

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY IN THE LIFE OF SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses the role and importance of social philosophy in the life of society. The object of study of social philosophy is society. Social philosophy discusses the essence, origin, and structure of human society. Social philosophy, in addition to being the most general set of knowledge and concepts about society, allows to rationally solve problems that arise in the way of social development, to foresee the future of society.

KEYWORDS: Importance of social philosophy, life of society, essence, origin, structure, human society, knowledge, concepts, social development, foresee, social knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

Social philosophy is a component of human philosophical culture. Social philosophy is a science about the essence, laws and principles of society, man, social development and social knowledge. Social philosophy is the result of the process of differentiation that is applied in the development of science and scientific knowledge. Differentiation in the development of scientific knowledge took place in 2 different ways.

In the early times, people's knowledge was concentrated in the framework of the science of philosophy, later other sciences were formed on its basis.

The second direction is that the deepening of knowledge within a particular discipline has given rise to branches of this discipline. Within the scope of science, new fields of science have appeared, incorporating new knowledge.

As a result of the development and deepening of philosophical knowledge, such sciences as psychology, formal logic, ethics, and aesthetics have been separated. At the same time, the problems of philosophy directly related to society and man, and the scientific knowledge gained within these problems caused the formation of social philosophy. If philosophy is the science of the world, its essence, laws, then social philosophy is a system of philosophical knowledge about society, which is a component of the world. Social philosophy grew out of philosophy. It should be analyzed as a unique manifestation of philosophical teachings.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Social philosophy is directly related to the teachings of ontology, epistemology, methodology, and anthropology, it is the result and product of the consistent application of these teachings to society.

Social philosophy was formed in direct connection with the philosophy of existence, the doctrine of anthropology. Philosophy studied existence as a whole. Social philosophy is a unique view of existence, reflection of social existence, its essence, laws.

Philosophy and social philosophy. Social philosophy as a system of philosophical knowledge about society originated from the science of philosophy. If philosophy deals with the analysis of the relationship between the universe and man, then social philosophy studies the relationship between society and man.

The object of study of social philosophy is society. Social philosophy discusses the essence, origin, and structure of human society. Social philosophy, in addition to being the most general set of knowledge and concepts about society, allows to rationally solve problems that arise in the way of social development, to foresee the future of society.

While social philosophy looks at society as a whole and a whole system, the representatives of science that investigate some areas of society focus on the role that each of its members plays for the normal functioning of the social organism.

Social philosophy considers society as a social organism consisting of a unique association of people, and the basis of this, it draws attention to the fact that the smallest unit of society is a person. Human society and the origin of man, man's attitude to society, his/her place in society is one of the most important problems investigated by social philosophy. Social philosophy studies society and man as a continuously changing and developing system and discusses the essence, forms and manifestations of social development, laws of social development.

The most important problem in social philosophy is the problem of knowing society. Social philosophy develops methodological bases for scientific knowledge of social events and processes in society.

Thus, the problems of social philosophy mean the problems of society, man, social development and social knowledge.

Social philosophy views society as a self-forming, continuously developing social organism, that is, it studies society and man in dynamics - development. Each science aims to reveal the laws that lead to some form of the universe. Social philosophy believes that the life and development of society occurs through the implementation of social laws, and on this basis, it aims to illuminate the laws that apply in the development of society.

The content of each science expresses in its basic concepts and terms, social philosophy has its own concepts - categories.

Social philosophy as a science about society and man occupies an important place in the life of society. This feature reflected in its functions.

1. Social philosophy, like philosophy, shapes a person's worldview. Of course, all fields of knowledge participate in the formation of human worldview. But social philosophy, as a comprehensive doctrine about society and man, helps a person to form knowledge about society,

about a person's place in society, and serves to form his own conscious attitude to various social processes occurring in society.

2. Social philosophy is the solution of commonality in the system and development of society, showing the place of social life spheres, it serves as a unique methodological basis for other private social sciences, elucidating the nature and essence of human existence and explaining the essence of human history. The methodological function of social philosophy means that social philosophy is a science of methods for the proper understanding of society. In the history of philosophy, 2 main methods of knowing the world, including society and man, have been formed. These are: dialectic and metaphysics. Dialectic and metaphysics have different approaches to the study of social life.

3. Humanistic function of social philosophy. It serves to form a perfect person. Since ancient times, people have been interested in philosophy for its essence and value. In fact, philosophy began with thinking about the meaning of human life. Social philosophy helps to solve the problem of "Man and the Universe".

In his "Critique of Pure Reason" work, I. Kant expressed the essence of philosophical knowledge in 3 questions. These are:

- What can I know??

- What should I do?

- What should I hope for, believe in? It was right to say that mankind has always sought to find answers to them.

4. Social philosophy plays an important role in the scientific management of social processes. In this way, based on the laws of social development, it allows to understand the trend and perspective of social processes, the future, and make scientific predictions.

5. Social philosophy performs a humanitarian function. Its humanistic function aimed at educating a person, reviving human and moral qualities in him/her. Forming and developing a person implies establishing a culture of philosophical thinking in him/her.

CONCLUSION

Social philosophy, together with philosophical knowledge in general, consider the methodological, worldview basis of all social and humanitarian sciences. Social philosophy exists in organic unity and connection with such disciplines as sociology, history, anthropology, psychology, ethnography, economic theory. Social philosophy relates to sociology. If social philosophy debates the most general problems of society, sociology is engaged in researching and helping to solve concrete problems of this society. Social philosophy is the methodological basis for understanding historical consciousness. Solving the problems of history relies on deep philosophical analysis.

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