

EASTERN PHILOSOPHY: ABOUT UZBEK, CHINESE, INDIAN, AND OTHER EASTERN PHILOSOPHICAL SCHOOLS

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Abstract

Philosophy is a product of human thought, and each civilization has contributed to it. Eastern philosophy is considered one of the oldest and most profound systems of thought. It illuminates such complex concepts as man and nature, spirit and matter, good and evil, freedom and destiny. India, China, Iran, and Central Asia are historical centers of Eastern philosophy. The philosophical views formed in these regions determined not only religious and moral values, but also political, social, and scientific ideas.

Keywords: Indian philosophy, spiritual ascension, Vedas, Buddha, Confucianism, Taoism, Zen, Sufism.

Introduction

Indian philosophy is one of the oldest philosophical systems in the world. Its roots go back to sacred texts such as the Vedas and Upanishads. The Vedas are a complex of ancient Indian religious and philosophical knowledge, on the basis of which Brahmanism and Hinduism were formed. The Upanishads contain profound reflections on spirit, consciousness, absolute truth, and freedom.

There are six main schools in Indian philosophy:

1. Nyaya - Theory of Logic and Knowledge.

2. Vaisheshika - studies the basic elements of matter and being.

3. Samkhya - interprets matter and consciousness on the basis of dualism.

Yoga emphasizes spiritual education, discipline, and meditation.

5. Mimamsa - analyzes rituals and Vedic practices.

6. Vedanta - absolute truth and spiritual freedom.

Buddhism also originated in India, the founder of which was Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha). He showed ways to understand the cause of human suffering and get rid of it. In Buddhism, the four truths and the eight-step path lead a person to spiritual freedom.

Chinese Philosophy: Harmony and Moral Society

Chinese philosophy is also one of the highest peaks of Eastern thought. Its founders are Confucius, Lao Tzu, and other thinkers. In Chinese philosophy, the main themes are the harmony between man and society, moral life, and political stability.

Confucianism is a doctrine of morality, humanism, respect, family values, and state governance. Confucius said: "Man is the foundation of society. If it is good, society will be good." His teachings became the foundation of political and social life in China over the centuries.

Daoism, on the other hand, is distinguished by the ideas of harmony with nature, naturalness, and non-violence. Lao Tzu's

The work "Dao de Jing" is considered the main source of this direction. In Daoism, man considers himself a whole with nature, and hasty actions and refraining from extremism are considered important.

Central Asia and Iranian Philosophy: The Land of the Wise

The territory of Central Asia and Iran is one of the places of high development of Eastern philosophy. Zoroastrianism, Islamic philosophy, and Sufism were highly developed in this region.

Zoroastrianism is an ancient Iranian religion, the founder of which is Zoroaster (Zarathustra). This doctrine promotes the struggle between good and evil, moral choice, honesty, and justice as core values. The depth of this philosophy can be seen through the sacred book of Zoroastrianism "Avesta."

Islamic philosophy reached its peak by Central Asian scholars. Thinkers such as Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Imam Ghazali, Bahauddin Naqshband combined religious doctrines with philosophical thought. If Ibn Sina combined philosophy with medicine, astronomy, and natural sciences, then Al-Farabi reflected deeply on the ideal society.

Sufism is a movement of spiritual elevation within the framework of Islam, which is a path that ensures a person's spiritual purification, convergence with Allah, and achievement of inner peace. Sufis sought to convey the meaning of life

through the concepts of divine love, patience, fano (destruction) and baqo (eternal existence).

There are also schools such as Moism and Legism, which emphasize the governance of society, moral norms, and the rule of law.

RESULT

Eastern philosophy is a school of thought, spiritual perfection, and moral maturity. It encourages a person to look into their inner world, to understand themselves, and to live in harmony with society. Through the philosophy of India, China, Iran, and Central Asia, humanity has attained profound knowledge, life wisdom, and high spirituality throughout its history.

Even in today's era of globalization and technological progress, Eastern philosophy has not lost its significance. It offers us the ideas of stability, moral standards, harmony with nature, and living in peace. Eastern thought is an eternal source of thought, a spiritual treasure.

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