

ATTENTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK PHILOSOPHY IN THE 21ST CENTURY, UZBEK PHILOSOPHERS AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE**Ergashev Oybek Qaxramon o'g'li**

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Abstract. *This article analyzes the development of Uzbek philosophy in the 21st century and its role in shaping the idea of national independence and spirituality. The main focus is on the scientific heritage and philosophical views of modern Uzbek philosophers – academics I. Muminov, M. Baratov, M. Khayrullaev, S. Shermukhamedov, O. Fayzullaev – highlighting their importance in youth education, national self-awareness, and societal development. The renewal of philosophical thinking during the independence period, its significance and tasks in social life are also examined. Furthermore, the article analyzes the historical roots, current state, and future prospects of Uzbek philosophy on an international scale.*

Keywords: *Uzbek philosophy, philosophical thinking, idea of national independence, spiritual education, philosophical heritage, 21st century philosophers, national identity, academics, social consciousness, philosophical school.*

Introduction

The independence of Uzbekistan has created broad opportunities for the development of scientific fields, including philosophy. As one of humanity's oldest sciences, philosophy reflects the socio-political views of various eras and helps understand the essence of phenomena, as well as form attitudes towards them. In modern conditions, further development of philosophy and equipping the younger generation with a philosophical worldview and knowledge based on modern scientific achievements is of utmost importance. The historical development of Uzbek philosophy, its activities and improvement in the new Uzbekistan are important factors in our country's successful progress.

Literature Review and Methodology

The independence period changed not only the general spiritual environment but also the social image, inner world, goals and needs of every member of society. As the first President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov emphasized, philosophy is the foundation of all sciences, and not knowing it prevents any specialist from understanding the deep meaning of their profession.

Philosophical thinking enables generalization of events and drawing necessary conclusions. Therefore, every specialist should possess philosophical thinking abilities.

Philosophy remains one of the fundamental sciences taught in higher education institutions worldwide. Studying this science helps understand its characteristics and comprehend philosophy's role in human self-awareness and understanding of the environment. As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, equipping youth with philosophical thinking is essential in today's competitive world.

Discussion and Results

The idea of national independence has deep historical and philosophical roots. During the independence period, the formation of the national independence idea and the study of its philosophical foundations remain relevant topics. Independence enriched our people's national consciousness, pride, dignity and spiritual world, which helps strengthen the philosophical foundation of our independent state.

The revival and development of national values, traditions and customs is essential for successfully implementing reforms in society. Only spiritually mature, enlightened, mentally strong people with innovative thinking capabilities can successfully follow the path of independence and progress. Deep study of our people's cultural heritage and high spiritual values, instilling them in every citizen's consciousness, and especially educating youth as spiritually mature, devoted individuals are among today's most urgent tasks.

National revival in Uzbekistan is occurring in three directions: national self-awareness, creation of ideological foundations for society, and transition to market economy relations.

Implementing economic reforms primarily requires strengthening their philosophical foundations. In cultural development, it is extremely important to deeply assimilate our national spiritual heritage, benefit from other nations' cultural and philosophical achievements, and thereby continuously enrich our national culture with achievements of world culture.

The purpose of teaching philosophy history is to develop researchers' deep scientific understanding of philosophy's origin, evolution, current state and role in human life, as well as to strengthen skills and competencies for making scientific conclusions about various mythological, religious and philosophical movements, and to form a scientific worldview that enables reasoned analysis of philosophical teachings.

21st Century Uzbek Philosophers and Their Contributions

Several prominent representatives have made significant contributions to the development of Uzbek philosophy. Some of them include:

1. Academic Ibrahim Muminov (born 1908) - Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. He was among the first Uzbeks to obtain a candidate of sciences degree in philosophy. His monograph "Mirzo Bedil's Philosophical Views" and works on the history of socio-philosophical thought in Central Asia greatly contributed to developing national philosophical thinking. He established a center for training specialists in philosophy at Samarkand State University.

2. Academic Mubin Baratov (1933-2003) - Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, professor.

His scientific activity was devoted to the history of philosophy of Central Asian and Eastern peoples. His works such as "Essays on Advanced Socio-Philosophical Thoughts of Eastern Peoples" and "Social Thoughts in India" (co-authored) enriched philosophical knowledge.

3. Academic Muzaffar Khayrullaev - A bright representative of the national Uzbek philosophical school founded by academic I. Muminov. He was known for his work in logic and became one of the first logicians in Uzbekistan. His textbook "Logic" is still used in higher educational institutions. As a researcher of the Central Asian Renaissance period, he made significant contributions to studying and scientifically substantiating this era.

4. Academic Said Shermukhamedov - Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, professor. He made significant contributions to the development of philosophical science in the republic and the training of scientific-pedagogical personnel - candidates and doctors of sciences. Said Shermukhamedov established original scientific schools in philosophy, including fundamental scientific schools in "Social Philosophy" and "History and Theory of Culture." Due to his presentations at major philosophical conferences, appearances in press, and numerous trained pedagogical personnel, Said Shermukhamedov's name is known and famous not only in his homeland but also in Russia, France, UAE, Japan, Kenya, Canada, Mexico, India, Kazakhstan,

Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Cyprus, Nicaragua, Poland, Bulgaria, Singapore, Korea, Turkey and many other foreign countries.

5. Academic Omonulla Fayzullaev (born 1921) - Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, professor, Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan, laureate of the Beruni State Prize of Uzbekistan. His entire scientific, pedagogical and journalistic activity was devoted to researching theoretical issues of science studies and human spiritual development in close connection. The scholar paid special attention to forming a scientific worldview among youth, especially from school age. He organized a circle on the foundations of science in Tashkent's Kokcha neighborhood in 1939-1941. Several participants of this circle later became famous scientists and writers. The range of scientific directions of the esteemed scholar O.F. Fayzullaev is very extensive. He is the author of more than 500 works, including books.

Conclusion

One of the important tasks in strengthening our homeland's independence is to educate youth, who are considered our future, as perfect individuals through sincere study of our rich spiritual heritage. Deep study and promotion of our past spiritual heritage, restoration of the Uzbek people's authentic national-spiritual values, historical identity, Uzbek spirit and mentality, and giving them modern content form the basis for developing the ideology of independence among youth. Educating the young generation, which is the future of independent Uzbekistan, as comprehensively developed, perfect individuals is one of our most main tasks.

Every citizen of Uzbekistan must possess noble qualities such as personal activity, knowledge, love for the homeland, and humanism, which requires effective and efficient use of our people's spiritual and educational heritage and values in the globalization process. Because primarily spiritual, intelligent, and at the same time youth with modern skills are an important factor determining the development and progress of our today.

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