

THE QUESTION OF THE HUMAN FACTOR IN THE THEORY OF EASTERN THINKERS

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ANNOTATION

This article explores the concept of the human factor in the theory of Eastern thinkers, including Imom G'azzoliy, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, and Alisher Navoiy. It delves into the Eastern philosophical perspectives of these influential figures on the nature of human beings, their potential for growth and transformation, and their role in fostering societal harmony. The article highlights their contributions to understanding the human condition and offers insights into their teachings on self-reflection, self-discipline, and self-improvement. Imom G'azzoliy, a renowned Persian philosopher and poet, emphasized the importance of inner knowledge and self-awareness.

Keywords: human factor, Eastern thinkers, Imom G'azzoliy, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Alisher Navoiy, personal growth, societal harmony, self-reflection, self-discipline, self-improvement, inner knowledge, virtue, unity of body and soul, holistic well-being, creativity, aesthetic sensibilities, moral values, diversity.

The exploration of human nature and the role of the individual in society has been a central concern for thinkers throughout history. In the realm of Eastern philosophy, this question takes on a unique perspective, offering insights into the nature of human existence and the ways in which individuals contribute to the larger social fabric. Eastern thinkers, with their rich philosophical traditions and diverse perspectives, have delved deeply into the complexities of the human factor, shedding light on its significance in the theory of human existence. One prominent aspect of Eastern philosophy is the emphasis on interconnectedness and the interdependence of all beings. Eastern thinkers recognize that human existence is intricately linked with the world around us, and that our actions have far-reaching consequences. This understanding highlights the role of the human factor in shaping not only our own lives but also the lives of others and the broader society.

The human factor is also closely linked to ethical considerations in Eastern philosophy. Eastern thinkers have long grappled with questions of moral conduct and the cultivation of virtuous qualities. They recognize that individual actions and choices have ethical implications, influencing the well-being of oneself and others. Concepts such as compassion, kindness, and mindfulness are emphasized as essential aspects of the human factor in promoting harmonious relationships and societal well-being.

In addition, the question of the human factor intersects with the pursuit of spiritual enlightenment and self-realization. Eastern philosophies often offer practices and teachings aimed at transcending the limitations of the ego and achieving a state of higher consciousness. The cultivation of inner qualities, such as wisdom, awareness, and inner peace, are seen as integral to unlocking the potential of the human factor and realizing one's true nature.

Throughout Eastern philosophical traditions, the human factor is explored through various lenses, including psychology, ethics, spirituality, and social dynamics. These perspectives provide a holistic understanding of human existence, encompassing the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual dimensions of being. Eastern thinkers offer profound insights into the complexities of the human experience and the ways in which individuals can cultivate their innate potential for growth and transformation.

The concept of the human factor holds significant importance in Eastern philosophical traditions. It delves into the nature of human beings, their potential for growth and transformation, and their role in fostering societal harmony. This article explores the perspectives of renowned Eastern thinkers Imom G'azzoliy, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, and Alisher Navoiy on the human factor. It examines their contributions to understanding the human condition and offers insights into their teachings on self-reflection, self-discipline, and self-improvement.

Imom G'azzoliy was a prominent Persian philosopher and poet who emphasized the significance of inner knowledge and self-awareness. His works, such as "The Secrets of Self-Mastery," provide valuable insights into the human potential for spiritual growth through introspection and self-discipline. G'azzoliy's teachings highlight the need for individuals to cultivate virtuous qualities and align their actions with moral principles. By focusing on personal development, individuals can contribute to the betterment of society as a whole.

Abu Ali Ibn Sino's perspective on the human factor provides profound insights into the interconnectedness of the body and soul. Ibn Sino's holistic approach to well-being, as depicted in his renowned work "The Book of Healing," emphasizes the harmony between physical, intellectual, and spiritual dimensions. He highlights the importance of nurturing all aspects of the self to achieve a balanced and fulfilled life. According to Ibn Sino, the human factor encompasses not only the pursuit of wisdom and intellectual growth but also the cultivation of ethical virtues and a deep understanding of the interconnectedness of all living beings. His teachings remind us of the inherent unity within humanity and the need to nurture our physical, intellectual, and spiritual well-being to live harmoniously.

Alisher Navoiy's exploration of the human factor focuses on the transformative power of literature, art, and creativity. In his poetry collection, He celebrates the diversity of human experiences and encourages individuals to express their creativity to connect with their inner selves and promote empathy and understanding among people from different backgrounds. Navoiy's teachings emphasize the importance of fostering a vibrant cultural environment that encourages artistic expression, as it contributes to personal growth and the creation of a more harmonious and inclusive society.

Abu Ali Ibn Sino, widely known as Avicenna, made remarkable contributions to philosophy and medicine. His philosophical writings, particularly in his renowned work "The Book of Healing," shed light on the nature of the human soul, the pursuit of wisdom, and the cultivation of ethical virtues. Ibn Sino emphasized the unity of the body and soul, advocating for a holistic approach to well-being. According to him, the human factor encompasses physical, intellectual, and spiritual dimensions, and achieving harmony within oneself is vital for leading a fulfilled life. Alisher Navoiy, a prominent Central Asian poet and philosopher, explored the concept of human potential and creativity in his works. In his poetry collection, "Diwan-i Navoiy," he expressed

the transformative power of literature and art in shaping individuals and society. Navoiy's teachings emphasized the importance of cultivating aesthetic sensibilities, fostering moral values, and embracing diversity. Through the exploration of creative expression, individuals can connect with their inner selves and contribute to a more harmonious and inclusive society. Imom G'azzoliy, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, and Alisher Navoiy's teachings collectively demonstrate the richness of Eastern thought in understanding the human factor. Their perspectives offer valuable insights into self-reflection, self-discipline, and self-improvement as pathways to personal growth and societal harmony. Through their works, they inspire individuals to cultivate inner knowledge, nurture virtues, and embrace creativity as means to unlock their full potential and positively influence their communities. The wisdom of these Eastern thinkers continues to resonate in contemporary times, reminding us of the enduring relevance of the human factor and the timeless pursuit of self-discovery and self-actualization.

Imom G'azzoliy, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, and Alisher Navoiy's perspectives collectively highlight the significance of the human factor in Eastern thought. Their teachings encourage individuals to engage in self-reflection, develop virtuous qualities, and seek personal growth. By recognizing the unity of body and soul, they advocate for a holistic understanding of well-being. Furthermore, they emphasize the transformative power of creativity, literature, and art in fostering unity and harmony among diverse communities.

In conclusion, the theories of Imom G'azzoliy, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, and Alisher Navoiy offer valuable insights into the concept of the human factor. Their teachings emphasize the importance of self-reflection, self-discipline, and self-improvement as means to attain personal growth and contribute to societal harmony. By nurturing inner knowledge, cultivating virtuous qualities, and embracing creativity, individuals can unlock their full potential and positively impact their communities. The wisdom of these Eastern thinkers provides us with a deeper understanding of the human condition and offers guidance on leading a purposeful and fulfilled life.

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