

THE BASIS OF RELIGIOUS WORLDVIEW ON FAITH

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Abstract: *Religious worldview means that the development of reality is attributed to divine power, i.e. God. Religious worldview differs in its vitality. In the religious worldview, the activities of God and man are more prominent. But all existence, movement and events in existence are covered by the religious worldview.*

Key words: *Religious worldview, divinity, God, religious relations, religious books.*

A worldview that is more specific than the mythical worldview is the religious worldview. The religious worldview differs in its vitality. In the religious worldview, God and human activity occupy a greater place. However, all beings, movements and events in existence are also covered by the religious worldview. Therefore, a religious worldview is understood as expressing the development of reality by linking it to divine power, that is, God. After all, in this worldview, the essence of all natural and social phenomena is sought not in internal contradictions and interactions, but in the result of the power of God. A desire for miraculous power arises. Religious attitudes are mostly reflected in religious books (the Holy Quran, Hadiths, Torah, Psalms, and the Bible). Religious worldviews did not emerge suddenly. Before monotheism, people worshiped fetishism (belief in things), magic, totemism, and animism. Just as there are different ideas and views about the origin of religion, there are also different approaches to the origin of religious worldviews. Some associate the full formation of religious worldviews with the emergence of class societies. Others recognize that they have existed forever. For example, with the emergence of slave society, polytheism, folk, and national religions emerged, and during the

feudal era, world religions, Buddhism (until the 6th-5th centuries AD), Christianity (in the 1st century AD), and Islam (7th century AD), emerged. Religious worldview is based on religious belief. This means recognizing and believing in the existence of divine beings. For example, religious teachings are praised and practiced by people with very strong religious beliefs. All religious ideas are associated with the name of Allah. For example, if we pay attention to how the work of the poet and thinker Muhammad Farid al-Din ibn Ibrahim Sheikh Attori Nishapuri, who lived and worked in the 11th century (some literature indicates that he was born in 1119, sometimes 1136, and in another 1145), the work "Ilahiynama" by Sheikh Attori Nishapuri, begins, we can see what religious belief is. Because the scholar continued his thought by praising Allah at the beginning of each story.

Religious worldview is considered very sacred for most believers and is included in the works as the above-mentioned considerations.

The history of religious belief also goes back a long way. Religious belief includes not only monotheism, but also polytheism and other types of worship. For example, fetishism, witchcraft, totemism, anamism in ancient times. Fetishism - (Portuguese fetishism - volshebstvo) appeared in primitive society. It developed as a result of low cultural development and arose from the demands of that time. People sought the functioning of social status in things. They assumed that natural forces also develop in things and worshiped these natural things. Although people understood fetishism in ancient times in this way, its essence is understood in Marxist doctrine in a different way. That is, it was explained as a commodity (capitalists' approach to property. Consequently, capitalists worshiped commodities as a source of wealth), and since it was sacred, it was absolutized. So, with the change of era, fetishism also changed its essence.

Witchcraft - worship was widespread among the tribes living in Australia, South and North America, and Africa. For example, they divided animals into two. Clean and unclean. In their interpretation, some animals were protected by a powerful god and provided them with food.

Totemism – (derived from the word totem – the name of one of the modern North American Indian tribes). One of the ancient religions of the primitive system. This word was first used by D. Longo in the 18th century. Totemism understood the connection between certain types of animals or plant species and groups of people. Extinct animal signs were worshiped as ancestors. It is believed that those extinct species protected people from various disasters.

Animism – (lat. dux, dusha) also appeared in the era of primitive communities. They called the spirits and feelings that affect events and things, human activities animism. The reasons for the emergence of animism are the inability to cope with natural difficulties, the lack of scientific knowledge. People who did not know the secrets of nature believed in feelings and spirits.

The formation of the religious worldview was mainly influenced by sacred religions. Buddhism, which appeared before our era (in the 6th-5th centuries), Christianity, which appeared in the 1st century AD, and Islam, which appeared in the 7th century AD, played a particularly important role. These religions put faith in God in the first place in glorifying man.

In the religious worldview, human emotions are more important. In the present era, there are philosophers who, taking into account the influence of religion on people, show its connection with science. Supporters of such a view promote the idea that religious faith and science are areas that lead a person to truth. In their opinion, these areas do not contradict each other.

Most philosophers take a monistic /Greek. Monistic - one, unique/ view in explaining the world, that is, they interpret that there are not two beginnings at the basis of all beings, but one of them - materiality or spirituality.

From ancient times to our time, each of the philosophical theories and scientific systems that have existed and continue to exist belongs to materialist or idealist directions. During the development of this philosophical theory, views, the philosophy of Marxism and Leninism, it worked in accordance with the interests of one or another class. Each philosopher worked within the framework of the social group to which he belonged. That is why the struggle between

philosophical currents, theories and school systems has been and is going on. Along with philosophical ideas, there are also national ideas. Philosophical ideas, in their essence, cover more universal human activity. National ideas, on the other hand, concern the activities of a particular nation. A national idea is a set of ideas that express the fundamental interests and tasks of a particular people, unite and mobilize them towards the goals they have set for themselves. Through a national idea, each nation also determines its future. It seeks ways to achieve national goals. That is why it originates from national spheres.

The ideology of independence that is being formed in Uzbekistan will have such characteristics. Because the ideology of independence encompasses the ancient traditions, culture, economy, political processes, and activities of ancestors of the Uzbek people. In a word, the ideology of independence quickly began to take root among our people, also because it is based on national values.

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