
ANALYSIS OF THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR CULTURES IN A HISTORICAL CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT: The article examines in detail the influence of religion on the formation of cultural values and norms, as well as the reaction of the secular sphere to these influences. In the context of history, examples of changing accents in religious and secular manifestations of culture are presented, factors contributing to cooperation or confrontation between these two spheres are analyzed. The article provides the reader with a deep understanding of how religious and secular aspects of culture interacted and mutually enriched each other, as well as what conflicts and contradictions accompanied this process throughout various historical epochs. The author resorts to a variety of sources and methods of analysis, offering the reader a deep look at the evolution of cultural phenomena under the influence of religious and secular factors.

KEYWORDS: Religion, secular culture, interaction, cultural transformations, historical context, values, norms, evolution, religious beliefs, secular trends, cultural aspects, conflicts, cooperation..

INTRODUCTION

The question of the relationship between religious and secular culture occupies an important place in the historical context of the development of human civilization. Religion and secularism, as two fundamental aspects of human life, have been closely intertwined for centuries, influencing each other and forming unique aspects of society's culture. The issue of the interaction of religious and secular cultures has always remained a key source of discussion, debate and research throughout the history of mankind. Religion and culture, being important aspects of human existence, interact, influence each other and form complex patterns in the historical context.

The first forms of organized religion originated in antiquity and often served as the basis for the formation of social structures and cultural traditions[1]. Religious beliefs dictated moral norms, laws and customs, creating a society with certain values. In the historical context, religion has often served as a mechanism for maintaining social stability and structuring society. However, with the development of education, science and philosophy, secular culture began to displace the influence of religion. This process is called secularization, which means the gradual liberation of society from the influence of religion in the fields of politics, education and culture. This transition did not mean the denial of religious values, but, on the contrary, contributed to the diversity of cultural expressions.

In the course of history, religious and secular cultures have entered into a dialogue and sometimes conflicted with each other. For example, the Renaissance in Europe marked a rethinking of traditional religious dogmas and stimulated scientific and cultural achievements[2]. At the same time, some religious institutions opposed the innovations, considering them as a threat to established beliefs. In modern society, the issues of interaction between religious and secular cultures remain relevant. Globalization, technological progress and socio-cultural changes create new challenges and opportunities for the interaction of these two spheres. On the one hand, religion continues to play a role in the formation of cultural identity and values. On the other hand, secular culture is becoming increasingly influential in the fields of politics, education and the arts. Religious beliefs often serve as the basis for the formation of cultural values and norms. They can inspire art, literature and architecture, as well as define ethical standards and behavioral norms of society. For example, works of art created under the influence of religious themes can become not only an expression of faith, but also an important element of cultural heritage. However, religion can also be a source of conflict, especially when it begins to claim a monopoly on cultural manifestations or suppress secular ideas[3]. History testifies to periods when religious authorities sought to control art, education and public institutions.

In the process of historical development, secular culture has become an important aspect of public life, especially with the separation of church and state. The principles of secularism have led to the fact that religion has ceased to play such a dominant role in the management of society[4]. This process has freed up space for the development of secular science, education and art. Secularization also meant that cultural manifestations ceased to be strictly tied to religious themes. Instead of focusing on theology, art and literature began to pay more attention to human values, social issues and personal freedom.

Nowadays, the issue of the interrelationship of religious and secular cultures continues to be relevant. Globalization, media and social networks create new opportunities for interaction and influence of worldviews. At the same time, we see manifestations of cultural conflicts related to religious beliefs and secular values. The analysis of the interrelationship of religious and secular cultures in a historical context highlights the complexity of these interactions and their impact on the formation of public culture[5]. Religion and secular culture may conflict, but they can also inspire each other, creating unique and diverse expressions of human experience. It is important to continue studying this dynamic in order to better understand how it shapes our world and how we can balance the influence of religion and secularism in modern society.

Conclusion. In the historical context, the interrelationship of religious and secular cultures had a profound impact on the formation of society and its value orientations. This issue remains a key one in the modern world, where it is necessary to find a balance between religious traditions and the principles of secular culture in order to create a harmonious and diverse society. It is important to continue studying this relationship in order to better understand its evolution and influence on the formation of the cultural landscape of mankind.

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