



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC  
SOLUTIONS

THE ROLE OF SOCIO-CULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE  
SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT OF NEW UZBEKISTAN

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**Annotation.** *Spiritual renewal is a necessary stage of social development, and at this stage of development, along with social, economic, and political factors, reforms implemented in the spiritual and educational spheres are of great importance. Regarding the role of spirituality in the development of society and its impact on development, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasizes the following points: "In my opinion, the world of humanity has a great light - the lamp of spirituality. This lamp differs from others in that it illuminates the mind and thinking of a person, awakens his heart, conscience, and strengthens his sense of humanity."*

**Key words:** *human relations, social, economic, and political factors, sense of humanity.*

**Introduction.** As we embark on the creation of a new era of renaissance for Uzbekistan, it is necessary that such a ray of spirituality explodes in the hearts and minds of each of our compatriots, inspiring us to do good deeds and calling us to live with a high sense of responsibility”.

Also, in the scientific management of society, socio-cultural technologies are considered an insufficiently studied area, but it is necessary to proceed from the theory that their philosophical knowledge and mastery are currently determined only by the information limit. Even the benefits from their implementation do not guarantee a recurring dividend. This means that we can see in the experiences of using socio-cultural technologies of society. The development of society requires its scientific management, and the need for management requires both spiritual and educational and innovative approaches.

Spirituality is a concept that embodies the inner life, spiritual experiences, mental abilities, and perception of a society, nation, or individual. Spirituality is the basis of human and social culture, the main factor in a certain direction of human and social life. It has a strong influence on the formation, change, or crisis of a certain economic and social life system. If spirituality becomes rich, society will prosper, and vice versa, if spirituality becomes poor, society will gradually decline. Spirituality is the main factor and foundation of the prosperity of society and the nation. In this sense, the concept of “spirituality” is “a socio-spiritual phenomenon that fully embodies the ideological, ideological, educational, cultural, religious and moral views of society”. Or at a new stage of social development, “For us, spirituality is a complex of mutual trust, respect and





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attention between people, noble aspirations towards jointly building the future of the people and the state, and exemplary qualities". In other words, spirituality is the foundation that determines the content and quality of all political and social relations in society. The stronger this foundation, the stronger both the people and the state will be.

There are many examples from human history that show how a lack of spirituality and idealism can lead any society to decline, weaken state policy and governance, and give rise to such evils as corruption, crime, and immorality. In this regard, special attention is paid to spiritual and educational reforms in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan.

The school of human relations also began to develop in society, the basis and primary sources of which are the American philosopher and scientist Elton Mayo's "Hawthorne Experiments". In experiments conducted at the Western Electric company, attention to shop floor workers and concern for their interests resulted in increased labor productivity. "Such an attitude was perceived by workers as a motivating factor, and it was observed that labor productivity increased on the basis of the formation of positive relationships". This socio-cultural phenomenon indicates how subtle and multifaceted management technology is. Such activities, unlike general technological processes, are distinguished by their unexpected and unique aspects, requiring constant improvement and perfection of management culture.

Due to globalization, a quantitative approach to such socio-cultural technologies began to develop. The main essence of this approach was the effective use of mathematical methods in the corporate management culture of groups and organizations, in particular, methods for analyzing labor operations and creating mathematical models. Although it is impossible to develop a special socio-cultural technology that is completely suitable for a collective management system, the use of mathematical apparatus has increased the ability to gain a deeper understanding of the management technologies of society and predict certain economic results.

The doctrine of the approach to management culture as a special process considers the life of society as a complex and dynamic aspect and determines the need for management as a continuous system of performing interrelated functions. Among such functions, one can list: planning, organizing, assigning tasks (administrative management), motivation, leadership, coordination, control, research, communication, evaluation, decision-making, personnel selection, negotiation and delegation. If you pay close attention to this, it becomes clear that it is a process that is carried out on the basis of the formation of interpersonal relationships. This naturally indicates the need to raise spiritual and educational literacy to a new level in interpersonal relationships, to form educational work on the basis of an effective mechanism of activity.

The socio-cultural position of an individual in society has a comprehensive impact on the complex of needs identified in him. As a result, the formation of views and approaches to the scientific management of society and their implementation in life ensure effectiveness.







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The land where our ancestors lived, their socio-cultural life, people's lifestyle and worldview are significant in that they were built on the principles of collectivism and humanism. No matter how much knowledge and experience humanity has accumulated about nature, society and the universe, on the one hand, its adaptation to the environment and the facilitation of its way of life have made it vulnerable to new puzzles and questions, on the other hand, the deepening socio-cultural life has made it vulnerable to new puzzles and questions. Accordingly, although human rational knowledge has improved freedom and the quality of life, on the other hand, it has created complications. The Uzbek people have always adhered to the principles of collectivism and humanism in the socio-cultural sphere. But at a time when society is developing so rapidly, we see that new approaches to socio-cultural technologies of scientific management of society in Uzbekistan are directly related to the reforms being implemented at a new stage of our development. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan emphasizes that "Now the task of each of us, first of all the heads of state administration bodies, is to ensure the responsible fulfillment of the tasks assigned to us on the basis of a critical assessment of the state of affairs in the sphere and industry for which we are responsible". As an innovative approach to socio-cultural technologies in public administration, we can see the introduction of the need to develop spiritual development, enlightenment and education, based on the principle "From a strategy of actions to a strategy of development".

Scientific management of society requires an innovative approach to the development of socio-cultural technologies. This means that the socio-cultural essence of society's management requires innovative approaches to its management.

"Prediction and broad observation of social phenomena in society are based not on the wishes of individuals, but on a thorough knowledge of the socio-cultural laws of social development. Practice shows that it is possible to conduct a correct, scientifically based policy only if the decisive directions of real reality are clearly understood".

The main emphasis in the implementation of the development strategy is on the principle of "Human interests are above all else" and the idea that "the people should serve the state bodies, not the state bodies" is becoming a vital force. By establishing dialogue with the people, a new system of socio-cultural technologies has emerged in society, in which the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens are practically protected.

The innovative approach of socio-cultural technologies in the scientific management of society can have a positive or negative impact on socio-cultural life (process or project). The positive impact is that it can create additional convenience for interpersonal relationships in the vital activities of society.

It should be noted that innovative design is the introduction of intellectual technological structure or qualitative changes into the existing society, that is, a modern redevelopment of these reorganizations. The division or separation of social space





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activities into design activities is conditional. Its usefulness is that it allows us to understand the specific features of future technologization.

The development of the socio-cultural sphere in the scientific management of society is, firstly, the implementation of comprehensive measures to further strengthen social protection and health protection of citizens, secondly, the creation of a developed network of social pharmacies, thirdly, increasing employment and real incomes of citizens, fourthly, determining the "Consumer Basket", fifthly, expanding the construction of social housing, and sixthly, the formation of a number of innovative methods, such as comprehensive targeted support for the population in need of social protection and persons with disabilities.

**In conclusion**, the priority should be not to raise a physically strong person, but to develop both the physical and spiritual development of members of society. Today, in a delicate and critical environment, where ideological struggles are sometimes overt and sometimes covert, this issue is extremely relevant.

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