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# THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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**Abstract**
This article analyzes the development of modern science, its empirical and theoretical level as a means of testing technical and scientific hypotheses, it analyzes the requirements for the automation information retrieval system, mathematical methods, issues of development of a specific field of philosophical knowledge in computer science-technical philosophy.

**Keywords:** system, structure, element, control, algorithm, data bank, information, science, research, technology.

## Introduction

Deep knowledge of the basics of science from the point of view of natural-technical and broad specialization remains the main factor in the education of the younger generation, which masters modern knowledge and technology. "But for the new generation," he emphasizes, our President Sh.Mirziyoyev, - are these sciences enough to educate a mature person who pursues the interests of the people and society, the nation and the state, sees himself together with the interests of the country and realizes his belonging to reforms, social responsibility? Of course not!"

Our generation, our ancestors were brought up on the basis of their customs and national-spiritual criteria, were brought up in the spirit of compliance with social requirements with the principles of modernity, an active community. As they say in the vernacular, lack of endurance and patience, ultimately, dignity was the original criterion of humanity.[1]

Positive changes in our society in recent years, prosperity, strict discipline have somewhat softened the widespread spread of "democracy" in double quotes, a little indifference in the lifestyle of young people causes the appearance of such cases as "non-discrimination" in our traditions and values.

The life of the older generation, the way of life is always a lesson and a lesson for young people, the older generation is allowed to devote their efforts and experience to them, and "both are necessary and in debt.[2]

Faith is the basis of any idea, goal. Therefore, it is necessary to study social sciences (philosophy, economic theory, sociology, social psychology, political science, law, etc.).k.) its importance in the formation of ideological and political consciousness, beliefs and worldview among young people undoubtedly has a fundamental basis. Sh.Speaking about the shortcomings of the existing higher education system in our country, Mirziyoyev honestly states his objections: "today, many supporters of the formation of youth, mainly under the influence of foreign templates, the principles of infinity and the almost lost system of social

sciences, do not have a holistic idea of what the true appearance of this generation will be, its attitude to the state and society in the near future. Biography.[3]

The teaching of social sciences in higher education also needs to solve a number of problems. Time, epoch, social system are changing, ideologies and ideas are changing. Over the next three decades, the subject matter, content and methods of teaching social sciences are changing rapidly. In particular, the teaching of philosophy in the higher education system is different in each higher education institution, as well as in different hours, one way or another, with an emphasis on this method. The names of the items also vary. The teacher-philosopher, Professor E. Yusupov, J. The textbooks and manuals of Tulenov and our other scientists, written in a language understandable to students, are forgotten. Whereas the philosophical logic in the works of Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni is instructive for us.[4] Both in Soviet times and in universities providing humanities and technical education, philosophy was taught for 120-140 hours in 2 semesters. If there were 4 years of study, then at each stage, every year, some social sciences that form a worldview would be studied. The attention to the ideological, political and intellectual sphere was strong. "Immunity" to any destructive alien ideas would be formed.[5]

Unfortunately, now the attention in ideological literature and the media has also decreased. Newspapers and magazines are published in small circulations, prices are also quite high. Culture and education are not only a lesson, but also a duty.[6] This is the same in family, school education, secondary and secondary special education, and in higher education you can get not only knowledge, but also in the implementation of higher, national education, risale is taught self-respect, order, rules and andoses. The past of our ancestors, the legacy left by us, always remains instructive.

This, in turn, manifests itself in the attitude of each person to the spiritual heritage. Spiritual need is not just an internal, purely spiritual, subjective human aspiration, each of its forms arises on the basis of the laws and needs of objective reality. But this objective impact cannot lead to the fact that a person will tie his arm and leg and lead to the desired. [7]A person connects any external influence and necessity with his practical activities, goals, weighing on the scales of his inner beliefs, faith and conscience. A person who is able to listen to any call from the outside also has a subjective opportunity, such as self-awareness, the ability to give direction to his activities.

Thus, the process of satisfying the needs for spiritual improvement will continue.[8] Although the formation of a need is based on the influence of an objective environment, the ways of its realization depend on the spiritual world, whose activity is based on a person. Each person realizes his needs based on faith, beliefs, interests, worldview.

Even foreign experts note that one of the motives that motivate a person to selflessness is related to his conviction that a person is conscientious about his past: “the only guiding principle for a person who thinks about his behavior, actions, is his conscience. [9]For him, conscience is the truth, the last instance, to change which is tantamount to moral suicide,” wrote the English psychic Charles Harton. Taking into account that conscience is the criterion that regulates all types of human activity.Therefore, it is necessary to believe that our ancestors are

guided by conscience and responsibility both in relation to traditions and in relation to a rich spiritual heritage.[10]

It should be especially noted that only when perfect faith and a clear conscience are united with the spirit of humanism, high duty and virtues, it reaches the level of faith, faith, faith, conscience, honesty is spirituality deeply rooted in the human soul. The following thoughts of the scientist-educator Abdullah Avloni about conscience allow us to understand this issue even more deeply: “conscience is a force that consists of feelings, sensations, sensations that affect our soul, our thoughts. We are active all the time and know with conscience what is good and evil, useful and harmful in our actions. Conscience is the true criterion of human reason and thought, which means that we feel the activity and actions of others, and also weigh our shortcomings with the help of these scales

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