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# IJORCES



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## **Ethno-thinking and its impact on national development**

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**Abstract.** The article discusses the relationship of ethno-thinking with pragmatism, innovation, entrepreneurship, the processes of renewal, the philosophical aspects of these relationships are studied.

**Key words:** ethnic thinking, people, nation, consciousness, rationality, pragmatism, profit, entrepreneurship, political thinking, economic thinking.

Any reality, event that expresses the social existence of a people, a nation, has a rational meaning, a pragmatist character in a certain sense. The future belongs to people who are devoted to mysticism and spiritualism, not to the masses, but to people who understand the demands of the times and are capable of practical solutions to the problems of this place, D. In Dune's phrase, it was created by those who could "reconstruct in thought". [1; p. 5-6]

Pragmatism is a worldview about social development, the instruments to be implemented in this regard, achievements, results, and the orientation of intelligence to them [2; p. 541]. American philosophers such as C. S. Pierce, J. James, D. Dune played a big role in turning it into a philosophical doctrine. It was they who focused on practical activity of man in pragmatism, intellectual thinking capable of solving everyday problems, especially issues of production and economic life. They sought to establish that the practical result would be the goal of thought and philosophical research. They advocated utilitarianism in pragmatism, entrepreneurship and business, more "seeing profit". J. James's "radical empiricism" has taken a special place in philosophy as a method of evaluating everything through the benefits brought by experience [3: p.150].

Thinking, including ethno-thinking, is a subjective phenomenon. Psychological and epistemological concepts such as "intelligence", "consciousness", "imagination", "imagination", "cognition", "awareness" are attributes, internal components of thinking. These concepts express one or another aspects and features of thinking and confirm that it is a multifunctional reality. Polyfunctionality is related, firstly, to the

variety and variety of factors influencing thinking, and secondly, to the conflicting formation of the rational. The propensity of the human mind to restlessly search, sometimes to deny itself, turns polyfunctionality into a problem of problems.

"Ethno-thinking" is a concept related to the life of the people, the nation, their mental perception, their subjective relations to the outside world, their understanding and expression of their identity. In it, nationalism is the priority. From this point of view, it differs from the levels of thinking related to the individual, group, and state.

The people and the nation always approach the environment from the point of view of their real needs and life experiences. Even the religion, beliefs, and symbols that they worship and worship express certain vital needs. There is no need that is completely disconnected from the demands of social life. The needs of the people and the nation are always objective and real. Therefore, the study of the pragmatic features of ethno-thought is of great scientific and practical importance.

Ethno-thinking relies on the historical experience of the people, the nation, and adopts the methods appropriate to the times. Uzbekistan's transition to a market economy has put on the agenda the issues of renewing economic thinking, referring to the historical experience of our people. According to experts who have specially researched this topic, the peoples of our country have had views and experiences compatible with modern economic thinking since ancient times. In them, "mercantilism in the economy (valuable gold, silver, jewels, the place of trade), physiocratism (the importance of land, agriculture and livestock), the classical school (free enterprise, freedom of prices, private property, the role of competition), Martinism (value, the buds and clear signs of doctrines such as uniqueness) are clearly visible" [4; p. 240]. Therefore, the market economy, management principles, demand and supply, private property, commerce, business, etc., which are included in our economic thinking today, are objective continuations of the historical experiences of our people. They do not deny the possibility of profiting from economic entrepreneurship and types of activities, but profiting is considered as a factor that activates a person and finds new ways of working, types of services and means of trade. Today, Uzbekistan is on the way to providing innovative renewal in

ethno-thinking.

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