

SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS CONSCIOUSNESS: CONTENT, STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

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Abstract

This work analyzes the content, structure, and functions of national and religious consciousness, as well as their role in spiritual culture, from a scientific and philosophical perspective. National consciousness is illuminated as a form of social consciousness that expresses an individual's awareness of their nationality and their attitude toward national values, language, history, and cultural heritage. Religious consciousness, on the other hand, is considered a spiritual phenomenon that reflects human perceptions of divinity, the meaning of life, and moral values. The article reveals the identification, integrative, educational, regulatory, and other functions of consciousness forms, and substantiates their role in ensuring the spiritual stability of society. It also analyzes the relationship and transformational processes of national and religious consciousness in the context of globalization.

Keywords: National consciousness, religious consciousness, social consciousness, spirituality, spiritual culture, national identity, national values, religious belief, moral values, globalization, socio-philosophical analysis, integration, social development, spiritual stability, cultural heritage.

Introduction

Social consciousness is a complex and multi-layered phenomenon that manifests as a spiritual and intellectual expression of the existence of society. It is formed and develops on the basis of a specific historical period, social system, economic relations, and cultural experience [1.12-165]. Philosophically, social consciousness is not a mechanical sum of individual consciousnesses, but an independent social phenomenon that expresses a generalized, systematized, and relatively stable ideological and spiritual image of society. In this sense, it is not

only a reflection of social existence but also a force that actively influences the development of society.

According to the dialectical approach, there is an interaction and connection between social consciousness and social being. Although social existence is the main factor determining the content of consciousness, consciousness, in turn, directly or indirectly influences political, legal, and spiritual processes in society. This interconnection allows for the interpretation of social consciousness not as a passive reflective phenomenon, but as an active transformational force. In particular, the role of social consciousness in the formation of the system of spiritual values is of particular importance.

Social consciousness has a complex structure and includes a number of structural forms. Among them, forms of political, legal, moral, aesthetic, religious, philosophical, scientific, and national consciousness are distinguished. Each form reflects a specific sphere of social life and performs a specific functional task. For example, if political consciousness expresses the relations of power and management, then legal consciousness reflects the normative-normative order in society. Moral consciousness determines the criteria for evaluating human behavior, while aesthetic consciousness shapes perceptions of beauty and harmony.

At the same time, certain contradictions and transformation processes may occur between forms of social consciousness. The processes of globalization, secularization, and modernization lead to a reinterpretation of national and religious identity in certain societies. This necessitates the analysis of social consciousness as a constantly changing, dynamic system.

Thus, social consciousness is a complex, systematic, and dynamic form of the spiritual life of society, the structural elements of which function in interconnection. The study of social consciousness as an integrated system serves as an important theoretical and methodological basis for a deep understanding of the relationship between national and religious consciousness. As one of the important structural forms of social consciousness, national and religious consciousness play an important role in the formation and development of the spiritual life of society. These forms of consciousness determine a person's social status in society, cultural values, traditions, and spiritual worldview. The scientific analysis of the content, structure, and functions of national and religious consciousness is of great importance in understanding the spiritual

foundations of societal development. This issue is particularly relevant in societies with centuries-old cultural and religious heritage, such as Uzbekistan. National and religious consciousness occupy a special place in the structure of social consciousness. National consciousness expresses an individual's awareness of their nationality and their respect for its history, language, and culture. It ensures national identity and spiritual unity [2. 55-92].

National consciousness is a form of social consciousness that expresses the awareness of belonging to a specific nation and the attitude toward its history, language, culture, traditions, and values. It is an important spiritual factor that ensures the self-awareness of the nation, national identity and national unity. National consciousness is manifested in a person's attitude toward the history and cultural heritage of their people, and in the formation of feelings of national pride and patriotism.

From a philosophical perspective, national consciousness manifests as a generalized expression of social experience, spiritual values, and cultural traditions formed throughout the history of society. It plays an important role in preserving the historical memory, spiritual heritage, and cultural identity of the nation.

Religious consciousness is a form of social consciousness that reflects human perceptions of divinity, sanctity, and metaphysical existence. It manifests through a system of religious beliefs, religious feelings, and religious practices. Religious consciousness is one of the important factors determining the meaning of life, moral values, and spiritual perfection of a person. Religious consciousness serves to spiritually educate a person, form moral norms, and ensure social harmony in society [3.176].

Historically, religious consciousness has been formed as a vital component of the spiritual culture of society. For example, in the development of Central Asian civilization, the moral and spiritual values of Islam had a profound impact on the life of society. These values played an important role in regulating social relations by promoting ideas such as humanism, justice, tolerance, and spiritual purity.

National consciousness is a complex socio-spiritual phenomenon formed on the basis of a nation's history, culture, language, traditions, and spiritual values. It reflects the awareness of national identity among representatives of a particular nationality, their attitude toward national values, and their desire to protect

national interests. National consciousness not only ensures the awareness of national identity among representatives of a nation but also determines their social activity, attitude toward cultural heritage, and aspiration toward national goals. In this regard, national consciousness performs a number of important functions in society.

1. Identification function. One of the most important functions of national consciousness is to ensure that an individual feels like they belong to a specific nation. Through this function, an individual realizes their connection to the history, culture, language, and traditions of their people. National identity plays a crucial role in shaping an individual's social position and ensuring national unity. For example, the respect of citizens of Uzbekistan for their national values and cultural heritage is a practical expression of this function.

2. Integrative function. National consciousness unites members of society based on common values, traditions, and national ideas. This function serves to strengthen harmony and mutual solidarity among the members of the nation. National holidays, national ideas, and cultural traditions are important factors that unite people.

3. The function of preserving cultural heritage. National consciousness performs the task of preserving and passing down the history, culture, and traditions of the nation from generation to generation. National cultural heritage defines the spiritual image of a nation and ensures its cultural stability. For example, the heritage of great thinkers such as Alisher Navoi is of great importance in the development of national literature and culture.

4. Spiritual and educational function. National consciousness plays an important role in the spiritual and moral education of a person. National values foster qualities such as patriotism, humanism, hospitality, and respect for elders. This process serves to strengthen the spiritual atmosphere in society.

5. Regulatory function. National consciousness also plays a certain role in regulating social relations. National traditions and values manifest as moral norms in relationships between people. These norms help ensure order and stability in society.

6. Motivational function. National consciousness encourages people to protect national interests, contribute to the development of society, and actively participate in national development. National ideas and national goals encourage people to social activity.

7. Communicative function. National consciousness ensures spiritual and cultural dialogue between members of society. The spiritual bond between generations is strengthened through the national language, traditions, and customs.

Thus, national consciousness performs identification, integrative, cultural heritage preservation, spiritual-educational, regulatory, motivational, and communicative functions in the life of society. These functions serve to ensure the spiritual unity of the nation, preserve cultural identity, and ensure the sustainable development of society. These functions of national consciousness serve as an important theoretical basis for its socio-philosophical study.

Religious consciousness is one of the forms of social consciousness, expressing human views on divinity, the meaning of life, moral values, and the structure of the universe. It plays an important role in the spiritual life of society and influences the activities of the individual and society in various directions. Religious consciousness performs a number of social and spiritual functions. In the process of globalization, the relationship between national and religious consciousness is becoming increasingly relevant. This process increases the need to ensure their mutual harmony [5. 45].

In conclusion, national and religious consciousness, as important structural forms of social consciousness, occupy a decisive place in the spiritual life of society. National consciousness forms a person's sense of national identity, historical memory, cultural heritage, and patriotism. Religious consciousness, on the other hand, determines a person's moral views, the meaning of life, and their attitude toward spiritual purity and divine values. These two forms of consciousness, in harmony with each other, strengthen the spiritual stability of society, strengthen social solidarity, and serve the spiritual perfection of the individual. Especially in the context of globalization, the preservation and development of national and religious values play an important role in ensuring the spiritual security of society.

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