

**The role of social and humanities in human resource training**

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**Abstract:** *Experience shows that it is also relevant to encourage professional cadres to be politically literate. Therefore, it is even more important to pay attention to the future cadres not only in terms of high spirituality, but also in terms of political maturity. Educational films of philosophical, scientific and educational significance, reflecting the social and humanitarian spheres, are being created by the relevant centers. This will certainly contribute to the development of philosophical knowledge in the future.*

**Keywords:** *experience, cadre, intuition, center, social and humanitarian sciences.*

In life, we see that people and young people who cannot follow political observation are getting involved in dirty deeds. They follow the activities of various extremist movements. As a result, they end up throwing stones at their parents, community, nation and homeland. Isn't this the result of considering social and humanities as secondary? It should also be said that the political level of a student is not determined by test questions alone. For this, the professor-teacher should be given the opportunity. More attention should be paid to the mutual question-and-answer process. Only then can the worldview of the student and the listener be fully understood. In this regard, the fact that some officials insist that only test scores be used in the examination process does not give a good result, in our opinion.

Another area that plays an important role in social and humanities is the process of writing abstracts in these disciplines, especially in philosophy, by students or listeners in universities. In fact, an abstract is also a type of scientific work. It is 20-22 pages long. It takes time, creativity, and effort to write it. As a result, the student gains additional knowledge. Even summarizing works in the social sciences gives good results. The positive side of summarizing is that, first of all, the student or listener remembers the aspects of the work that are relevant to the lesson during the process of summarizing, thereby strengthening their knowledge. The summarized work helped them think for many years. When a student summarizes a work, he expands his vocabulary and knowledge. Now, there are not enough works in the social and humanities for which summaries are available. There are not a few Central Asian scientists who have contributed to the development of sciences and written works. True, thousands of philosophical works of our scholars who worked in our land are still waiting for translators in libraries without being translated into our modern language. But there are still many translations that are needed for use today. In particular, the existence of works

in the Uzbek language by Musa al-Khwarizmi, Mahmud az-Zamakhshari, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, Ibn Sina, Abu Mansur al-Matrudi, Ferghani, Omar Khayyam, Abu Isa Muhammad at-Termizi, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Burkhan al-Din al-Marginani, Mahmud Qashgari, Ahmad Yassavi, Bahauddin Naqshband, Abdurahmon Jami, Nizamuddin Shami, Nizam ul-Mulk, Mirzo Ulugbek, Ali Yazdi, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Boborahim Mashrab, Muhammad Aminkhodja Muqimi, Zakirjon Kholmuhammad oglu Furqat, Mohlaroyim-Nodira, Jahon at-Uvaysi, Abdullah Avloni, Mahmudkhodja Behbudi, Sadriddin Ayni, Abdurauf Fitrat, Hamza Khakimzoda Niyazi and hundreds of other thinkers is evidence of our opinion.

Educational films of philosophical, scientific and educational significance, reflecting the socio-humanitarian spheres, are being created by the relevant centers. This will certainly contribute to the development of philosophical knowledge in the future.

We said that the science of philosophy forms a worldview in people and contributes to the education of people. Therefore, it is time for the representatives of the science of philosophy to move from scientific research in many abstract areas to the scope of scientific research in the field of modern education. True, so far, most of our philosophers, based on the demands of the time, have conducted scientific work on the "Problems of non-capitalist development of society", "Soviet people", "Theory of knowledge of philosophy", "Materialistic understanding of history", "Problems of internationalism in philosophy", "Philosophy of natural sciences", "Issues of communist and atheistic education" and many other areas. It is a pity that only a few scientific works have been done on Uzbek national education, and the discussions and conclusions in these works have remained in libraries and have not seen the face of life. National education has been hidden under the banner of internationalism. In the early years of independence, the attitude towards philosophy, which is the methodology of national education, has taken a negative shape, and there have been times of some distance from philosophy. Namely, the number of people doing scientific work in the field of philosophy has also decreased. But almost all of those who are interested, although few, have begun to do scientific work on the philosophical aspects of the transition to market relations, ecological processes, and the great blessings of independence. As a result, in our opinion, philosophers are trying to increase scientific work a little in order to maintain the priority of national education. In fact, a lot of work has been done by the President of the Republic and the government on national education and national values. Visible work has been done, and anyone who has not been indifferent to this cannot help but rejoice. However, the time has come to philosophically justify the fate and future of these exemplary actions. Their theoretical justification is the demand of the times.

There are philosophical topics such as "Theoretical foundations of instilling national education in youth", "The role of public organizations in the education of youth", "The dialectics of Western and Eastern education", "Religious beliefs and education processes", "Philosophical directions of an individual approach in education", which can



be objects of research for future philosophers. The main goal of this research should be to draw attention to nationality, preserve the positive aspects of nationality and encourage its creative development. In this sense, if it is approached philosophically, education will not lag behind. For some reason, people in our Republic enjoy watching ridiculous films (horror, racketeering, war of extermination, top secret, sex, inappropriate clothing) shown from those praised democratic countries. In fact, aren't they also a type of genocide? In those democratic countries, many husbands and wives are getting divorced. They are achieving only one or two children. However, it is a pity that such aspirations exist even among our youth! It is the task of philosophers to shed light on the philosophical meaning of these situations.

Holding general events in education does not give the desired results. Education is carried out more in an audience and by personal example. Values, national traditions and customs are implemented by a teacher who is older or has experience, which gives good results.

If one of the important tasks of philosophy is to analyze education, it also has such tasks that are also vital and relevant. That is, this science, as a methodology, also has the task of contributing to scientific knowledge and arming other sciences with theory. This also indicates the difference between philosophy and other sciences. At the same time, when talking about new types of pedagogical technologies, shouldn't we also think about the technology of philosophical education? Therefore, it is necessary to think about new methods of instilling education. This is the work of not only educators, but also philosophical specialists. In particular, we should not forget that philosophy is the most important factor in instilling a national ideology.

Philosophy requires a person to become a real person in the new era. It is associated with the formation of a new philosophical worldview in Uzbekistan, the construction of a new society. Every person must know his country, homeland, existence and future. At the same time, every Uzbek specialist must philosophically feel where he lives, what he is doing, what is the purpose of his life. The essence of the greatness of the future of Uzbekistan, what its philosophy consists of, should be revealed to him. Philosophy poses problems of perfection. It educates a person. Like other philosophies, Uzbek philosophy performs the following functions: social, worldview, cognitive (epistemological), educational, methodological, theoretical. People use these functions in their practical activities. This creates scientificity in these areas. Philosophy serves as a tool for educating a complete person. It can be scientific or unscientific. After all, if scientificity helps to correctly assess reality, then its opposite, indifference, delusion, and negligence, mislead people. The philosophy developing in Uzbekistan is based on scientificity. Only then will its educational aspects be relevant.

A deeper understanding of the essence of social and humanitarian sciences is an important duty of every specialist. It is necessary to skillfully use the incomparable positive properties of these sciences.

Social sciences help to create a theory of the goals, laws, legal norms, scientific and methodological, economic conditions, material and technical conditions of personnel training. It focuses on the creation of new educational standards for the training and retraining of new pedagogical personnel, raising programs to the level of modern requirements, qualitatively updating the general education sector, providing continuous education and training, and providing guidelines for social protection of workers in this field. Consequently, what is and should be the role of social and humanitarian sciences in the activities of trained personnel? Are social and humanitarian sciences the beginning of personality formation?

The level of training of personnel and retraining also depends on the level of social and humanitarian sciences. As is known, social and humanitarian sciences include history, linguistics, philosophy, the idea of national independence: basic concepts and principles, the foundations of spirituality, the theory and practice of building a democratic society in Uzbekistan, political science, religious studies, pedagogy - psychology and a number of other disciplines. These disciplines cover the theoretical and practical aspects of the spheres of education. For this reason, future personnel studying in universities cannot bypass these disciplines.

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