

Objectivity, Graduality, and Succession in Historical and Cultural Heritage

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Abstract: In the arena of socio-philosophical exploration, the comprehension of historical-cultural heritage often overlooks its intricate layers. Unlike the gradual assimilation and intergenerational appreciation of heritage, the concept of phenomenon fails to capture its essence adequately. This oversight diminishes the heritage's stature, reducing it to a mere surface-level observation rather than recognising its profound complexity and intrinsic worth. Hence, there arises a critical need to reassess our approach, acknowledging the multifaceted nature of historical-cultural heritage and transcending a simplistic understanding. By doing so, we can better grasp its depth and significance, fostering a deeper understanding of our shared cultural legacy and its enduring relevance across generations.

1 INTRODUCTION

In socio-philosophical exploration, the comprehension of historical-cultural heritage often bypasses its intricate layers. Unlike the gradual assimilation and intergenerational appreciation of heritage, the concept of phenomenon fails to capture its essence adequately. This oversight diminishes the heritage's stature, reducing it to a mere surface-level observation rather than recognising its profound complexity and intrinsic worth. Hence, there arises a critical need to reassess our approach, acknowledging the multifaceted nature of historical-cultural heritage and transcending a simplistic understanding. By doing so, we can better grasp its depth and significance, fostering a deeper understanding of our shared cultural legacy and its enduring relevance across generations.

cornerstone of understanding its significance and complexities. Contrary to ready-made ideologies, philosophers like B. Russell advocate for an objective pursuit of truth, arguing against preconceived notions that limit the scope of philosophical inquiry. According to Russell, relying on predetermined opinions obstructs objective exploration, hindering the philosopher's ethical and intellectual responsibilities. A true philosopher, therefore, must critically examine all assumptions surrounding a problem to uncover its multifaceted nature. By embracing conflicting viewpoints and approaching issues objectively, philosophers uphold the integrity of their profession and avoid falling into the trap of narrow-mindedness.

Furthermore, the epistemological exploration of truth sheds light on the objectivity inherent in historical-cultural heritage. Philosophical inquiries into truth, whether through correspondence or usefulness, reveal the essence of reality and its reflection in human cognition. This understanding distinguishes dialectical realism from other philosophical perspectives, emphasising the dynamic nature of truth and its continual evolution. As Nazarov contends, truth manifests concretely over time, inseparable

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The interpretation of historical-cultural heritage and its underlying philosophical principles serve as the

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from the context and processes of its era. Hence, the interpretation of historical-cultural heritage must consider both the temporal context and the artefacts that embody its paradigmatic features, ensuring a holistic understanding of its significance.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Getting deep into the intricacies of historical and cultural heritage unveils a profound connection with time, periods, and processes. This connection necessitates a gradual, evolutionary approach to understanding it fully. History serves as a synthesis of intergenerational relations, with historical and cultural heritage forming its core essence. However, the evolutionary approach to this subject is multifaceted, shaped by the researcher's desires and epistemological experiences.

Researchers may adopt various evolutionary approaches, ranging from conservative to radical, each aiming to interpret historical and cultural heritage through different lenses. Yet, there's no single revolutionary approach or absolute rejection of evolutionary progress. Revolutions, as interpreted in scientific literature, often signify a complete departure from evolutionary progress. However, despite the profound impact of events like the Bolshevik revolution and militant atheism on social consciousness, certain cultural and religious values remain deeply ingrained within societies.

Gradualism, as a concept, embodies the gradual nature of action and activity in individual and societal life. It entails a sequence of changes and events unfolding within the global landscape. Historical-cultural heritage draws its essence from tradition, serving as an expression and criterion of tradition itself. To comprehend the evolutionary development of social life, one must first examine historical and cultural heritage for signs of intergenerational relations.

Throughout history, societal attitudes towards building an ideal society have evolved. While some periods favoured contentment with existing traditions, others advocated for social change and modernization. Over time, the latter perspective gained precedence, leading to paradigm shifts in intergenerational relations within historical-cultural heritage. This transition, although sometimes labelled as erroneous, signifies the abandonment of conservative views in favour of embracing modernity, science, and enlightenment.

The quest for progress also influences the political landscape, challenging existing systems and

ideologies. This shift towards independence, coupled with changing attitudes towards property, state management, and international relations, represents a paradigmatic change within societies. For instance, the concept of the "Soviet person" has evolved into a more globalized identity, emphasizing equality and free association with people worldwide.

The contemporary era presents both opportunities and challenges stemming from globalization. While some aspects of historical and cultural life remain distinct, globalization fosters cultural exchange and innovation. Embracing globalization's positive aspects becomes imperative, as it offers opportunities for cultural enrichment and mutual understanding.

Naturalization and the laws of historical and cultural heritage complement each other, shaping intergenerational relations and spiritual unity. Spiritual unity fosters harmony within nations and ethnic groups, underscoring the importance of collective identity and shared values.

Philosophers throughout history have contemplated the influence of historical and cultural heritage on successive generations. Even within philosophical traditions emphasizing mysticism and spirituality, the future and its spiritual dimensions are implicitly acknowledged. Philosophy emerges as a discipline that harmonizes the past and the future, facilitating free and scientific observations while establishing connections between them.

The concept of inheritance extends beyond material and spiritual wealth to encompass spiritual unity and intergenerational relations. The existential existence of nations lies in their spiritual unity, as articulated by philosophers such as Aristotle. Succession, therefore, arises from this spiritual unity, shaping the trajectory of societies and cultures over time.

While artifacts and phenomena are often perceived through external senses, underlying ethnopsychological aspects are frequently overlooked. Understanding the commonalities that unite diverse cultures and societies is essential for fostering mutual respect and appreciation in an increasingly globalized world.

In conclusion, the study of historical and cultural heritage necessitates a nuanced understanding that transcends simplistic narratives. By adopting a gradual, evolutionary approach, researchers can uncover the complex interplay of factors shaping intergenerational relations and societal development. Through this lens, inheritance emerges not only as a legacy of material and spiritual wealth but also as a testament to spiritual unity and collective identity across generations.

4 CONCLUSION

Failure to adhere to the principle of objectivity leads to arbitrary interpretation, falsification, and fabrication of the heritage. It is crucial for researchers and scholars to maintain a rigorous commitment to objectivity in their interpretations and analyses of historical and cultural heritage. By doing so, they can ensure the integrity and accuracy of their findings, thereby contributing to the advancement of knowledge in the field.

The principle of succession, as discussed, emphasizes the continuity of intergenerational relations and their significance within the historical and cultural heritage. Through the study of succession, researchers explore the dynamics of how new generations relate to existing wealth and assimilate its characteristics. This nuanced understanding is vital for comprehending the complexities of societal development and cultural evolution over time. Therefore, embracing the principle of succession facilitates a deeper exploration of intergenerational connections and enriches our understanding of the heritage that shapes our collective identity.

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