

# Philosophical Analysis of Technique and Technology in the Global Space

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**Annotation.** In this article, at the current stage of human development, there is an increasing need not only for knowledge, but also for techniques and technologies to use this knowledge.

**Keywords:** Globalization, globalism, global processes, fundamental globalization, extreme globalization, global problems, social development, global trends, technocratic theory, techno-optimism, techno-pessimism.

In the description of any technology underlying the production process, it is possible to distinguish the processing subject, methods and methods, production tools, description of production methods. Technology is regulated and organized as a process. But if traditional technologies rely on material and energy factors, information technology is based on information. The basis of information technology is not material, but ideal factors.

Information technology is defined as a set of information circulation and processing processes, as well as description of these processes. Information, data processing and circulation objects. It is possible to create components of description of technological routes and scenarios of information processing processes. Therefore, the concept of information technology is interpreted in two ways - theoretical and practical. "From a theoretical point of view, information technology is a scientific and technical science, within which the problems of developing and using automated processes of information circulation and processing are studied. From a practical point of view, information technology is a set of automated processes of information circulation and processing, a description of these processes that depend on a specific field and are implemented using modern technical and economic tools.

There are various things, events and processes related to techniques and technologies, on the one hand: the laws of origin and development of techniques and technologies; emergence of new techniques and technologies instead of one technique and technological development; development and implementation of the principles of practical application of techniques and technologies; organization of work on establishing technical relations; technical domestic and foreign policy of the state; relations with public organizations, social groups, political parties; mutual relations between peoples; on the other hand: emergence and development of techniques and technologies; scientific, technical and social relations between the state, individuals, communities; legislation, law and order; covers



engineer, technician, tractor driver, mechanic, technical engineer, technical responsibility, technical safety, technical disaster, technical consciousness and thinking, technical culture, technical illiteracy, technical activity, etc. Events and processes related to techniques and technologies are diverse and multifaceted. Therefore, techniques and technologies are studied in various fields of natural, humanitarian and socio-economic sciences. Technical philosophy studies the theoretical, scientific and practical problems of techniques and technologies. At this point, a natural question arises as to what the word "theory" means.

The theory is a logical scientific generalization of practice that embodies the laws of social development. Theory and practice are closely related phenomena. The role of theory is a strong beacon that illuminates the path of practice, it is inextricably linked with practice, it serves practice, and it originates from practice. Theory without practice is "lame", practice without theory is "blind". The philosophy of technology and information technology, which is an important component of the natural and social sciences, is closely related to practice, defining the directions of the development of technical and technological social practice. means "set of rules", "general opinion".

It is a logical summation and synthesis of conclusions and experiences of technical-technological social practice. The technical philosophy clarifies, enriches and develops its conclusions and proposals on the basis of the tasks advanced in the course of historical development. Technology is an important indicator of the social development of every society. The science of the philosophy of technology and information technology is a science about the general laws of the development of technology and information technology. Democratic changes and reforms in every society have important social significance. It is necessary to look at these processes from the point of view of requirements, standards and principles of world, state and society development. On the one hand, this helps to clearly define the directions and criteria, values and goals of reforms in Uzbekistan, and on the other hand, when did techniques and technologies appear in our country, how did they develop, where are they going, their specific aspects, It allows to find answers to the questions of what are the forms and manifestations of the development, whether there are criteria, or whether the existing national and universal technical development in the world is going away from its core. These problems are the main issues of the philosophy of technology and information technologies. § 2. Laws and categories of technical philosophy Each science has its own laws and categories. Technical philosophy also has laws and categories that reflect phenomena, events, processes related to techniques and technologies, and reveal their essence and importance.

The concept of information society. The concept of industrial and post-industrial society has taken its place, and informatics and information technology serve as a means of changing the social structure of society, production forces, and creating a comprehensive information industry. (authors - Ye. Masuda, D. Martin, G. Molitor, etc.) In the information society, workers will not be subject to the machine. They have a free, rational approach to work, have certain skills and knowledge. In the era of labor automation, informatics frees a person from constant, labor-intensive, heavy physical and mental work, and strengthens his thinking. Informatics makes it possible to dramatically increase the efficiency of many types of work, brings a person into the scope of new phenomena, new fields of knowledge. Human work is increasingly gaining intellectual content. Intellectualization of work is one of the unique aspects of work in an information society. The intellectualization of labor is reflected in its "scientificization". The weight of scientific knowledge in the structure of knowledge used in production increases. The use of scientific knowledge in the work process, the intellectualization of work, the increase in the level of freedom of the worker directly from the technological process creates an opportunity for a person to show his creative ability, gives his work a creative meaning, and improves working conditions. Depending on the development of informatization and automation of



production, the creativity of the worker will also improve. In the era of robots controlled by programs that are difficult to reconstruct, a person was not free from his workplace and his creative approach was limited. Robots with adaptive control allowed for quick correction of work systems, and workers had free time to express their creative potential. The creation of robots that control intellectual functions creates conditions for employees to demonstrate their creative abilities to improve and discover new technologies and technical tools, and to rationalize the production process.

Conclusions. Humanity, as a self-organizing living system, is fighting for its existence, trying to achieve a better future. In this regard, the current processes of globalization and the various problems they create leave humanity with no other option but to overcome divisions and conflicts and move towards unity, while at the same time preserving the uniqueness of cultures, age-old traditions, and the characteristics of certain nations and peoples.

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