

GENERAL CONCEPTS OF WESTERN AND EASTERN PHILOSOPHY, EDUCATION, AND CULTURE

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Abstract:

This article analyzes the main features of Eastern and Western philosophy, educational systems and cultures. While Eastern philosophy is focused on moral and spiritual development, Western philosophy is based on scientific methodology and critical thinking. It also analyzes approaches in the educational system, cultural values and their interaction. It examines how the integration of Eastern and Western culture and philosophy in the context of modern globalization affects human development.

Keywords:

Eastern philosophy, Western philosophy, educational system, culture, globalization, moral values, scientific approach, innovation, philosophical thinking, cultural integration.

INTRODUCTION

Eastern and Western culture, philosophy and educational systems have long had their own unique characteristics, and their development is associated with various historical, political and social factors. While Eastern philosophy is more focused on moral and spiritual development, Western philosophy is based on logical analysis and scientific methods. These approaches also differ significantly in the educational system.

Today, as the process of globalization continues, cultural, scientific and philosophical exchanges between the East and the West are increasing. Their unique principles complement each other and serve the development of humanity. This article analyzes the main features and interaction of Eastern and Western culture, philosophy and educational systems.

Eastern and Western Philosophy: Key Differences and Similarities

Eastern and Western philosophy differ in their development directions, main themes, and methodologies. However, their main goal is to develop human thinking and explain existence.

Eastern Philosophy

Eastern philosophy focuses on harmony between man and nature, moral maturity, and spiritual perfection. There are the following main directions:



Chinese philosophy - formed on the basis of Confucian teachings, Taoism, and Legalism, and is based on the ideas of order, morality, and humanity in society.

Indian philosophy - associated with the traditions of the Vedas, Buddhism, and Hinduism, and the ideas of the influence of karma, reincarnation, and spiritual purification play an important role.

Islamic philosophy – developed by Muslim thinkers (Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, Al-Ghazali) and is based on the integration of religious knowledge and scientific research.

Eastern philosophy promotes more spiritual and moral values and focuses on the formation of the inner world of man.

Western philosophy

Western philosophy is mainly based on logic, science and experience and is divided into the following main stages:

Ancient philosophy – developed by Plato, Aristotle, Socrates in the Greco-Roman period and aimed at explaining the essence of being, morality and knowledge.

Medieval philosophy – developed under the influence of Christianity, combining theology and philosophy.

Modern philosophy – scientists such as Descartes, Newton, Kant, Hegel focused on the scientific approach, thinking and critical thinking.

Modern philosophy - includes movements such as pragmatism, existentialism, and postmodernism, and focuses on the study of society, technology, and the human mind. Western philosophy is closely related to the exact sciences and emphasizes individualism and the development of critical thinking.

Eastern and Western educational systems

Eastern educational system

The Eastern educational system is mainly based on the study of traditional knowledge, moral education and religious and spiritual values. Historically, the following educational traditions have been formed:

Chinese educational system - Based on the principles of discipline, respect and humanity based on the teachings of Confucius.

Indian educational system - Based on the tradition of teacher-student through Gurus, it includes religious knowledge and moral education.

Islamic educational system - Developed on the basis of Madrasahs, combining religious and secular sciences.





The Eastern educational system aims to preserve traditional knowledge passed down from generation to generation and achieve moral perfection.

Western educational system

The Western educational system is based on scientific achievements and emphasizes an experimental approach and independent thinking.

Open education system – The opportunity to obtain knowledge freely has been created through universities and research centers.

Analytical and innovative education – Approaches based on science and technology have been developed.

Critical thinking and creative approach – Attention is paid to independent thinking and creating innovations.

The Western education system was formed on the basis of advanced technologies and modern pedagogical approaches.

Eastern and Western culture: identity and interaction

Eastern culture

Eastern culture is mainly based on traditions and values. National identity has been preserved in music, literature and architecture. Eastern peoples pay great attention to family ties, collective solidarity and spiritual perfection.

Western culture

Western culture is associated with individuality, free thinking and technological progress. Art, cinema, theater and science have developed. New modern trends, modernism and postmodernism are one of the leading trends in Western culture.

The interaction of Eastern and Western cultures

Today, as a result of globalization, Eastern and Western cultures are interacting:

Eastern philosophy and values are influencing Western cultural life (meditation, yoga, oriental medicine).

Western technological achievements are widely used in Eastern educational and scientific centers.

Conclusion

Although Eastern and Western philosophy, education and culture have their own unique aspects, their interaction plays an important role in the development of humanity. The moral values of the East and the scientific and innovative approaches of the West will harmonize and serve the formation of more developed societies in the future.





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