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## CONTENTS. ABSTRACTS PHILOSOPHY OF POLITICS AND SOCIETY

**UDK 323.1**

*Allahyarova Tahira, (Azerbaijan, Baku)*

***The decline of liberal political philosophy as one of the reasons of crisis of migration and multiculturalism in the western society***

**Abstract.** This article is devoted to the decline of liberal political philosophy as one of the reasons for the crisis of migration and the collapse of the policy of multiculturalism in Western society. The author notes that the current migration phenomenon appears to be the chief reason for geopolitical changes in the system of international relation.

One negative impact and manifestation of the crisis in global migration was the collapse of the policy of multiculturalism in some Western countries.

As is well known, liberalism as a political ideology and philosophy claimed to be the only correct model after the collapse of the bipolar world. But today, the political elite of Western countries has questioned the defects of model of the neo-liberal world order realized during last decades. They acknowledge that it is not an exceptional paradigm. Nonetheless, they emphasize that the liberal world order has become weaker as a result of the pressures of extreme right-wing ideologies.

In concluding the author claims that an updated migration policy and rethinking of liberal political philosophy can become an important factor in stabilizing the multicultural societies of Western countries.

**Key words:** liberalism, political philosophy, decline, migration crisis, the collapse of multiculturalism, Western society

**UDK: 004.323/327:33.008:001(~)**

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**Political and ideological orientation of media in the world information space**

**Abstract.** In the history of the spiritual formation of mankind, information was of great importance as a means of communication. In the 21st century, information began to spread at an accelerated pace. The media has become the main source of the dissemination of information. Modern media play an important role in politics - from major political events to the impact the have on election campaigns. At the same time, they have an impact on the life of the average person, providing the necessary information, opportunities for self-development and entertainment. We live in a society that depends on information and communication. Thus, the media can potentially influence the opinions and behavior of people, their relationships and attitudes to many issues.

While the media can play a positive role, for example, in educating people, it can also be used as a tool for propaganda, implanting ideology and political ideas.

**Key words:** mass media, information, ideology, propaganda, political idea, global information, economy, foreign policy, culture, science, cyberterrorism.

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**UDK: 004.323/327:33.008:001(~)**

***Guliyeva Khatira (Azerbaijan, Baku)UDK 17***

**Scientific - Methodological Aspects in the Application of Multiculturalism to "Dialogue Philosophy" (A framework for formulating the problem)**

**Abstract.** The article analyzes methodological aspects in the application of multiculturalism to "dialogue philosophy". The author considers that, in a phase of globalisation, the approach of I. Herder and O. Spengler expressed in the "we, they and others" formula of the Enlightenment period, has become separated from its foundations. As a result a scientific and social need for dialogue has arisen, as well as communications based on the idea of "global unity", in reference to axiological factors and the philosophy of the unity of life. So, while cultural policy pursued in a globalisation phase focuses on combining national moral traditions all around the world with universal values - pursuing unique cultural "policy"--, it is grounded on multiculturalism as it applies its principles. It goes without saying that cultural dialogue, which is fundamental to the idea of multiculturalism, emanated from the theory of "philosophical dialogue". It implies that in a general conjunction of "I - monologing" with "you and them", in the broad sense expands to cultural and synthetic art of humankind as well as to peoples and -nations involved in multinational dialogue. Such dialogue emerges in a system of internationally oriented relations among ethnic unities gathered under one umbrella as components of this philosophical theory.

**Key words:** "Philosophy of Dialogue", Methodological Aspects, Application Multiculturalism, Azerbaijani multiculturalism model

**UDK 1:34.001(~)**

***Redpath Peter ( USA, Connecticut)***

**The Modern European Tripartite Vision of Social Contract and the Civil Society: Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau**

**Abstract.** Western philosophy of the XVI - XVII centuries reveals the development of economic growth and scientific knowledge. The theory of knowledge and natural sciences began to develop rapidly championed by thinkers such as F. Bacon Thomas Goose, John Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who advanced progressive ideas aimed at changing society and thinking. With changes in social production came changes public relations. Interpersonal relations were built on the basis of a social contract. And so one of the important topics for study became the problem of the social contract.

T. Gobbs, J. Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau tried to uncover the essence of civil society through the prism of their vision. Each of them put forward original ideas aimed at improving the life of people. In this article, we will try to undertake a comparative analysis of the teachings of great thinkers about society and civil society.

**Key words:** T. Gobbs, J. Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, social production, scientific knowledge, economic growth, life of people

**PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENE**

**UDK 1:612.181(~)**

***Berna Arda ( Turkey, Ankara)***

**Beyond a concept in 21st century: Bioethics**

**Abstract.** Ethics is one of the concepts that forms moral relations. However, the concept of "Bioethics" is associated with medical practice. In an effort to justify human attitudes and behavior with compatibility towards core values, this area can be regarded as inquisitive and critical as it is designed to answer basic questions, such as "what's good?", "What is bad?"

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"And" is there anything that is neither good or bad? "Obviously, some concepts, such as birth and death, can not be considered exclusively from the medical point of view. In addition, health also imposes stringent requirements on housing and food; together with other scientific determinants, these have an insurmountable effect. Recognizing and understanding that major global bioethical issues of the 21st century are based chiefly on problems related to poverty and overpopulation, are the main objectives of this article.

**Key words:** deontology, bioethics, medical ethics, global bioethics, Asian values, bioethics imperialism, global unification,

**UDK 57.01**

***Mukhamedova Zamira (Uzbekistan, Tashken,)***

**Bioethics in uzbekistan: history, issues, prospects**

**Abstract.** Bioethics is a philosophical concept related to the moral side of human behavior in the context of applied ethics, which considers a person in relation to various living forms, animals, in terms of a person's responsibility to others, as well as in terms of behavior and attitudes of a person to others. Considering the ethical behavior and the relationship of man to man, bioethics is linked with medical ethics - deontology. As a worldview, bioethics encompasses a person's attitude to the world as a whole, his perception of the world around him and his place in it. In the interaction of biology, medicine and ethics, bioethics is established as an interdisciplinary scientific enterprise, an academic discipline and a social institution.

This article provides an overview of the development of bioethics in Uzbekistan, covering the period from 2000 - the time of the organization of the National Committee of Bioethics at the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan-- to the present. The article emphasizes the historical traditions of bioethics based on national, historical, cultural, philosophical and methodological sources. The development of the Uzbek model of bioethics is part of the work of national committees, along with the development of bioethical education, medical law and international cooperation.

**Key words:** Uzbekistan, bioethics, history, issues, prospects, science, biomedical, cultural, Uzbek model.

**UDK [159 95+65]:52/54**

***Turaev Bakhtiyor (Uzbekistan, Tashkent)***

**Holographically spatial areal-temporary scenario map**

**Abstract.** The article presents thoughts on the essence of modern cosmological concepts based on the multi-world interpretation of quantum mechanics by H. Everett and on the possibilities of a synergetic approach to cosmological laws. Different models and concepts about the holographic universe are introduced. The concept of David Bohm on the theory of "holomovement" (holomovement) articulates the idea that every space-time area of the world contains the entire order of the universe. This includes both the past, the present and the future. In 1993-1994, the Dutch physicist Gerard't Hooft formulated a holographic principle, from which it follows that space-time is not a continuous continuum, but a collection of microzones, granules, cells, what may be described as quanta of space-time. Based on this principle, Juan Maldasena of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton suggested in 1997 that the universe consists of 9 dimensions of space and 1 time measurement. The famous writer Michael Talbot believes that "in a world that is composed of spectral energy holograms partly conditioned by deep processes of consciousness, the grana that separates the present from the past is so thin that we can transgress it and enter the past." In his book he unites the thoughts of the American neuropsychologist Karl Pribram and the psychologist Stanislaw Grof, who consider our reality as a holographic illusion, and state that consciousness is not a function of the brain, but, on the

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contrary, that consciousness creates the brain. We believe that it is impossible to absolutize these concepts, although they contain a lot of rational grains. Space and temporality of the world remain what they were; however, it is necessary to change, our ideas about the properties of the space-time structure of the universe.

**Key words:** multiple-world interpretation of quantum mechanics, fluctuation, hologram, holographic universe, wormhole, fundamental forces of nature, holographic model, holographic illusion, two-dimensional universe, string theory, anti-de Sitter world - AdS / CFT Juan Maldasena, fundamental forces of the universe : strong and weak nuclear interactions, electromagnetic interactions, gravitational interactions.

**UDK 1: 371. 301:008 (~)**

*Yaskevich Yadviga Stanislavovna ( Belarus, Minsk)*

**Modern philosophy: the exit from the public sphere is necessary**

**Abstract.** The article supports the idea of the growing importance of philosophy at the present critical stage in the development of mankind. The article establishes the need for a philosophical rethinking of the system of values, ideals, beliefs and strategies of social activities in the face of global risks and crises. Realizing its purpose, namely to justify new values and to develop innovative ideas ahead of its time, philosophy enters the public space, actualizes its fundamental irreplaceable role in the formation of a holistic worldview, education, upbringing and education. The main goal of this process is the formation of ideals such as responsibility, justice, morality, intercultural dialogue, national identity and patriotism.

**Key words:** education, morality, patriotism, freedom, global risk, social activity, assistance, dialogue of cultures, identity, humanism. Valuable unity of the Turkic and Euroasian world.

## **WORLD CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS**

**UDK 1: 371. 301:008 (~)**

*Abulfadl Mohsin Ebrahim, (South Africa, Durban)*

**To the land of imam al-Bukhari (R.F.)**

**Abstract.** In the history of human civilization there are individuals whose outstanding activities become part of the worldwide process of spiritual development. Their works embody the most valuable previous experiences, and they determine the movement of scientific thought and the spiritual culture of society for many centuries to come. To them belongs the Great Hadith collector Imam al-Bukhari. Theologians and theologians of the Muslim world, religious and other scholars, honor the memory and works of the Great Muhandis. In 1998, in honor of the 1225th anniversary of Imam al-Bukhari, a complex of memorial, religious and spiritual enlightenment facilities was constructed in the Khartang village of the Paiarik district of the Samarkand region of Uzbekistan in the late 20th century. Honorary Professor of the University of KwaZulu-Natal (Durban of South Africa) Abul Fadl Mohsin Ebrahim - in his article " To the land of imam al-Bukhari " shares his impressions of the hospitable Uzbek land, his participation in the 1st Congress on Bioethics in Tashkent, fulfilling his dream and visiting the Imam Al Bukhari complex. In the conclusion of his article, he expresses his opinion that Islam in the land of Uzbekistan will always be respected by its adherents. Indeed, Bukhara has been the capital of Islamic culture for several centuries. Not surprisingly, in the Muslim world Bukhara firmly consolidated the epithets "Kubbatul Islam" and "Gumbazi Islam", which in Arabic and Farsi means "Dome of Islam". The fact that the city was recognized as the capital of Islamic culture, again confirms the outstanding contribution of this city and its scientists to the development of Islamic civilization.

**Key words:** Muslim Bioethics, Imam al-Bukhari, hadith, Islamic civilization, al-Bukhori, Bukhara, Muslim world, "Gumbazi Islam", Koran, "Kubbatul Islam".

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**UDK 1.297 (09) (Яссавий)(~)**

***Telebaev Gaziz Turysbekovich ( Kazakhstan, Astana)***

**Turkic elements in the Sufi philosophical tradition: Leather Ahmet Yasawi**

**Abstract.** The Turkic philosophical basis is noticeable in the conceptual apparatus "Diwani Hikmet". Such concepts as: "kanagat" (satisfaction, measure); "Tagdir" (destiny); "Irzik, kut" (happiness, prosperity); "Hak" (truth); "Amanat" (mandate, heritage); "Ruh" (spirit); "Aruak" (spirit of ancestors); "AkyI" (mind); "Kok" (sky) and others have an undoubtedly Turkic origin. In the Turkic thinking tradition, ethical requirements to the individual are primary, as, for example, in the philosophy of Zhusup Balasaguni. Most important for him is the desire of man for knowledge, science, moral qualities.

This ethical rationalism and maximalism then became dominant in the anthropology of Jassawi, which along with the "perfect man" also identified an "imperfect person" whose qualities are vanity, envy, duplicity, ignorance, vindictiveness, lies, etc. Moral perfection is necessary to get rid of these bad qualities, which means, according to Jassawi, the following: it is necessary to polish the mirror to see the brilliance, in order to see the God in him; Purify your heart. The Turkic thinker pays special attention to exposing such a vice as ignorance. The Fifteenth hikmet in "Diwani Hikmet" is devoted entirely to ignorance, its perniciousness, the consequences to which it leads and its causes, the definition of ignorance. In addition, the author directly calls readers of his work, to follow his advice, overcome ignorance, and find a way to truth.

Another intention, which became a distinctive feature of Sufism of Jassawi that perceived by him from the Turkic thinking tradition, is the idea of the futility of human existence. At the same time, the emphasis is on the temporary residence of man on earth, on the relativity of human existence, on the shortness of life, on the regret for the uniqueness and irreversibility of human existence. Therefore, the motives of sadness, sorrow, regret prevail. Such motives, this "existentialist" ideological outlook, are also inherent in Jassawi's work, who claimed the illusory nature of this world, and the vanity of human existence.

**Key words:** Sufi philosophical tradition, the worldview of the Turkic tradition, Khoja Ahmet Yassawi ideas, ancient (Neoplatonist), Arabic-speaking (Sufi) and Turkic traditions in the philosophy of Yassawi, the ethical maximalism of Yassawi, the idea of futility of individual human existence, ideas of love and the death in Yassawi.

**UDK 297.1:34:94.008(09)**

***Tcan Lolie (France, Paris)***

**The Muslim perception of public self-government and the current crisis of French "self-identification"**

**Abstract.** One of the important aspects of world civilization is the spread of the Islamic religion. To date, most of the world's population is Muslim. And one of the actual problems involves the clothes of women. As proscribed in the Islamic religion, women should wear hijab, but in some states, there has been a controversy over the wearing of the hijab for many years. There are opinions that it is convenient and elegant, there are other opinions that subject the hijab to sharp criticism.

In France, Muslim girls were forbidden to wear handkerchiefs for fear that their appearance would cast doubt on France's cohesive, universal ideal. According to many experts the hijab represents a formidable threat to the classical French identity, which is anchored in the universalism of French culture and civilization. The author analyzes the Muslim perception of public self-government through the prism of multiculturalism in modern France.

**Key words:** hijab, identity, muslim culture, France, multiculturalism, civilization, self-government, Islam, religion

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## PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY AND HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

UDK. 1: 297:9(09) (~)

*Bilalov Mustafa Isaevich (Rossiya, Makhachkala)*

**Value unity of the Turkic and Eurasian world**

**Abstract.** The cultural identity of Dagestan, within the North Caucasus and Russia transcends research confined to European, Asian, Christian, Muslim and the Turkic civilization, yet assumes special and general values inherent in these regions besides language identity. The idea of Eurasianism, which is not identified with any one country, is aimed at such unity and integrity. Instead of suppressing and assimilating the uniqueness of the people, it reveals their variety. In search of national identity and the civilization of Eurasia and its regions including the Russian Caucasus, Azerbaijan, the countries of Transcaucasia, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, other Turkic countries and the Euroasian regions should not copy the West. In the movement to a civil society and to new civilization regions such as Dagestan, which possess great cultural wealth, should not orient themselves on the ever-increasing production of goods and consumerism, but on ascetic moderation, on brotherly mutual aid and collectivism. Instead of focusing on liberal social democracy in which human rights do not dominate and the development in these regions should coexist with the ethnic and social rights.

**Key words:** Dagestan, Russia, Uzbekistan, values, eurasianism, Turkic world, Islam, Orthodoxy, Sufism.

UDK 32: 53/33(~)

*Rosmarie Thee Morewedge (USA, New-York)*

**Craft Guilds as Builders of Community and Civil Society in German Cities in the High and Late Middle Ages**

**Abstract.** In Europe from 1250- to 1500, special attention was paid to urban planning. The development of trade and the growth of production led to a change in the status of large cities. Handicraft guilds as associations of self-government began to spread as a way of improving the quality of life. Trade guilds were designed to organize trade, production, product quality and sales, security, credit, welfare and defense of the city primarily in the interests of traders, but also the collaborative associations.

Organized primarily to regulate the economy and labor of the guild, there were also a number of other issues related to values such as associative culture, tradition, community-oriented lifestyles, equality and brotherhood or solidarity within the community. Guilds were seen as a means of establishing courtesy and preventing violence in the city. From this point of view, they have become instruments in the development of civilization. The regular social meetings of the members of the guild gave members a sense of identity, status and feelings of participation and belonging to the active community. Craft guilds in the high and late Middle Ages became part of the economic and social urban infrastructure that helped build community and civil society.

The French Revolution and Napoleon's arrival in Germany officially ended the guilds, but even after Napoleon, in some cities the guilds preserved and continued the work of artisans in the cities. The rise of the craft guilds, the important interactions they encouraged among urban inhabitants, their operation, functions and influence on urban society are the subject of this essay.

**Key words:** guild, economy, Germany, Hamburg, trade, political power, civil rights.

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**UDK 1:34.323:371(~)**

***Mukhitdinova Firuza (Uzbekistan, Tashkent)***

**The issues of legal education and morals in the work of oriental thinkers**

**Abstract.** It is known that the spread of Islam in Central Asia has created the ground for the gradual development of science and philosophy. The establishment of interstate trade relations led to reciprocal influence of cultures, and this, in turn, changed the world outlook. Eastern thinkers translated the works of Greek scientists and developed their ideas. They conducted research in several directions. It can be confidently asserted that the natural-scientific knowledge of Horazmi, and Fergani, became the foundation of modern science. Inspired by their creativity, a number of philosophers have raised world civilization to a new level.

From this point of view, this article focuses on the scientific legacy of Eastern Renaissance thinkers, exposing their views on the state and public construction and revealing the significance of their political and legal doctrines for the modern world.

**Key words:** Abu nasr Forobiy, Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Ibn Sino, Eastern thinkers, society, state, justice, political and legal doctrines, state ruler, state administration

**UDK 1.001:371.34:301(~)**

***Urmanbetova Jildiz (Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek)***

**Cultural identity: global, regional and national levels**

**Abstract.** In the modern world, the problem of identity is becoming increasingly relevant. On the one hand, under the influence of globalization, the world is moving towards the integration of cultural space, on the other hand, the preservation of national identity is an important factor. Indeed, the problem of identity is as much at the forefront of modern life as it is at the forefront of understanding the human essence, state building and the challenges of history. The cultural component, which is revealed in identity formation, including civil and national identity, is recognized as the determinant of the development of the world and of individual states and peoples. For the general presentation of the essence of the development of the identity of modernity, three important aspects can be distinguished: the global, regional and national. In this article the attempt is made to analyze issues of identity at the global, regional and national level

**Key words:** Central Asia, identity, globalization, human civilization, technology, universal values, communication, freedom of choice, space.

**UDK 781.7.**

***Kabilova Bakhriniso (Tajikistan, Dushanbe)***

**The contribution of Fayzullo Karomatov (Karomatali) to the development of traditional Tajik music**

**Abstract.** The unique essence of man is that he has memory. Thanks to this memory the most valuable spiritual heritage of mankind is transmitted from generation to generation.

Music as one of the spiritual directions of culture has deep historical roots. Through music all the peoples of the world are able to convey to the future generation the uniqueness of their national mentality. Recognized by the musicologists of the world community as a great historical heritage, Shashmak is distinguished by its originality of Eastern motivation.

It is gratifying to note that, one of the most famous art historians of the XX-XXI century, Faizullo Karomatov made a significant contribution to the study of Shashmakom's impact.

He devoted his entire life to the study of the history of the musical art of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

This article reveals the creativity and scientific study of Faizullo Karomatov in the development of Tajik traditional music.

**Key words:** Music, Shashmakom, traditions, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, folk art, art, musicologists, ethnographic music.

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