

**THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN SCIENCES IN
DEVELOPING THE SPIRITUAL OUTLOOK OF YOUTH****Z.K. Ibragimova**Asia International University, Faculty of Social Sciences and Technology,
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Abstract: This article provides analytical information on the role and importance of social and humanities in the development of the spiritual worldview of young people, as well as on state policy and legislation on the improvement of youth spirituality

Keywords: humanization of education, anthropology, sociology, critical thinking, creative thinking, "experiments", psychology, interstate conflicts, political pressures, environmental problems

The 20th century has been a period of revolutions in the history of human society. This period saw many inventions and discoveries in science, but it also ushered in significant and dramatic changes in the world of politics. As rich in historical events as this period was in world history, it also left a deep mark on the history of Uzbekistan.

The greatest and noblest blessing that the 20th century gave to the people of our country was the achievement of the independence of the national state of Uzbekistan. Because liberation from colonial oppression and tyranny, the achievement of full-fledged independence was a noble dream that our people had been waiting for for many years. Thousands of children of the nation sacrificed their lives for this goal. The great happiness of the independence of the national state of Uzbekistan, the freedom of our people to live freely, independently, and determine and decide their own destiny, was bestowed on the representatives of today's generation. The humanization of the continuous education system consists in subordinating it to the goals of educating a complete human being with a broad worldview and enlightenment, with perfect intelligence, morally perfect, spiritually fresh, who correctly and fully understands his civic responsibility in his life and role in his country and its world community.

The theoretical and methodological aspects of the continuous development of education and upbringing based on humanistic principles should be sufficiently embedded in the minds and hearts of personnel working in this field. They should pay special attention to ensuring that the content of education and upbringing is imbued with the idea of humanity in the short-term and long-term measures determined for the implementation of the "Law on Education" and the "National Program for Personnel Training", when developing curricula and programs, test questions, and other similar educational work.

There is a need to create State documents so that state institutions, their teams, as well as teams of non-state structures working on educational and methodological, theoretical and methodological aspects of the organization of education and upbringing, strictly adhere to the ideals of humanity when determining their activities. In recreating the humanitarian, socio-economic concept, it is necessary to determine the organizational aspects of humanizing education. Social and humanitarian disciplines have a special place and role in the formation of the system of continuous education and upbringing in a humanitarian direction.

To understand what social sciences are, we must first answer the question of what society is. Because the basis of the word social is society. Society can mean different meanings. But when we think of society, we mainly think of a group of people. In fact, society is the union of people based on a common goal. Society cannot exist without people. So, based on this, we can say that social sciences are a set of sciences related to society and human behavior.

We can cite several social sciences:

- Anthropology - the science of the origin and evolution of man, normal differences in the structure of the human body, variability.
- Archaeology - the science that studies the past of human society based on the monuments of ancient material culture.
- Sociology - the science of society as a whole system and of certain social orders, processes, social groups, and the relationship between individuals and society.
- History - the science that is concerned with collecting, organizing, and presenting information about past events
- Jurisprudence - as a separate system of legal and social norms, a science that studies individual branches of law, individual branches of the state and law, the history of the state and law, and the functioning of the political system in general.
- Psychology - the science of the mental reflection of reality in the process of human activity and animal behavior, mental processes, states, phenomena, and characteristics.

Today, these sciences play a huge role in human life. For example,

if we take psychology, now the whole world is trying to innovate in this science.

As international conflicts, political tensions, environmental problems, and resource shortages continue to grow, these problems are also affecting human psychology. As a result, psychological disorders are on the rise, especially among young people. Psychologists are conducting many experiments to prevent them. In addition, the increase in crimes such as drug addiction and human trafficking also requires the development of social sciences, especially international law. In short, it serves as the basis for building immunity against crimes such as religious extremism and terrorism. All of this should be relevant for students at school or university, because the ability to think, generalize, filter incoming information, and communicate in the 21st century is necessary for all professionals.

In modern society, the role of the individual's own subjectivity is increasing both in organizing his own life and in uniting the efforts of specialists in solving professional and management problems. The development of social sciences can also contribute to improving relations between the people and the government. Because as a result of the development of social consciousness, the scope of human thinking expands. Humanistic ethics is necessary to regulate relations in modern society. The famous German sociologist E. Fromm says: "The individual himself creates, regulates and implements laws and norms." This is a necessary feature of the modern human mind.

Social sciences are among the disciplines that play an important role in the lives of young people. They encourage the future generation to think creatively and be active. They allow for a broad perception of all the changes taking place in society and encourage active participation in the life of society. They encourage people to raise their spirituality, not to be influenced by foreign ideas, and to fight against them. Political maturity is achieved through social sciences.

The norms of critical thinking and a creative approach to any issue are formed. They affect the development of speech, and through this, spiritual and political maturity increases in young people and management skills are formed.

Social sciences teach us to understand various processes taking place in life and play a strong motivational role in teaching creative thinking ideas. Undoubtedly, social sciences are very necessary subjects in the upbringing of the growing younger generation. It would not be wrong to say that teaching social sciences is a matter of state policy. There are also some conflicting opinions and considerations regarding teaching social sciences in universities and the distribution of class hours.

In this regard, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev has repeatedly emphasized in his speeches the shortcomings encountered in the field and the measures to eliminate them. The President's book "Strategy of the New Uzbekistan" says the following about these and similar shortcomings in the field: "The importance of social and humanitarian sciences in developing our national spirituality and instilling it in the lives of our people, especially our youth, is very great. 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 on history is mainly carried out in a descriptive and journalistic manner.

As a result, the essence of many events in our distant and recent past, the factors that caused them, and the historical laws that govern them remain unexplained. We all need to deeply understand one truth: national history must 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, and arm them with historical science and historical thinking. To do this, first of all, I think it is time to develop a concept for the development of historical science in Uzbekistan until 2030. The Institute of History should be designated as a key scientific institution for the development of this science," the opinion reads.

The role and place of the mass media in regularly covering the process of teaching social sciences in universities, truthfully showing the achievements and shortcomings in this regard, and fully revealing the history of our Motherland is incomparable. There is probably no force like History, Philosophy, and Spirituality that can sow the seeds of goodness in the human mind and thinking, learn from mistakes, and become a beacon for creating a bright future.

Meanwhile, the frequent "experiments" in this direction, such as introducing one discipline and eliminating another, adding departments and increasing the number of professors and teachers in them, and the constant low attitude towards the work of social science scientists and specialists, professors and teachers, have caused serious damage to the field. The priority goal of every specialist in this field should be to further increase the importance of social sciences, while trying to gradually eliminate the mistakes made in recent years.

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