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# IDEOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN UZBEKISTAN: A THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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**Abstract**
This article examines the theoretical and methodological foundations of ideological factors and their significance in the development of contemporary social consciousness in Uzbekistan. It analyzes the historical formation and evolution of the national idea of independence, the contribution of Uzbek scholars to the development of national ideological concepts, and the role of ideological factors in social development. Particular attention is paid to the conceptual essence and distinctive characteristics of ideological factors, their relationship with national values, social interests, spiritual development, and ideological processes. The article also explores the importance of ideological literacy, ideological immunity, interethnic harmony, religious tolerance, and social cooperation in the context of reforms aimed at building New Uzbekistan. The study concludes that ideological factors constitute an important theoretical and practical foundation for strengthening social cohesion, promoting national development, and fostering a socially responsible and spiritually mature generation.

**Keywords**: Ideological factors, national idea, national independence, social consciousness, ideological processes, ideological literacy, ideological immunity, national values, spiritual development, ideological pluralism, New Uzbekistan.

## Introduction

The concept of “ideological factors” differs fundamentally from the material world and its structures. In most cases, it is relatively difficult to express their value, significance, consequences, and outcomes through precise statistical data. Their specific characteristics and essential aspects cannot always be assessed using exact

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figures and percentages. In this regard, particular importance should be attached to the influence of these factors on individuals and society, the destinies of nations and countries, as well as their role and significance in historical development and social progress. Indeed, identifying a precise outline or comprehensive representation of this concept is a complex task. Its content, relevance, consequences, and outcomes can be examined more thoroughly through comparison and comparative analysis.

The concept of ideological factors did not emerge suddenly or within a short period in the course of individual development, the evolution of civilization, or the formation of ideological realities. Over thousands of years of historical development, humanity gradually gained a deeper understanding of the phenomena and characteristics associated with ideas and ideology, examining both their individual and common features. On this basis, numerous concepts and categories were formed. These have continued to play an important role in people's spiritual and physical development, the progress of society, and the history and destiny of countries. Therefore, these elements represent a type of spiritual phenomenon that has emerged as a result of people's growing understanding of life events and the realities associated with them, the essence and meaning of human existence, and their own place and worth in society.

## 2. METHODS

This study employs theoretical and methodological analysis to examine the concept of ideological factors, its conceptual characteristics, and its role in social development. The analysis is based on a conceptual examination of the relevant philosophical and ideological categories, their interrelationships, and their manifestations in social reality. Historical and comparative approaches are used to explain the gradual formation of ideological concepts and to distinguish ideological factors from other related categories.

The study also applies an analytical approach to the examination of Uzbekistan’s contemporary development, particularly the ideological dimensions of reforms associated with the Strategy of Actions and the establishment of New Uzbekistan. Relevant presidential legal documents and scholarly interpretations are considered in order to identify the theoretical foundations, practical manifestations, and contemporary challenges associated with ideological factors.

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## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In general, the concept of "ideological factors" can be characterized through several interrelated features. First, it represents one of the philosophical and ideological terms possessing general content and characteristics that express relationships and connections within this field. Second, it constitutes a set of factors that comprehensively describe the field, presuppose one another, and manifest themselves as an integrated whole through mutual interaction. Third, these factors possess objective content: each is realized and manifested in social reality and is reflected in human thought as an ideological concept expressing the specific characteristics, aspects, and features of that reality. Fourth, as a general ideological concept, it represents both the outcome of ideological awareness and perception directed towards understanding the essence of phenomena in this field and a scientific instrument for examining social processes more deeply. Fifth, its influence is evident not only in the theoretical study of ideology and ideas but also in ideological practice, where it retains its distinctive ideological characteristics and spiritual significance.

From a scientific, theoretical, and methodological perspective, ideological factors possess objective content and are realized and manifested through relevant phenomena and processes. They are reflected in human thought as realities expressing the specific characteristics, aspects, and features of life. Each of these factors constitutes a general defining element with scientific and methodological significance for ideological education and upbringing in this field.

The task of scientific research in this area is to distinguish ideological factors from other types of factors, examine them in relation to related concepts and within an integrated framework, identify the characteristics and features of the ideological factors underlying development, and facilitate the creative application of their potential in practice.

From this perspective, several important questions arise: What contemporary characteristics are ideological factors demonstrating in the course of Uzbekistan's development in recent years? What is their influence and significance in the practical implementation of the Strategy of Actions associated with building New Uzbekistan? What ideas underpin the priority ideological foundations and factors of this complex and multifaceted process? These questions highlight a range of issues that require resolution and are of considerable importance both today and for the coming decades.

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A number of measures have been implemented in this area, and this work is continuing. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted, and its consistent implementation has been underway [1]. Educational and awareness-raising activities are regularly organized to ensure that broad sections of the population thoroughly understand the content and significance of this strategic document.

Furthermore, alongside efforts to counter various harmful and undesirable information and reliably protect citizens from its negative influence, awareness-raising activities aimed at improving the ideological literacy of the population have also been established. Nevertheless, it is important to acknowledge that serious problems remain in this area. In particular, the following issues require attention:

The preparation of scholarly literature, booklets, and articles devoted to the scientifically grounded development of the theoretical foundations of the national idea remains an important and unresolved task[3].

There are shortcomings in the development of sources that adequately reflect the spirit and requirements of the contemporary era.

In local communities, efforts to counter information attacks are sometimes entrusted to awareness-raising personnel whose theoretical and methodological training is insufficient.

The threats posed by forces seeking to obstruct or negatively influence national development have not been studied adequately.

Cases in which members of the population are influenced by movements and groups characterized by fanaticism, dogmatism, and extremist ideas continue to occur.

The educational potential and effectiveness of any ideology and its associated factors are determined by their foundation in the interconnectedness of national and universal values related to the life and development of a particular people, as well as its future and destiny. From this perspective, the development of the national idea is closely linked to the practical implementation of universal values established in the country's legal documents across all spheres of contemporary social life, as well as to the realization of ideological pluralism. At the same time, it should be recognized that improving the activities of organizations working directly with young people in accordance with contemporary requirements is an important process that can

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contribute to increasing the effectiveness of the ideological factors underlying reforms and renewal [2].

This process does not imply the complete rejection or radical transformation of the fundamental concepts, priority factors, and basic paradigms of the national idea. Rather, its foundational paradigms, as well as the ideological factors and priorities of the country's development, retain their significance. However, their contemporary interpretation, the requirements concerning their relevance, and the ways in which they manifest themselves undergo certain changes and renewal in response to the demands of the present era.

Ideological factors embody the meaning and purpose of the lives of members of society, their goals and aspirations, national interests, hopes, and wishes. They are based on several fundamental principles.

First, they are grounded in the advanced worldview and thinking of a broad public that is concerned with the present, past, future, and overall destiny of the country and regards the fate of the homeland as inseparable from its own.

Second, they rely on the scholarly heritage of eminent scholars and intellectuals who have made invaluable contributions to national history and the development of human civilization.

Third, they express the interests of ordinary individuals as citizens and members of society. In this respect, they serve as a source of strength and motivation for ensuring that citizens live in safety, peace, and prosperity.

Fourth, they become a factor in ensuring individual freedom and security and in fostering well-rounded individuals who are physically healthy, psychologically resilient, spiritually mature, and equipped with advanced skills and knowledge that incorporate contemporary achievements in science and innovation.

Fifth, they serve as essential foundations for society and the state by promoting social cooperation, interethnic harmony, and religious tolerance.

All these principles manifest themselves collectively and as an integrated whole, determining the evolution and dynamics of the influence of ideological factors on the younger generation[5].

In this regard, it should be particularly emphasized that the principal objective of Uzbekistan today is to build New Uzbekistan, unite the entire population around this idea, and spiritually and psychologically prepare and mobilize people for noble and constructive endeavors. Ultimately, the aim is to raise the country to the level of the

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world's most developed states. Alongside the general social pathways, means, and methods of achieving this ultimate objective, the theory and practice of ideological factors must also be developed in accordance with this overarching goal.

## 4. CONCLUSION

The analysis demonstrates that ideological factors constitute a complex system of interconnected concepts and phenomena that possess objective content and manifest themselves in social reality and human consciousness. Their significance cannot always be measured through statistical indicators; rather, it is revealed through their influence on individuals, society, national development, and the historical destiny of countries.

The theoretical and methodological examination of ideological factors makes it possible to identify their distinctive characteristics, clarify their relationship with related concepts, and determine their role in ideological education and social development. In the context of Uzbekistan’s contemporary reforms, these factors are closely associated with the development of the national idea, ideological literacy, the protection of society from harmful information influences, and the promotion of national and universal values.

The fundamental principles of ideological development include commitment to the country's past, present, and future; reliance on national and universal scholarly heritage; protection of citizens' interests and well-being; promotion of individual freedom, physical and spiritual development, science, and innovation; as well as social cooperation, interethnic harmony, and religious tolerance.

Consequently, the development of ideological theory and practice should be consistent with the objectives of building New Uzbekistan. This requires further scholarly research, the preparation of contemporary educational materials, the improvement of methodological approaches, and the enhancement of the effectiveness of activities aimed at fostering ideological awareness among the population, particularly the younger generation.

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