



## THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN THE EDUCATING OF A HARMONIOUS DEVELOPED GENERATION

*Nilufar Niyozova*

*Associate Professor Of Tashkent Medical Academy, Phd Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** Perfection, thinking, youth, education, social science, outlook, potential, Uzbekistan, higher education, profession.

**Abstract:** This article highlights the increasing need for education and upbringing of young people in the process of globalization, the main principles of bringing up the next generation and the role of social sciences in it.

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### INTRODUCTION

In connection with the growing need to strengthen human capital in the process of globalization, there is a need for a deep analysis of the main factors of its implementation. Based on these factors, it is important to ensure high-quality education and upbringing, to pursue a profession in the future, and create unique decent living conditions. Deep learning has always been a unique mechanism for developing human capital. So, on the basis of what scientific programs should be taught and on what principles should today's youth being educated?! The question of what subjects should be taught to them in depth is one of the important issues of our time. Is it realistic to divide objects into "necessary" and "unnecessary"? The question of the "necessity of the sciences" is one of the questions rarely studied in modern press. From this point of view, its study is one of the urgent tasks. One of the main reasons for this is that there are problems in creating a philosophy that every item is necessary in society, and in deeply implanting it in the minds of young people. In the development of the state and society, giving and receiving knowledge through science is also unique.

At present, the trends of a complex-systemic approach to the improvement of sciences and the development of the education system are manifested on a global scale, since "... a person lives in an extremely diverse field of real and unreal relationships, spends his life and achieves his goals. If the people of our time are studied in accordance with how they prioritized in this area of relationships, then analysis and research will lead to extremely important and significant conclusions" [1].

Naturally, the social sciences occupy a special place in the system of sciences. Since we strive to strengthen democratic values in the minds of the younger generation, the formation of a comprehensively mature and independent thinker who has his own views and a strong civic position, we have defined the relevance of our topic as follows:

Firstly, in conditions when there is a struggle for the heart and mind of a person, it becomes relevant to form and educate a generation that works effectively, opposes any aggressive ideas, is involved in the development of the country and feels its responsibility for the future.

Secondly, given that young people are an important strategic resource of the country, the study of problems specific to their education and upbringing is an important issue at the level of state policy.

Thirdly, "... as a result of neglecting the social sciences, will we not have a generation of young people who have a one-sided worldview, thinking about nothing but themselves, alienated from the concepts of people, state and society, and who today in foreign countries called the "lost generation?" [2].

Fourthly, it should be noted that showing the importance of social sciences in renewing the thinking of young people is determined not only by the attitude of young people towards it, but also by the level and pedagogical skills of teachers in the branch.

### **Main part**

In today's rapidly developing era, as a result of technological development and information flows, this affects the values of young people, feelings of loyalty to their country, causes some problems in their real attitude and adaptation to social life. Among these problems, it is alarming that the vices of crime and crime, drug addiction, human trafficking, religious extremism, which threaten the development of the countries of the world, are more observed among young people. First of all, it is necessary to ensure that young people do not blindly accept every information, but observe deeply and draw the necessary conclusions. After all, young people spend a lot of time in educational institutions. Subjects taught in educational institutions should first of all pay attention to these aspects. Undoubtedly, in the thinking of the younger generation, the social sciences occupy a special place in the meaningful perception of the developing world stage, in understanding political realities. However, among some specialists there are those who believe that "if young people have deep knowledge in their chosen profession, then, unfortunately, there is no need to study other than professional sciences." The head of state states in the "Strategy of New Uzbekistan": "Unfortunately, due to the negative views of some corrupt officials, such as "There is no sense in social sciences", a decrease in the weight and quality of these sciences was allowed ... Today, young people are mainly influenced by foreign models and principles of lack of ideas, and I think that most of the supporters of the formation of a system of social sciences due to aging and lost education do not have a comprehensive idea of the true appearance of this generation, its attitude to the state and society in the near future" [3].

Since education and upbringing are among the most important – urgent issues in the course of historical development, in-depth teaching of social sciences becomes more and more relevant in its correct solution. So, what does social science give to the younger generation? What can he learn?

Firstly, young people are more likely to be influenced by other people's ideas, because their socio-political imagination and worldview are not yet fully formed. From this point of view, the stability and development of the country is considered an important force in many respects - the mechanism of how effectively it can be used by the current generation is studied within the social sciences.

Secondly, in the modern era, when there is a need to strengthen human capital in order to educate a generation with high intellectual potential that will serve the well-being of the country, it is necessary to form in their thinking a strong civic position and aspects that can find their own "I". These efforts are also carried out through the teaching of social sciences.

Thirdly, "It is necessary to prepare a generation with modern knowledge and technologies. Undoubtedly, the main factor in the training of such specialists is natural-technical and special sciences.

But are these sciences enough to educate a new generation as a mature person who cares about the interests of the people and society, the nation and the state, who sees himself together with the interests of the country and feels his involvement in reforms and social responsibility? No, of course not" [4].

Fourthly, the realization of national identity, continuity to the heritage of ancestors is the main criterion in ensuring the peace of the country in the development continuum. Of course, national identity is characterized by a deep knowledge of the history of their homeland. After all, "Only a person who is attentive to history will always be on the alert and in the know. He can give an unbiased and honest assessment of the current situation and future processes. This is the most important condition for ensuring peace and stability and achieving high development in the current difficult and turbulent time" [5].

Fifthly, young people in education are future professionals. They interact with many people within their profession. The social sciences are among the main sciences that deeply teach this culture of communication and implement it in life.

Our President pays special attention to the development and in-depth study of social sciences in our republic. In particular, the New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan, which includes 100 goals, identified important tasks and determined how necessary the role of social sciences is now and in the future [6]. This is an important program for the development of all social sciences in our country and for the in-depth teaching of their youth. And also: "We need to teach our youth to learn from history, draw conclusions, and equip them with historical knowledge and historical thinking. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to effectively implement the concept of the development of historical science in Uzbekistan until 2030" [7]. In addition, the publication of the Encyclopedia of World Philosophy is a clear expression of recognition of the social sciences [8].

The attention of the President, the reforms carried out in this regard and the conditions being created cause professors and teachers of social sciences not only to feel proud, but also responsible. Conducting training based on advanced and innovative methods, taking into account modern achievements in the teaching of social sciences, is a requirement of the time. From this point of view, it is necessary to increase the motivation of young people to work independently, to search for resources, pay attention to the quality of the training provided, and develop indicators for improvement. One of the wise men said: "It is not the goal that is decisive, but the means to achieve it" [9]. In our opinion, if the tool is improved in accordance with the set goals, the practical significance is more clearly felt. In the teaching of social sciences, the general public, the media, the family, the mahalla, etc. stand shoulder to shoulder with each other and the creation of a coherent interactive environment is also an important source for achieving the intended goals.

We found it necessary to give the following conclusion to the article on the topic:

- The development of the humanistic nature of the teaching of social sciences on the basis of universal interests determines its effectiveness;
- The adoption of programs and projects on the teaching of social sciences in international cooperation will contribute to the development of the thinking of the mature generation, the improvement of professional skills, socio-political, cultural exchange, and most importantly, the fight against "enlightenment against ignorance"[10];
- Pedagogical, didactic, propaganda methods of development of social sciences in harmony with modern innovations and informatization serve to intensify the innovative activity of social life;
- In the teaching of social sciences, the influence of "mass culture" on the younger youth is not allowed, and the generation of young people is called the "lost generation".

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