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| Research Article

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Scientific Research in Social and Humanitarian Sciences in New Uzbekistan

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Annotation: This article is focused on studying scientific research in social and humanitarian sciences in New Uzbekistan. In recent years, the significance of social and humanitarian sciences has increased in Uzbekistan's scientific policy. However, there are existing gaps in knowledge in these fields, particularly regarding the interaction between social and political processes, which has been insufficiently studied. The research involved qualitative methodologies and surveys, conducting interviews with local researchers and specialists, to analyze the current state and prospects of scientific research in Uzbekistan's social and humanitarian fields. The results show that social and humanitarian sciences play a crucial role in the sustainable development of society, the preservation of national values, and the implementation of democratic reforms. However, the knowledge gaps identified in the research, particularly the need for integration between social and humanitarian sciences and state policy, are emphasized. The practical outcomes of the study indicate the necessity to support social and humanitarian sciences and develop new scientific approaches regarding their global significance and future prospects. Future research should focus on integrating social and humanitarian sciences into practice, utilizing new technologies, and deepening scientific inquiries.

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Introduction

In recent years, social and humanitarian sciences have been reconsidered as an important strategic direction in Uzbekistan's scientific policy. The "New Uzbekistan" development strategy emphasizes the significance of social and humanitarian sciences in modernizing society, as it provides a deep analysis of issues such as mature social thought, national identity, and individual freedom. Researchers have conducted numerous studies on the role of social and humanitarian sciences in strengthening national values, deepening democratic processes, and shaping civil society. Over the years, the study of social and humanitarian sciences in Uzbekistan has expanded significantly. Articles published on CyberLeninka demonstrate the impact of these sciences on societal development, their adaptability to social changes, and their integration into new social processes. Today, social and humanitarian sciences play a crucial role in shaping the cultural and

social knowledge of the younger generation, and they continue to strengthen their theoretical and practical significance in the process of harmonizing national and universal values.

Recently, the Uzbek scientific community has also formed specialized platforms for social and humanitarian research. For example, the journal Scientific and Innovative Research in Social Sciences and Humanities has been publishing innovative and methodological research in social and humanitarian sciences since 2024, actively promoting new scientific ideas in these fields. Furthermore, publications such as Journal of Social Research in Uzbekistan are enhancing scientific dialogue by regularly publishing works in the fields of culture, history, language, and social sciences. Regionally, scientific platforms that highlight social and humanitarian research in Central Asia are also operating actively. These journals provide an opportunity to deeply analyze social processes, cultural heritage, political theories, and sociological research within the regional context. Research in social and humanitarian sciences primarily uses interdisciplinary methodologies. Contemporary studies in these fields address complex issues such as the social structure of society, value systems, educational processes, cultural changes, and political processes. Theoretical approaches such as social constructivism, cultural studies, historical interpretation, and discourse analysis are widely used, helping to gain a deeper understanding of the complexity of social processes.

Recent research in social and humanitarian fields shows that since the period of independence, re-examining Uzbekistan's history, reinterpreting national values, and analyzing social changes from an academic perspective have become priority scientific measures. In this process, disciplines such as history, culture, sociology, and linguistics are based on new scientific paradigms interconnectedly. The attention given to social and humanitarian sciences in the constitutional and strategic documents of New Uzbekistan has significantly increased. In particular, issues related to social changes, the worldview of youth, national values, and democratic reforms are being discussed within the framework of scientific-practical conferences, through Presidential Decrees. This has opened new avenues for research in social and humanitarian sciences. In particular, the deep analysis of topics such as youth culture, social justice in society, education, and language policy has become of great scientific importance. Today, social and humanitarian scientific research is creating new scientific fields for analyzing the socio-economic transformation of society in Uzbekistan, shaping a unique national identity, and conducting research aligned with global scientific discourse. The research in these fields plays a crucial role in gaining a deeper understanding of social problems, developing new methodological approaches, and proposing practical solutions.

Methodology

The research methodology adopted for this study is based on a qualitative approach and analysis through surveys. The main aim of the study is to examine both the practical and theoretical aspects of scientific research in social and humanitarian sciences in New Uzbekistan, as well as to identify the gaps in knowledge in this field. Several methodologies were employed in the research. First, through surveys, the need and interest in social and humanitarian sciences were studied among various specialists, scholars, and students. More than 400 respondents participated in the surveys, and their opinions and reflections were analyzed. Second, interviews were conducted, gathering insights from representatives of various scientific organizations and researchers regarding new scientific studies and their impact on society. Third, content analysis was used, where scientific articles, monographs, and academic journals published in Uzbekistan were analyzed. Additionally, state programs and scientific strategies related to social and humanitarian sciences were studied to determine the role of scientific research in the country's social development. The data obtained from the research were qualitatively analyzed, and new recommendations were developed to deepen the understanding of the importance of social and humanitarian sciences in society.

Results and Discussion

The results of this research indicate that scientific research in social and humanitarian sciences in New Uzbekistan has a significant impact on the development of society. The studies reveal a strong potential for the advancement of social and humanitarian sectors in Uzbekistan, the creation of new knowledge within society, and a deep analysis of existing problems. Specifically, research conducted in areas such as cultural heritage, history, social justice, linguistics, and education is contributing to the creation of new scientific approaches. In recent years, the adaptability of social and humanitarian sciences to economic, political, and cultural changes and their role in transforming society have increased. Research in social and humanitarian sciences has solid theoretical foundations in studying contemporary social processes, values, national identity, and legal reforms. However, the practical directions of scientific research have not yet fully developed. There are widespread gaps in knowledge, especially in the need to study the deeper interconnection between social and humanitarian sciences and societal governance systems. Practical research on local entrepreneurship, social activism, and the population's needs in tourism has not yet been broadly shaped. The studies indicate that while research in social and humanitarian sciences in Uzbekistan supports scientific innovations, there are still shortcomings in their integration, application in practice, and the creation of new social strategies. Knowledge gaps, especially in adapting the theory of social and humanitarian sciences to real social processes and harmonizing the country's traditional values with a global worldview, are evident.

Moreover, research in social and humanitarian sciences has often been focused on theoretical analysis and has not given sufficient attention to the development of practical strategies. Future research should focus on applying new methodologies in managing social changes within Uzbekistan’s social and humanitarian sectors and developing new strategies. Among these, the application of modern technologies, particularly artificial intelligence and big data analysis, should create new opportunities for understanding society. Additionally, scientific research in social and humanitarian sciences should work towards integrating national values with global values, as well as developing new approaches for implementing legal and political reforms. These approaches will play an essential role in creating advanced social structures and ensuring the sustainable development of society. Thus, scientific research in social and humanitarian sciences in New Uzbekistan plays a critical role in shaping society, ensuring social stability, and preserving cultural heritage. However, gaps still exist in this field, and research aimed at applying theoretical approaches and advancing practical integration is necessary. In the future, developing innovative approaches and new methodologies in managing social and humanitarian sciences will create opportunities for further sustainable societal development.

Conclusion

The results of the study show that scientific research in social and humanitarian sciences in New Uzbekistan plays a significant role in the development of society. Research in these fields, closely linked with local and global social, political, and cultural processes, is helping society adapt to changes, preserve national values, and develop new scientific approaches. However, the knowledge gaps highlighted in the research, particularly the need to deeply analyze the interconnection between social and humanitarian sciences and economic and political reforms, need further exploration. Future research should focus on bringing social and humanitarian sciences closer to practice, utilizing innovative approaches and technologies, and developing new methodologies for managing societal changes. These studies will contribute to the creation of new scientific conceptual approaches, particularly related to national identity, education, culture, and politics. Additionally, it is essential to conduct more research to align Uzbekistan's social and humanitarian research with global standards and to strengthen its international recognition.

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