

SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND THE PROCESS OF INFORMATIZATION IN
THE NEW UZBEKISTAN

Mukhiddinova Shakhnoza Anvarovna

Researcher at Namangan State University

muhitdinovashahnoza1@gmail.com

Abstract: the article provides a socio-philosophical analysis of the transformation of contemporary society under the conditions of informatization and digitalization in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The concept of the New Uzbekistan is interpreted as a comprehensive philosophical and socio-cultural project aimed at building an information society, modernizing public administration, and strengthening individual agency. Particular attention is paid to the role of digital technologies in reshaping social relations, power mechanisms, and forms of civic participation. Informatization is conceptualized not only as a technological process but also as a value-based and worldview-oriented phenomenon that determines new models of social development and human-centered priorities in modern Uzbek society.

Keywords: informatization of society, digitalization, New Uzbekistan, information society, social transformation, philosophy of technology, public administration, civic participation.

ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ ОБЩЕСТВА И ПРОЦЕСС ИНФОРМАТИЗАЦИИ В НОВОМ
УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Муҳиддинова Шахноза Анваровна,

Научный соискатель Наманганского государственного университета

muhitdinovashahnoza1@gmail.com

Аннотация: в статье осуществляется социально-философский анализ процессов трансформации современного общества в условиях информатизации и цифровизации в Республике Узбекистан. Рассматривается концепция Нового Узбекистана как целостный философский и социокультурный проект, направленный на формирование информационного общества, модернизацию государственного управления и усиление субъектности личности. Особое внимание уделяется роли цифровых технологий в изменении структуры общественных отношений, механизмов власти и форм гражданского участия. Информатизация осмысливается не только как технологический, но и как ценностно-мировоззренческий процесс, определяющий новые модели социального развития и гуманистические ориентиры современного узбекского общества.

Ключевые слова: информатизация общества, цифровизация, Новый Узбекистан, информационное общество, социальная трансформация, философия техники, государственное управление, гражданское участие.

At the beginning of the third decade of the twenty-first century, the Republic of Uzbekistan entered a stage of qualitative social transformations which, in terms of their scale and depth, go beyond

the traditional understanding of reforms as merely institutional or economic changes. These transformations involve a reconfiguration of the very mode of social being and a rethinking of the role of the state, the individual, and information within the structure of contemporary society. In this context, the idea of the New Uzbekistan emerges not only as a political and administrative concept, but also as a philosophical project aimed at shaping a new type of social order based on knowledge, digital technologies, and active civic participation.

It is precisely within this conceptual horizon that the statement of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, should be understood, namely that the ultimate goal of the ongoing transformations is to turn the country by 2030 into a space of zero bureaucracy, where “every citizen will feel like the master of their own destiny”. This formulation carries a profound philosophical subtext, as it addresses the fundamental categories of freedom, subjectivity, and personal responsibility in contemporary society. In this context, informatization appears not as an auxiliary technical tool, but as a necessary condition for the realization of a new model of relations between the state and the citizen, one based on trust, transparency, and equal access to social resources.

Contemporary philosophy views informatization as a key factor of a civilizational shift, comparable in its significance to the Industrial Revolution [2]. Under conditions of digital transformation, not only the technological infrastructure of society is changing, but also the logic of social interactions, forms of power, mechanisms of legitimation, and modes of individual participation in social processes [4]. In this sense, digitalization and informatization in the New Uzbekistan should be understood as processes that affect the deep foundations of social life, transforming the structure of social consciousness and shaping new value orientations.

The transformation of society represents a fundamental change in the structure of social interactions, productive forces, and cultural meanings. Within the philosophical tradition, social modernization has always been understood as a complex dynamic that encompasses economic development, political institutionalization, and cultural–mental shifts. In classical sociological analyses of digital culture, the sociologist Jacques Ellul defined technology as “the totality of methods rationally developed and having absolute efficiency in every field of human activity,” which makes it possible to view information technologies as an inseparable element of social rationalization and the self-organization of humanity in the age of informatization [6].

In the New Uzbekistan, the process of informatization is directly embedded in the system of strategic national policy documents, including the *Digital Uzbekistan-2030* strategy and the *Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026*. These documents envisage the widespread introduction of digital technologies across all spheres of social life, the construction of an information society, and the transformation of Uzbekistan into an IT hub of Central Asia. Among the key objectives are achieving a top-30 position in the United Nations E-Government Development Index, as well as the development of digital infrastructure and digital services for citizens and businesses.

Researcher F.K. Ochilova introduces an important concept of collective intelligence, defining the “information society as a space where knowledge and interaction become the main driving forces of social development” [3]. This perspective allows us to understand not only the technical but also the cognitive dimension of informatization, where the individual becomes not merely a consumer of data, but an active participant in the collective intellectual process.

In practical terms, informatization in Uzbekistan is implemented through tools such as the national portal of public services *my.gov.uz*, which unites hundreds of electronic services (over 760 types of services), as well as integrated systems for service provision and state databases. This

transition to a “digital state” is structural in nature, transforming the model of citizen interaction with state institutions from traditional administrative bureaucracy to a digital platform characterized by a high degree of automation, accessibility, and transparency.

An analysis of contemporary philosophical perspectives on the impact of information technologies on society reveals two key points. The first relates to Marshall McLuhan’s thesis: “*The medium is the message*”, which implies that the technology itself (and the means of information transmission) shapes social relations, cultural norms, and the cognitive structures of society as much as, if not more than, the content of the information itself [5]. This thesis helps to explain why informatization in Uzbekistan is not limited to digital services per se, but also affects the social fabric, influencing the ways citizens interact with one another and with state institutions.

The second aspect concerns the concept of the information society as a post-industrial form of social development, in which information and knowledge displace material production as the principal resource of social progress. According to Alvin Toffler’s ideas, the information revolution transforms economic and social structures, creates new forms of social mobility, and necessitates a reconsideration of the human condition within society.

In Uzbekistan, these theoretical premises have been put into practice through the development of digital infrastructure, the creation of an artificial intelligence system within the e-government framework, and the training of qualified personnel. The government intends to integrate AI technologies into mechanisms of public administration, which will optimize processes, enhance the accuracy of decision-making, and minimize the risks of corruption.

Philosophically, it is significant that informatization functions not only as a purely technical process but also as an ethical and socio-political project, aimed at strengthening citizens’ rights to access information, enhancing institutional transparency, and promoting greater societal participation in public life. This aspect becomes particularly evident when considering the development of digital media and its role in shaping public opinion, fostering civic engagement, and creating new forms of collective creativity.

Contemporary philosophy of technology emphasizes that technology not only expands human capabilities but also transforms the very structure of human experience. In this context, informatization can be understood as the co-evolution of human society with its own technologies, a process in which not only modes of production are altered, but also the ways of perception, communication, and participation in social institutions.

The transformation of society in the New Uzbekistan through the lens of informatization is a process that simultaneously affects public administration, the economy, culture, and individual consciousness. This process is realized through social practices, economic models, and political–legal reforms, making informatization a key factor in the modernization of society.

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