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Human Existence And Social Anthropological Characteristics

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ABSTRACT

The article seeks to prove the thesis about the significance and importance of historical anthropological theories and methodological approaches aimed at understanding the meanings, essence and value systems of past human existence for philosophical anthropology. The study of this problem is relevant for understanding the evolution of human identity with philosophical and anthropological concepts, the essence of one's existence and the relationship to the world. Methodological approaches and concepts of modern historical anthropology form the basis of mental reconstruction and understanding of the mental and cultural causes and factors of human existence due to the analysis of the evolution of different forms of worldview, behavior, worldview, individual and social activity. of the person.

Keywords:

Human being; historical anthropology; philosophical anthropology; theoretical approaches; concepts; mentality; spiritual and cultural values; outlook.

The relevance of the topic of this work is revealed in ontological, epistemological and axiological aspects. The ontological aspect consists in understanding the evolution of a person's worldview and the meaning of life in the process of his worldview and cultural development with historical and anthropological concepts. The epistemological aspect is manifested in the application of the concepts of historical anthropology to the essence of spiritual concepts and cultural values that are important for human existence. The axiological aspect is implemented in today's complex and conflicting socio-cultural reality in raising the values of individual dignity and self-esteem and in the need to understand the specific features of its existence in the modern era. The topic of the work is part of the complex problem of analyzing the multifaceted meanings of spiritual and cultural

values and the evolution and formation of worldviews of human existence. The importance of developing a research topic is largely determined by the important problem of the human factor in the modern era. Philosophical anthropology is a science characterized by a wide range of understanding of human existence due to the intensive use of interdisciplinary communication with a number of fields of knowledge, in particular, philology and psychoanalysis. Thus, the cooperation between philosophy and literature is very intense, "not only the illumination of anthropological issues, but also a unique perspective on the phenomena of time and death is envisaged." Philosophical anthropology has a fruitful relationship with psychoanalysis, starting from the founders S. Freud and K. Jung, in search of the unconscious foundations of human

existence, "tried to find the origin of all mythological diversity in fundamental, archetypal themes." A logical and relevant direction of interdisciplinary communication of philosophical and anthropological studies is their theoretical interaction with historical and anthropological concepts that study almost all areas of human life. In addition, historical and anthropological research interacts with literature as a source of deep understanding of human existence, and with psychoanalysis as an important factor in the formation of attitudes to life. In addition, historical and anthropological studies interact with literature as a source of deep understanding of human existence, and psychoanalysis as an important factor in the formation of a person's attitude to life¹.

Understanding human existence in post-industrial and information societies takes place in the extremely rich and rapidly developing virtual space of facts and ideas, in the coexistence of many cultural traditions and intellectual innovations, in the wide spread of different ideologies and lifestyles. Important changes in individual and social life are signs of the modern era, and constitute the evolution of factors that significantly affect life, the system of human values, beliefs and ideals, for example, a complex and urgent issue of understanding meaning, understanding the categories of existence, relation to death, truth, good and evil, beauty, freedom and justice. The understanding of the indicated problem area with the concepts of philosophical anthropology has the potential for very significant growth by applying theoretical approaches developed in historical and anthropological studies. The second studies the development of mental imagination, the reason for individual and socially significant behavior, the formation of cultural attitudes and norms, the values of a person's worldview².

¹ Aitov, S. S. (2018). *Suchasna filosofii istorii: istorychno-antropolohichnyi horyzont*. Dnipro.

² Calladine, A. (2018). Public ritual, martial forms and the restoration of the monarchy in English towns. *Historical Research*, 91(253), 462-480.

A number of theoretical approaches should be noted among the studies that have an important place in the researches carried out in the reflexive field of modern "human science in time". In the scientific space, such concepts as "history of mentalities", "microhistory", "history of women", "history of new culture", "history of self-awareness", "history of memory", history of spiritual aspects of politics appeared. processes. Research on the "history of mentalities" is aimed at understanding the influence of ideas about the world and the stereotypes of thinking of societies and individuals on reality. The set of theoretical issues was studied in the scientific works of L. Henderson, S. Macdonald. In these works, a number of theoretical issues remain out of the attention of scientists. Thus, in the researches of L. Henderson, mainly the subconscious factors of the formation of ideas about the world are studied. At the same time, their conscious aspects are essentially ignored. S. Macdonald, in my opinion, overshadows the analysis of the influence of the socio-cultural context on human existence in his studio³.

The analysis of the problem of the influence of the socio-cultural phenomenon "witch hunt" on the human worldview is important in the material of Enlightenment historical anthropology, which is unusual for the concepts of this direction. concepts of the "history of mentalities" of human perception of the world studied through philosophical and anthropological experiments. Understanding these issues is important for philosophical and anthropological research into the irrational elements of human existence. In the plane of understanding the problem of acceptance of religious ideas, the folk beliefs of Scottish society are studied from the point of view of how people saw the signs and essence of the "activities" of "witches" and how this cultural phenomenon affected human emotions. understanding the world. This study aims to "explore changes in the definition of what was

³ Henderson, L. (2016). *Witchcraft and Folk Belief in the Age of Enlightenment: Scotland, 1670-1740*. Palgrave Macmillan.

considered a witch in medieval Scotland". Philosophical anthropology research in the field of understanding the formation of the system of human spiritual values addresses the above problem of the implementation of the mental and cultural factor of faith in the mythological world of the people of England in different historical periods. Especially in the early modern period and the influence of such beliefs on the formation of the perception of individuals about the world⁴.

Summarizing the experiments in the "History of Memory", they develop on three substantive levels. At the first micro level, the memory of individuals and small groups is studied. At the second, mesolevel, the analysis concerns the material objects that represent certain historical events and that shape and preserve them in the individual. At the third, mega-level, historical memory and its elements (cultural myths) operate and their influence on the development of "local civilizations" is understood. Theoretical approaches and researches in the field of "History of Memory" focus on philosophical and anthropological studies to understand the influence of social and personal memories on the formation of the human worldview, ideas about the past and various aspects of life. Conceptual research in the problematic field of "History of Memory" by philosophical anthropology is seriously involved in understanding the nature of the human-dimensional horizon of political events and processes. The logical continuation of these experiments is the modern research of historical anthropology, which aims to understand the nature and importance of people's socio-political ideas, their influence on their worldview and social life. A representative of this historical and anthropological concept is the analysis of the impact of humanitarian and psychological factors on social reality. Relevant studies show that even large social processes and projects

⁴ Gust, O. (2018). 'The Perilous Territory of Not Belonging': Exile and Empire in Sir James Mackintosh's Letters from early nineteenth-century Bombay. *History Workshop Journal*, 86, 22-43.

are determined by the factors of the individual's mentality and worldview⁵.

The historical and anthropological concept of the spiritual aspects of political processes unites the questions of the influence of political processes on the worldview and the formation of individual beliefs and the meaning of life to the understanding of human existence through philosophical and anthropological research. This theoretical approach has important scientific potential because it renews the understanding of the political aspects of human existence in historical-anthropological research. To understand this issue, it is important to deepen the interdisciplinary dialogue of historical and anthropological concepts (especially with political sciences). The multifaceted study of a person's life and worldview helps historical anthropology research to increase its role as the "assemblage point" of the world of human sciences⁶.

Conclusions

Modern historical and anthropological studies that study the essence and meaning of human life in the past constitute a complex theoretical system. It is carried out through historical-anthropological studies such as "history of mentalities", "microhistory", "history of women", "history of new culture", "history of identity", "history of memory" and cognitive planes of understanding human existence. ", the history of spiritual aspects of political processes. The scientific essence of the concept of "history of mentalities" is manifested in the understanding of the psychological and cultural impact of past magical ideas, narratives and beliefs on man and their place in his existence. . It is also determined by the perception of the phenomenon of childhood by individuals of

⁵ Kowalewski, D. A. (2018). *European Jazz: A Comparative Investigation into the Reception and Impact of Jazz in Interwar Paris and the Weimar Republic*. *The Gettysburg Historical Journal*, 17, 99-115.

⁶ Roper, M., & Duffett, R. (2018). *Family Legacies in the Centenary: Motives for First World War Commemoration among British and German Descendants*. *History and Memory*, 30(1), 76-115.

different historical periods and the analysis of their attitude towards children. The theoretical approaches of "microhistory" are used to study the life paths of individuals, families, communities who lived and acted in different periods of the past. They include the reconstruction and understanding of the life of large families in the socio-cultural development of past times.

Researches in the problematic area of "History of Memory" are carried out at three theoretical levels. At the micro level, the past memory of individuals and small communities is analyzed. At the mesolevel, the study of material objects that represent certain historical events and that form and preserve them in a person is carried out. At the mega level, the activity of historical memory and its components (cultural myths) and their impact on human existence in the space of "local civilizations" is studied. Scientific research on the history of the psychological aspects of political processes includes the influence of society's view of political processes and their emotional perception on the characteristics and development of past politics.

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