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SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF CATEGORIES OF NEEDS AND INTERESTS**СОЦИАЛЬНО-ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ КАТЕГОРИЙ ПОТРЕБНОСТЕЙ И ИНТЕРЕСОВ****EHTIYOJ VA MANFAAT KATEGORIYALARINING IJTIMOY-FALSAFIY TAHLILI****Yuldashev Farrukh Abdurakhmanovich** Fergana State University, teacher of the philosophy department,
f.f.b., doctor of philosophy, (PhD)**Annotatsiya**

Maqolada ehtiyoj va manfaat tushunchalari, ularning falsafiy ta'riflari, mazmun-mohiyati, kategoriya sifatidagi muhim omillari ijtimoiy-falsafiy jihatdan taxlil etilgan. Qolaversa ehtiyoj va manfaatlar uyg'unligini ta'minlashning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari tadqiq qilingan.

Аннотация

В статье анализируются понятия потребности и интереса, их философские определения, их сущность и важные аспекты как категорий. При этом выделены роль и значение современных информационных технологий в развитии общества в условиях глобализации, необходимость и интерес, цель и процессы их проявления.

Abstract

The article analyzes the concepts of need and interest, their philosophical definitions, their essence, and their important aspects as categories. Moreover the role and importance of modern information technologies in the development of society in the conditions of globalization, the need and interest, the purpose, and the processes of their manifestation are highlighted.

Kalit so'zlar: kategoriya, dialektika, axborot, jamiyat, shaxs, ehtiyoj, manfaat, maqsad, ilm-fan, taraqqiyot, globallashuv, qadriyat, tafakkur, zaruriyat.

Ключевые слова: категория, диалектика, информация, общество, человек, потребность, интерес, цель, наука, прогресс, глобализация, ценность, мышление, необходимость.

Key words: category, dialectic, information, society, person, need, interest, goal, science, progress, globalization, value, thinking, necessity, globalization, human, culture, purpose, need, interest, national-spiritual values, spiritual life, tolerance, ethics, information technology, global environment.

INTRODUCTION

Despite the fact that the process of informatization of society is often evaluated as a purely technological process, it is also considered a deep social process by its essence. Because informatization means the transition from one form of society to another form with a higher level of social development and determines the future characteristics of society. Today, "the Internet has become a dangerous threat for young people whose ideological immunity has not yet been formed. It is urgent to research the categories of needs and interests by analyzing the flow of terrorism, pornography, the spread of various diseases, and biased information[1]. The materials in the section "Problems of teaching philosophy" lead to the conclusion that their authors, no matter what they write about, are based on a certain postulate: philosophy is the most important general educational discipline that should be studied by all students. The content of the materials concerns only how best to implement this postulate. But no one thinks about what would happen without studying philosophy, or, at worst, how specific specialists can use it. As a result, the relevance of many publications is questionable. This forces us to pay attention to the facts that writers ignore. By the 21st century, humanity has entered a new era in its history. Science and new technologies are making high progress in human life, causing people's outlook, understanding and imagination to expand. In modern times, the world has changed significantly as a result of the active integration of all aspects of social life, which has taken place over the last hundred years, and has become a

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whole organism. As a result, serious changes began to take place in the social consciousness of some peoples and the entire humanity, marked by global processes and general (world-wide) problems caused by them. It became clear that the world community has entered a new stage of its development, which differs from previous stages not only in the scale of changes, but also in the level of activity and universality. On the relevant features of philosophy. Regardless of the many definitions, the basic property of philosophy remains the love of wisdom. Wisdom, as is known, is the ability to comprehend the essence of an object. Moreover, since such ability depends on various conditions, philosophy is heterogeneous. Now it is, firstly, a science with a clearly defined subject. Secondly, a set of provisions of other sciences, primarily logic and psychology, that contribute to the disclosure of its subject. Thirdly, an extra-scientific phenomenon consisting of ideology and revelation - religious and non-religious. Fourthly, self-reflective education, which consists of the history of philosophy and metaphilosophy. Moreover, each of its expressions has relative independence, interacts with others, characterizes the love of wisdom in a certain respect, and has its own measure of demand.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

As a love of wisdom, philosophy is associated with creativity and is necessary when solving general, ideological issues - a decision that requires the subject to go beyond the immediate given. But, depending on goals, means, circumstances, etc., some make such an exit more often, others less often, and others do without it at all. This determines the degree of need of various specialists in philosophy. Philosophers, scientists and researchers tried to analyze the categories of needs and interests. As can be seen from the correlation of various types of activities, the so-called professional cognitive scientists, primarily theoretical scientists working in the fundamental sciences and artists creating works of art, are most drawn to solving general ideological issues and going beyond the immediate given. On the other hand, such an attraction is experienced by specialists in influencing people, primarily psychologists and teachers. Accordingly, they need philosophy in the first and second expressions. But in order for both of them to be aware of this need when they are students, they need a scientific and information base consisting of a certain minimum of professional knowledge.

It is mainly officials, military men, law enforcement officers, engineers, agronomists and others like them who do not feel the desire to go beyond the immediate given and to solve general ideological issues. Their actions, including creative ones, are limited to private issues. They have no reason to be specifically interested in philosophy. "Naturally, each specialist is at the same time a citizen with his own worldview, which leads to relevant issues. Therefore, everyone experiences an objective need for certain provisions of philosophy from time to time. However, its satisfaction also presupposes the noted condition. Need, Need - an internal state of psychological or functional feeling of insufficiency of something, manifests itself depending on situational factors"[2]. Need is a type of functional or psychological need, or lack of any object, subject, individual, social group, society. Being internal drivers of activity, needs manifest themselves differently depending on the situation. Needs manifest themselves in the form of emotionally charged desires, drives, and aspirations, and their satisfaction in the form of evaluative emotions. Needs are revealed by a person in the motives that impel him to activity. Nurturing needs is one of the central tasks of personality formation[3]. A striking example is thirst - an acute feeling of need for water that occurs when the animal's body is depleted of it or when the normal concentration of mineral and organic substances in the blood exceeds. The physiological mechanism of this feeling is the effect of increased general and osmotic pressure, a change in the concentration of sodium ions, the drinking center in the brain is excited, causing neurohumoral reactions of retaining water in the body, the search for water by the individual[4]. "There is an opinion that the concept of need, which describes the internal relationship of a subject to other subjects or objects and explains the behavior of living beings, is unnecessary, since the behavior of living beings can be described without its use"[5]. "Desire (specific need) is a need that has taken a specific form in accordance. Innate drive, primary drive (a person has from birth) - pain, thirst, hunger, orientation and other stimuli associated with physiological states inside the body. The means of satisfying human needs are goods. The degree of satisfaction of certain human needs is well-being"[6].

The set of actions aimed at optimally satisfying the spiritual and material needs of a person constitutes life support. Everyday life (as a set of connections and relationships) serves to satisfy

material needs for food, clothing, housing, and health. The primary emotional manifestation of human needs is attraction. The social process of reduction and/or deprivation of opportunities to satisfy the basic life needs of individuals or groups is deprivation. "Physical activity is also a necessary condition for maintaining a person's normal functional state. Need is a state inherent in living organisms, expressing their dependence on the objective conditions of existence and development, which acts as a source of various forms of their activity"[7]. Human needs represent the most ambiguous category of research and are determined, in addition to the first signaling system common to animals, by the presence of a complex mental organization represented by the second signaling system - thinking and speech. By object

Separation in connection with the object to which the need is directed;

biological (food, water, air, climatic conditions, etc.);

material (dwelling, clothing, means of transportation, tools of production, etc.);

social (communication, social activities, public recognition, etc.);

spiritual (knowledge, creative activity, creation of beauty, scientific discoveries, etc.);

ethical;

aesthetic;

others.

By functional role:

dominant/minor, central/peripheral, stable/situational[8]. Simple acquired needs are understood to be needs formed on the basis of an individual's own empirical experience (for example, the need of a workaholic for a favorite job), while complex needs are understood to be based on one's own conclusions and ideas of non-empirical origin (for example, a religious person's need for confession, based on an externally instilled idea about the positive consequences of the ritual, but not on the empirical feeling of guilt and humiliation when performing it). Human needs form a hierarchical system, where each need has its own level of significance. As they are satisfied, they give way to other needs.

Classification by level of complexity divides needs into biological, social and spiritual. According to us, need is an attitude towards things that are necessary for living and functioning. In philosophical dictionaries, encyclopedias and encyclopedias published during the Soviet era, need is interpreted as the need for things necessary for the survival of the human organism and personality[9]. Typically, a person simultaneously has more than ten unfulfilled needs at the same time, and his subconscious mind ranks them in order of importance, forming a rather complex hierarchical structure known as Maslow's Pyramid of Needs. A. Maslow divided needs according to the sequence of their satisfaction, when needs of the highest level appear after the needs of the lower level are satisfied[10]. So, analyzing the above definitions, it can be said that need is a natural characteristic that appears on the basis of human requirements; a state that expresses that a living being is subject to the obvious conditions of its existence. "Human activity is fundamentally different from other creatures both in essence and in form, and has arisen. In the 80s of the 20th century, a new approach to the interpretation of the nature of desires was formed among Uzbek philosophers. According to him, e. It is a relationship to existing things-phenomena arising from the state of the organism or system"[11]. "Interest is the main reason for the activity of individuals and social groups. Interest not only causes activity, but also determines its direction, means and forms, and its purpose. Ancient philosophers - Democritus, Platon, Aristotle, recognized the importance of interest in the life of individuals and society. Great Central Asian philosophers - Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina and others. who recognized that interest lies at the basis of politics, ethics and law"[12]. Interest is the main factor determining the activity and behavior of an individual or a social group. Humanity as a self-organizing living system is fighting for its existence, striving for a better future. In this regard, the current processes of globalization and the various problems they create, it is necessary to overcome divisions and conflicts in front of mankind, to move towards unity, at the same time, to preserve the uniqueness of cultures, age-old traditions, the national characteristics of some nations and peoples, and serve to live on the basis of the principles of mutual harmony and tolerance.

Taking into account that in today's world unprecedented scientific discoveries, huge technical possibilities, universal technologies, globalization of information distribution is a powerful tool of ideological influence, it is important to ensure that these processes serve for the happy future of man. "The main task is to research the essence of the information society and the information

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process, its specific features. It should be noted that today information resources serve as the main means of inter-state conflict and realization of geopolitical goals. Protection and preservation of national interests is important in this process. In the conditions of globalization, the slogan "Whoever owns information, owns the world"[13] is increasingly becoming a social reality. The word "information age" is used a lot in our life. But as information becomes richer, the spirituality of a person is getting poorer. "At the same time, new material and spiritual blessings to satisfy the vital needs of young people, i.e., "regularly improving the intellectual potential of the person, is one of the urgent tasks of the new stage of development"[14]. Life activity of a person takes place in an environment that has its own laws characteristic of human society. The issue of personal safety in the information environment should be determined by the changes of civilizations objectively occurring in modern society and the needs caused by the conditions, in accordance with the needs of society and the state system, its self-protection and self-esteem, and the realization of its goals. At the time when humanity's transition to the stage of information society is deepening, young people are living under various ideological threats that can have a negative effect on spirituality. It is known that the 21st century is characterized by the formation of an information society in which the decisive factors in the world are information and knowledge. The evolution of the development of this society is represented by its transformation from a knowledge society to a networked society and from it to a digital society. Currently, the penetration of modern information technologies into all spheres of life of our society has given rise to the rapidly growing concept of "Information Society". Taking into account that the development of the society is directly dependent on information technologies, it is necessary to pay special attention to the social environment in the conditions of globalization, especially to the high morality of young people, to enrich their intellectual potential and spiritual life. The broad trends of information technology show that it is closely connected with people in science, social life, technology, economy and education. Modern information technologies have created great opportunities for the training of competitive, highly qualified personnel, education and research of young people. But it should also be said that today our attitude to life is determined not by our personality, our talent, but by our mastery, how much information we have.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Today's information age is changing concepts such as national values, spirituality and culture. People bypass our national values, age-old views, and spiritual heritage with their imaginations and worldviews and discover a new culture for themselves. At this point, it is desirable for a person to receive the necessary information and to form the ability to independently analyze the information accurately and correctly. The global Internet network gives a person unlimited opportunities, but the interruption of thinking and perception can lead to tragic situations. As a result of this, it is observed that computer literacy leads to the disappearance of the desire to read books, and the human heart is moving away from books, literature and art and becoming more technical. Taking into account that information does not limit anything, it has no criteria of humanity, it is appropriate to further promote the concepts of literature, art, culture, purpose, need, interest, and value in human life. Development of knowledge, enlightening information for man, progress made in the field of science and technology should serve the development of society, especially for the benefit of man. Wide introduction of modern information and communication technologies in our life, informationization of various fields, intellectualization of young people's activities, leads to deepening of integration processes and improvement of work in the educational system. But we have to say with regret that in recent years, ideological polygons, destruction of people's minds and worldviews through various harmful ideas have become widespread. At the same time, various religious, ethnic and other evil forces are observed to occupy the heart and mind of the individual with their harmful ideas. The consequences of the world's informational struggles cause people to face ideological and ideological obstacles. Against such obstacles, first of all, it is necessary to create a healthy moral environment in the society, to further develop the culture of proper use of information and information technologies. As a result of the events happening in the world, we can see that the protection of people from foreign ideas that can have a negative impact on the mind is becoming an urgent problem when the global information environment is formed. Dissemination of ideas of egocentrism, promotion of depravity, violence, increase of psychotropic drugs, vices such as same-sex marriage, open display of pornography, selfishness towards the environment, depression, lack of confidence in one's own strength and capabilities, and negative situations such as suicide in the

desire to escape problems are observed. The result of such negative relations is an obstacle for the young generation to grow up in our country, as well as a healthy environment in the society. It is necessary to consciously respond to the global attacks that are entering human life invisibly and secretly, to reveal the essence of the ideology under the guise of "mass culture", and to raise mature people who can fight against these threats. In addition to these, it is appropriate to set the following tasks in order to form an independent worldview in people in the conditions of today's globalization, along with spiritual and moral education and educational work in the society:

- First of all, to strengthen the permanent cooperation with political institutions, public organizations, political parties, neighborhood in the implementation of the state's youth policy, and through this to study the interests and problems of the population;

- Secondly, enriching the innovative activity of young people, taking into account their behavior, interest, ability, knowledge, behavior, increasing their creative activity in every way, ensuring their independence;

- Thirdly, to increase their interest in the field of art and culture in the formation of independent thinking in young people, to strengthen their sense of loyalty to national and universal values;

- Fourth, to expand the information environment in a safe and convenient way for information exchange, communication, development and education of young people. Attracting young people to positive and effective use of mass media, press, Internet portals. Decisions and programs adopted by the government of our country pay attention to the economic, legal, and technological aspects of the transition to an information society. For example, the adopted laws "About information", "About electronic digital record (signature)" and other documents serve this purpose. Accordingly, it is important to humanize needs and interests in the conditions of information communication, to develop the harmony of needs and interests in youth activities based on an axiological (value) approach, to focus on the factors of formation of proxeological (activity) thinking in ensuring the harmony of needs and interests in youth activities. Also, factors that create dynamic and static situations in social life of the harmony of needs and interests in the activities of young people in the information space (access to the global information space, informatization and digitalization of society, information technologies and communication), it is necessary to prove the important aspects of the modernization of society and the process of building a civil society. In the information society, not only production, but also the entire lifestyle, value system will change, artificial intelligence, new knowledge and discoveries will be created compared to the industrial society, where all actions are directed to the production and consumption of goods. The potential, knowledge and thinking of the youth who make up the society develop depending on the socio-political system and show the existing social relations in the society. The main goal of the formation of social activity of youth in civil society is to expand the opportunities of the individual in his work, to strengthen the social, economic and legal equality and dignity of young people. Therefore, the aspiration based on the harmony of needs and interests of young people can be manifested in the form of social activity and have a positive effect on social management. The head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoev, in his speech at the United Nations Assembly in 2018, said that the main goal of the reforms being carried out in our country is to ensure the human, his needs and interests, about the attention paid to youth in our country: the fact that in Central Asia, about 60% of the population are young people, which is much higher than the world average, for this purpose, the adoption of a special resolution entitled "Enlightenment and religious tolerance", [15] the development of the international convention on the rights of youth had expressed the initiative. Young people are the future of every nation. Every person's identity and development begins at a young age. It is necessary to help young people to have noble morals and good behavior, to help them to be free from all existing vices, indecencies, vices and defects. That's why it's important to pay special attention to the manners of young people. It is important to protect and preserve the Motherland and personal interests by improving the morals and education of the young generation, and guide them to a happy life in the future.

CONCLUSION

The general aspects of interest, the laws of formation, development and satisfaction are studied in the science of social philosophy. In the history of philosophy, there have been different approaches to the interpretation of the essence of interest and desire. In the second half of the 20th century, two different points of view appeared in explaining the ontological aspects of these

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concepts. According to one of them, Interest is an objective phenomenon, and according to the other, it is a subjective phenomenon. The representatives of the first view accuse the supporters of the second view of subjectivism, while the supporters of the second view accuse them of vulgarity and metaphysics. This long-lasting dispute did not have much effect. In the early 1990s, a number of scientists proposed to interpret needs as a subjective phenomenon related to objective reality, that is, an objective-subjective phenomenon related to objective-subjective reality. This approach has been recognized by many scientists. It is appropriate to clarify the rule that exists in the world philosophy that the activity of individuals and groups is based on their interests, that the activity of individuals and groups is based on their realized interests, and to add that the influence of interest on activity depends on its level of awareness. At the same time, it should be recognized that subjects may act against their own interests. This happens when the interest is not strictly limited or when there is a higher goal than the immediate interest. As the intensity of today's time depends on the information and its validity in the population, the most important thing is to pay attention to the rational use of the facilities created by the human mind. In addition, it is necessary to pay special attention to the fact that the young generation of our society clearly understands and imagines its future and purpose in life, and becomes a good person for society, family, neighborhood and people. "One of the virtues of youth is to look to the future with hope and strive to become a mature person"[16]. At the same time, in addition to research, it is desirable to widely use the scientific activities of official organizations, institutions, students of higher and secondary special educational institutions, schoolchildren, and those interested in methodological problems of social philosophy, who study needs and interests. Using their capabilities, it is necessary to explain the interests and needs from a scientific, theoretical and philosophical point of view, to focus on the classification of the system of needs and interests, their differences and their connection with the national interest. The problems of creating an ideology of independence, which literally expresses the interests of our people, were shown, and the ways to solve them, as well as the necessity and methods of its implementation in life, were studied and based on. In the process of education and upbringing, through the socio-spiritual system, professional development and retraining, as well as through the full information space in society, it is necessary to pay special attention to the assimilation of clearly and rationally oriented ideological values, standards and requirements, and the principle of mutual harmony of needs, interests, national ideas and the ideology of society is required.

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