

**SOCIO-SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIAL  
THINKING IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN**

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**Abstract**

This article analyzes the impact of changes in public thinking on social mentality from a theoretical and methodological perspective in the context of reforms being implemented in the New Uzbekistan. The transformation of public thinking is examined in relation to the formation of a new value system, increased civic engagement, and the development of a culture of openness and critical thinking. The study substantiates the integral and dialectical relationship between public thinking and social mentality, and the findings are interpreted as a scientific and theoretical basis for social stability and human capital development.

**Key words**

New Uzbekistan, public thinking, social mentality, transformation, values, civic activity, public consciousness, critical thinking, modernization.

**INTRODUCTION**

At the new stage of development of Uzbekistan, issues such as changes in the thinking of society, the transformation of social consciousness and their impact on social mentality are becoming increasingly relevant. These studies serve to renew civic consciousness, social activity and spiritual values in the social development of Uzbekistan, and are the basis for important changes. In particular, the processes associated with the awareness of national identity, social responsibility and the strengthening of the civic position require a scientific deepening of the analysis of social thinking. As the Head of our state Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, "I must also separately note that in this regard we rely on many noble qualities that form the core of our people, such as tolerance, nobility, sincerity and hard work" [1,459]. Therefore, there is a growing need for such studies aimed at a systematic and comprehensive study of the impact of changes in the thinking of society on social mentality in Uzbekistan.

As new Uzbekistan enters a completely new stage of development, the changes taking place in the thinking of society are having a profound impact on all spheres of social life. This process is not limited to institutional reforms or economic growth, but is primarily expressed in the renewal of human consciousness, value systems, and social mentality. Therefore, the scientific study of changes in the thinking of society is an objective necessity of modern social development.

**LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS**

In analyzing issues such as changes in the thinking of society at the new stage of development of Uzbekistan, the transformation of social consciousness and their impact on social mentality, the works of such scientists as Mirziyoyev Sh.M.[1], Philosophy: Dictionary [2], Gozиеv E.G. [3], Usmonova E.Z. [4], Fromm E. [5], Comte A. [6], Bell D. [7], Toffler A. [8] were effectively used.

In studying the problem, the principles of general interrelation, historicity, systematicity, and generalization methods were used



## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Public thinking is the spiritual and intellectual basis for understanding, assessing and responding to social reality. In the conditions of the new Uzbekistan, such principles as openness, transparency, the rule of law, respect for human rights and freedoms are forming a new culture of thinking in the consciousness of society. This is accelerating the process of transition from passivity to activity in social relations, from dependence to independent thinking, from formal attitudes to social responsibility. Without a deep analysis of these qualitative changes, it is impossible to fully understand the social effectiveness of reforms.

The social need to study changes in the thinking of society is manifested, first of all, in the enrichment of the understanding of national identity with new content. In the new Uzbekistan, a new model of national mentality is being formed based on the harmony of traditional values and modern democratic principles. In this process, historical memory, spiritual heritage and global civilizational experience are harmoniously combined, expanding the worldview of members of society. A scientific analysis of this situation serves to strengthen the spiritual foundation of the national development strategy.

Also, transformations in the thinking of society are inextricably linked to issues of social stability and social justice. In the process of reforms, the social activity of the population, critical thinking, and strengthening of the civic position are taking the dialogue between the state and society to a new level. This makes the study of the thinking of society an important scientific task in order to create an atmosphere of trust in social relations and develop preventive mechanisms for eliminating social conflicts.

Another important aspect of studying changes in the thinking of society in the new Uzbekistan is related to the development of human capital. Modern knowledge, innovative thinking and a model of socially responsible citizenship are becoming a decisive factor in the development of society. In this sense, the analysis of changes in the consciousness of society serves as a scientific basis for increasing the effectiveness of the education system, spiritual and educational policy and social communications. The study of changes in the thinking of society in the new Uzbekistan is of scientific and practical importance, necessary for the sustainable and consistent development of social life, a deep understanding of the humane content of reforms and the formation of a modern social mentality. These studies are manifested as an important intellectual resource that serves to ensure spiritual harmony between society and the state.

The development of society is manifested as a complex, multifaceted and continuous process of the development of human civilization. Along with economic growth, political stability and technological innovation, it is closely related to the spiritual and educational state of society, the level of social consciousness and thinking. After all, the stability and consistency of social development depend primarily on a person's worldview, value system and social activity. In modern philosophical and social theories, social development is interpreted as the result of the harmonious influence of not only material factors, but also spiritual, moral and cultural factors. In this sense, any social changes in society are strengthened by transformations in human thinking and social consciousness. The renewal taking place in thinking and social consciousness is manifested as an internal source of social development.

In the conditions of the new Uzbekistan, the issue of social development has acquired a new meaning, it is considered in direct connection with the effectiveness of reforms, the formation of civil society and the development of human capital. Therefore, the main purpose of this paragraph is to analyze the development of society from a philosophical, social and political perspective.

First of all, it is necessary to clarify the essence of the concept of "thought". In "Philosophy: Dictionary" the concept of "thought" is defined as follows: "Thought (Arabic -



thinking, intellectual knowledge) is a rational stage of cognition that determines the general, important properties of objects and phenomena, reflects internal, necessary connections, legal connections between them” [2, 390]. According to Doctor of Psychology, Professor E. Goziev, “thinking is a high form of human mental activity, intellectual intelligence, and conscious action. Thinking is a tool for understanding the environment, social environment, and reality, as well as the main condition for the rational implementation of a wide range of human activities” [3, 3]. According to E.Z. Usmanova, “thinking is a process that is formed in the conditions of social life, initially manifests itself in the form of a wide range of subject (practical) activity, and later it becomes a form that takes on the character of mental behavior” [4, 3]. Thus, thinking is inextricably linked with a person’s practical activity, social experience, and cultural environment, and it is formed and develops in the process of social development.

From a philosophical point of view, thinking is closely related to the cultural values, moral norms and social relations of society. According to E. Fromm, a person’s way of thinking is inextricably linked to his social environment and psychological state [5, 15-30]. Also, A. Comte and M. Weber indicate thinking as a key factor in the modernization of society [6, 98-110]. According to them, transformations in thinking and worldview serve to develop social relations and cultural values in society. In the current era of globalization and technological progress, traditional thinking methods are often insufficient to solve modern problems. Therefore, changes in thinking are necessary based on the following factors:

First, economic and technological development is the main driving force of modern society. The emergence of innovative ideas and new industries creates the necessary conditions for the sustainable development of society. However, this process is not limited to increasing economic efficiency, but also requires transformations in the way of thinking, thinking and worldview of society members.

The main indicators of economic development are new production areas, innovative business models and indicators of competitiveness in the global market. In an innovative economic environment, traditional rules of thinking are often not enough. For example, startups and technology companies require strategic and creative thinking to adapt to rapidly changing market conditions.

Economic and technological development is not limited to improving economic indicators, but also reshapes the way of thinking of members of society. New innovative ideas and areas require strategic, critical and creative thinking. This process also brings about changes in cultural, philosophical and social spheres, serving the sustainable development of society and the personal development of a person.

Secondly, cultural and moral transformations - global cultural experiences and new demands on human rights require a reshaping of thinking. In the current era of globalization, changes in the way of thinking and thinking of members of society are difficult to imagine without cultural and moral transformations. Cultural and moral transformations - arise as a result of global experiences, the interaction of different cultures and new demands on human rights. This process requires a reshaping of the way of thinking and the system of values of members of society.

Thirdly, cultural and ethical transformations have a great impact on the sustainable development of society and human progress: “global ethical and cultural standards help to develop cooperation, reduce conflicts; creative thinking and new ideas also support material and technological development; a person’s worldview, cultural framework and moral sense develop, which increases his social responsibility and activity. Cultural and ethical transformations occur through global experiences and new requirements for human rights” [7, 78-90]. This process requires a reshaping of the thinking style and mindset of members of society. While cultural



transformation develops a person's worldview and creative thinking, ethical transformation ensures his social responsibility and adaptation to global standards. Therefore, these processes are an important philosophical and practical basis for the development of society.

Fourth, in today's modern society, socio-ecological problems are gaining importance on a global scale. The issues of environmental protection, efficient use of resources and ensuring social justice require significant changes not only in the economic and political spheres, but also in the way of thinking and thinking of members of society. This process is closely related to social philosophy, cultural values and moral norms. Nowadays, the irrational use of natural resources, pollution, climate change and loss of biodiversity pose great threats to society. These problems are reflected not only in economic consequences, but also in the social and cultural spheres. For example: environmental pollution affects the health of the population and exacerbates issues of social equality; improper use of resources increases the gap between the poor and the rich, violates social justice. Analysis shows that these problems require a rethinking of the thinking of members of society not only from the point of view of material difficulties, but also from a strategic and moral perspective.

The main factor in the development of society is changes in human thinking. This process is not limited to the improvement of knowledge and skills, but also includes a reconsideration of moral, cultural and philosophical values. Also: "education and spiritual education systems should be improved to develop critical thinking and a new worldview in members of society; changes in the thinking of society should be permanent and continuous, since global and technological processes constantly create new challenges and opportunities; the development of philosophical knowledge and analytical thinking serves the personal and social development of members of society" [8, 45-46]. Therefore, changes in the thinking of society are not only necessary, but also philosophically justified and future-oriented.

Over the 30 years of independence, large-scale changes have occurred in the development of Uzbek society in the economic, political and cultural spheres. The state policy and social development strategy of new Uzbekistan are aimed not only at material progress, but also at updating the thinking of society. The thinking of society - a system of thinking that reflects a person's knowledge, experience, values and worldview - is considered an important factor for sustainable development. Therefore, changes in thinking in new Uzbekistan are inextricably linked with the idea of national independence, democratic values and the requirements of globalization.

In new Uzbekistan, economic reforms, the development of small and medium-sized businesses, the widespread introduction of innovative technologies and the digital economy have a significant impact on the way of thinking of members of society. Innovative ideas and new areas require strategic and creative thinking in society, while: the effective use of new knowledge and technologies helps to develop analytical and strategic skills in thinking; economic and technological reforms require the assimilation of global standards and international experience. These processes force members of society not only to acquire business skills, but also to adapt to modern thinking in order to find their place in a globally competitive environment.

## CONCLUSION

Cultural and moral changes in the new Uzbekistan are aimed at the development of national identity, spiritual values, and democratic ideals. These processes require the following in thinking: enrichment of personal and national worldview through cultural integration and global experiences, development of social responsibility in society through moral education and observance of human rights, preservation of stability and identity in thinking through



understanding of national pride and cultural heritage. At the same time, the effective implementation of cultural and moral transformations through education and mass media in the new Uzbekistan plays a key role in the modernization of thinking.

The social need to study changes in the thinking of society in the new Uzbekistan is associated with the transformation of mentality occurring in the process of modern reforms, democratic and economic changes. The development of values, civic consciousness, and national thinking in the consciousness of the individual and the community is of decisive importance for the correct perception of modern social processes and the effective formation of mechanisms of social cooperation.

Research into changes in the thinking of society in Uzbekistan and conceptual analysis of the transformation of mentality create a scientific and practical basis aimed at a clear understanding of modern social processes, preserving the national mentality and ensuring social integration. Thus, the results of the research can be used as a theoretical source in future philosophical, sociological and social research.

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