

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.191
ESJI (KZ) = 8.100
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2024 Issue: 11 Volume: 139

Published: 30.11.2024 <http://T-Science.org>

Issue

Article



Fatkhulla Khabibullaevich Khikmatov

University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Political Science

Department of Political Sciences

phone: 99-829-31-01

fatkhulla_xikmatov@mail.ru

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ELITE EDUCATION, KNOWLEDGE AND POLITICAL POWER, OR SOCIO-POLITICAL SCIENCES IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS PROSPECTS

Abstract: At the heart of the article I am defending is the idea of strengthening cooperation between knowledge (especially social and political sciences, elite (national education)) and power.

I believe that it is important for governments to have a deep understanding of the nature of their spheres of influence: the stability of these spheres, the factors that govern or fail to govern them, the causes and consequences, the results of actions taken alone or in partnership.

Key words: elite, elitism, ruling elite, strategy, strategic thinking, elite knowledge, intellectual centers.

Language: English

Citation: Khikmatov, F.Kh. (2024). The relationship between elite education, knowledge and political power, or socio-political sciences in Uzbekistan and its prospects. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 11 (139), 394-401.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-11-139-44> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2024.11.139.44>

Scopus ASCC: 3300.

Introduction

Not all players have the opportunity to use strategy as an instrument. Strategic activity is a separate art. On the one hand, the strategy process involves a limited number of experts, while it has a systematic description and requires special analytical skills. On the other hand, an entire country may or may not have its own strategy. Every organization, management body has a limit to imagine its future (F. Khikmatov). Usually, their main efforts are determined by solving their daily problems. As a result, under the influence of all the mentioned factors, strategy, strategic thinking and management will not work. As the famous saying goes, if you don't have your own strategy, you live with someone else's strategy. That is, if the state or organization does not have its own strategy, a foreign strategy will take over its life and it can continue to develop within the country.

Inadequate understanding of the importance of strategy is common to all countries.

Strategic thinking and action is not a characteristic of every ruler. Most of them choose the

path of least resistance. Usually, some of the state leaders rely on their inner feelings.

Moreover, all governments are under such pressure that they tend to make tactical decisions as opposed to strategic choices. The heated debates of political opponents overshadow long-term goals: good strategy promotes openness and mobilization of minds, while politicians, on the contrary, try to hide everything and put the opposition in a difficult position. Ministers and administrators elected to positions of power for a short period of time tend not to make difficult choices and do not adhere to the principle of not repeating the mistakes made in the future. They do not take into account the events that may happen in the future: the rulers of the country, depending on the situation, set different "rates" on future benefits. Perhaps the "political interest rate" will increase during the election period.

At the heart of the article I defend is the idea of strengthening the cooperation of knowledge (especially social and political sciences, elite (national education)) and power. In my opinion, governments are required to have a deep understanding of the nature

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.191
ESJI (KZ) = 8.100
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

of their spheres of influence: the stability of these spheres, the factors of their control or inability to control them, the cause and It is important to know the consequences, to be able to see the results of the actions performed in cooperation or alone.

If governments have knowledge and power, it will be able to take specific actions, but if only one element (knowledge or power) or both of these elements are missing, it will not be able to take specific actions. In a situation where there is free access to knowledge, governments should focus on obedience, and seek cooperation when the authority itself has great influence. Policymakers will have instruments that allow them to properly allocate power and knowledge to identify risks and use available opportunities to influence them. There are times when there are no alternatives to drastic action. However, policy makers are required to be sensitive to the external environment when they have to act in a situation where accurate knowledge is not available. Many of the mistakes of states are that they overestimate their knowledge and power.

The relationship between elite knowledge and action is the theoretical framework of this paper.

Intelligence as a strategic resource of foreign and domestic policy.

By this we mean the representation of the state as reflexive power and reflexive knowledge. The main task of the authority is to maintain and develop its existence and gain trust through legitimization. Knowledge includes the limits of action and the measure of power directed towards the search for the possibility of creating knowledge for others. History and political science have many examples of power expansion, such as persuasion or co-optation based on the principle of "divide and rule", or judo techniques to focus the energy of an opponent.

Researchers have been proposing new ways to apply knowledge that are not necessarily related to each other. These include testimony from consumers, government officials, and bystanders, polling data, and the latest discoveries in genetics.

It is no secret that the increasing role of political, economic, intellectual and spiritual elites in modern society gives rise to interest in the study and research of elite concepts. And attention to the genesis of conceptual approaches inevitably leads to the need for comprehensive meaningful analysis.

From all the diversity of the terminological content, we consider the relationship between elitism and education, in modern Uzbekistan, elitism is losing its undoubted connection with education.

Elitological education and personality: From oligarchic elitism to meritocratic elitism. Currently, the debate between elitism and the elite continues in the format of a cultural-civilizational discourse between the oligarchic and meritocratic principles of elite selection. We are actually talking about which path to the elite is preferable and what quality

parameters the elite should have in order to maximize their creative abilities and career opportunities. Since the elite is the most authoritative and central force in terms of the importance and importance of socio-cultural relations, questions such as what it should be, how it is formed and how it performs its professional functions become one of the central issues in social life. Each elite has its own characteristics of its genesis. It's just like a person's fingerprints. From these "concepts" it is possible to determine what a certain elite group and an individual member of this group are.

Obstacles or problems.

Today, the most adequate way to select the elite is its origin through a quality education system. In this matter, it is possible to agree with the reasonable opinion of Uzbek scientist Rakhimov S.A. That is, the system of higher education is an integral part of general education - an important link is the training of highly qualified personnel who know how to use innovative methods and work on a modern basis [1, P113]. Therefore, one of the most important branches of elitology is not political elitology, but educational elitology, in which we understand the elite person in the spirit of engineering. Even in the Middle Ages, the university was a center of personnel for the alternative aristocracy of the elite (lawyers, doctors, theologians) who were not among the elite, but were very necessary for the normal functioning of society and the political system.

But in the information age, the elite's dependence on education increases, its connection with high scientific technologies increases. In the information society, it is not enough for the elite to be only political or economic, but it should and is important to be scientific or at least scientifically enlightened.

Modern elites In Western universities, the idea of the elite as the goal of their professional activity has become completely absurd, because it is completely subordinated to the interests of the oligarchy. Universities with excess funding are considered elite, meaning that financial advantage is used as a professional advantage.

All Western universities included in the top 100 universities in the world are elitist in nature [2, P 11]. One legitimate question arises: how accurate are these rating criteria adapted to Anglo-Saxon realities? Those who created (ordered) ratings often win them. The ideological conflict between the elite and elitism can be seen as a global dispute between meritocratic and oligarchic principles for the right to create an elitist, elite and rule them.

Thus, elite universities rise due to quality education, elites - using their financial advantage. Elite universities themselves produce academic elites, and elite universities buy them.

Elite universities are suffering from "brain drain", and elites are benefiting from this "brain drain"

Impact Factor:	ISRA (India)	= 6.317	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 1.582	ПИИИ (Russia)	= 0.191	PIF (India)	= 1.940
	GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.100	IBI (India)	= 4.260
	JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 7.184	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

and getting richer. The activity of the elite is aimed at creating a meritocracy of universities, the activity of the elite is aimed at reproducing the elites that serve the oligarchy. Elite universities are free corporations of students and teachers united by common scientific creativity; elite universities - a division of oligarchic structures imitating the activities of elite universities. Elite universities live in the regime of social economy, and elite universities live in the regime of material and financial well-being [3 P. 11].

Historians have long argued that an educated elite is the key to a country's civic stability and national security. The more primitive the elite's cultural and educational level, the greater the risk of unprofessional responses to the problems of their time. In the 21st century, much will depend on how high-quality education the representatives of the elite groups receive. The 20th century showed that the democratic flirtation of the elite with the masses leads to their massification (spiritual poverty, interest in PR technologies and a catastrophic decline in IQ). The paradigm shift from the "revolt of the masses" to the "revolt of the elites" means, first of all, the restoration of the elite quality of the elite, their overcoming of non-elite features and qualities.

International and domestic problem solving experience. According to scientists, the 21st century is the information age. It is not for nothing that the concepts of information wars and information crisis entered the socio-political life of the society by this period. This situation is directly related to existing threats. It is for this reason that the demand for experts who can correctly analyze information (not only technically) and scientifically predict the development of society is growing worldwide. As an example, we can cite research centers that are effectively operating in the USA and European countries. A whole network of similar centers has developed in the world, which is engaged in conducting scientific research and providing consulting services to government, public and private organizations on a wide range of internal and external problems. They are politics, economy, security, social sphere, ecology, medicine and others. Over the years, they have become an increasingly important tool for supporting management activities. Examples include the RAND Corporation Center, the Brooklyn Foundation, the Center for Defense and Foreign Policy, and others.

University of Pennsylvania professor J. J. McGinn cites several main reasons for the growth in the number of analytical structures: the information and technological revolution; the increase in the size of the executive committee and the end of their monopoly on information; crisis of confidence in the ruling circles; the need for concise information presented in the correct form and on time [4, P. 11]. Dj. According to McGinn, the number of think tanks is related to indicators such as the level of political freedom, the nature of the political regime, the number

and influence of political parties, the degree of autonomy of civil society and universities, and the level of GDP [5, P.20-22].

Russian political scientist A. Sungurov also notes that higher and local authorities have the opportunity to evaluate and analyze the quality of research, some highly educated people with serious scientific activity experience, but there is no main obstacle for them [6, P.63]. Other researchers: "decision makers need to improve the way they organize and filter political ideas." [7, P.12] In other words, in modern conditions, the ruling elites are experiencing problems not from a lack of information, but from its excess, which increases the demand for systematized knowledge. The presence of a developed structure of "brain or intelligence centers" as the main elements of the national expert community has become an important indicator of management decisions and the efficiency of the state in general [8, P.235].

Increasing requirements for efficiency and rationality in making political decisions and their implementation lead to the importance of analytical work of various "think tanks". Thus, increasing requirements for efficiency and rationality in making and implementing political decisions lead to the fact that the analytical work of various "think tanks" is becoming more and more practical.

In the West, such organizations have existed for more than a hundred years. One of the first "think tanks" was the Fabian Society (1884) - now the think tank of the British Labor Party.

Today, the consultants and consultants involved in the implementation of various projects and programs are determined through various contests and tenders (the US Council for the Study of Social Sciences was one of the first). An example of extensive cooperation of experts is the establishment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The connections formed within the framework of such programs create an opportunity to conduct parallel experiments and scientific work, and also create a platform for sharing knowledge and experience among interested groups and scientists.

As the well-known US political scientist K. Lesh writes in his work "The Awakening of the Elites", "We can call the current era the era of experts, because every decision that is made needs serious and conceptual expertise" [9, P.43]. That is why we think that special attention should be paid to the training of specialists in Uzbekistan.

What should be the ratio of political and economic (business) elite in making strategic decisions?

Among American political scientists, there is a heated debate about who is the subject of political governance in the United States. The internal structure, quality features and characteristics of political elite recruitment are the subject of dispute.

Impact Factor:	ISRA (India)	= 6.317	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 1.582	ПИИИ (Russia)	= 0.191	PIF (India)	= 1.940
	GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.100	IBI (India)	= 4.260
	JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 7.184	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

The most famous US political scientists R. Dal [13, P.43], T. Day [12, P. 39.], U. Domhoff [14 P.121] under similar titles "Who will rule?", "Who will rule America?" published their books. However, the answers to this question are completely opposite. Several major scholarly approaches to the study of elites have emerged in the United States. Representatives of the elitist approach (T. Day, H. Zeigler, R. Mills, etc.) argue that power in the United States is in the hands of a few who have resources and influence. Politics is not determined by the masses. The ability of the masses to influence the elite through elections and other democratic institutions is very limited.

According to them, power is "structural", that is, power relations exist over time, regardless of specific changes during the election period: regardless of the election results, the same elite groups are in power in society.

Elites are primarily formed from representatives of the highest socio-economic strata of society.

The main characteristic that forms the elite is not exceptional individual qualities, but the possession of command and leadership positions.

The ruling elite, writes R. Mills, "consists of people who occupy positions that allow them to rise above the environment of ordinary people and make decisions of great consequence" [see Mills SR (1956) *The Power Elite*. Oxford: Oxford University Press., P.47]. Representatives of the masses can enter the elite only by occupying a high position in the institutional structures and accepting the "rules of the game" sanctioned by the elite. Members of the elite may have differences, but they are united by a consensus to preserve the political system as it is, and they act together, especially when the system is under threat. In other words, the elite have the same attitude to the basic values of the social system, differing only in certain issues. Supporters of the theory of pluralism (R. Dahl, D. Truman, D. Risman), on the contrary, believe that the political process in the United States is the result of interaction and competition between "pressure groups" and represents their balance. interests of social strata. Political power is distributed among many alternative centers of influence - the state and the community.

There is no ruling (dominant) elite, and civil servants appear as representatives of the interests of the whole society, which have come to a consensus. According to pluralists, the distinctions between the elite and the masses in the United States are not clearly defined and can be blurred. Individuals are relatively easily included as decision makers. The differences between the elite and the masses are mainly based on the interest in making a particular decision.

The ability to make decisions can be unlocked by mastering the art of leadership, knowledge of the problem, and knowledge of democratic procedures. Wealth and economic power provide access to

political power, but it is only one path to it. The masses can significantly influence the elite, primarily through elections, through pressure groups [15, P.43].

In the last decade, not only in America, but also in most countries of the world, there has been a rapid increase of MMs, their scope and scope have expanded. Experts point to the following reasons for the increasing demand for MM products: the information revolution, the number of problems of ending the state monopoly on information and political complexity, the scale of modern leadership processes and the crisis of trust among public officials, globalization and the growth of state and non-state entities, access to timely, complete and optimized information. need (that is, to be provided "at the right time and in the right form") [15, P.41]. As a result, MMs influence the domestic and foreign political decision-making process of an increasing number of countries. MMs began to influence the work of established family organizations.

University of Pennsylvania professor J. J. McGinn cites several main reasons for the growth in the number of analytical structures: the information and technological revolution; the increase in the size of the executive committee and the end of their monopoly on information; crisis of confidence in the ruling circles; the need for concise information presented in the correct form and on time [15, P.42].

According to the statistics of the University of Pennsylvania, 17 think tanks are operating in Uzbekistan. Compared to neighboring countries, there are 28 think tanks in Kazakhstan, 27 in Kyrgyzstan, and 7 in Tajikistan, and there is no information about Turkmenistan [16, P.53].

The following organizations from Uzbekistan participate in the list of strong think tanks in Central Asia: Center for Economic Research, Center for Political Research, Institute for Strategic and Interregional Research and Social Research Center "Analysis". It should be noted that the Center for Economic Research occupies the 12th place in the list of analytical centers of Central Asia [16, P.53].

Because of this factor, the United States does not have much of a food crisis, and prices generally remain flat. Unfortunately, Uzbekistan is not on this list, and that's why we have problems with potatoes and meat when winter comes, and cherries and strawberries are almost impossible to find in this season. It is difficult to find even a single CIS country on this list.

The report also contains information on think tanks that have taken top positions in certain fields. In particular, think tanks dealing with national security and defense issues have developed especially in the USA. That is, 22 organizations deal with such problems in the USA. Unfortunately, there is no Uzbekistan in this list, and only one think tank in Kazakhstan from the neighboring countries deals with these problems at the level of demand. In the Russian

Impact Factor:	ISRA (India)	= 6.317	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 1.582	ПИИИ (Russia)	= 0.191	PIF (India)	= 1.940
	GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.100	IBI (India)	= 4.260
	JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 7.184	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

Federation, national security and defense issues are studied by 5 demand-level analysis centers [17, P.42]. During 2017, among the newly established analysis centers, the "Development Strategy" center, established in Uzbekistan, occupies the position. In 2017, the largest number of think tanks were established in the USA, their number was 14 [18, P.37].

After the independence of Uzbekistan, the government of our country attaches great importance to the training of personnel in certain research centers and higher educational institutions. Currently, personnel are being trained at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, the Institute of Oriental Studies, and the University of International Journalism.

In particular, in higher educational institutions of our republic

Scientific councils are established, in which dissertations are defended in the following specializations: Doctor of Philosophy - PhD degree, Doctor of Science - DSc - scientific degrees.

At the National University of Uzbekistan

23.00.01 – Political theory and philosophy. Political teachings history and methodology;

23.00.02 – Political institutions, processes and technologies;

23.00.03 – Political culture and ideology.

At the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

23.00.02 – Political institutions, processes and technologies;

23.00.04 - International relations, political problems of world and regional development.

At the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

23.00.02 – Political institutions, processes and technologies.

At the University of World Economy and Diplomacy

23.00.04 – International relations, political problems of world and regional development [19, P5-7].

In 2017-2021, more than one hundred PhDs in political science (PhD) and more than ten PhDs (DSc) were defended. It should be noted that in the next ten years, political science specialists were not trained, so this was specialized.

Experts with basic knowledge in the areas of philosophy, history, national idea, journalism and philology protect the scientific councils.

Today, there are Scientific Councils specialized in political sciences, and it is our country that graduates of basic bachelor's and master's majors in the field of political science can defend them.

The programs implemented in the future will serve to increase the efficiency indicators in the development and implementation of concepts from a

scientific and political point of view. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 29, 2019 "On measures to increase the effectiveness of training personnel in the field of political science, fundamental and applied research"

It can be said that the decision PK-4139 created a great legal basis for the training of political scientists. Based on the decision, from the 2019-2020 academic year at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, from the 2020-2021 academic year at the University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan, from the 2021-2022 academic year at the National University of Uzbekistan Bachelor 60310700 - Training of personnel in the field of political science education launched. Today, Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies and University of World Economy and Diplomacy are training personnel in the field of education 51207700 - "World Politics" [20, P.9].

After the independence of Uzbekistan, the government of our country attaches great importance to the training of political science personnel in certain research centers and higher educational institutions. Currently, personnel are being trained at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, the Institute of Oriental Studies, the National University of Uzbekistan, the University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan, and the Higher School of Strategic Analysis and Prospecting.

A number of works have been carried out for the development of socio-political sciences in our country. But, in our opinion, there are certain shortcomings in the development of political science today.

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" [21, P.34] 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.

Factors and circumstances that hinder the development of political science in Uzbekistan are as follows:

1. Communication between research centers and educational institutions is not well established.

2. The participation of political scientists in Uzbekistan's political system and political decision-making is still insufficient.

3. Lack of literature on socio-political sciences in the Uzbek language and lack of a well-established system of their financing.

Impact Factor:	ISRA (India)	= 6.317	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 1.582	ПИИИ (Russia)	= 0.191	PIF (India)	= 1.940
	GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.100	IBI (India)	= 4.260
	JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 7.184	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

4. Research under the departments of "Social and Political Sciences".

lack of centers. Given the novelty of political science as an academic discipline, there are no long-term pedagogical, didactic traditions in political science education. On the other hand, teachers rarely have professional experience in the field of politics, which makes the "scholastic" tradition and education authentic.

repeats the separation from experience.

5. Low demand for political knowledge of experts.

6. Inadequate research funding, lack of experts and scientific information in political practice, imperfection of the system of professional training of political scientists.

7. The cautious attitude of the state to the political science community is also related to the significant influence of Western theories and concepts on the formation of domestic political science. As a result of mutual alienation, there is a danger of growing oppositional sentiment in the scientific and educational environment.

8. The low professional level of political scientists is explained by the need to earn money outside the academic discipline, as a result of which they do not have enough time to read books.

Summary.

If all the tools and opportunities inherent in the university education system are fully implemented, a potential ideal elite will emerge. The world of higher education is clearly designed to create an elite caste of professionals. The university has no other basis for its existence and cannot have. With this approach, all educational institutions should strive to become elite. This desire of theirs manifests itself when it comes to improving the educational process and the material and technical base. The fact is that some universities realize this intention, while others only declare their intention or fail in the process of realizing this elitist idea.

Recommendations:

Of course, some work has been done to develop social and political science in our country, but in our opinion, there are certain shortcomings in the development of political science.

1. Communication between research centers and educational institutions is practically not established.

2. Active participation of political scientists in the political system of Uzbekistan is still not noticeable.

3. Lack of literature on socio-political sciences in the Uzbek language.

4. Absence of research centers under "Social - political sciences" departments.

In order to eliminate these shortcomings, in our opinion, it would be appropriate to focus our attention on the following cases.

1. In our country, it is necessary to pay attention to the integration of higher educational institutions that train personnel in social and political sciences. This process promotes healthy competition among higher education institutions and raises the level of professors and teachers.

2. Based on the requirements of the current period, we think it is appropriate to train specialists in the following directions.

a) Specialists trained in this field of public relations serve to inform the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the world community about the reforms being carried out in our country.

b) Geopolitics (especially ethnogeopolitics), geoeconomics, conflictology, risk management, etc.

c) Municipal and state administration These experts serve to develop and implement the optimal model of public administration of our country. We think that this situation will further increase the efficiency of state administration in Uzbekistan.

d) Political analysis - currently, US and European universities pay special attention to the training of specialists in this field, because specialists who can correctly evaluate political processes and make scientific predictions are an important factor in the formation of the optimal strategy of state development.

3. The National University of Uzbekistan should serve as a base department for other higher educational institutions in political sciences, because it is this University that has the experience of developing working programs related to modern political sciences, as well as establishing the qualification improvement of professors and teachers who teach political science in this department. We think it is appropriate.

4. It is desirable to open empirical and analytical research centers under the departments for the formation of analytical skills in students and professors.

5. The development of Uzbekistan's political science should be based, first of all, on its own traditions and scientific schools, on the analysis of internal political practice, and on a critical review of foreign experience. In political science, national identity, scientific knowledge and experience in the political field are not enough.

6. Today, the prospective task of Uzbek political science may be to develop a scientific justification of the original character of Uzbek civilization, as well as the objective necessity of political sovereignty of Uzbekistan. In this case, the goal of Uzbek political science is the historical, ethnic-confessional, socio-cultural, it is seen in finding a specific model of the country's political development that corresponds to its economic, geographical, geopolitical and other characteristics.

7. The official version of the political language is still Uzbek political the uniqueness of his

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.191
ESJI (KZ) = 8.100
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

experience and a coherent direction of perception of world political development has not been developed. At the institutional level, it is necessary to integrate a new model of scientific and expert social information collection and processing, and processes of exchange of social and political knowledge with Western sources. Foreign a systematic critical analysis of socio-political thought is required. In scientific terms, the request of state administration bodies on the development of nationally oriented models of political administration, the formation and implementation of internal and external policies - a state regulatory document on specific scientific topics important to the public.

From the points mentioned above, it can be concluded that the training of specialists in socio-political sciences is an important factor in building a legal-democratic state in Uzbekistan.

Solving the above problems will eliminate the dependence of scientists and scholars, which is the main problem.

From the above-mentioned points, we can conclude that the training of specialists in social and political sciences is an important factor in the construction of a legal and democratic state of

Uzbekistan. It turns out that it depends on the rule of law, the environment surrounding this person, institutions, type of management, and values. According to the researchers' calculations, these intangible values ensure the well-being of the population in 80% of developed countries and 60% of poor countries: "the value of human capital and institutions ... constitutes the largest part of the national wealth of almost all countries of the world." The regression analysis conducted during the research allows us to make the following conclusion: 57% of intangible capital corresponds to the share of institutions, and 37% to the share of education (Switzerland is in the first line of the rating) [22, P.78].

I hope that after reading this article, you will understand the wisdom of the three Chinese proverbs about fish. According to the first, "fish are the last to know what water is." That is, the environment that surrounds us requires great efforts to know the world. According to the second, "Waves throw only dead fish ashore" (save your identity so as not to become a slave to ideas that are foreign to you). And the third is considered to be the author of Lao-tzu: "Managing a large country is like preparing small fish: the important thing is not to catch them too much in the fire."

References:

1. Rahimov, S.A. (2018). Gumanitarnoe sotrudnichestvo v ramkah SNG i uchastie Uzbekistana v jetom processe. Alma mater. Vestnik vysshej shkoly. № 11 (nojabr', 2018), p. 113.
2. (2017). Jelity i lidery: strategii formirovaniya v sovremennom universitete: materialy Mezhdunarodnogo kongressa. 19-22 aprelja 2017 g. / sost. P.L. Karabushhenko; pod red. prof. A. P. Luneva i prof. P. L. Karabushhenko, (p.12). Astrahan': Astrahanskij gosudarstvennyj universitet, Izdatel'skij dom «Astrahanskij universitet».
3. (2017). Jelity i lidery: strategii formirovaniya v sovremennom universitete: materialy Mezhdunarodnogo kongressa. 19-22 aprelja 2017 g. / sost. P.L. Karabushhenko; pod red. prof. A. P. Luneva i prof. P. L. Karabushhenko, (p.14). Astrahan': Astrahanskij gosudarstvennyj universitet, Izdatel'skij dom «Astrahanskij universitet».
4. McGann, J. G. (2019). 2019 Global go to think tank index report. Univ. of Pennsylvania, p. 11.
5. Sungurov, A. (2015). Kak vznikajut politicheskie innovacii: "fabriki mysli" i drugie instituty-mediatory. (p.63). Moscow: ROSSPJEN.
6. Ponedelkov, A.V., Averin, A.N., & Magomedov, K.O. (2016). Kadrovyy potencial politiko-administrativnoj jelity i ego rol' v realizacii gosudarstvennoj social'noj politiki. Jelitologija i strategii razvitiya sovremennoj Rossii. (pp. 321-345). Rostov n/D.
7. Kostyl'ov, E. V. (2007). Zarubezhnye i otechestvennye mozgovyje centry. Gumanitarnaja nauka i ideologija. Gumanitarnye nauki kak fabriki mysli: Materialy nauchnogo seminara. Moscow: Nauchnyj jekspert, 2007. Vyp. 2, p. 235.
8. (2013). Nazvany 100 luchshih vuzov mira - REJTING. 06.03.2013. Retrieved from <http://news.day.az/unusual/387953.html>
9. (2016). Acknowledging Your Sources. 2016. Retrieved from <http://www.princeton.edu/pr/pub/integrity/page/s/sources/>
10. (2013). Harvard Management Company Endowment Report. Message from the CEO. September 2013. Retrieved from http://www.hmc.harvard.edu/docs/Final_Annual_Report_2013.pdf

Impact Factor:	ISRA (India)	= 6.317	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 1.582	ПИИИ (Russia)	= 0.191	PIF (India)	= 1.940
	GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.100	IBI (India)	= 4.260
	JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 7.184	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

11. (1944). Newman on University Education / ed. by Roger J. McHugh. *Clonskeagh, Brown and Nolan*, 1944. XLVIII. 167 p.
12. (1987). Rudy, *The Universities of Europe, 1100-1914*. N.J., Prentice Hall.
13. McGann, J. G. (2019). *2019 Global go to think tank index report*. Univ. of Pennsylvania, p. 42.
14. McGann, J. G. (2019). *2019 Global go to think tank index report*. p.53.
15. McGann, J. G. (2019). *2019 Global go to think tank index report*. Univ. of Pennsylvania, p. 42.
16. (2018). *Indeks analiticheskikh i politologicheskikh centrov 2018 goda. Kluchevoj trend - kachestvennaja analiticheskaja rabota*.
17. (2022). *Ўzbekistonda politologijaning yangi boskichi. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferencija materiallari tÿplami*, Toshkent: «Complex Print», 2022, 5-9 bb. (A new stage of political science in Uzbekistan. A collection of materials of the republican scientific and practical conference, Tashkent: "Complex Print", 2022. pp. 5-7).
18. (2022). *Ўzbekistonda politologijaning yangi boskichi. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferencija materiallari tÿplami*, Toshkent: «Complex Print», 2022, 5-9 bb. (A new stage of political science in Uzbekistan. A collection of materials of the republican scientific and practical conference, Tashkent: "Complex Print", 2022. P 9).
19. (2022). *Ўzbekistonda politologijaning yangi boskichi. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferencija materiallari tÿplami*, Toshkent: «Complex Print», 2022, 5-9 bb. (A new stage of political science in Uzbekistan. A collection of materials of the republican scientific and practical conference, Tashkent: "Complex Print", 2022. P 9).
20. Hajitov, U. (2022). *Sijosatshunos kadrlarni tajjorlashning dolzarb masalalari. Ўzbekistonda politologijaning yangi boskichi. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferencija materiallari tÿplami*, (p.34). Toshkent: Complex Print».
21. (2016). *Rejting luchshih universitetov mira po versii Times Higher Education. Gumanitarnaja jenciklopedija. Centr gumanitarnyh tehnologij, 2006-2016*. Retrieved from <http://gtmarket.ru/ratings/the-world-university-rankings/info>