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TRAINING POLITICAL SCIENTISTS PERSONNEL IN UZBEKISTAN: PROVISIONS, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Abstract: The article covers the beginning, status, initial development processes of personnel training in the field of political science in Uzbekistan, problems which are arising in the field, issues related to the reorganization and development of personnel training.

Key words: Uzbekistan, political sciences, political science, teaching political science, personnel training, independence, educational process, problems, experience, analysis, conclusion, suggestions.

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Introduction

In our country, the training of personnel in political sciences, the study of political processes and conducting scientific research in this direction, mainly began after the independence of Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan, political science is a relatively young scientific and academic discipline, which was formed after independence.

The process of formation of political science in Uzbekistan took place in unique conditions and was distinguished by a number of its features. The emergence of educational programs in higher education institutions in the field was not initially determined by the actual needs of real social and political life. During the period of radical social changes in the late 1980s and early 1990s, political science replaced a whole group of traditional Soviet propaganda and educational disciplines - "Scientific Communism", "History of the CPSU", "Political Economy". One of its important tasks was to attract the masses of "social scientists" of higher educational institutions, to ensure their commitment to changes, and also to increase the civic education system based on democratic values in new forms. The content of political science as a subject of general education was

realized by direct assimilation of theoretically generalized Western experience of political practice.

It should also be noted that the formation and development of political science as an independent science, its current state, is related to the past processes under the influence of objective and subjective factors.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev's answers to the questions of Salim Doniyorov, the editor-in-chief of the newspaper "Yangi Uzbekiston" noted, "Along with great achievements in independent development, our path is also full of mistakes and shortcomings.

It must be said openly that it was not free. The processes aimed at abandoning the authoritarian system and establishing a democratic society, the complex and dangerous period itself has put various problems and tasks in front of us. There were cases where our knowledge and experience, will and determination were sometimes not enough to solve them successfully. Therefore, raising the development of our country to a new, high level is for this implementation of reforms has become an objective necessity, the most important strategic task".[1]

It is known that political science departments were established at the National University of

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Uzbekistan (former Tashkent State University) and the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies at the end of 1991 - the beginning of 1992, as well as at the humanitarian universities of the republic, as well as large technical, agricultural, and medical universities. As a result, in a short period of time, hundreds of personnel were trained in the "Political Science" specialty. International scientific cooperation between universities and scientific centers has been established, Uzbek researchers and teachers have been given the opportunity to improve their skills in leading foreign scientific institutions, to participate in various conferences and seminars of international and regional importance.

As the main research areas of "Political Science" - state building and management, formation and development of the system of state management and civil society institutions, national ideology problems, theoretical and methodological foundations of national statehood, foreign policy, geopolitics, management personnel training.

Although the infrastructure of political science was formed in Uzbekistan during this period, there was a problem of uniting professional political science societies, because the specialized departments of higher educational institutions.

There was no or low level of communication between departments and the country's scientific centers.[2]

The existing scientific-theoretical and resource research base on political sciences in the country was quite weak. It was noted that the main problem is that the works of Uzbek political scientists are not always based on modern scientific concepts, on the contrary, they use outdated theories, which is the reason for the low level of research conducted by political scientists in Uzbekistan.[3]

In the early 1990s, the Association of Political Science Studies, the Academy of State and Society Building under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the University of World Economy and Diplomacy were established in Uzbekistan. However, "Political studies" aimed at uniting political scientists of Uzbekistan "association" was not effective enough.

In 1997, on the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the activity of the Center for the Study of Social Opinion was launched. In 2003, the Institute for the Study of Civil Society was established as a non-governmental non-profit organization that analyzes the formation of civil society, in particular, the social, humanitarian and economic situation.

One of the most important centers of political science research in Uzbekistan is the Institute of Strategic and Interregional Studies under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The initiative of the institute, in October 2001, a scientific conference on the topic "Problem of developing political science"

was organized at the national level. More than a hundred specialists and scientists from 16 higher educational institutions and scientific institutes of Uzbekistan attended the conference participated. Establishment of the Republican scientific-coordinating council on political science at the conference, the Union of political scientists of Uzbekistan ideas on the restoration of the activity were put forward, and the initiative to open non-state scientific and analytical centers was put forward. However, the proposed proposals and initiatives were not implemented sufficiently.

In addition, despite the growing interest in the field of political science in Uzbekistan in 1990-2012, and the increasing attention to conducting serious scientific research in the field, at the beginning of 2013, all specialized faculties and departments of political science, as well as scientific councils for the defense of doctoral and candidate theses in "Political science" were closed. In this way, the training of specialists in the field of political science was stopped. The main reason for this is the lack of scientific methodology in political science, and other humanities.

It was shown that educational literature is based on Western sources and did not include the national scientific heritage and the "Uzbek model".[4]

In general, the process of institutional development of political science in the republic is divided into three stages: 1991-2013. - formation and development of political science; 2014-2018 - stagnation of political science as an education; From 2019 to the present day, a new stage of development of political science in Uzbekistan can be reached.[5]

Now, the attitude towards the training of personnel in political science has changed radically in Uzbekistan. On January 29, 2019 President Sh.Mirziyoev has introduced new Resolution "On measures to increase the effectiveness of personnel training and fundamental and applied research in the field of political sciences" "Political Science", "Applied Political Science" at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy in order to conduct comprehensive systematic research, formulate and implement the state's internal and external policy in the context of globalization, and develop scientifically based recommendations and programs on the deepening of socio-political reforms started. The establishment of basic doctoral studies in the field of "Political Science" specializations of educational specialty showed that the attitude towards "Political Science" has changed. Also, it was a very important event as a radical change, a new approach in the issue of personnel training in this field.

Starting from 2020, the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, the University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan, and the National University of Uzbekistan in 2021, the introduction of personnel training in the field of

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"Political Science" bachelor's degree is a big step in the field of development of political sciences, and it also places a great responsibility on professors and teachers of higher educational institutions.

By decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 29, 2019, the University of World Economy and Diplomacy was appointed to train highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel of the international level, taking into account the latest trends in trends. in global political science, based on advanced foreign experience and the use of modern educational technologies. In order to improve the educational process in the field of "Political Science", the content of the tasks has been set to prepare new generation textbooks, study manuals, programs and training plans are extended to other higher educational institutions, engaged in training personnel in this area.

For the first time, at the University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan, in the "Political Science" bachelor's course, "Political Sociology", "Modeling and Analysis of Political Processes", "Political Systems and Processes", "Political Conflictology", "Political Marketing", "Political Management" programs on a number of subjects have been developed and their teaching is being carried out step by step.

"INTELLECT" - youth political analysis club, organized at the university under the scientific guidance of Professor M. Kyrgyzboev, Ph.D., Ph.D., is also gaining importance in the training and education of young political scientists. In the club, the secrets of writing scientific articles on political sciences are taught through lectures and question-and-answer sessions on the topic "Rules of writing a scientific-political article". In order to increase and strengthen the intellectual and analytical knowledge of the members of "INTELLECT" - youth political analysis club, quizzes based on test questions will be held on topics related to the field of political science. Also, on the topic "Decentralization in the activities of state bodies and improvement of self-management bodies" and "Uzbekistan's position in domestic and foreign policy. Introduction of world experiences: USA, Germany, Russia, France, China,

Lectures and presentations on "Japan" topics are being conducted according to plan.[6]

Summary. Most of the subjects and courses in the political science training programs are aligned with the main goal, which is ultimately designed to equip students with specific practical skills and competencies in analytical work, organization building, forecasting socio-political processes and conflict management. In the "Political Science" and "Applied Political Science" majors of the "International Relations and Socio-Political Sciences" Faculty of the University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan, the educational process includes the acquisition of special knowledge

by students and masters in socio-political communication, modeling, political analysis, public rhetoric and having the opportunity to develop and improve skills such as document preparation that will allow them to succeed in a number of areas. Also, for this purpose, politicians, representatives of authorities, scientists of foreign countries, business leaders and leading practitioners of civil society institutions are being solved in the educational process. Thanks to this, students will have the opportunity to participate in solving practical professional problems during their studies, to define their future professional directions and the range of knowledge, skills and qualifications necessary for this. Another very important priority of the modern strategy for the development of political education is the individualization of education, which means identifying and developing the abilities of each student, creating conditions for them to realize the most effective levels of professional growth.

In the future, such works will increase the level of knowledge of young people, analyzing problematic issues, expressing their personal alternative attitude, drawing conclusions of scientific and practical importance, making a worthy contribution to the life of the state and society with their active participation - in training personnel who think in a new way for New Uzbekistan is important.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan emphasized, "We, the citizens of Uzbekistan, feel more than anyone that the political-legal, socio-economic image of our society is rapidly changing, and new relationships, new opportunities and values are forming in our lives. In particular, fundamental democratic principles such as "human rights and freedom", "rule of law", "openness and transparency", "freedom of speech", "freedom of religion and belief", "public control", "gender equality", "inviolability of private property" It is noteworthy that concepts and life skills are now becoming a reality.

We must openly admit one fact: reforming over time processes are expanding more and more, intense times are ahead of us is setting huge tasks. Life itself teaches us many things.

That's why we're always on the lookout. With achievements where there is research at the same time, it is natural that there are shortcomings and defects],[7] and the demand to discuss current issues and draw practical conclusions, along with achievements in the training of young, modern-thinking and practical political scientist personnel, who should find effective solutions to existing problems in the field does.

For this purpose, the following personal opinions, suggestions and comments are expressed:

1. Formation of political science as an educational subject and focusing not only on the training of professors and teachers based on the requirements of the time, but also on the creation of

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curricula, textbooks, material and technical base, new scientific and methodological literature;

2. One of the tasks facing university professors and teachers is to help students and young people to learn how to act in a changing political situation, to introduce them to the current problems of "Political Sciences", as well as to study the objective laws of society's development through literature, to make a conscious choice, political culture and formation of operational adaptation skills in the difficult conditions of the transition period, helping them get rid of dogmatic (hardened) ideological views;

3. Political science textbooks, study guides, teaching methods guidelines, educational and scientific methods that help the student to understand and analyze the complex events and processes in the political life of society at the current stage, like any scientific subjects, development of concepts, creation of mechanisms for their implementation in the educational process;

4. Studying, analyzing, and drawing appropriate conclusions about the fast-moving political processes, changes, reforms, election technologies and features require strong political knowledge. Experts who know the world experience and the history of the country well, the opinions of political scientists, creating an environment of active political competition, conducting political expertise, preparing reasonable conclusions, preparing political programs, alternative projects in the regions based on the scope of goals and tasks, in this field, a strong coordinator of all work, creating an organization;

5. By thoroughly analyzing the role and importance of history, political science, philosophy, sociology in the development of the state and society, to achieve a worthy contribution to the development of New Uzbekistan based on the development and efficiency of medicine, agriculture, experts in the field who have deep knowledge of social and humanitarian sciences.

6. Identifying experimental objects where practicing political scientists will give lectures and conduct master classes to university students studying

political science, and where political science students-young people will have to work, research or practice;

7. It is necessary to prepare training manuals for students on the topic of "Information analysis" for use within the educational process. More than half of "Internet users" use social networks as the main source of information, in which it is necessary to form the skills of information selection, evaluation, processing, and political analysis.

8. To develop political science in Uzbekistan, to study existing problems in the field, to analyze critically, to coordinate educational, scientific-methodical work in higher educational institutions, to increase the effectiveness of personnel training, and to improve mutual cooperation, it is necessary to establish the Association (Center) of Republican Political Scientists.

9. In the developed countries of the world, it is necessary to establish mutual cooperation relations in order to study the activities of researchers, scientific directions, experimental schools in the field of political sciences, their creative use, participation in various scientific-theoretical and practical conferences.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it can be said that all of the above-mentioned possibilities do not end, which can and should be used today to strengthen the importance and influence of political science as a profession in the life of the state and society. Everything here does not depend only on political scientists working in universities. However, one important fact is that the profession of political science in our country is no longer an unknown and exotic thing, and the understanding of the importance of the professionalization of politics and the ability to apply the knowledge gained by the graduates of the field of political science is emerging, albeit slowly. If the professional political science personnel also deeply studies the adaptability of socio-political systems to changing needs, quick response and their analysis, the role and practical importance of political science education will increase even more.

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