

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EDUCATIONAL CLUSTER IN TEACHING PHILOSOPHY

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ANNOTATION

This article outlines new approaches to the teaching of the science of philosophy, which is the main task of raising the thinking abilities of people. An attempt was made to reveal how significant it is for the educational cluster and its achievements to be focused on the processes of this science.

Keywords: methodology, educational cluster, integration of Sciences, differentiation of Sciences, Social Sciences.

The main task of the educational and educational system" education of patriotic youth with an independent thinking, a strict life position, a broad outlook and deep knowledge " is defined. Deep and broad-minded in all aspects, mature cadres-are embodied as the creators of the future. The science that leads the ibsans to the right path is the science of philosophy, in order to raise the skills of members of society to think freely and correctly, reasonably. In the current of development of one science, the separation of another science from its composition is – the differentiation of Sciences. For example: from the content of biology to Botany, a person and his health(Anatomy), zology, ichthyology, entomology, etc. And the process of integration of Sciences is told by the combination of several disciplines and the emergence of a new science. For example, the science of mathematical logic from the combination of the sciences of logic and mathematics, the science of Physical Chemistry from the combination of chemistry and physics, the science of Biology and chemistry is told to the process of the emergence of a new science of Biochemistry. These processes are the result of the continuous progress of the sciences. The subject of this science, which has a history of 2500 years, is formed by all objective and subjective material and abstract (abstract) processes of the universe that can interest people. This science, which is among the values of the name" father of Sciences", throughout its history has developed effective and suitable techniques for studying not only its subject, but also for all spheres, based on the period of its existence, ensuring its practical implementation. Although the science of methodology deals with the problems of method, as a general issue, the science of philosophy is also relevant to the scope of asopsian subjects(gnoseology-the field of the theory of cognition). The integration of achievements in various fields that humanity has achieved throughout its history, the widespread involvement of synergistic achievements is very important for the entire industry, especially for the educational and educational system of society. Cluster-this is precisely the method of mutual coordination of the systems of society that are interconnected. On the basis of the widespread involvement of this method in the educational process, the phrase innovative cluster of pedagogical education is widely used today. The involvement of this method in the field of philosophy teaching also serves to further increase productivity. In particular, the use of modern achievements of the specialists of the students in the process of teaching philosophy also creates the basis for the correct and complete understanding of effectiveness, subject on the side of the students, while ensuring that the lessons are more interesting. For example, with students studying in the social sphere, it is advisable to use the following methods:-to analyze one by one the factors that influenced the way people think in each

period of history; - to identify, analyze the basis of the origin of ideas and ideologies that greatly influenced society, the main characteristics that followed people to this idea;

- To study the way of life of societies that raised "strong individuals", to be able to analyze what factors influenced it mainly. And in a lesson session with students studying in the specialty of Natural Sciences:
- Scientific foundations of the idea of evolutionary development, aspects of this idea in the face of science that are a problem in justification;
- Analysis of the capabilities of each biological entity, answering the questions "why in this object" or "why from the side of this subject" in terms of the object and subject of the achievements made in these areas;
- Let's analyze how justified historical philosophical ideas about the emergence of being are;
- Biological substantiation of the experiences carried out in relation to the possibilities of consciousness, the possibilities of the human mind from the possibilities of other beings;
- Holding an essay competition in each Specialist section on environmental problems and their solution;
- Substantiation of their views on the identification and elimination of chemical elements, their properties, the causes of violations in their use and the factors that cause them, etc. Our centuries-old history shows that the role of enlightenment, in particular social sciences, in the formation of human thought is immeasurable...[2] we believe that it would be appropriate to formulate all conditions and methods in the cross-section of philosophy so that each student can form the ability to articulate their thoughts in a clear, consistent, understandable and justified way.

Social philosophy as a system of philosophical knowledge about society came from the science of philosophy. If philosophy deals with the analysis of the relationship of the universe and Man, social philosophy studies the relationship of society and man. If philosophy is a science about the universe, its essence, laws, then social philosophy is a system of philosophical knowledge about society, which is a component of the universe. Social philosophy grew out of the bosom of the science of philosophy. It should be analyzed as a kind of manifestation of philosophical teachings. Social philosophy is directly related to the teachings of Ontology, gnoseology, methodology, 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 being, the doctrine of anthology.

Philosophy studied being as a whole holistic universe. Social philosophy is a kind of manifestation of being, a reflection of Social being, its essence, laws. As a result of the development and deepening of philosophical knowledge, such disciplines as psychology, formal logic, ethics, aesthetics were distinguished. At present, the problems of philosophy directly related to society, man, and the scientific knowledge gained within the framework of these problems were the reasons for the formation of social philosophy. Object of study of social philosophy-society. Social philosophy argues about the essence, origin, composition of the personality society. Social philosophy, along with the most general knowledge of society, a set of concepts, makes it possible to rationally solve the problems arising on the path of social development, to foresee the prospect of society. Since social philosophy treats society as a whole and as a whole system, the attention of representatives of Science who study certain areas of society is focused on what role each of its members plays for the normal functioning of the social organism. Social philosophy considers society as a social organism consisting of a specific Association of people and, on the basis of this, focuses on the fact that society is the smallest subatame – a person. Personality society and the origin of Man, the attitude of man to society, his role in society is one of the most important problems that social philosophy pursues. Social philosophy studies society and man as a system of continuous change and development and argues about the content, forms and

manifestations of social progress, the laws of Social Development. The most important problem within the framework of social philosophy is the problem of knowledge of society. Social philosophy develops methodological foundations of scientific knowledge of social events and processes that take place in society. The basic concepts of social philosophy refer to "society", "man", "being", "social consciousness", "social attitude", "social production", "social process", "culture", "spirituality", "value", "objective conditions", "civilization", "subjective factors", "interests", "personality", "family, evolutionary development", "economic life", "socio-political life". A special role in the rise of social philosophy to the level of science is played by the great representative of Western philosophy, the French philosopher Ognest Kant. A special place in his views is occupied by the philosophical analysis of society. In his book *The positive philosophy course*, Kant believes that society is an organism that develops through forms of thinking with a complex structure. In his opinion, science and philosophy should learn the laws of society. He attributes the progress of society to the progress of Science and believes that society is rebuilt on the basis of positive Sciences.

The theoretical function of social philosophy substantiates the essence, content and direction of the process of Social Development. Its methodological function consists in the use of its laws in the study of certain phenomena and processes in social life by various social sciences. The predictive task of social philosophy is to predict the development of society, certain aspects of it, the near and future consequences of human activity. These tasks of social philosophy are manifested in the improvement of the consciousness of every person who occupies the theory and style of philosophical thinking. And philosophical thinking is an important means of understanding social phenomena in the development of society and solving practical tasks

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