

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHILOSOPHICAL THINKING AND PHILOSOPHICAL KNOWLEDGE IN THE PROCESS OF SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT.

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Abstract: The article discusses the reforms in the education sector of our country, the processes of development in the field of philosophy, the history of philosophical knowledge and philosophical thinking, as well as thoughts on Eastern philosophy.

Key words: philosophy, history, science, knowledge, East, spirituality, values, globalization, youth.

Introduction: In our country, the main essence of the ongoing reforms in the field of education can be seen in the fact that the primary goal is to nurture well-rounded, spiritually mature youth. The necessity to develop a highly capable, morally mature, and physically healthy intellectual generation has created new relationships and renewed the foundations of stable national statehood, linked to the advancement of society and the state. The changes and reforms in the education system highlight the significance of shaping the spiritual values of today's youth.

President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev emphasizes that ideas such as spirituality, enlightenment, philosophy, and worldview are essential governmental tasks in preparing a well-rounded generation for societal life. The reforms currently taking place in our country necessitate the scientific exploration of new international requirements to ensure the youth are nurtured with spirituality, knowledge, and a broad worldview. Therefore, shaping youth's spirituality and understanding the role and necessity of philosophical knowledge and scientific worldview, based on philosophical thought and the legacy of thinkers, forms the special research subject

of this study.

The greatest wealth is intellect and knowledge, the greatest legacy is good upbringing, and the greatest poverty is ignorance!¹

Methods: Philosophical thinking encompasses not only theoretical knowledge but also practical issues, making it an integral part of our lives. Learning philosophy aids individuals in self-awareness and broadening views about existence. This process encourages the continuation of human thought and practical knowledge. Nowadays, the interplay between philosophy, science, and social sciences is strengthening. Philosophical thinking not only addresses theoretical but also practical issues, enhancing its relevance.

It is well-known that knowledge is the ladder to human life and development, the nourishment for thought, and the foundation of worldview. Knowledge distinguishes humans from animals, and language initiates their socialization externally and internally. In the current environment, where the level of knowledge has risen and opportunities for understanding have expanded, the importance of philosophical knowledge is increasing. They serve as a means to bridge general, specialized, and professional knowledge. Even a student who struggles to grasp philosophical lessons or analyses relies on philosophical knowledge without realizing it.

Philosophical knowledge has always been necessary for specialists at all times and is taught at advanced levels of education. In some countries, such as France, philosophy is taught at all levels of school, college, and university. Philosophical knowledge, by its nature, is perennial knowledge, meaning it is significant across all areas and eras of life.

Philosophical thought reached its initial peaks in ancient times, during an era when other sciences were just emerging. Reflection, reasoning, and imagination have emerged as key stages in the development of human knowledge. Ideas about

¹ Sh.Mirziyoev Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasi. Toshkent. O'zbekiston nashriyoti. 2021 – 24 b.

the unity of the world, the structure of matter, the solar system, the composition of the universe, and the origin of planets began to arise and develop within philosophical thought and knowledge. The development of philosophical thought and knowledge has a long history, with its roots tracing back to around 3000 BC. In the analysis of philosophy, there are mainly two perspectives on the origins of philosophical thought: mythological and epistemological. From a mythological viewpoint, philosophy arose as a result of the development of mythology. This development resulted in a transition from a mythical representation of reality to a conceptual understanding. According to the epistemological perspective, philosophy emerges from the generalization of existing knowledge.

In understanding the emergence of philosophy, philosophical knowledge, and thought, the emergence and development of worldview hold significant importance. The emergence of theoretical consciousness played a crucial role in the formation of philosophical thought and knowledge. The advent of philosophical knowledge was vital for the advancement of the existing sciences. Philosophy, as a theoretical consciousness based on certainty and distinct from the mythical and religious worldview that reflects reality in an imaginary way, arose as a systematic theoretical worldview.

Undoubtedly, alongside scientific activity, economic, social, and political factors have played important roles in the emergence of philosophical thought. The division of society into classes, the separation of intellectual labor from physical labor, and the advancement of productive forces are indicators of the emergence of philosophy. Philosophy holds an essential place in enhancing human dominion over natural forces, fostering the development of knowledge, and advancing thought. It can be argued that elements of philosophical thinking and viewing the world and its phenomena through the lens of reason and experience were already present in ancient narratives. Moreover, explaining the stages of the history of philosophy in connection with various periods of social development does not wholly justify itself because these periods differed distinctly in various regions.

In ancient states, slavery formed the basis of the economic production method, resulting in the emergence of the slave-owning era in their development. However, looking at the histories of China, India, and the peoples of Central Asia, we see that there was no pure slave system here.

Therefore, it is essential to note that the stages of philosophical development have distinct characteristics in different regions. A universal stage for all regions regarding the emergence of philosophical questions and answers can be seen in the period of the fragmentation of mythological thinking. Another distinctive feature in the development of philosophical thought is the Eurocentric views that narrow down the diversity of historical-philosophical processes. While demonstrating the non-scientific nature of these views, one should avoid falling under the influence of Asia-centric ideas when analyzing their aspects related to the East. It is necessary to pay attention to principles of dividing Western and Eastern historical-philosophical processes into periods while also analyzing the interrelationship of traditions in Western and Eastern philosophy.

Results: The uniqueness of the East and its corresponding cultural development is well-recognized as a significant contribution to world civilization. This has been acknowledged by all unbiased specialists. Moreover, it is important to remember that our civilization has grown within the cradle of Eastern civilization and reflects its values, having a substantial impact on both itself and global culture. Philosophical ideas are shaped under specific social conditions and particular historical-cultural sources. The increasing complexity of life and the expansion of social practices developed abstract thinking, gradually leading to the formation of scientific knowledge. Philosophy has always sought answers to fundamental questions like "What is existence?" and "What is being?" This distinctive nature of philosophical perspectives allows for answering when and why philosophy emerged. In social life and consciousness, serious conflicts arise, which cannot be resolved through mythology or persuasion. This creates a need to differentiate between formed opinions and actual knowledge. This differentiation arises together with

philosophy.

Science plays a crucial role in human and societal development. "Science" is a system of knowledge about the world (universe, society, humanity), an activity for acquiring new knowledge, and a form of organizing society and the state.²

Philosophy critically examines everyday consciousness, customs, traditional values, and moral norms. Philosophers question everything, which serves to trace the roots of science based on the origins of these traditions. It is natural to ask what social situations or cultural shifts influence the emergence of philosophy. In ancient Greece, philosophy emerged when the meaning of human life and its ordinary structure and order were under threat.

Discussion: The formation and development of philosophy in any given period is closely linked to profound social crises. As for the emergence of Greek philosophy, it rejected the ordinary mythological representations of the existing slave system and called for a new worldview. Hence, philosophical views arise in the context of the crisis of ordinary lifestyles and values. They serve to challenge old customs, establish new perspectives, and promote a different way of life. Therefore, in philosophy, theoretical and worldview issues are intrinsically linked.

It is known that a leading direction of Eastern philosophy is aimed at purifying the human heart and spirit, fostering ideal human qualities, and thereby humanizing social relations.

In the new phase of our country's development, transforming the entire educational environment, harmonizing national interests with universal human interests, and advancing philosophical education are regarded as conditions³ for national progress. Finding new opportunities to reconcile national and universal interests within the educational process and implementing them relies on principles

² Shermuhammedova N. Falsafa va fan metodologiyasi. –T.:Aloqachi. 2008 – 25 b.

³ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoevning “O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi PF-4947-sonli Farmoni. - Toshkent: Adolat. 2017 - 112 b.

of philosophical knowledge and scientific worldview, creating significant theoretical, methodological, and practical opportunities. The advancement of philosophical knowledge has laid the groundwork for a deeper exploration of issues related to philosophical knowledge, scientific worldview, and spirituality.

Specifically, reflections on philosophical knowledge and its components, and its role in human life and spiritual development can be seen uniquely interpreted in the works of great thinkers from the East and West, such as Plato, Aristotle, Augustine, Al-Farabi, Al-Biruni, Avicenna, Ibn Khaldun, Amir Timur, Mirzo Ulughbek, Alisher Navoi, and in the 20th century by Abdurauf Fitrat and Mahmudkhoja Behbudi.

The history of philosophy has served as a general methodology for all sciences to some extent. This reflects its relationship with philosophical knowledge and the continuity of scientific achievements.

Conclusion: Globally, philosophy is interpreted as a field that integrates philosophical knowledge and scientific worldview, instilling national and universal ideas in the hearts and minds of humanity while shaping their spirituality. The issues and solutions within philosophy have existed since its formation, and during all periods when scientific worldview has manifested, they have been quite acute; the current age of globalization necessitates establishing the foundations of philosophical knowledge amidst profound changes.

Another moral foundation for shaping a well-rounded individual is knowledge. An educated perfect person possesses moral, professional, political, economic, worldly, and religious knowledge, applying it in social life and thus securing a rightful place in social development. A morally developed individual who teaches the worldly and religious knowledge they possess to others and uses knowledge for societal benefits, leaving it as a legacy for future generations, will have a complete faith and a pure conscience. Additionally, those who are physically, mentally, socially healthy and nourished by spiritual upbringing, embodying divine thoughts, and filled with noble intentions and ideas are

recognized as well-rounded individuals. The pages of our national history have established that well-rounded individuals are among the key factors ensuring societal development and paving the way for new progress.

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