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TECHNOCRATIC THEORIES AND THEIR ESSENCE

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ABSTRACT
The article introduces technology in the field of human activity, its history, stages, achievements. analysis of issues such as interpretation, what technology is, what it gives to humanity or what negative consequences it has, the main task of technology, scientific-critical interpretation of life, the correct assessment of human technical activity, the development of doctrines about its future and social consequences; interpretations of different directions on this have been studied on the basis of a wide range of sources.

Keywords: Technology, Human, development, civilization, industrial society, social, Technical education and training, technical values.

Technology, as a field of human activity, has interested scientists since ancient times. Philosophers of ancient Greece and Rome, the Renaissance and the modern era tried to analyze technology theoretically and practically, and did a lot of work to reveal its scientific meaning.
Technological progress has brought about very important problems for humanity in industrial society. Issues such as environmental pollution, depletion of natural resources, and the danger of nuclear wars have become the tragedy of the 20th century. If such a process continues, the issue that the world civilization will inevitably collapse was put on the agenda. If the essence of technology, its development trend is not interpreted from a scientific point of view, it will be very difficult to prevent the above-mentioned tragedies. For this, it is necessary to make a scientific-critical interpretation of life, to give a correct assessment of human technical activity, to develop a doctrine about its future and social consequences. It was in such conditions that the scientific study of technology appeared.
Analysis of literature on the topic (Literature review).
It can be said that the duty to humanity is to reveal the essence of the human being, to show the essence of technology and its place in people's life. For this, solving questions such as what technology is, what it gives to humanity, or what negative consequences it causes has become the main task of studying technology.
Technical analysis today is seen from the point of view of two directions:

1. From the point of view of the methodology of science, that is, the analysis of technical knowledge and the formation of new technical thinking;
2. From the point of view of anthropology, that is, to interpret the spiritual-ethical, cultural problems of technology, as well as technology from the point of view of humanity-value.

Within the framework of existing problems, the scope of issues of technical scientific study is very wide. Determining the essence of the concept of technology, the stages of its historical development, specific aspects of the technical knowledge system, the main areas of technology, the issue of interaction with science, art, economy, the emergence of new principles between man and nature, new technological processes, new tasks of technology. falls within the scope of the methodology of science.

Issues such as technical education and training, formation of technical values system, harmonizing human intellectual and moral activities, increasing the importance and responsibility of a person in the development of technology, rational use of technology are among the tasks of anthropology. Technique is derived from the Greek word "techne" which means art, craftsmanship, ability to perform. The concept of technology was used by the ancient Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle as artificial labor devices [1]. In Uzbek, it corresponds to the meaning of "skillfully", "masterfully", "artistically". In the Uzbek language, the terms "craft", "craftsmanship" and "mastership" have been used in the sense of the word technique in Europe. Unlike natural processes in nature, technology is artificially realized as a result of human activity. Therefore, technology is an object created artificially as a result of human practical activity.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The history of mankind is inextricably linked with the history of the development of technology. It took a long time for the technology to get to where it is today. Before the industrial society, technology was manifested in the form of handicrafts. Technical craftsmanship was passed from master to apprentice, in the form of a workshop or individually, from father to son, from generation to generation. It was done by individuals, in a narrow circle. As a result, it did not reach the level of high social evaluation. Such a situation was not able to fundamentally change both production and social life.

By the 17th and 18th centuries, it changed radically. In Europe, instead of manufacturing (manual labor), the machine era began. A large part of the society turned to manual labor to open more possibilities of their activity. Engineers were replaced by knowledgeable people who understood the secrets of technology.

The scientific basis for the development of technology was created in the XVII-XVIII centuries, and the machine era began.

At the end of the 19th century, at the beginning of the 20th century, the scientific-technical revolution became the basis for the development of the industrial society. Technical progress was required to explain technological processes. It is also necessary to show that it is implemented as a technical process. Only then will the efficiency of the technique increase. In the first stage, technology was based on manual labor, then technology increased physical power as an extension of human natural organs. However, in the machine age, machinery became mechanized as an independent force. Technology has separated from man, but has always existed side by side with him. The development of technology is inextricably linked with the development of natural science. Today's technology is determined by the

level of natural science. The achievements of natural sciences created conditions for raising the technology to a new level, a scientific theoretical basis was created.

The use of electricity and chemistry in the creation of new technology has created a vast new technical reality. In today's era of electronics and informatics, the world is on the verge of great changes. This is true.

Technology is determined by the renewal of culture, spirituality and enlightenment.

It is characterized by a wide range of technical possibilities. The realization of these possibilities had an impact on all aspects of social life. It changes the nature of work, its content, and productivity dozens and hundreds of times.

Technology creates a change in the entire existence of the current civilization, in its cultural system. The micro-electronic revolution will use the human mental capacity and increase its power. Technological innovation also creates changes in the social structure of society.

Currently, scientific and technical progress is increasing. New industries, new technological systems, high-level precise mechanisms are being established. Underlying these are the constant technical updates. In turn, on the basis of technical updates, the growth and multiplication of scientific knowledge lies in a geometric progression. That is, the time interval (interval) for the doubling of scientific information is decreasing.

Current technical progress is realized as a practical application of scientific knowledge. The previous ones happened as spontaneous discoveries, technical progress was manifested in the creation and use of certain technical structures. Technology was understood to mean the creation of principles of an activity system that realizes the intermediate and final goals of ensuring the sequence of work with technical devices.

Current technologies include complex operational structures and systems, their activities, tools and control mechanisms, intellectual-informational system, whose economic, social and environmental consequences are determined in advance.

Current technologies are a multi-stage process and extremely multi-parameter system, which requires intelligent human-assistant mechanisms to manage them.

Complex technologies based on science are the main component of modern science and technology development.

Not individual technical devices, but technologies incorporating socio-cultural, intellectual and technical parameters determine the mainstream of scientific and technical development.

This brought the management and control functions to the fore.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The progress of modern technology and its successes have two social consequences. On the one hand, it is difficult to imagine human progress without technology, on the other hand, technology as a powerful force leads to negative consequences, destruction of the world, and tragic consequences. The reckless development of technology is causing complex social problems. In fact, technology aimed at lightening the human burden is creating unemployment, making it difficult to provide employment. The increase of private vehicles, on the one hand, is good, and on the other hand, it has a negative effect on the ecological condition of the city. Today, they are trying to solve the problem of social consequences

of technology and its values. Special attention is paid to the formation of industrial and post-industrial value systems in the "Technical" civilization.

The French sociologist J. Elleul[2] in his work "Another Revolution" includes technology in the scope of human mental activity, in which he connects the world with general rationalization. Therefore, human mental activity not only creates technology, but also has the power to control it. Technology is becoming the environment that surrounds man, making nature useless and secondary.

The endless growth of technology has created great problems for mankind, created worldly tragedies. The state of technical rule and technical totalitarianism began to be criticized both in fiction and in philosophical literature. Limitation of human freedom and value is taking place on the basis of technicalization. As technology penetrates into all spheres of human life, there are also phenomena that seem to "invade" all human activities.

The ongoing computer revolution is also causing a number of social and human problems.

In the middle of the 20th century, when science and technology began to take a general shape, the concept of technocratic (technical rule) began to spread widely as an expression of this process.

"Technocracy" was used for the first time by T. Veblen[3] in his work "Engineers and Value System". Focusing on "Technological Determinism", he saw technicians as dedicated servants of production and social progress. For this, it was recognized that they should unite and occupy important management positions in the country's industrial production. A. Berl, A. Frish [4] developed the concept of technocracy.

U. Otborne, S. Chase, in England, G. Wales[5] and others founded the technocratic theory and actively promoted it. In the 1930s, special societies of representatives of the technocratic theory were established in the USA and several European countries. They called the great changes that happened in the field of science and technology, the new industrial revolution, as a technical revolution, and this event fundamentally changed the image of society in the 20s of the 20th century [7,8], now the period of the rule of scientists and engineers has begun in society, and unemployment and inequality have been replaced by plenty. - they began to promote that agriculture and planned development will take over[9,10]. The essence of this theory consists in trying to prove that it is possible to solve social conflicts in countries on the basis of technical progress without harming the production relations of society and exaggerating the nature and consequences of technical progress.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

In the 1960s and 1970s, the concept of "technocracy" was developed in the book "New Industrial Society" by J. Galbraith. According to him, the technostructure consists of complex layers and forms a whole technical system. J. Galbraith believes that society is created by a technical system subordinated to each other from the bottom up, collective intelligence, collective decision-making [6]. According to his conclusions, with the development of the industrial society, the "technostructure" becomes crucial in the development of the economy and the management of the society. Therefore, he says, the political power of the society should be concentrated in the hands of technical experts, and the management of the society depends on scientific and technical knowledge.

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