

The Relevance of Teaching Social and Humanitarian Sciences in the Education of the Future Generation

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ABSTRACT: In this article we will talk about the relevance of teaching Social Sciences, achievements and shortcomings in the field, creative and critical views on this issue, as well as the need to teach social sciences in higher educational institutions, the importance of educating the younger generation spiritually with the permission of patriotism.

KEYWORD: creative, activity, spiritual maturity, creative thinking, motivation, social science, critical approach

The twentieth century took place from the history of the development of personality society as a period of revolutions in the field of Science and technology. This period, at the same time as many inventions and discoveries were made in the field of science, has also begun significant, salivary changes in the world of politics. The more historical events this period was rich in world history, the more it left a deep trace in the history of Uzbekistan. The greatest and noble blessing that the people of our country received in the 20th century was the acquisition of the national state independence of Uzbekistan. Because the liberation from colonial oppression and tyranny, the achievement of literal independence, was the cherished dream of our people for many years. For this purpose, thousands and thousands of children of the nation sacrificed their lives. The national independence of Uzbekistan, the freedom of our people, the freedom of living, the determination of its own destiny, the great happiness of which has been bestowed upon the representatives of today's generation. During the years of independence, a lot of work was carried out on restoration of national spirituality in our country, its development on the basis of modern requirements. Democratic reforms are getting deeper and deeper.

The construction of a new society depends primarily on young people, their spiritual world, their professional skills. Consequently, the importance of social sciences in the formation of the national idea, high spiritual qualities in the younger generation, awakening of national consciousness and common sense, educating them in the spirit of ideological struggle for the fate of Homeland, nation and independence, as well as the spiritual rise of our people is great. The teaching of this science in all higher and secondary special educational institutions and schools is determined by such high importance.

But to preserve the independence of the captured national state, to further strengthen it politically, economically and to restore the future great state is an unprecedented difficult and honorable task. To what extent the fulfillment of this task is common with the socio-political level of the citizens of our

country, how much of our national spirituality is formed in their minds and becomes a living worldview. It is impossible for the younger generation to formulate a sense of national identity and patriotism in his mind without expressing his native history, without analyzing historical events and figures, without historical knowledge and upbringing.

In the past, the great scientists who made great contributions to the development of Islamic Sciences, recognized the world Imam Bukhari, Imam Termizi, Imam Moturidi, Burhoniddin Marginani, the great mystics Abdukhalik Ghijduvani and Bahouddin Naqshband, as well as the contribution of the spiritual perfection of our nation, the exact sciences such as mathematics and astronomy; medicine, Mineralogy, natural sciences such as; it is important for the scientists of this field that the encyclopedic scholars, who have blessed the development of world knowledge in the fields of logic, philology and sociological sciences, dwell separately on each of such noble beings as Muhammad ibn Musa Khorezmi, Ahmad Fergani, Abu Rayhon Beruni, Ibn Sina, Mahmud Zamahshari, Mirzo Ulugbek, and note their influence not only on national spirituality.

The fact that the teaching of the history of Homeland in the educational system of independent Uzbekistan as a detailed, basic science remains one of the most urgent tasks of our today's life is a prerequisite of this period. The need for the teaching of social humanitarian sciences is that we cannot build a future without knowing our past history. The struggle of our people for independence for centuries, the essence of independence, its great blessing, absorbed into the minds of today's younger generation, they are a great salutation of socio-humanitarian sciences, such as history, philosophy, sociology, theology, in the hearts of which they are absorbed the feelings of humanity, patriotism, loyalty, love, duty and responsibility. These disciplines should educate the younger generation in the spirit of national values and moral qualities of our great people: honesty, purity, Justice, humankind, honesty, diligence and humility, faith and dignity, in which it is necessary to find a sense of commitment to the duty before the Homeland and the people.

Social sciences among the disciplines that occupy an important place in the life of young people. It encourages the future generation to think creatively, to be active. It allows a wide perception of all the changes that are happening in the society and encourages active participation in the life of the society. Raising spirituality encourages not to fall under the influence of alien idea to become combative against them. Through social sciences, political maturity is achieved. Critical thinking, the norms of a creative approach to any issue are formed. It affects the development of speech and through it forms an increased managerial ability of spiritual and political maturity in young people. Social sciences teach to understand the various processes taking place in life and play a strong role of motivation in teaching creative thinking ideas. Undoubtedly, social sciences are very necessary Sciences in the education of the growing younger generation. It would not be a mistake to say that the teaching of Social Sciences is an issue at the level of Public Policy.

There are also some biased opinions and comments on teaching Social Sciences in universities, hours of classes. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev emphasized in his speeches many time and touched upon the shortcomings encountered in the field and measures to eliminate them. In the book "Strategy of new Uzbekistan" about these and similar shortcomings encountered in the field, it is said: "the importance of social and humanitarian sciences in the development of our national spirituality, its integration into the life of our people, especially our youth, is very great. The narration of these sciences is lagging behind the times. In particular, the science of history, which is incredibly relevant to us, is no exception. Scientific research work on history is carried out mainly in a descriptive, publicistic way. As a result, the essence of many events in the distant and near past, the factors that led and historical legalities remain unraveled.

We all need to deeply understand one truth: national history must be created with a national spirit. Otherwise, it will not have its educational effect. We need to teach our youth to learn from history, draw conclusions, to arm them with the knowledge of history, historical thought. To do this, first of all, I think that it is time for us to develop a concept of the development of historical science in Uzbekistan until 2030. It is necessary to designate the institute of history as the base scientific institution for the development of this science."

It was also noted that in increasing the quality and effectiveness of teaching social sciences, it is necessary to financially stimulate scientists and specialists of the sphere, to further improve their working conditions, to equate the monthly salary of employees of the "latest history" Center under the Academy of Sciences with the salary of employees of the research institute, and to carry out its activities.

The role and role of the mass media in regularly enlightening the process of teaching social sciences in universities, showing the achievements and shortcomings in this regard and fully revealing the history of our homeland cannot be overemphasized. It is not necessary that there is no power, like history, philosophy, Spiritual Sciences, to plant the seed of human consciousness and thinking, to learn from mistakes and become a beacon for the creation of a bright future.

At present, in this direction, the introduction of one science under the influence of someone's subjective approach, the loss of another, the addition of syllables and the cases of low attitude to the work of "experiments", scientists and specialists of social sciences, professors and teachers, which often occur in connection with the increase in the number of professors and teachers exactly the case in some representatives of this direction: "we do not need anything, neither do we need it, nor our science. It was simply by doing the assignments, by studying our subjects and passing our lessons on time, " which led to the formation of the imagination. As long as we have these and similar problems, and do not eliminate them, we will whitewash in the upbringing of the future generation," - says the president of our country.

In the development of the industry, attention is paid to the quality of educational literature. When creating textbooks on historical science, it is desirable to pay attention to theoretical and methodological features. That is, on the principle of equity, it is required to reveal historical events on the basis of impartiality, historical values, true, what kind of falsification or exaggeration is not allowed. Events are opened in a scientifically based, historical context. Improving the quality of educational literature, simplifying the procedure for creating modern educational literature, speeding up the procurement and translation of the latest foreign literature, expanding the use of foreign literature as additional or alternative educational literature, regularly updating the funds of libraries is an important factor in the teaching of socio - humanitarian sciences.

Development of the concept of historical science in Uzbekistan until 2030 is envisaged. As a result of the adoption of the concept, the development of the field of historical science is carried out completely on a new basis and systematically, it is possible to effectively manage the process. It will be possible to establish scientific activities according to the purpose, to obtain a certain effect from large financial costs.

In addition, a new series of works on the history of Uzbek people and statehood, based on scientific approaches in accordance with national interests, will be prepared. A generation of creative and systematic-thinking scientific workers with deep knowledge is formed. In higher education, the system of training of historian specialists is completely new, inextricably linked with scientific institutions. The level of material and spiritual stimulation of scientific staff, professors and teachers

in the direction of history increases. A new and effective system of promoting the ancient, rich and unique historical heritage at the national and foreign level will be created.

Simply put, spiritually, rich in thought, the worldview does not fall into disrepair when the state in the broad people's administration. After all, the history of such a people is great, its spirituality is high.

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