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OPEN SCIENTIFIC AND ARTISTIC PARTNERSHIP AND LIFELONG LEARNING CONTRIBUTING TO THE SUSTAINED QUALITY DEVELOPMENT OF A SMART SOCIETY

Abstract. The rapid emergence of versatile new technologies strongly influences the big changes in contemporary society. In this context, people have an important position and role to play as individuals and members of various organizations. This development provides opportunities for well-being but also means big challenges to the existing occupations and working conditions and involves risks to information security and people's privacy. Also in the same time, human-machine relations have become an interesting topic of discussion.

This article also discusses, as an example, the East-West Quality Society Initiative (EWQSI), a cross-border collaboration founded and started between

Finland and Russia, which consists of the intercultural scientific and artistic entities and lifelong learning to stimulate to the sustained societal quality in the conditions of the 4th industrial revolution and smart society. This initiative provides opportunities of open cross-border partnering and takes into account the multidisciplinary interests of practitioners and experts to advance the open science and arts and impact on society.

Key words: lifelong learning, the 4th industrial revolution, smart society, sustainability, quality of society, cross-border, open collaboration, open science and arts.

INTRODUCTION

The big changes in contemporary society are strongly influenced by the rapid development of the versatile new technologies, which especially are based on extensive digitalization and urbanization, and often characterized as the 4th industrial revolution or smart city development. This general trend has a major impact on all areas of society. Although the development is based on the technologies, however, people have the most important role to play in it as individuals and members of various organizations and societies. For instance, the development has big impacts on occupations and working conditions (Schwab and Samans, 2006). This development provides opportunities for the well-being of individuals, but there is also a risk of human mechanization, and in terms of privacy, the situation is challenging. Also, the old question of human-machine relations and the human possibilities of intelligent machines have become a topic of discussion. Although it is unlikely that the machines will become too human-like, a more current risk is that people become machine-like creatures that do not care about each other and cannot handle each other humanly. Artificial intelligence changes our perception of humanity. The intelligence should be developed to maintain the balance between human intelligence and machine intelligence. Understanding the importance of things that only a man is able to do is crucial [Hautamaki, 2018: c.18].

This article consists of a theme and aspects, which we also are examining in our practical example relating to an initiative of the intercultural scientific and artistic collaboration and lifelong learning that strives for stimulating the societal quality in the situations of the 4th industrial revolution and smart city. This initiative aims at practicing open cross-border operations and takes into account the multidisciplinary interests of practitioners and experts to advance the open science and arts and its impact on society.

Large-scale urbanization and digitalization in the society

We can recognize strong urbanization everywhere in the world together with the development of multicultural societies, which in turn gives rise to significant challenges in the development of the whole society. Also, we confront with big global risks [Eurasia Group, 2017.] Large-scale urbanization all over the world and a wide range of disruptive technological innovations [Christensen, 1997:] have in many countries influenced the development of Smart Cities (Mohanty et. al., 2016:). Smart cities also are concrete manifestations of the 4th Industrial Revolution (Schwab, 2016) or Industry 4.0 (European Parliament, 2016), which are currently the subjects of extensive discussions in the international fora. The smartness of the cities or society is a fuzzy issue and a never-ending and emergent process towards the smart, smarter and smartest societal environments. The smart city is not an isolated entity; it has no clear borders with the surrounding society, and its members are in continuous interaction with the actors outside the smart city area. Interactions take place over the entire world and are reinforced by the growing trend towards 'global village' [Mc Luhan, 2000; Dixon, 2009] and 'global citizenship' [Israel, 2012] The different components of the smart cities cover all essential areas of the whole society, including smart governance, smart education, smart security, smart healthcare, smart building, smart infrastructure, smart transportation, smart mobility, smart energy, and smart technology [(Frost & Sullivan, 2013] The information and communication technology (ICT) is the main enabler to transform traditional cities to smart cities. For instance, the 5G mobile networks and Cloud services, Internet of things (IoT) and Industrial Internet, Big data, Artificial intelligence (AI) and Intellectual robotics, Machine learning, Virtual reality, 3D printing, and Blockchain, provide many unlimited opportunities for the development of the smart city services.

The 4th industrial revolution has radically altered the operating conditions of people and organizations compared to the earlier industrial and information society. Everywhere in the world, organizations and societies are preparing for this development. However, today's situation is fragmented, stagnated and even aggravated, and 'functional stupidity' [Alvesson and Spicer, 2012] prevents to solve the problems. If this development is not addressed, negative development can gain more power and the situation will get worse. Responding to the development, on the other hand, provides ways to open and implement entirely new kinds of opportunities. This new social order related projects and implementations are widely available throughout the world. The Finnish perspective has been charted, among

other things, by The Committee for the Future in the Parliament of Finland [CFP, 2018].

The general development of society requires the intercultural and multidisciplinary open scientific and artistic collaboration of practitioners and experts and lifelong learning of all people in order to ensure positive impacts on the quality of society.

People in an evolving society

In the smart city development, an interesting and important area is human-focused research and development. Although the smart city realizations often emphasize technological aspects, however, the smart citizens [Frost & Sullivan, 2013] have a crucial role in the success of the smart city operations. More citizen proactivity is expected in adopting smart concepts and smart products, including lifestyle choices. Digitalization has a strong influence [Samarina and Bryansky, 2017] on people's operations, occupations and careers, management, the organization of work, employeeship, consumption patterns, and social relationships. These aspects are considered in the context of digital humanities research, which is also considered in the European research program SSH (Socio-economic sciences and humanities) [European Commission, 2017a].

Smart city orientation creates increasing demands for skills, competencies, and operations to respond with the new ways to the development of the society. Particular general viewpoints that are needed include (1) innovative and adaptive thinking, (2) virtual collaboration and social intelligence, (3) ability to work across disciplines, (4) literacy in different types of media and (5) computational thinking and analytics [Lee, 2016; Schwab and Samans, 2006; Samarina and Bryansky, 2017].

From the point of view of society, significant changes have taken place in the power relations and opportunities to influence. In this context, we also should consider the 'dark side' of the digitalization and smart cities, which particularly is related to the information aspects in the smart city services and their influence on human behavior and mind. People can be confused or misled as individuals or groups by massive information overload, misinformation, purposefully selected or fake news, or alternative facts. Hence also in the attitudes of people, a shift regarding knowledge and truth may take place, when a decline of the public valuation of science in general and of humanities, in particular, can be recognized [Zaliznyak, 2016] The threats of cybersecurity can be

serious for the societal infrastructures, information security and privacy [Anttila and Jussila, 2017] of individuals and large groups of people regarding their belongings, life, and identity. The hostile actors can act more effectively through all-inclusive social media facilities. Also, the too strong influence of the digital environment may damage the human mind, especially through addictions and the mental development of young children [Kashmanian, 2000; Rowan, 2014)].

Today's challenge to the individuals, organizations and the whole society is the fact that societies have developed from certainty and predictability to uncertainty and ambiguity. In turbulent and risky environments, organizations or societies may encounter a crisis that results from 'authority without responsibility'. Sennett [Sennett, 2006] describes this ever-mutable form of capitalism as 'Mp3 Economy' that includes:

Conditions of instability or danger in social, economic, or political affairs

Unique situations that have reached difficult or dangerous culminating points

Times of great disagreement, suspense or suffering

Drastic changes in business culture wrought by downsizing and outsourcing

Appreciation of reality where one should continuously jump from task to another or at least have the capability to continuous change

Erosion of certainty and the need to adapt to changing circumstances

Changes in work and societal ethics in the attitudes toward merit and talent in public and private institutions ('specter of uselessness')

According to Spicer [Spicer, 2018; Spicer, 2017] business people use meaningless business jargon that kills a genuine business focus. The organizations have become vast machines for manufacturing, distributing and consuming bullshit. This confusing language of management also has spread through schools, governmental and non-governmental organizations, politics and the media.

It is a great challenge to try to understand the complex state of the world and its development in an unbiased way. The idea that the innate characteristics determine the destinies of people, countries or cultures and that things, for ineluctable reasons, are as they are and will never change, often are feelings disguised as facts. This 'destiny instinct' blinds us of the revolutionary transformations in societies happening all around us [Rosling, 2018] President Barack Obama criticized in an interview in Helsinki [Obama, 2018] that governments are slow in the modern world and unable to respond to changes in technology sufficiently quickly, even if the consequences of the changes

are apparent. He also stressed that, in spite of everything, the world is more good than bad [(Rosling, 2018)].

Learning people and society

In general, education is regarded as the main driver and of crucial importance for the continuous adaptation and development of people, organizations and society as a whole to new needs and expectations. Especially, education should be examined from the perspective of its main purpose, learning. The lifelong education covers the individual education from pre-school level to university level and organization-internal training and education of organizations' leaders and employees. Today also the learning of senior citizens, disabled people, and expatriates is important in order to prevent their social exclusion. Traditionally, learning is seen as a formal education activity but actually, learning takes place in the formal, non-formal and informal ways, and the most learning is informal and supported by social interactive means [Cross, 2003] and collaboration. Learning needs to be shifted from 'learning to know and do' to 'learning to be and live together', and quality is imperative in all education for all [UNESCO, 1996] Hence, education and learning phenomena as a whole are very complicated.

Basic learning needs consist of the learning tools of literacy, oral expression, numeracy, problem-solving, etc. and learning contents like knowledge, skills, values, attitudes, etc. that in the modern society may be demanding. The broad scope of learning needs includes ethics and culture, science and technology, and the economy and society. Our particular focus is on the human aspects of how people can first learn to understand and then internalize what the changing world is for them and how to live and behave as 'smart citizens' [Frost & Sullivan, 2013]. Challenges to learning include awareness and sensibility, attitude and interests, belief and new smart human skills and capabilities, and the socio-economic-human impacts should be taken into account.

Universities have a special status with regard to societal development. In general, the universities aim at supporting regional social cohesion, economic growth and future competitiveness [Anttila and Jussila, 2018]. Contribution to the smart city development means increasing demands for skills. competences and quality and requires to respond in new ways. Universities' influence through their three merged responsibilities:

The highest level of education for citizenship and expertise (including teachers)

Academic research and disseminating research results

Partnership with the surrounding society for training, research, and development projects with public and private organizations.

Societies as networks

Societies are scale-free networks [Anttila, 2010; Anttila, and Jussila, 2015] of independent but interactive actors of distinct identities and development status, and consist of citizens, visitors, institutions, private companies, organizations of public civil service and the not-for-profit third sector. A society may be a local, nation- or country-wide, regional, or global entirety, or an issue-specific group of people.

People have a central role in all societies. Human individuals institute society, and the same individuals are influenced and developed by the instituted society [Castoriadis, 1997]. Hence, human aspects are crucial in order to reach a high and sustained quality of society.

The society develops through its members', individuals' and organizations' collaboration and learning. In a liberal network, individual network-members or their groups may, according to their own decisions, sporadically liberate themselves from the network or join with the network. The development of society is managed by nobody. However, societal development is not random but influenced by strong society members or external bodies having a powerful position or using effective information and communication means. Recent researchers also bring forward emergency and teleology [Nagel, 2012] as explanations for the long term development of all our existence.

Society members are encompassed by a wide range of infrastructural artifacts, and live in aclose interrelationship with nature, 'Mother Earth'. The society members also own and control different kinds of assets in order to ensure their existence and development, and through which they can meet debts, commitments or legacies, and to provide a future benefit. In societies, there always are also competing and even hostile actors, and particularly in the digital networks these actors may be invisible.

Quality Society

Our expression 'Quality Society' is a comprehensive antireductionist concept that implies a society of high quality or a well-functioning and well-developing society that largely satisfies the needs and expectations of all interested parties of the society [Anttila and Jussila, 2015]. Quality Society aims at a holistic perspective to consider societal development in a proactive and human way.

Quality of society develops through the activities and interactions of people directly or via different organizations and institutions. Hence, the society's quality development is based on individual and organizational

learning, innovation, and diffusion. Information technology solutions offer unlimited possibilities for this. On the other hand quality of society ensures people learning and organizations developing towards the ever higher level of quality. Strong network actors (hubs) keep the network alive, and the quality of the network facilitates its growth.

No well-established practices exist for describing or evaluating societies from the point of view of overall quality. Current society examinations and comparisons are very fragmented into many specialized local, regional, and national aspects, including municipality operations, environment, nature, culture, family issues, feminist issues, migration, employment, education, industry, agriculture, corruption, tourism, innovation, welfare, wellbeing, aging, healthcare, happiness, human capital, sport, communication, food supply, security, religion, etc. We have drafted a holistic reference framework of the Quality Society that provides a possibility for examining the quality of society consistently, comprehensively, and in a human-centered way. This framework consists of the following inherent characteristics of a society [Anttila and Jussila, 2015].

Society services and their effectiveness and integrity

Serviceability (i.e. service accessibility and service retainability), including capacity, capability, and availability

Security with regard to property, belongings, societal stability, and local, regional and national defense

Social resilience

Human identity and intimacy, privacy, self-esteem, self-actualization, and respect

Human rights and equality

Morality and ethical performance

Social performance, including education, creativity, connectivity, interactivity and sharing, and incorruptibility

Nutrition, cleanliness, and health

Esthetics

Ecology

Economy and efficiency and cost of poor quality

All of these aspects are lifelong learning items of people. Incorporated needs and expectations, i.e. societal quality requirements, strongly depend on culture and the prevailing and developmental situation of the society. Learning for societal quality should be considered as a multidisciplinary concept. For instance, the concept sustainability that includes economic,

social and environmental aspects [UN General Assembly, 2015] is a sub-domain of the Quality Society [Anttila and Jussila, 2017]. All societal quality characteristics are created and perceived by human beings directly or indirectly via different organizations and influence on the lives of individuals.

Culture is very closely related to the inherent characteristics and quality of society. Culture consists of manifestations of human intellectual achievement regarded collectively and the ideas, customs, and social behavior of a particular people or society. Culture is learned, and we grow thereto in our community through interaction with other people and institutions of the society. Universities are important in the evolution of the culture of a smart society. As an example, Humboldt University [founded 1810 in Berlin, Germany] provided the model of the 'University of Civilization', based on the idea that science provides the basis for civilization. This means that the University's societal responsibility arises when its research and teaching address challenges of the society, which have an important impact on people's lives and well-being and whose solution requires interdisciplinary and broad interaction with the various stakeholders.

The human aspects are crucial in order to strive for the high and sustained quality of society. Only with personal engagements individually and in organizations, can we achieve successful results in the development of the quality of society. Many extraordinary personalities have had a significant impact on the positive development of society. However, even ordinary people can also have a positive influence on the development of society and the world [Open Culture, 2017].

Open collaboration in sciences and arts for the societal development

Technical aspects are often being highlighted in the practical implementations of the 4th industrial revolution and in the related literature references. Because the subject is difficult and complex and has significant implications for people, organizations, and society as a whole, the issue should be examined multidisciplinary. In addition, the different arts can provide useful additional perspectives on the subject for its broad understanding and effects. In particular, arts have often played a major role in social upheavals. The following examples illustrate the possibilities of the positive interaction between science and art:

Leonardo da Vinci: One of the seven Da Vincian Principles of a creative personality is Arte/Scienza (Art/Science), which means the whole-brain

thinking and the development of the balance between science and art, logic and imagination [Gelb, 2000].

Steve Jobs (Apple): He likened himself and his employees to artists; he deployed his mercurial personality in the ruthless way that artists sometimes do. He cared about his products the way that artists care about their art [Rothman, 2015].

The RSA (The Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce): The RSA combines science and art to enrich society through ideas and action through sharing powerful ideas, carrying out cutting-edge research and building networks and opportunities for people to collaborate [RSA, 2018].

Edgar Allan Poe [1829]: In the well-known poem 'Sonnet – To science', he highlighted damaging implications of science within the 1st industrial revolution. This poem has been referenced a lot in many contexts. What could be the sonnet of the 4th industrial revolution?

Science and art are well suited to complement each other. Science consists of an intellectual and practical activity encompassing the systematic study of the structure and behavior of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment. Art is based on expression or application of human creative skill and imagination, for instance in a visual form such as painting or sculpture, producing works to be appreciated primarily for their beauty or emotional power.

Open collaboration (Levine and Prietula, 2013) is a challenge in both science and art. Open collaboration implies an activity based on goals but loosely coordinated participants who interact to create value-generating solutions, which they make available to contributors and noncontributors alike. Open science [European Commission, 2017 and 2018; University of Helsinki, 2019] is scholarly research that is collaborative, transparent and reproducible and whose outputs are openly available to all of society to be used as a shared knowledge base. It is related to open innovation [Chesbrough et al., 2011], too. Open art [Eco, 1989] is a more complicated concept. Open artworks are like 'works in movement' and still 'works in progress' but it is also involved with interactive art and open artwork.

Multisectoral international initiatives for collaboration – Practical examples

Our particular practical example, the East-West Quality Society Initiative, EWQSI, implies a cross-border collaboration founded and started between Finland and Russia by a few active individuals. EWQSI is a networking-based

initiative and catalyst for a better society and supports open collaboration, open sciences, and open arts, and lifelong learning (figure 1).

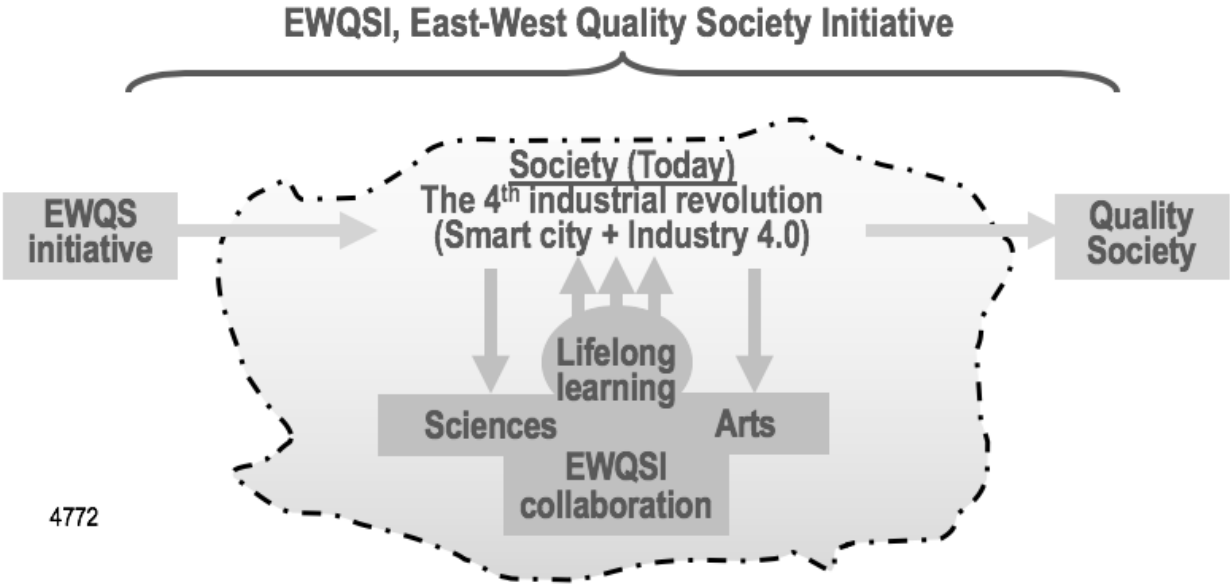

Figure 1. The framework of the East West Quality Society Initiative, EWQSI.

In general, an initiative is a flexible form for cooperation, which implies strategy and acts intended to resolve a difficulty, improve a situation, or provide a fresh approach to something. Typically, this kind of collaboration have the following general features:

Collaboration is loosely organized with a flexible way of operating for a given area of activity and is largely based on volunteering. Initiatives do not necessarily take place as organizations but through networking.

Locality and territoriality of the collaboration vary. There are differences between the sectors of activity, for instance, in the motivation base and in the ways in which the operations are organized.

The initiative-based collaboration is characterized by strong practical orientation and doing together.

Regarding the EWQSI, the topic and time are opportune to the this kind of initiative of mutually fruitful 'Modus Vivendi' networking and collaborating of the individuals of different societies and focusing on the challenges and people's needs and expectations in the 4th industrial revolution and smart society.

The aim of EWQSI is to promote societies-wide quality development by

avoiding unilateral and stereotypical approaches and questioning prevailing perceptions. Hence, the initiative challenges the possibilities of art and science and takes into account the multidisciplinary views and interests of pragmatists and specialists. Different cultural traditions, human characters, and individuality are potential strengths for emphasizing values, humanism, and creativity. These factors may also influence attitudes towards new technologies and societal changes resulting therefrom. The members of our network have multi-annual and versatile cross-border practical relationships as well as experiences in the different fields of science and arts.

The activities of the EWQSI may consists of the following:

Introductory activities including conference presentations in different countries, academic research articles, core group meetings, and network development.

Expanding and activating the network of researchers and artists and sharing experiences and strengths within the network and utilizing the established relationships.

Open collaboration and open science/art among individuals and organizations including higher education institutions and adult education organizations.

Perceiving and understanding the contemporary and future society, especially the 4th industrial revolution and smart city, by the means of science and art.

Promoting the quality of society in a professional way.

Utilizing wide-range lifelong learning in intercultural cooperation, highlighting the importance of new mental values and getting rid of the old way of thinking.

Disseminating ideas and knowledge by using physical and digital means.

Contributing to professional conferences and other events to highlight the critical and relevant issues for scientific and artistic communities.

Initiating specific collaborative projects.

As another example, also the Middle and Southeast European Countries Quality Initiative, MSEECQI, is similar to the EWQSI. It was originated from Croatia and is supported mainly by the Croatian Quality Managers' Society, and consists of associations, societies, unions and organizations countries of the North, South, East and West Europe. The basic purpose of establishing the MSEECQI and the cooperation is combined engagement on promotion and improvement of quality as a science, a business philosophy, and a pragmatic approach.

Many initiatives have also been formally organized and have achieved a

significant international position in their field. Examples include the Crisis Management Initiative, CMI, and the Kantara Initiative for the trustworthy use of identity and personal data.

CONCLUSION

Individuals institute society, and individuals are influenced and developed by the instituted society. Organizations and societies are for people. Individuals' actions and creativity influence the development of society directly or indirectly via different organizations and institutions. High quality in inclusive and equitable lifelong learning ensures the sustained multiform positive development of the individuals' quality of life and thereby the quality of the society. 'Quality society' starts from personal engagement and continual learning and ends to people's benefits. Lifelong learning can support sustainable development also aligned within the emerging technological and societal megatrends for meeting human needs and expectations while sustaining the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depend.

Actually, in the changing world situation, it is increasingly important to strive for the quality of people's lifelong learning [UNESCO, 2005]. Otherwise the foundation of welfare principle and economy - the belief that when the basic human needs are met and the adequate education and freedom of self-realization are given a person to live a good and dignified life - does not happen in practice. Freedom dismisses the values, and only a few people are capable of independent judgment, healthy, and dignified life. Prosperity without civilization and morality is nothing more than a primitive good feeling. When ideologies come to the end, it is only a matter of time when the values finally collapse in the eyes of the thinking people [Lyytinen, 2015].

The 4th industrial revolution and smart cities are challenges to the benefit of human individuals, organizations, and society as a whole. Technologies and structures have instrumental value. However, according to an old saying [Quote Investigator, 2016]: 'We shape our tools, and thereafter our tools shape us'.

The cross-border collaboration of the neighboring countries provides unprecedented opportunities for considering the challenges of the industrial and societal megatrends by the means of open science and arts.

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Юхани Анттила, Кари Юссила, Веикко Торвинен

Открытое научное и творческое партнерство и обучение втечении всей жизни, способствующие устойчивому качественному развитию умного общества

Аннотация. Быстрое появление новых универсальных технологий сильно влияет на большие изменения в современном обществе. В этом контексте люди должны играть важную роль и играть как отдельные лица и члены различных организаций. Такое развитие событий предоставляет возможности для благополучия, но также означает большие проблемы для существующих профессий и условий труда и сопряжено с рисками для информационной безопасности и конфиденциальности людей. В то же время интересной темой для обсуждения стали отношения человека и машины.

В этой статье также обсуждается, в качестве примера, Инициатива общества качества Восток-Запад (EWQSI), трансграничное сотруд-

ничество, основанное и начатое между Финляндией и Россией, которое состоит из межкультурных научных и художественных объединений и обучения на протяжении всей жизни, чтобы стимулировать устойчивое развитие. качество общества в условиях 4-й промышленной революции и умного общества. Эта инициатива предоставляет возможности открытого трансграничного партнерства и учитывает междисциплинарные интересы практиков и экспертов для продвижения открытой науки и искусства и воздействия на общество.

Ключевые слова: непрерывное обучение, 4-я промышленная революция, интеллектуальное общество, устойчивость, качество общества, трансграничное, открытое сотрудничество, открытая наука и искусство.

Juhani Anttila, Kari Jussila, Veikko Torvinen (Xelsenki, Finlandiya)

Intellektual jamiyatning barqaror va sifatli rivojlanishiga ochiq ilmiy va ijodiy hamkorlik va umrbod izlanishning ta’siri

Annotatsiya. O’zgaruvchan yangi texnologiyalarning tezlik bilan hayotimizga kirib kelishi zamonaviy jamiyatdagi ulkan o’zgarishlarga katta ta’sir ko’rsatadi. Shu nuqtai-nazardan, muayyan tashkilotlarning a’zolari sifatidagi alohida individlarning mazkur jarayonlarda o’ynovchi roli anchagina kattadir. Bu o’zgarishlar insonlarning farovon hayoti uchun ulkan imkoniyatlar ham yaratadi, va, bir paytning o’zida mavjud kasb va ish o’rinlari va ularda faoliyat olib boruvchi individlarning hayot tarzi, ularning shaxsiy daxlsizligi va axborot xavfsizligi uchun katta xatarlarni yuzaga keltiradi. Qolaversa, inson-mashina munosabatlari bugungi kunda ancha qizg’in bahs-munozaralar mavzusi sifatida xizmat qilmoqda.

Maqolada, shunindek, misol uchun, Finlandiya va Rossiya Federatsiyasi o’rtasida tashkil etilgan va to’rtinchi industrial inqilob va smart-jamiyatda bilan aloqador bo’lgan madaniyatlararo ilmiy va ijodiy birliklar, va hayot davomida ta’lim olish bilan bog’liq tashkilotlar jamlanmasidan iborat G’arb-Sharq Sifatli Jamiyati Tashabbusi (the East-West Quality Society Initiative (EWQSI) hamkorlik tashabbusi va uning faoliyati muhokama qilinadi. Mazkur tashabbus ochiq, chegaralararo hamkorlikka yo’l ochadi va ochiq fan va san’atni qo’llab-quvvatlash bo’yicha turli mustaqil tadqiqotchilar va ekspertlarning fanlararo sohalardagi manfaatlarini ham o’zida aks ettiradi.

Kalit so’zlar: *barqarorlik, umrbod ta’lim, to’rtinchi industrial inqilob, aqlli jamiyat (smart-jamiyat), jamiyat sifati, chegaralararo hamkorlik, ochiq hamkorlik, ochiq fan va san’at.*

CONTENTS. ABSTRACTS

PHILOSOPHY OF POLITICS AND SOCIETY

УДК:316.7

Nabiev Mansur Jamkhur ugli
(Uzbekistan, Tashkent)

SYSTEMATIC MODERNIZATION OF SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL VALUES IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Abstract. *Democratic society is one of the most important and unique societies in human life. A democratic society is characterized by a democratic state with the rule of law and civil society. A democratic society differs from other spheres of society in that it is based on justice, law and the rule of law in the life of the state and society. In a democratic society, in an interconnected system of social and spiritual values that are important in people's lives, the factors influencing the development process are studied in detail. When analyzing the development of social and spiritual values in a democratic society, the dialectical method, methods of scientific generalization and theoretical modeling were used. The study compares the forms of structural and functional analysis based on different theories, concepts, approaches, positions, directions.*

Keywords: *democracy, values, person, society, governance*

Keywords (2): *Democratic society, social and spiritual values, material values, systemic relationship of values, freedom of thought, the impact of values on people's lives, modernization of values.*

УДК: 159.9+316

Eronov Samarbek Kurbannazarovich
(Almalyk, Republic of Uzbekistan)

SPECIFIC MANIFESTATION OF THE TRUST PHENOMENON IN MODERN SOCIETY

Abstract. *This article is devoted to the analysis of trust as a socio-cultural phenomenon. It points out that the interrelation and*

interdependence of spheres and branches of social life create the need for an interdisciplinary approach to the problem of trust to form such an idea of trust that would holistically and adequately reflect social reality. The realities of modern globalization processes have led to a spiritual crisis of modern civilization and, precisely, a culture of trust based on the formation of a culture of security can ensure social security. Even though the concept of trust in the system of socio-cultural knowledge has deep scientific foundations, nevertheless, as a scientific and philosophical category, from the point of view of holistic socio-philosophical analysis, it needs to be studied.

The article puts forward the problem of lack of trust as the main cause of human hatred, aggressiveness, ruthlessness, that is such indicators that characterize the modern world full of dangers. The author states the importance of restoring and establishing the phenomenon of trust as a source of prosperity of human civilization, a lost worldview based on good, justice, appropriate social relations, and relations with nature. As a result of the analysis of the study of the phenomenon of trust, the article proposes to consider trust as a socio-cultural phenomenon that reflects the goodwill of individuals and humanity as a whole and manifests itself in certain historical conditions of social development with any social relations, phenomena, and objects.

Key words: *trust, phenomenon, paradigm, threats, culture, security, values, civilization, technology, category, practice.*

Key words (2): *social life, spiritual crisis, globalization processes, interdisciplinary approach, socio-philosophical analysis.*

UDK: 101.1:376

Juhani Anttila, Kari Jussila, Veikko Torvinen

OPEN SCIENTIFIC AND ARTISTIC PARTNERSHIP AND LIFELONG LEARNING CONTRIBUTING TO THE SUSTAINED QUALITY DEVELOPMENT OF A SMART SOCIETY

Abstract. *The rapid emergence of versatile new technologies strongly influences the big changes in contemporary society. In this context, people have an important position and role to play as individuals and members of various organizations. This development provides opportunities for well-being but also means big challenges to the existing occupations and working conditions*

and involves risks to information security and people's privacy. Also in the same time, human-machine relations have become an interesting topic of discussion.

This article also discusses, as an example, the East-West Quality Society Initiative (EWQSI), a cross-border collaboration founded and started between Finland and Russia, which consists of the intercultural scientific and artistic entities and lifelong learning to stimulate to the sustained societal quality in the conditions of the 4th industrial revolution and smart society. This initiative provides opportunities of open cross-border partnering and takes into account the multidisciplinary interests of practitioners and experts to advance the open science and arts and impact on society.

Key words: *lifelong learning, the 4th industrial revolution, smart society, sustainability, quality of society, cross-border, open collaboration, open science and arts.*

UDK: 1.711.4

Tilavov Uktamjon Gulomovich

FUNCTIONAL INTEGRATION OF ECOLOGICAL PARTIES IN GLOBAL POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

Abstract. *The article focuses on the efforts of ecological parties to integrate the measures of ensuring the environmental protection with the state policies and the activities of NGOs. Socio-ecological activity of members of society, directly or indirectly, the creation of an optimal ecological environment necessary for human life -measures are being implemented. The tasks of the parties in this order require the creation of an organizational framework, a radical reform of the structure of the existing socio-political system in accordance with the requirements of global sustainable environmental development. Therefore, in the programs of the environmental party, the issue of changing not only the environmental wealth of society, but also the complex of socio-political relations is on the agenda. Otherwise, the historical role of environmental parties in the sustainable development of society will not be reflected in a sense.*

Keywords: *nature, society, ideology, globalization, ecology.*

Keywords (2): *ecological parties, political relations, environmental values, environmental equilibrium, environmental protection.*

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

UDK: 1/14

Ayazhan Sagikyzy, Roza Turyszhanova, Mukhtar Izotov

INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL PARADIGM IN MODERN SOCIETY

Abstract. *The connection between science and education is a fundamental condition for the innovative development of society. Innovative processes require deep, meaningful understanding from the point of view of worldview and methodological approaches. Humanity has reached a sufficiently high level of intellectual development, but still does not have a common understanding of the tasks and goals of education. A huge methodological experience has been accumulated, but the problems remain, even multiply in connection with the problems of the modern world. Especially this year, due to the forced transition to distance education associated with the worldwide spread of coronavirus infection, the education sector has experienced a colossal crisis.*

The transformation of the sphere of education should consist in the formation of a person as a whole, identification of the inner world of a person, an integrated personality. The purpose of education is to develop creative activity, where the learning individual could feel himself as an active subject.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the innovative type of thinking and behavior of an individual in the context of the scientific, technical and information revolution. It is concluded that, as a result of modern scientific and technological development in the economy, the decisive role is played not by material factors, but by knowledge, information, and an innovative type of thinking. Today, we can state with confidence that the role of the knowledge economy, the importance of sound knowledge management has increased. The role of humanitarian knowledge should also be noted. Innovative activity is possible with institutions that ensure the materialization of knowledge in new technologies, where a socio-economic and socio-cultural environment is created. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the priority areas of clustering of the educational process are highlighted based on the characteristics of the country's economic and regional development.

Keywords: *education, science, man, knowledge, innovation, innovative activity, educational paradigm, educational clusters, creativity, knowledge society.*

UDK: 001:378.147

Khudayberganov Ravshonbek Khudaybergan oglu
(Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

SOCIAL VALUES OF THE CORRELATION OF LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION

Abstract. *This article highlights the philosophical aspects of the balance of language and communication, the philosophical aspects of communication in their development, as well as the fact that understanding and explaining the essence of language is one of the most complex, controversial and important issues from a scientific point of view. Indeed, the philosophy of language, scientific and philosophical analysis of the problems of social communication remains one of the most important areas of modern science. Moreover, The role of the social sciences and humanities in the scientific and theoretical development of society, in particular, the interrelationship of language and communication issues has been analyzed.*

Keywords: *Communication, language, verbal, noverbal, paralinguistic, interactive, perception, interpretation, deconstructive, paradigm.*

Keywords: *Communication phenomenon, verbal communication, nonverbal communication, scientific-methodological, language and communication, philosophical-hermeneutic, empirical and rational, natural-scientific, social-communication, verbal-communication.*

УДК: 304.5

Emirova Elena Enverovna

FEATURES OF TEACHING PHILOSOPHY IN THE AGE OF MARKET RELATIONS

Abstract. *The article raises the problems of the specifics of teaching philosophy in the higher education system during the formation and development of market relations. Contradictions in the system "society-education-economy" at the present stage. These steps will make it possible to more effectively apply the skills of philosophical thinking for the training and further activities of narrow-profile, qualified personnel who meet the new requirements of the socio-economic life of the country.*

Key words: *education, upbringing, philosophy, pragmatism, axiology, market, personnel, employment.*

Key words (2): *higher education, education of youth, teaching philosophy, philosophy of pragmatism, axiological approach, early relations, the problem of personnel, the problem of employment.*

PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY AND HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

UDC: 111

Xaydarov Xurram Farmonovich,
Xaydarova Aqida Xurram qizi

VIRTUAL REALITY (VR) AS A NOVEL SOCIAL EXISTENCE

Abstract. *Existence and related issues are always in the focus of scientists. The reason is the peculiarities of being and the existence of its various forms. Virtuality is one such form. We often come across the term virtuality in science today. So, this concept is relevant both in philosophy and in other areas. In this regard, there is a need to study the meaning of the concept of virtuality and its roots. This article presents the etymology of the term virtuality and its meaning in modern science.*

Keywords: *Philosophy, etymology, ontology, virtuality, computer technology, cyberspace.*

Keywords (2): *being, virtual reality, potential, beings, events, interpretation.*

WORLD CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS

UDK: 159. 923.5(063)

Ashurova Sarvinoz Uralovna

THE IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING POLITICAL STABILITY IN A MULTINATIONAL SOCIETY

Abstract. *Since politics has become an integral part of human activity, it has taken a strong place in society, the state and began to interact with state institutions. This means that the issues of politics, political life,*

international political relations have become a problem that interests countries, the public, and the leaders of countries building a democratic state governed by the rule of law. In addition, the scientific analysis of the origin of civil society, theoretical views on its development and foreign experience, the study and study of the principles of formation and development of civil society institutions, issues and problems awaiting solution in this area are applied in practical life. These processes are also important for building a freedom-loving, legal and fair society in Uzbekistan. Renewal, the process of further liberalization and modernization of the political and economic life of the country, the construction of the state and society set the task of reviving the essence of all spheres at this stage of development. The article analyzes the main problems of scientific analysis and forecasting of the political situation, the role of national relations in ensuring political stability.

Keyword: *political stability, instability, multiethnic societies, globalism, multiethnicity, culture, interethnic relations, conflicts, ethnic factors, process.*

FALSAFA VA HAYOT//
ФИЛОСОФИЯ И ЖИЗНЬ//
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