

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

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Abstract: In this article, opinions are given about the types of education and social education, their place in society. Information about the importance and necessity of education, the scientific traces of the scholars of the East in this matter are presented.

Key words: social, reform, society, social structure, social pedagogy, pedagogical sociology, national education, nationalism, national mentality, interest, community life.

After our country gained independence, it created the ground for the implementation of comprehensive reforms in the field of national upbringing and education. Already, independence is free in opinions, well aware of one's rights, inquisitive, has modern knowledge, is loyal to the Motherland, our motherland, considers all forms of welfare as a gift, trusts in one's own strength and intelligence. It requires the upbringing of a well-rounded person who lives and sees his personal interests in harmony with the interests of the people and the Motherland.

When our republic was part of the former Union, its educational system was centralized, its national mentality was not taken into account, it was highly ideological, and the necessary professional guidance was not paid attention to. Since the early days of independence, it was necessary to take serious measures based on gradualism to preserve the positive results in the field of education and to

eliminate the negative aspects of the legacy and difficulties associated with the transition period.

From this point of view, the honorable President approached the issue of education with diligence, attention, and determination, justifying the fact that the development of the society depends on the issues of education and training both scientifically, theoretically, and practically.

Islam Karimov, the first leader of our country, while talking about the main reforming role of the state regarding the education of the young generation, said, "Our main wealth, our main support on the way to building a developed state is man. He is a highly qualified and highly spiritual person. This is especially true of the younger generation. He notes that the future great country should first of all take care of the culture, education and spirituality of its future citizens.

Fundamental changes in the spheres of social development and social life. Transition period and stages of development.

The change of new scientific-theoretical ideas about the development of society is connected with the radical change of social spheres. In the works of I.Karimov, the idea and goals of "developing Uzbekistan through independent development" and "we will follow our own and suitable development path" and "we will build our future with our own hands" finds a clear expression through And the need and essence of the development of society to go through certain transitional periods and stages of development is justified.

Radical changes in the spheres of society's social life means a fundamental change of its economic, social, political, spiritual and educational ideological foundations and transfer to a new basis.

As a result, due to independence, the spheres of social life of the society changed radically. We see its legal basis in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to him, "Social life in the Republic of Uzbekistan develops

on the basis of diversity of political institutions, ideologies and opinions. No ideology can be established as a state ideology."

Fundamental changes in the political sphere:

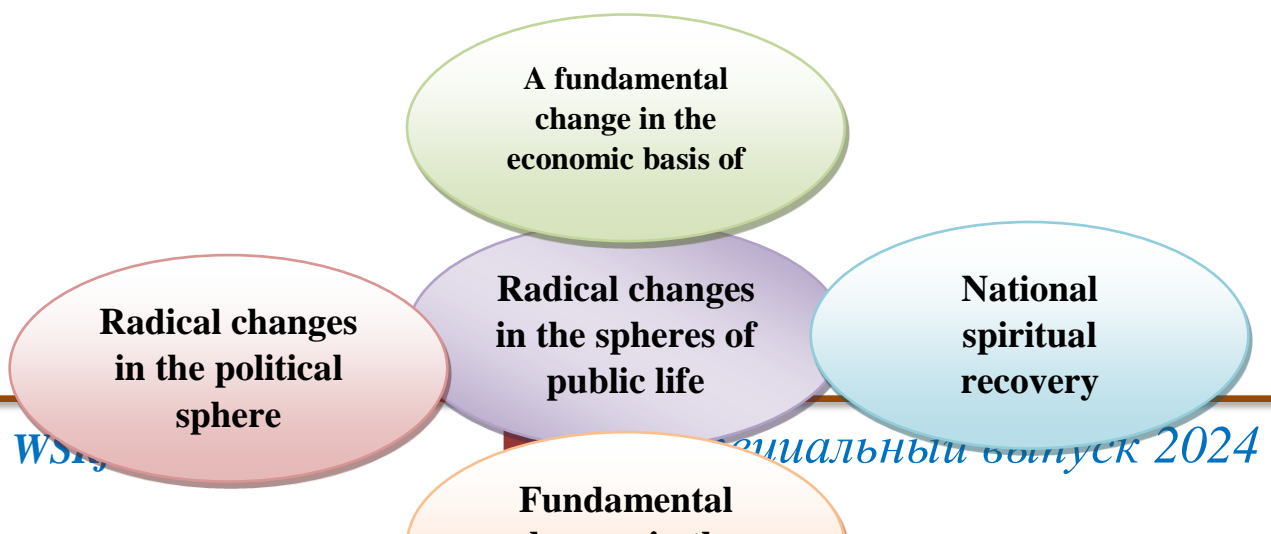
- The stable Soviet-era system was abandoned;
- The Presidential Institute was introduced;
- Transitioned to a democratic political system based on the diversity of political institutions. In this, the state was recognized as the main reformer.
- "Man-society-state" relationship has been decided.
- A multi-party system was formed.

Fundamental changes in the spiritual, ideological and ideological sphere:

- The tenets of the communist idea were abandoned. National idea: its main concepts and principles were developed;
- The development of the society of Uzbekistan based on the foundations of the national idea, its specific features were justified;
- In the development of society, national cultural heritage and universal human values, democratic principles have been followed;
- In the development of society, spiritual and material harmony increases;

Fundamental changes in the socio-economic sphere:

- Changed to the diversity of property based on the market economy;
- Private property is recognized;
- It was recognized that all forms of property are equal, and its legal basis was created.



As a result of fundamental reforms implemented in the spheres of public life in Uzbekistan, important achievements have been made in recent years

It should be noted that in the works of I. Karimov, the stages of the development of society are justified as follows.

1. 1989-1991 - The threshold of independence
2. 1991-2000 - Transition period
3. 2000-2007 - Modernization
4. From 2007 to now - the stage of deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in the country

These stages have their own meaning in the development of society.

Over the past twenty-five years, Uzbekistan has come a long way in building a democratic, legal state and civil society, which other countries would have achieved in decades and centuries. These big changes, taking into account the characteristics and national traditions of our people, with the gradual method of reforms and without social conflicts, without sharp shocks, it is possible to reduce the serious impact of the global financial and economic crisis on the economy in the conditions of Uzbekistan. We can see how deeply the issues of searching for the ways are being solved in the proposals and theoretical and analytical views of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev.

Today, the realities related to the further development of the country have made it an important task to reform the society along with state structures and institutions, manage it, develop it and modernize it on the basis of national values.

This in itself means to improve the creation of political and legal frameworks for the regulation and management of these processes, and to ensure the interests of people by studying this system from a socio-philosophical point of view, protecting their rights and freedoms, a peaceful and prosperous life, society modernization of the administration appears as a priority task.

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