



## HUMANISTIC WORLD VIEW AND ITS TYPES

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<b>Received:</b> 10 <sup>th</sup> July 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> August 2023 <b>Published:</b> 14 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	The idea of humanism has been studied since ancient times in the countries of Europe and the East. In both regions, the idea of humanism was treated as a national and universal value. American researcher Warren Allen Smith put forward the idea of grouping the humanistic worldview. When studying the content of the researcher's approach, a one-sided approach to the grouping of the humanistic worldview is noticeable. Therefore, in the process of conducting the study, the humanistic worldview was grouped on the basis of the author's approach. The article is about this grouping.
<b>Keywords:</b> Humanism, humanistic worldview, types of humanistic worldview, Warren Allen Smith, author's approach to grouping humanistic worldview	

In Europe, the concept of "humanitarianism" was used for the first time in the form of Latin "humanus", which means "the worldview that expresses the human personality at the center, his right to freedom, development and satisfaction of his needs" [5]. The basis for the formation of the idea of humanism was the historical process related to the phenomenon of the Inquisition that flourished in Europe in the 14th-17th centuries. Even though it was carried out with the permission of the church, the intelligentsia strongly opposed the inquisition, evaluating it as a violation of human rights, coercion and violence against it. The movement condemning the Inquisition, later called humanism, was first formed in Italy and gradually spread to other European countries. The concept of "humanism" in the form of a doctrine was first used in official sources, especially in the field of science, at the beginning of the 19th century. In the 20th century, humanism gained its own relevance as a teaching against social inequality, religious animosity, and racial discrimination. After World War II, the ideas of humanism were also reflected in the official documents of influential international organizations. In particular, the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" adopted on December 10, 1948 [6; 7] provided coverage of humanitarian ideas in different ways. In this document, consisting of 30 articles, it was recognized that "recognition of the inherent dignity of all members of the human family and their equal, inalienable rights is the basis of freedom, justice and total peace" [6]. Today, "humanitarianism is becoming one of the rules of life of every legal, democratic state [4]. At the same time, it is worth mentioning that in the first decades of the 21st century, the cases of misinterpretation of the idea of humanity (humanism) increased on a global scale. Encouraging and supporting same-sex intimate

relationships, which have arisen as a human tragedy, is interpreted as "protection of human rights". The malicious purpose behind the emergence of this phenomenon is the destruction of the human race, the reduction of the population of the Earth, and in its essence, it means going against people and their natural relations. Therefore, such an inhuman event has nothing to do with human freedom, rights and interests. At the same time, attention was paid to the classification of humanistic worldviews. In particular, in 1949, the American researcher Warren Allen Smith proposed to group the humanistic worldview as follows: 1. Ancient humanism. This form of humanism is reflected in the works of Democritus, Epicurus, Aristotle, and Socrates. 2. Classical humanism. The views of enlighteners of the European Renaissance - Francis Bacon, Thomas More, Giovanni Boccaccio, Francesco Petrarca - are included among the humanistic ideas of this form. 3. Theistic humanism (humanism based on religious ideas). The humanitarian ideas that illuminate the foundations of the Orthodox and Catholic schools, which are widespread in Europe, are included in this type of worldview. According to him, a person relies on the support of the Supreme Being - God in his perfection. 4. Atheistic humanism. Johann Jean-Paul (Johann Paul Friedrich Richter) is recognized as the main representative of this worldview. 5. Humanism based on social equality. This type of worldview belongs to socialists who advocated the social equality of society members. 6. Naturalistic (scientific) humanism. Humanism in this form represents the essence of a worldview based on a high assessment of the subject's self-improvement capabilities in ensuring personal perfection [1, – p. 78; 9]. As it is understood, Warren Allen Smith relied only on examples of Western, that is, European philosophy in grouping the humanist



worldview. However, the ideas of humanity, clearly manifested in the history of human development, covered not only one region - Europe, but also all points of the Earth. This situation, in turn, requires that the grouping of the humanist worldview should cover all periods of the history of human society and geographical areas. During the research, it was considered appropriate to group the humanistic worldview as follows by studying the sources related to the topic: 1. Ancient humanism. The group includes the humanistic worldview that reflects the ideas of humanity advanced by ancient Roman and Greek scholars - Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Plato, Marcus Tullius Cicero, Marcus Fabius Quintilian, Kirill/Methodius. 2. Ancient Eastern humanism. This group is made up of the ideas of Confucius and Buddha, who put forward the first humanitarian ideas in China. Since Confucius' humanistic ideas were discussed at the beginning of the paragraph, at the same place, the Buddhist views reflected in the Buddha's teachings will be discussed. On the basis of this doctrine, it is said that a person's self-development and work on his perfection is beneficial not only for him, but also for the social being. With the development of humanitarian ideas in modern conditions In particular, "Think only of good, goodness. Because thought materializes. If you always think about evil, you will attract negative things. On the contrary, positive thoughts help you to be good and virtuous around you"; "Learn to forgive. Do not harbor hatred. It is like a hot coal: if you throw it at others, it will burn you. Learning to forgive will save you from "burnout". You will never be happy and completely free as long as you are harboring pain. "Let go" of the painful past, find the strength to forgive even your worst enemies"; "Try to understand others. Always try to agree with others rather than proving yourself right. First of all, try to understand others, then explain your position to them. It is extremely important to consider other people's points of view, even if they do not completely agree with yours"; "Try to win over yourself. Because it is better than hundreds of victories with the enemy. When you are victorious, no one can take away your confidence and self-control"; "Learn to appreciate what you have (parents, loved ones, material things you own). No matter what happens in your life, always look for the good. Remember, the fact that you continue to live, even in the face of the most difficult difficulties, is the main reason to be grateful for it all. Don't despair, find the good in every situation. Appreciate even the smallest changes for the better" [2]; "He learned to be

grateful for everything, good and bad. Good things make us happy, and bad things make us wiser, make us more experienced; "Learn to celebrate every victory, even the smallest. Don't take everything for granted"; "Everyone is created with a purpose. No one comes into the world by chance. Whether we can learn the right lessons from them or deny them, we will decide all by ourselves"; "Tell loved ones that you love them as much as possible and show it in action. Such an action will never be more than necessary" [8]. 3. European humanism. The ideas of humanism in this form are mainly manifested in the following principles: each person has the opportunity to self-development, to acquire knowledge, to master professional skills, which are ultimately aimed at benefiting himself and society; each person is personally responsible for his decisions, choices and actions in front of others and society; as a social being, a person needs to create and bring something new, positive for the culturally developing world; the principles of morality and spirituality, as well as a conscious approach and common sense should be the priority in everyone's actions; every human life is unique and unrepeatable; everyone has the right to full physical and moral freedom; every man should strive to be happy, relying on his own strength; everyone is considered beautiful both inside and out [3]. As an official source, the first official document summarizing humanist views - the Declaration "On the Rights of Man and Citizens" [10, - p. . 68] was accepted. This document later served as the ideological basis for modern human rights documents. 4. Islam is humanism. According to its essence, the holy book of Islam - "Qur'an" and the hadiths of Muhammad Mustafa (p. 11, - p. 53-61) has the character of peace, tolerance, and humanity. 12, - 62 p.] is based on views of a person, his mental state, social position and status. The humanitarian ideas expressed in both sources are conditionally following according to their content can be divided into groups: 1) to be sincere, courteous and tolerant in dealing with others: "Treat to others what you like!", "Be kind to people, and people will be kind to you", "The advantage of faith is to be patient and generous", "God "Friends keep those who help troubled people", "Be kind to each other, hold hands and ask, then the anger in your hearts will go away", "Allah is kind to His merciful servants. Be kind to the people of the earth, God will be kind to you"; 2) using lies only for the purpose of bringing people to compromise and ending enmity between them: "There is no need for a lie told to bring people to peace, to reconcile those who are at odds"; 3) taking into account the social status of the



surrounding people and taking care of them: "I will be in paradise with the person who takes the guarantor of an orphan", "The one who helps widows and the poor is like those who fight for the cause of God or pray at night and fast during the day. "The best of houses in the sight of Allah is the house where orphans are honored", "Everything has a key. The key to heaven is to love the poor and the poor"; 4) valuing neighbors and having a positive relationship with them: "Have good relations with your neighbors!"; 5) strengthening and not breaking ties of kinship: "Doing good to people and staying in close contact with relatives and asking about their well-being is one of the good deeds that will be rewarded quickly. Oppression and severance from relatives are among the evil deeds whose punishment is soon known; 6) helping each other in difficult situations: "If a person does not lend a helping hand when a calamity befalls one of his fellow believers and damages his reputation and honor, then God will not help him when a calamity befalls him and he prays for salvation. If, on the other hand, he reaches out to help him, God will also help him in his need." those who give and judge justly are good people", "Help your brothers - whether he is oppressor or oppressed. They asked: "We help the oppressed, how is it to help the oppressor?" They answered: "If you stop him from oppressing him, then you will help him wholeheartedly", "Anyone who harms the people in any way is under hell", "He who deceives his brothers, makes them needy or tricks them is not from us (i.e. Muslims)"; 7) establishing mutual brotherhood and solidarity between people of race, religion, nation or people: "Keep the black people as friends, because three of them will be among the great people of heaven: 1. Luqmoni Hakim. 2. Najasi (ancient Abyssinian Muslim king). 3. Muazzin Vilal Habashiy", "Even though an Abyssinian slave with a black head like a black raisin has been chosen as your leader, listen to him and obey him"; "Whoever insults a person belonging to another religion living in a Muslim country, will be beaten with a whip made of grass on the Day of Judgment", "Whoever kills a non-believer living with a peace treaty, he will not reach the height of Paradise, although his height will be felt from a distance of forty years." 5. The age of information technology and the humanism of the global world. After World War II, it was deemed appropriate to implement "peaceful, democratic and humanitarian ideas, leading principles that guarantee peaceful coexistence among peoples with different religious beliefs, lifestyles and life goals, protection of their rights" at the international level. was stated. Also,

the Declaration assessed violence, war as the destruction of democratic ideals and the consequences of intolerance. Thus, the theoretical analysis of the research problem confirmed that the idea of humanism has been studied in European and Eastern countries for a long time. In both regions, the idea of humanism was approached as a national and universal value, based on the way of life, religious beliefs, and social relations of certain nations and peoples. In particular, the American researcher Warren Allen Smith proposed grouping the humanistic worldview and formed a system consisting of five groups. However, when studying the content of the researcher's approach, it became apparent that the grouping of the humanistic worldview was one-sided.

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