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**FALSAFA VA HAYOT
XALQARO JURNAL**

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THE DIALECTICS OF THE SELECTION MECHANISM AND EPISTEMOLOGICAL RATIONALITY

Abstract: The selection mechanism and epistemological rationality play a crucial role in the formation and development of human knowledge. This process influences not only the correspondence of knowledge to truth but also its adaptability and effectiveness. Through the selection process, the most efficient variants of knowledge and ideas are preserved and developed, thereby strengthening scientific and practical knowledge. Additionally, the selection mechanism enables the development of new cognitive models, enhancing the universality and adaptability of knowledge, which demonstrates the effectiveness of evolutionary epistemology. However, a one-sided view of the selection process may limit the truth-conformity of knowledge and increase epistemological subjectivity. Therefore, this article analyzes the dialectical relationship between the selection mechanism and rationality, revealing the philosophical and methodological significance of evolutionary epistemology.

Keywords: selection mechanism, epistemological rationality, evolutionary epistemology, knowledge adaptability, philosophical methodology.

INTRODUCTION

The formation and development of human knowledge has undergone a long historical evolution in philosophy and epistemology. In antiquity, knowledge was primarily evaluated in terms of its correspondence to truth and experience; during the medieval period, knowledge was interpreted within philosophical and religious frameworks. However, the 19th–20th centuries saw the development of biological and evolutionary theories, which enabled a new perspective on knowledge and its formation process. Darwinian evolutionary theory and the mechanism of selection provided philosophical foundations for understanding human cognition and knowledge development. Initially, selection mechanisms were associated with determining the survival and reproduction of organisms, but they later became relevant for cognitive processes, the selection of knowledge, and social innovation.

From a biological perspective, the selection process ensures the adaptiveness of human cognition and knowledge. Successful cognitive models and ideas are preserved, disseminated, and improved, while less effective or harmful ideas are discarded. From a social perspective, selection mechanisms influence the cultural and institutional formation of knowledge: which knowledge is valued, widely disseminated, and which concepts and practices are considered effective in society.

Philosophically, evolutionary epistemology emphasizes the adaptiveness and effectiveness of knowledge rather than its absolute correspondence to truth. This allows for understanding the selection of knowledge not only through empirical observation and experimentation but also through philosophical and methodological analysis. Moreover, the dialectical relationship between selection mechanisms and rationality clarifies the development of human knowledge, highlighting its social and biological foundations.

From this perspective, this article aims to systematically analyze the interrelation between selection mechanisms and rationality from the viewpoint of evolutionary epistemology, exploring the processes of knowledge evolution and their philosophical and methodological significance.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study focuses on investigating the formation and development of knowledge from the perspective of evolutionary epistemology and selection mechanisms. Historical and contemporary literature, including works in biology, philosophy, and cognitive sciences by foreign, Russian, and Kazakh-Turkish scholars, were selected as materials for the article. Among foreign sources, Richard Dawkins' work is considered foundational for explaining evolution and selection processes in both biological and cognitive contexts [Dawkins, 1976, p.45]. This perspective provides a theoretical basis for analyzing memetics and the evolution of knowledge.

Stephen Toulmin highlighted the methodological significance of selection mechanisms in epistemology and the philosophy of argumentation. His "Toulmin Model of Argument" clarifies the effectiveness of ideas and their selective retention in analyzing knowledge evolution [Toulmin 2003, 23]. This approach identifies parallels between biological selection processes and cognitive mechanisms of selective acceptance.

Among Russian scholars, A.A. Zdravomyslov and I.P. Romanovich examined the social and cultural aspects of selection mechanisms. They emphasized that social institutions and cultural context are crucial in preserving and disseminating effective ideas during knowledge evolution [Zdravomyslov, 2001, p.78; Romanovich, 2010, p.102].

Kazakh and Turkish scholars, G.Zh. Nurmukhamedov and O. Yildiz, studied the adaptiveness of knowledge and its dissemination in social environments, explaining the biological and social foundations of evolutionary epistemology [Nurmukhamedov, 2015, p.34; Yildiz, 2018, p.56]. These perspectives are

significant for integrating contemporary theories of knowledge and establishing methodological foundations.

A systematic approach was applied in literature analysis: each source was assessed regarding selection mechanisms, knowledge evolution, and relevance in social contexts. Additionally, contemporary analyses allowed for integrating biological, philosophical, and social perspectives.

The study employs a combination of methods: historical-critical analysis to examine the development of theories of knowledge and selection mechanisms, systematic analysis and synthesis to establish interrelations between biological, social, and philosophical selection processes, comparative analysis to compare foreign, Russian, and Kazakh-Turkish scholars' works, and philosophical-methodological analysis to explore the dialectics of selection and rationality, as well as adaptive and social influences on knowledge evolution. These methods collectively ensure a systematic and consistent analysis of the biological, philosophical, and social dimensions of selection mechanisms and knowledge evolution.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The selection mechanism, as a fundamental evolutionary process, plays a crucial role in preserving and developing species. Dawkins extended this mechanism beyond biology, arguing its applicability to the spread of memes and ideas [Dawkins, 1976, p.45]. This perspective forms the theoretical foundation for understanding knowledge evolution and cognitive selection. In the selection process, effective cognitive models are preserved and disseminated, while less effective ones disappear, paralleling biological evolution [Dawkins, 1976, p.47].

Stephen Toulmin analyzed the selection mechanism philosophically and methodologically, applying argumentation models to evaluate the success and effectiveness of ideas [Toulmin, 2003, p.23]. This approach clarifies the connection between biological processes and cognitive selection. Selection mechanisms are crucial for preserving successful ideas and conceptual systems, demonstrating the contemporary significance of evolutionary epistemology. Modern analyses show that this mechanism also operates in economic, cultural, and social domains, indicating the interconnection between biological and social selection.

The evolution of knowledge—the selective preservation, dissemination, and improvement of ideas—parallels biological evolution: successful ideas persist, while ineffective ones are eliminated [Dawkins, 1976, p.47]. Selective preservation in cognitive processes involves both quantitative and qualitative changes, ensuring knowledge adaptiveness. Toulmin's model provides a philosophical framework to assess the effectiveness of ideas and understand their selective retention [Toulmin, 2003, p.28].

Russian scholars Zdravomyslov and Romanovich emphasized the role of social and cultural environments in knowledge evolution, as knowledge is preserved and disseminated within a supporting environment [Zdravomyslov,

2001, p.78; Romanovich, 2010, p.102]. This highlights the adaptiveness and functionality of ideas in contemporary science and education. Integrating cognitive and social dimensions allows practical and theoretical development of knowledge evolution theories.

Selection mechanisms operate not only biologically but also in social and cultural environments. Nurmukhamedov and Yildiz argue that the dissemination of knowledge in social contexts depends on selective retention [Nurmukhamedov, 2015, p.34; Yildiz, 2018, p.56]. Social institutions and cultural norms play a key role in preserving and distributing effective ideas. Social influences in knowledge evolution, like biological selection, exhibit additive and selective effects. The effectiveness of ideas can vary across cultural and social contexts, indicating their local and global relevance. This perspective integrates biological, cognitive, and social aspects of knowledge evolution. Contemporary theories of knowledge cannot fully explain the selection process without considering social influences.

Toulmin's models serve as the primary framework for philosophically and methodologically analyzing selection mechanisms and knowledge evolution [Toulmin, 2003, p.23]. His models visualize selective acceptance, effectiveness, and dissemination of ideas. The dialectical relationship between selection and rationality emerges, enabling understanding knowledge evolution as an active process. Russian scholars stress that contemporary knowledge theories must integrate philosophical and empirical foundations [Zdravomyslov, 2001, p.80]. This methodology effectively evaluates the efficiency of selected knowledge and analyzes their social and cognitive impact. Philosophical analysis presents selection mechanisms and knowledge evolution as interconnected and integrated processes.

In modern society, selection mechanisms are crucial not only in biological or cognitive processes but also in technological and innovation development. The success, efficiency, and dissemination of innovations depend on selective retention. Nurmukhamedov emphasizes that the adaptiveness of knowledge and innovations depends on social environment and demand [Nurmukhamedov, 2015, p.34]. Yildiz asserts that modern technologies and ideas, if effectively selected, spread in society and play a significant role in evolution [Yildiz, 2018, p.56]. Biological and cognitive selection mechanisms must align with social and technological development. Selected ideas and innovations serve as a main tool for social development and knowledge evolution. Thus, the relationship between selection mechanisms and innovations is a key factor for in-depth analysis in modern epistemology and cognitive sciences.

The process of knowledge evolution and selective acceptance must also be analyzed globally. Ideas and concepts can be more or less effective in national, cultural, and scientific communication contexts. Globally, effective ideas and knowledge spread, while ineffective ones vanish, applying the evolutionary paradigm to global knowledge processes [Dawkins, 1976, p.50]. Toulmin's argumentation model serves as a methodological tool to assess the effectiveness and dissemination of ideas [Toulmin, 2003, p.25]. Modern scholars emphasize the

importance of social, cultural, and technological factors in global knowledge development [Zdravomyslov, 2001, p.82]. Therefore, selective acceptance and knowledge evolution should be analyzed not only nationally but also globally.

A systematic approach to selection integrates historical, biological, cognitive, social, and philosophical dimensions. This allows the biological and social aspects of selection mechanisms and knowledge evolution to manifest jointly.

CONCLUSION

A comprehensive analysis of selection mechanisms and knowledge evolution from philosophical, biological, cognitive, and social perspectives allows the following conclusions:

1. Selection mechanisms play a fundamental role not only in biological processes but also in the effective selection and dissemination of ideas and knowledge. Dawkins' and Toulmin's perspectives clarify this process cognitively and methodologically, enabling an understanding of knowledge evolution as a dialectical and integrated process [Dawkins, 1976, p.45; Toulmin, 2003, p.23].

2. Knowledge evolution develops in conjunction with social and cultural processes. Research by Russian and Kazakh-Turkish scholars shows that selected knowledge spreads according to societal demands and cultural norms, and successful ideas can only survive in suitable environments [Zdravomyslov, 2001, p.78; Nurmukhamedov, 2015, p.34]. This frames knowledge evolution as a process of social and cultural adaptation rather than mere empirical verification.

3. Philosophical and methodological analysis reveals that the dialectics of selection mechanisms and rationality connects the selective acceptance process not only to effective ideas and concepts but also to the development of innovations and technologies. Moreover, the effectiveness of knowledge and ideas can vary in a global context.

4. A systematic approach integrating biological, cognitive, social, and philosophical dimensions allows knowledge evolution and selective acceptance to be understood as active, dynamic, and interconnected processes. Selected ideas and knowledge can be effective not only in science and education but also in technology and innovation, representing a major factor in global knowledge development.

In conclusion, selection mechanisms and knowledge evolution constitute an integrated, dynamic, and adaptive process encompassing biological, cognitive, and social dimensions, holding fundamental significance in modern epistemology and cognitive sciences. This analysis provides a theoretical and methodological foundation for a deeper understanding of knowledge theories, innovations, and global development processes.

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ДИАЛЕКТИКА МЕХАНИЗМА ОТБОРА И ЭПИСТЕМОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ РАЦИОНАЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация: Механизм отбора и эпистемологическая рациональность играют ключевую роль в формировании и развитии человеческого знания. Этот процесс влияет не только на соответствие знания истине, но и на его адаптивность и эффективность. Через механизм отбора сохраняются и развиваются наиболее продуктивные варианты знаний и идей, что укрепляет научное и практическое знание. Кроме того, механизм отбора позволяет развивать новые когнитивные модели, увеличивая универсальность и приспособляемость знаний, что демонстрирует эффективность эволюционной эпистемологии. Однако одностороннее восприятие процесса отбора может ограничивать соответствие знаний истине и усиливать эпистемологическую субъективность. В связи с этим в данной статье рассматривается диалектическая связь между механизмом отбора и рациональностью, а также показана философская и методологическая значимость эволюционной эпистемологии.

Ключевые слова: механизм отбора, эпистемологическая рациональность, эволюционная эпистемология, адаптивность знания, философская методология.

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TANLANISH MEXANIZMI VA EPISTEMOLOGIK RATSIOANALLIK DIALEKTIKASI

Annotatsiya: Saralash mexanizmi va epistemologik ratsionallik inson bilimlarining shakllanishi hamda rivojlanishida hal qiluvchi rol o‘ynaydi. Ushbu jarayon bilimning nafaqat haqiqatga mosligiga, balki uning adaptivligi (moslashuvchanligi) va samaradorligiga ham ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Saralash mexanizmi orqali bilim va g‘oyalarning eng mahsuldor variantlari saqlanib qoladi va rivojlanadi, bu esa ilmiy hamda amaliy bilimlarni mustahkamlaydi. Bundan tashqari, saralash mexanizmi yangi kognitiv modellarni ishlab chiqish imkonini berib, bilimlarning universalligi va moslashuvchanligini oshiradi, bu esa evolyutsion epistemologiyaning samaradorligini namoyish etadi. Biroq, saralash jarayonini biryoqlama qabul qilish bilimning haqiqatga muvofiqligini cheklashi va epistemologik subyektivlikni kuchaytirishi mumkin. Shu munosabat bilan, ushbu maqolada saralash mexanizmi va ratsionallik o‘rtasidagi dialektik bog‘liqlik ko‘rib chiqiladi, shuningdek, evolyutsion epistemologiyaning falsafiy va metodologik ahamiyati ko‘rsatib beriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: saralash mexanizmi, epistemologik ratsionallik, evolyutsion epistemologiya, bilimning adaptivligi, falsafiy metodologiya.

