

ISSUES OF THE VALIDITY OF THE SOCIO-HUMANITIES IN THE "NEW STRATEGY OF UZBEKISTAN" BY SHAVKAT MIRZIYOYEV

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**Annotation:** *The article contains the opinions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev on topical issues of social and humanitarian sciences and the author's comments in the work "New Strategy of Uzbekistan". Also discussed are the role, tasks and relevance of the social and human sciences in human life, society and social processes, as well as the tasks that must be implemented and are being implemented for the development of these sciences.*

*Статья содержит мнения Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.Мирзиёева по актуальным вопросам социальных и гуманитарных наук и авторские комментарии в работе «Новая стратегия Узбекистана». Также обсуждаются роль, задачи и актуальность социальных и гуманитарных наук в жизни человека, общества и социальных процессов, а также задачи, которые должны быть реализованы и реализуются для развития этих наук.*

*O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyevning "Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasi" asarida ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb masalalari haqidagi fikrlari va muallifning sharhlari o'rin olgan. Shuningdek, ijtimoiy – gumanitar fanlarning inson, jamiyat hayotida, ijtimoiy jarayonlarda tutgan o'рни, vazifalari va dolzarbligi, bu fanlarni rivojlantirish uchun amalga oshirilishi lozim bo'lgan va amalga oshirilayotgan vazifalar to'g'risida fikr yuritilgan.*

**Key words:** *New Uzbekistan, reforms, welfare society, Social sphere, social science, social cooperation, spirituality, history, mentality, ideology, globalization, society.*

**"No morning in the world is the same".** People wake up every day with new hopes, goals and claims, problems. Each time at the beginning of a new day, a person is forced to re-understand the world, accept some kind of renewal, understand. With new understanding and knowledge, society will become stronger. In this case, the understanding of existence is a constant human need, and to satisfy it, it is necessary to use the possibilities of the social sciences.

Social and humanitarian sciences are the oldest and the most basic form of scientific directions known to mankind. At all times, the advanced categories of society have shown this network of sciences as a developmental factor of development and attached special importance to it. The difference between a person and other creatures is his mind, the ability to understand. When he deeply understands the reality that was, is, or can be, his personal attitude and position towards it is formed. Any society consists of a system and complex of social relations. If the members of the society perceive some event in a positive quality, this event will continue to be evaluated as positive, even if it actually has a negative quality and consequences, until the real truth is revealed, the society will continue to develop in this direction. Accordingly, the social humanitarian power that forms and develops people's ability to understand reality can be used rationally or savagely. For example, World War II, which happened in the recent past and still shakes people's hearts, is an example of using the power of social sciences for bad purposes. As a result of the theoreticians of fascism instilling their goals into the entire society with good qualities, the nation, the society, which can be an example with its effectiveness, character, and positive qualities, was deceived, misled, and pursued false ideas and vain goals. directed. An entire generation has been deceived. Such actions and attempts are still ongoing, the events that are taking place in the Middle East, Ukraine, the Far East, and some countries of Asia are destroying the lives of people and society, because of the dominance of an unhealthy way of thinking in the issues of ideological education in these societies and the power of social sciences. It is a consequence of being used and being used for malicious purposes. If we do not properly evaluate the power of social and humanitarian sciences, we will lose the thinking of one or two generations like some societies, which have gone in the wrong direction in the restoration and development of our national spirituality.

"Social and humanitarian sciences are very important in developing our national spirituality and instilling it in the life of our people, especially our youth. Unfortunately, the development of these sciences lags behind the times. In particular, the science of history, which is extremely relevant for us, is no exception. Scientific research works on history are mainly conducted in narrative and journalistic methods. As a result, the essence of many events in our distant and recent past remain undiscovered, the factors and historical laws that created them."

We can see that social and humanitarian sciences are important for forming a social worldview in society, forming a person's attitude to the changes taking place in society, especially in the state, knowing who he is, his history, forming his worldview, developing his culture, and in general, forming a person as a human being.

Today, when the processes of globalization are becoming increasingly complex, and not only ordinary people, but also the majority of the so-called intellectuals, find it difficult to understand the true purpose and content of events, the relevance of social and humanitarian sciences is especially increasing. Because, in the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, as a result of considering that the core of development lies in techniques and technologies, under the pretext of "low productivity" in all countries, spirituality, value system, social laws, phenomena that can understand and summarize events, and allow people to understand people. The social sciences that provide education have been neglected, underfunded, and under-promoted.

Finally, such a generation has been formed that they are not interested in who and what they are singing or talking about, but the melody-rhythm that distracts them from worries in their idle time, visual, stage and screen products created not by thinking about a person, but by a crippled, crippled imagination, without knowledge. Loud, noisy and flamboyant appeals became more important, not original ideas that people struggled to understand. This generation does not understand that the basis of the message it hears must be proved by science, it accepts and believes any nonsense presented by mass media as "a fact of life, people live with it".

Our shallow involvement in the education of the young generation, who are the builders of our future, causes them to fall under the influence of various currents. In other words, the young generation does not have enough information about the essence of our religion because the subjects taught to them, especially religious studies, are taught superficially, carelessly and irresponsibly. That is why different currents are using their ignorance and pulling them into their own currents. After all, as the first President stated, "There is no leader in nature or in society, if there is a leader, there will be currents to replace him." Indeed, when our youth grow up with such a leader, this leader will be filled with evil forces. That is why we should approach this issue not superficially, but seriously and raise the quality of education to a higher level. "Together with modern education and training, we must explain to our youth the humanitarian essence of our holy religion, which is ingrained in our blood, and we must think seriously about

educating them in the spirit of noble ideals. Unfortunately, due to our lack of serious attention to this issue in time, radical currents have appeared among the youth. "there are cases of falling into secrecy". Due to the lack of development of social sciences, humanity is still unable to deal with social disasters and cannot use the social-psychological power, which is the highest among all types of energy. This is the most effective tool of the global economy of the new era - a form of informational and psychological manipulation, which makes the new growing generation to think shallowly, to live lightly, to avoid complications, to feel burdened by the fact that a person lives only once in a lifetime. urges not to become a prisoner of thoughts. In this way, the ideological immunity is weakened, and the efforts of the older generation to turn to the right path are glorified as intellectual violence and oppression, pressure, old fashioned, and their weapons are spread as wide and wide as possible through the mass media. they promote more favorably.

"Some of our young people, whose moral immunity is weak, blindly follow foreign countries both in their behavior and in their dealings."

The history of mankind has formed such a rule - Spirituality does not follow man, man should follow spirituality. Ideas that have influence on the scale of the whole society must serve the interests of society, not the interests of individuals or groups. As mentioned above, social and humanitarian sciences are extremely important in human life. Because it includes the concepts of who a person is, that is, his ancestors, who he is, and his values, in general, that a person is a person.

"A nation that draws strength from past achievements and victories, draws conclusions and lessons from mistakes and defeats, can correctly determine its path and future."

So, we need to implement a number of reforms in order to increase the role of social and humanitarian sciences. In particular, as they say, "Education begins at the doorstep", we teach our youth about history, who their ancestors were, high spiritual values, etc. first of all, it is necessary to inculcate it into their hearts and minds, starting from the house where they were born. Otherwise, its educational effect will not be significant. At this point, I would like to say that we will all have to work together on this path. As the President noted, "I would like to emphasize that anyone who thinks that the issue of spirituality is only the work of the center of spirituality or relevant ministries and agencies is making a big mistake. "This is our state and society, all the leaders are our advanced intellectuals who are our mountains of faith, and this is the most important and important task of all of

us. "The principles of "Each intellectual is a mentor to five young people", as well as "Each intellectual is a spiritual sponsor of a neighborhood" adopted by the of the Republic of Uzbekistan are based on the promotion of spirituality, which is one of the social and humanitarian sciences, and bringing it to the general public. Also, we can see that the President's decision to prepare public films about "studying the courage and military heritage of our great leaders" and show them to our people as soon as possible is aimed at developing the field of history. At the same time, as the President noted, we should sufficiently encourage our specialists working in these fields. "We all need to deeply understand one truth. National history should be created with a national spirit. Otherwise, it will not have an educational effect. We need to teach our youth to learn from history, draw conclusions, arm them with historical knowledge and historical thinking. For this, first of all, I think it is high time to develop the concept of development of the science of history in Uzbekistan until 2030. The Institute of History should be designated as a base scientific institution for the development of this science."

In short, social and humanitarian sciences not only give us knowledge, but also form feelings of high culture and enlightenment. As we are standing on the threshold of creating a new Uzbekistan today, we need to fulfill all the above-mentioned tasks with all our enthusiasm and contribute to the development of social and humanitarian sciences.

For this:

First, we need to introduce a new approach to the teaching of social and humanitarian sciences at all levels of education. In this case, forming the purpose of sciences in the direction of a means of protection, not information;

Secondly, teaching social and humanitarian sciences in a different form than the traditional one, for example, in the form of "Critical thinking", "Problematic issues", "Social perspective", "Information analysis", "Information-psychological protection";

Thirdly, it is necessary to promote and encourage ideas aimed at the solution of a specific problem, not high-flown lectures, at conferences and conferences held on social and humanitarian sciences.

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