

THE ROLE OF PHILOSOPHY IN THE FORMATION OF HUMANITY'S WORLD VIEW

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Annotation: The article states that worldview is a system of principles, views, values, and beliefs that determine the attitude of a social group or stratum to reality, and through worldview people find their direction in life and act according to this direction. Worldview It is analyzed that the formation depends on the development of the surrounding existence.

Key words: worldview, existence, human, nature, society, relationship.

Philosophy shapes people's outlook. Worldview determines the attitude of these people to the surrounding, objective reality. Worldview consists of elements related to all forms of social consciousness. Philosophical, scientific, political, moral and aesthetic views play a major role in it. When scientific knowledge is added to the worldview system, it serves the purpose of taking a direct practical path in the surrounding social and natural reality of a person or group. Philosophical views form the basis of the entire worldview system.

Worldview expresses the most general laws of development of nature, society and human thinking. In its time, Marxism and Marxist parties, if dialectical and historical materialism are not followed in solving their problems (that is, the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism), then they will lead to one-sidedness, subjectivism, freezing of thoughts, detachment from experience, everything and who expressed negative opinions that they will lose the ability to analyze events scientifically and fall into revisionist or dogmatic situations and allow changes in politics.

Life experience shows that such limitation of the task of philosophy is not true. The opposite approach clarifies different views and philosophical issues. Closely helps in understanding existence.

So worldview is a system of principles, views, values, and beliefs that determine the attitude of a social group or stratum of a person to reality. Through worldview, people find their direction in life and act according to this direction. The formation of a worldview depends on the development of the surrounding existence. Marxist philosophy firmly defined the worldview with the main problem in philosophy: the problem of thinking's relation to existence. Such an approach limited human activity and thought process. It led to a narrow understanding of worldview. More precisely, it was necessary to start from the camps of materialism and idealism in explaining the worldview within the framework of the main issue. As for the supporters of dialectical materialism, they preached that a scientific worldview will emerge only with such an approach. Those who follow a religious worldview are called idealists, and even those who hold this worldview are severely criticized. In fact, regardless of his worldview, every person should solve world events according to his beliefs and solve his problems individually. It is impossible to form a person's worldview by attaching a certain theoretical aspect to a person. The formation of a worldview is free, and it can appear on the basis of necessity. The reason is that people have different feelings, actions, thinking, and different views, so it is far from the truth to connect the worldview with two or three directions.

Worldview is connected with human activity. This activity determines his outlook. Worldview and activity are in a dialectical relationship. They complement each other. Therefore, like worldview, activity also comes from existence. Both of these processes are activated under the influence of existence.

The need to analyze and think about life arises through worldview. As a result, a person understands himself through his worldview. He observes his place in nature and society. All people's thoughts and views are not the same in terms of scientific, philosophical, moral, religious, political, legal, sophistication, etc., which are part of

worldview. This cannot be. In this sense, we say that worldviews are also different. A worldview is not only a reflection of the world from one side or another, but a worldview is also an assessment of the world.

The problem of worldview is not a frozen and untouchable process. It also changes with the times. In particular, the change in people's worldview after Uzbekistan gained independence is a proof of our opinion. People develop a special attitude to life, production, homeland, and everyday life.

Worldview is about understanding the world. It is closely related to solving the processes in it. Movement in the world creates different emotions and feelings in people. Events are embodied in people's thinking. As a result, these processes generate new ideas and imaginations, insights and discoveries. In this process, the characteristic features of a person: will, perceptive activity appear. In this sense, it can be said that worldview consists of two stages, in the first stage, a person reflects the surrounding environment in himself, and in the second stage, he makes theoretical and practical conclusions. These processes are interconnected and complement each other.

Worldview reflects not only nature, but also social existence. More precisely, many people's life is manifested in worldview. Although the worldview belongs to each generation, the generations take certain areas from the worldview of their ancestors and form their own worldview. Succession and inheritance also apply in this field. A worldview does not appear out of nothing, it develops on the basis of previous activities and views, traditions. That is, the previous social existence, conditions appear under the influence of the processes of production of material goods, the structure of society, dominant ideological views, and social relations. So, with the change in the activities of the society and social group, the worldview changes.

The change of worldview is also related to the development of science. Thanks to the development of science, people's attitude to everyday life also changes. For example, in modern times, in various European countries, learning through new pedagogical technologies is being introduced. This process leads to a change in the

relationship between "Uztoz-disciple" in Eastern countries. So, this process can be taken to a new level. The progress of science reveals the undiscovered aspects of human emotional processes, reveals a new approach to human self-evaluation, and so on.

Concluding our thoughts about the worldview in general, the worldview is a collection of generalized knowledge, ideas, and beliefs about the world in people. Worldview is a process aimed at realizing certain goals.

Worldview is personal and social and has its own historical forms. It is known that the personal worldview belongs to every person, and if it expresses his attitude towards the world, the social worldview is the relationship of social groups to the surrounding environment. These processes are also interrelated, one cannot exist without the other. The emergence of these two worldviews depends on historical processes. Historical forms of worldview have been developed since ancient times. Among them, you can take mythological, religious, philosophical worldviews.

Philosophical ideas are stronger if they are based on the national idea. Philosophical ideas, in turn, influence national ideas and theories. Theories are manifested in the social, political and economic processes of the people. "Prosperity of the Motherland", "Peace of the Country", "Welfare of the People", "Perfect Man", "International Solidarity", "Religious Tolerance" are among the national philosophical ideas.

Philosophy also affects the national ideology. Ideology is the ideas that express the interests and needs, goals and aspirations, cultural and spiritual aspects of a certain social group or stratum of the nation or the state. Although ideology and philosophy reflect different processes, they are relatively interrelated. If the ideology embodies the philosophical life of every people, such an ideology will be reliable and alive.

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