educational process. Young people were able to demonstrate their opportunities to gain knowledge and

express themselves professionally at national and foreign levels of education. We believe that it is necessary to stimulate the scientific interests of talented and talented young people who can acquire national education in the era of information technologies, and provide them with material and moral support to demonstrate their scientific potential.

Keeping pace with development of education requires paying special attention to the issue of financing science education issues. After all, 127 institutes and universities of our country still do not use full information technology, innovative methodology of education. At the same time, although science policy is directly implemented in the youth policy of the state, the formation of a separate state as a science policy is carried out slowly. At the same time, the activities of state and non-state funding funds should open new doors of opportunities for talented young people. In our opinion, in the development of science, it is necessary to choose the path of national science from generality to individuality, target education system, relying on the factor of talent and talent without taking into account the age aspect. In this matter, we can provide evidence from the views of compatriot scientists [2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Due to social development, especially globalization, digital technologies, the rise of inequality, "the threat of climate change, geopolitical conflicts, terrorism, international and regional fragmentation and the formation of new structures, the social extinction of Western society, the real threat of war and peace in people's lives, the risk and threat of mass destruction It is observed that the world remains in crisis as it becomes a reality" [3].

Another important approach to the introduction of modern education is the widespread use of distance - online, traditional and hybrid methods with the introduction of information technologies into the field of education. The novelty of the teaching methodology with the help of computers and other information transmitting and receiving devices in the innovative form of information

technologies affects the quality of education as it depends on each audience and a specific region, and other factors. We believe that factors such as internet speed, number of devices, distance and proximity of the server, stability of the connection, dependence on the electrical system during online training are subtle aspects that negatively affect education and training.

Distance education has favorable aspects and features for the subject and object of education. First of all, the distance participation of the student in education creates the following conveniences: coming and going to the institute, freedom from other actions, financial benefits, downloading educational material from the platform, the opportunity to study at a convenient time and place. We are Russian scientist V. We agree with Domrachaev's opinion that distance education seriously expands the student's opportunities to acquire knowledge based on the use of computer technologies [4]. At the same time, we support the need to keep in mind the direct meeting of the teacher with the student, the live communication, and the educational effect in the audience environment. At the same time, we assume that in online classes, the range of possibilities for independent work of the student and expansion of philosophical knowledge can be wide. We recognize that the ability to enter into a discussion with Russian scientists on this issue, the spiritual and moral maturity of the student is a factor that determines the effectiveness of distance education [5].

In the Concept of development of civil society in the Republic of Uzbekistan, education and training as the main goal implies an integral connection with social culture. In this sense, the educational policy of the state is carried out in harmony with the problems of socio-economic and cultural development. In modern society, the state's provision of personal privacy of people realizes the cooperation of various interests of ideology and value system. Timely identification of the need for development and factors influencing national education also has social value. In this sense, scientist A. Looking for the "golden mean" in Sultanov's thoughts on the conflict of interests, its sources are distinguished

as "...the existential need of the subject, the desire for a full lifestyle, the interest in development, the desire for management and power"[6]. In Uzbekistan, the democratic changes of the liberal policy "... increase the creative activity of people, confidence in the future, and the quality of professional education becomes important"[7]. Due to the kindling of war in various regions of the world, the disruption of regional balance, and the intensification of military threats, the fact that the parties do not allow for a peaceful agreement creates a new need for the intellectual enlightenment of the world public and the education of young people. For us, the high enlightenment of intellectuals is not enough, universal and national educational education remains an important factor that inspires hope for the future of mankind.

In the life of Western society, a significant increase in the urban population, a change in the class structure, a significant increase in living standards, education and health care was observed, and a state of weakening of spiritual factors took place. At first, the radical reform of education was seen as a social result of the man-made revolution. However, the result became the cause, and scientific conditions were created for reconsideration. It turned out that education for countries is the main factor and condition of economic growth, scientific potential and man-made development, the formation of civil society and the mechanism of creating a prosperous social environment. S. According to Otamuratov, "...the development of society depends on human consciousness and thinking... people change society... it is necessary to implement ideological, spiritual and material measures aimed at changing their consciousness, outlook and thinking"[8]. Therefore, each country has determined specific directions in the development, reform and modernization of education:

First, the need to democratize education. In this, the experience of developed countries and strong industrialized countries is highly effective. Well-developed countries have set

themselves the task of making higher education universal.

Secondly, the need for systematic, orderly and consistent development of continuous education. Developed countries are gradually replacing the old idea of "education for life" with the idea of "education for life" [9].

We consider the impact of poverty on the level of education, "on the one hand, the lack of financial resources of poor countries for the development and support of the education sector, on the other hand, the ability of the country to ensure a high level of work productivity, ultimately a high level of economic development, also depends on the level of education. The stagnation of the underdeveloped countries is the decline of education, while the developed countries have a transnational system of education, taking a large profit from education itself.

France, Germany, and the United States lead the world's seven educationally advanced countries, and they have become giant countries that have effectively used the achievements of medical education in the context of the pandemic. Because the lack of sufficient resources and opportunities for the development of medical education in other countries shows a dialectical interdependence. In today's globalized world and information space, in a situation where the level of development of each country depends on competitiveness, the level of knowledge, human resources and literacy level of the society expands their opportunities[10].

We call the internationalization of higher education transnational education. We believe that Lutfullaev's thoughts are interesting. In this sense, the Tashkent International University of Westminster, Moscow State University's Tashkent, Singapore Institute of Management branches in our country, Turin Polytechnic University cannot be a clear example of transnational education. Transnational education, by its nature, is intended to provide large-scale educational services not to one country, but to a number of countries of the world[11]. Thus, the education system has become a mass form of business, and

higher education has begun to provide higher education services to the countries of the world.

In the environment of capitalization of modern education, quality education becomes a factor of country's viability and economic security, and ultimately political independence. In this sense, representatives of science of our republic - scientists, pedagogues, should pay special attention to the task of creating the educational brand of the nation. In this regard, the opinions of the scientific community of our republic are somewhat different [12]. A particular aspect of the interaction between education and poverty is that education can be a source of national gross domestic income, along with a high level of education.

Development and education integration problems are related to employment of the population and employment of the population is reflected in its education, education and knowledge. Therefore, combating unemployment is an important national task, and it is necessary to understand that the period of beautiful words for the report that the population is "secured" when unemployment is eliminated is over. It is natural that there are more opportunities for the development of industry, production, and the creation of jobs in countries with high population literacy. Such countries usually have low levels of unemployment and migration of the working population to other countries in search of work. Therefore, the low quality of education in underdeveloped countries has a negative impact on the development of the economy. As a result, in economically backward countries, jobs and the ability to pay for work will be low. This determines the low level of employment of the population. We have witnessed the high level of financial resources of countries with highly educated workers, engineers, managers and other highly qualified specialists. It is easier for a highly educated person to find a job than an uneducated person. We have determined the rule of correct proportionality of the unemployment rate in any country with the lack of education of the population [13]. Therefore, the development of education and the expansion of its use by every

citizen must become a component of the state policy on combating unemployment.

Education and social inequality. The pace of scientific and technical development in the world has not had a uniform impact on countries. That is why the gap between developed and developing countries is getting sharper. While developed countries have created and consistently implemented quality continuing education, underdeveloped countries have yet to address the issue of literacy. This has a negative impact on their social development and causes economic stagnation in the society. After all, the equality of the population creates an important social condition and situation in all areas. Today, citizens can legally express themselves on any topic by voting. But in this case, it is necessary to think about the educational aspect of issues related to their daily life" [14]. In a country that relies on common sense and provides free elections, social inequality will continue to decrease.

Inequality in access to education has a negative impact on global development. Because the share of funds allocated by the state for the education of the population of poor countries is very small, low-income families remain deprived of the opportunity to get secondary, especially higher, education. In many underdeveloped countries, the introduction of paid education and the lack of population's ability to pay are increasing the inequality gap in the domestic environment as well. Also, educational development can eliminate social inequality between countries and within countries. For example, in 2003, Bangladesh surpassed the previous eight countries in terms of social development. This is why the Bangladeshi government will reform education and implement an effective campaign to expand the population's access to the education system. Children of single-parent families have access to primary school and food. Therefore, "Bangladesh's success in the field of education has enabled it not only to achieve high economic growth, but also to reduce social inequality" [15]. Therefore, it follows that education is the main tool for the development of society and bringing it to a new stage in the new stage of

development of Uzbekistan. Therefore, creating an educational system that meets the requirements of social development is one of the urgent tasks.

In the last quarter of the last century, some Asian countries with poor economic development achieved social progress. The social development of countries such as South Korea, Malaysia, China, and Singapore is to a certain extent related to "extensive reforms in the education system and opportunities created for education." Therefore, "the state policy in the field of education should be based on the principles of the continuous education system, that is, education should start from kindergarten and continue throughout life" [16]. There is a wise saying in our people that "education and training begins from the cradle". Only enlightenment leads a person to maturity and society to progress.

Education and public health: the economic development of countries, social development depends on indicators of the health level of the population. The level of health of the population depends on the outlook of the society members on healthy life and quality medicine. And quality medicine is seen as a product of quality education. Therefore, ensuring the harmony of public health and education, which is an integral part of social stability, is one of the urgent tasks. After all, "a well-educated population has a better attitude towards their health, applies preventive measures on time, leads a healthy lifestyle, is able to detect illness in time, provide first aid on their own, and receive quality medical care." A population with a high level of health will have better working conditions and better income" [17].

Also, in today's pandemic, the fight against COVID-19 has shown the need for strong specialists. Today, with the tourism of countries with a well-developed education sector, humanity is creating an opportunity to adequately fight against COVID-19, bird flu and oncological diseases. However, "as much as the West has advanced, we should only accept its achievements in science, technology and technology, at the same time we should develop them with our own strength, but we should learn

from their lost spiritual and moral opportunities. It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that their experiences in this field lead to the complete dehumanization of humanity" [18]. In countries with high-quality education and a high level of knowledge, the level of socially dangerous and rapidly spreading diseases such as tuberculosis, acute intestinal infections, malaria, cholera, plague is much lower, which shows how much social stability depends on education and the level of knowledge of the society.

Education and gender equality. Quality education creates social equality in society. Low quality of education exacerbates social inequality. As a result, the gender problem becomes urgent in underdeveloped and backward countries. In the poorest countries of the world, the literacy rate of men is more than twice as high as that of women. According to statistics, "In India, the difference between adult male and female literacy is 25 percent, and that of young adults is 19 percent." This indicator is 9 and 1 in Indonesia, 25 and 16 in Morocco, 15 and 13 in Ethiopia. In China, there is almost no gender difference in the level of youth literacy, but in Kuwait and Haiti, on the contrary, women are more literate than men in the age group of 15-24 years old in these dissimilar countries" [19].

Education and the development of a democratic society. According to experts, there is a connection between the level of education of the country and the level of freedom of the population. This applies to Western European countries. The development of education in these countries affects the growth of the population's level of freedom, the change of society's attitude to freedom, and the implementation of reforms related to people's rights and freedoms. After all, "ensuring the observance of human rights and freedoms, honoring the dignity of each person is an integral feature of the open, free and fair society that the government of Uzbekistan is building"[20]. It is known from history that the development of education in society is not carried out simultaneously with the development of democratic processes. In fact, raising the level

of knowledge of society members takes place long before the process of democratization and liberalization of society. Because it is impossible to develop democracy and implement democratic changes in a society without knowledge and a low level of education. However, even in countries with a high level of knowledge and education, democratic changes and development of democracy is not a process that happens by itself, and it is not a process that depends only on education.

The development of democracy, democratic institutions, and freedom in countries where the education system is developing and the level of education is growing rapidly in social development requires sufficient and strong efforts. This is due to the fact that the development of education in many societies takes a long time to update the hardened mental outlook. Of course, "it is necessary to expand access to education and increase its level, but this is not the only condition for democratization of society. Educated people simply do not value and prefer freedom. Importantly, they use freedom and democratic values for the good, not the harm, of society. An attempt to pass the necessary period for the formation of a democratic mentality in the population, for its need for democratic institutions and freedom, will end in failure" [21]. So, first of all, education should be put on its feet, then it will be possible to develop democracy and carry out democratic reforms. In order to develop the level of education of the society, it is appropriate to pay special attention to the issues of "increasing reading culture, increasing scientific, artistic, and political literature"[22]. It is appropriate to consider education as an important and effective human capital in achieving social progress, liberating society and ensuring prosperity.

The impact of education on social development is based on three factors:

The first factor is the interest, political will and ability of the government to develop education and science. Without any of the government's interest, political will and ability to develop education, success cannot be achieved. If the government seeks to improve the lifestyle and well-being of the population, it will

undoubtedly pay special attention to education and be interested in the development of education. On the contrary, i.e., the power that prioritizes enrichment and personal interest artificially hinders the increase in the level of knowledge of the society. Today, there are countries that consciously limit the opportunity of the population to get education, put education in a vulnerable situation, and forcefully control the population in a closed state. Because of this, it is easy to manage the illiterate, helpless and poor population. History always reminds us that such a paradigm is disastrous for both the country and its people.

The political will of the government is an important factor in carrying out reforms in society, in the context of modernization. Because in such a situation, political will and strong desire will solve a lot of things. However, internal and external forces, which are not interested in the increase of the level of knowledge of the society, oppose the political will and try to break and distract it. At different times, fanatical religious representatives affected the education of the population, the development of education and the political will of the government, "...in a number of countries, examples can be given of the fact that religious fanaticism hinders the development of education and science in society. In order to eliminate this negative influence on the political will of the government in most countries of the world, the activities of religious institutions are separated from the state [23]. As the head of our state said about this: "When we say "ignorance", we usually understand religious ignorance and fanaticism. But today's life processes show that ignorance can be found in all spheres, and if it is not fought against in time, it can lead to serious consequences" [24]. Therefore, "today, we are facing the scourge of ignorance in the economy, education, health, and culture systems, and in all aspects of our lives, and this evil is a shackle on our hands and feet. Without getting rid of this shackle, there can be no talk of progress and development"[25]. For this, we need to carry out a literal struggle, that is, a struggle against ignorance with enlightenment.

The second factor is determined by the level of access to education by the general population. In social development, the narrow circle of society, the ability of the elite class to get higher education and the provision of low-quality education to the lower class are also important factors. In this regard, "reforms in the educational system in a number of European countries, Asian and American countries, which created access to education for a wide segment of the population, became the main reason for many industrial and scientific-technical revolutions in the 20th century" [26]. Therefore, the creation of education for all strata of the population in developing countries and the provision of wide opportunities will also affect social development.

CONCLUSION

The third factor is the quality of education and the ability to translate it into human activity results. If we look at history, in past centuries, countries like England, Spain and Portugal were countries that got rich temporarily through colonialism and plundering wars. Today, the six oil-rich countries of the Middle East - Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, UAE, Oman and Saudi Arabia - are also rich in natural resource power. However, in today's globalization and growing competition, raw material wealth does not go far. French President Emmanuel Macron wrote in his book "Revolution" that the effective use of human capital in education "requires investment in the social support of education workers and improving the health system in schools"[27]. In order to use human capital wisely, it is necessary to give it freedom and create a fair social environment.

If we look at the economic development of countries and the growth of GDP, the higher level of education determines the higher gross domestic product. Therefore, in the third millennium, the type of activity aimed at providing education, knowledge, skills and qualifications has become an important link of the world economy. For example, in the United States of America, 8 percent of the population employed in the field of science create 20 percent of the gross domestic product.

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