
Some peculiarities of the development of modern philosophy

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Abstract: The article is devoted to some of the features of the development of philosophy in the modern world. Features of the development of philosophy in the modern world has many directions. Each of them has a specific character. The main aspects of the development of modern philosophy are given on the basis of some elements of the evolution of this subject. The features of the development of modern philosophy are relevant and they require separate scientific research.

Keywords: philosophy, antiquity, renaissance, enlightenment, classical philosophy, pragmatism, futurism, psychoanalysis, phenomenology, existentialism, postmodernism, surrealism.

INTRODUCTION

The development of philosophy is a unique spiritual and cognitive process that reflects socio-economic and political-ideological changes in society. Many aspects of the development of philosophy also have a strong influence on the sphere of education and upbringing in society.

As a process of the development of science, the following features of the development of philosophy can be noted:

- philosophy as a science arose as a result of the real vital needs of mankind in the knowledge of the surrounding world;
- philosophy with its deep inner scientific potential has always been a promising field and still retains this feature;
- philosophy has always been a very solid logical basis for a person's full understanding of the universe from the point of view of explaining the phenomena and processes in this world;
- philosophy has served not only the scientific and philosophical understanding of human nature, but also its psycho-physiological understanding;
- philosophy is a very sensitive scientific and methodological indicator that reflects aspects of socio-economic changes in society.

Changes in the field of philosophy are closely related to economic, social, spiritual, educational and worldview changes in the world. Coverage of the features of the development of modern philosophy and related aspects remains one of the most important areas of scientific research.

METHODS

The research covers scientific areas related to the directions and problems of philosophy of the second half of the twentieth century. In the twentieth century, this problem was analyzed by A. Poincaré (the theory of conventionalism), Einstein (the relational concept), I. Prigogine (the theory of fluctuations - the theory of random deviations and scientism - the belief in the absolute possibility of science), Haaken (the theory of synergetics - the theory of self-organization), Gadamer, Schleimacher (hermeneutics), Z. Freud, Carl Jung (psychoanalysis), E. From (theory of the unconscious), E. Husserl M. Scheller (phenomenology) Jaspers (religious existentialism), J.P. Sartre, Camus (atheistic existentialism), M.Heideger (fundamental ontology), J. Deleuze, J. Derida (ideas of postmodernism), K. Popper (post-positivism), D. Bandler (neuro - linguistic programming), R. Hubbard (dianetics, Scientology), F. Perls (Perls’ concept of state change consciousness) [1.112] and other scientists.

On the basis of a comparative analysis of different ideas on different aspects of research, it is possible to trace the general nature of the solution to this problem: - the concept of the problem; - statement of a question; - the truth of the problem; - classification of the problem [1.103]

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to analyze and study the development of modern philosophy, its problems, features and innovations in the field of teaching the subject.

The research objectives of the work are based on the following functional bases:

- analysis of traditional and non-traditional conditions for the development of modern philosophy;
- to consider the problems of the development of theoretical philosophy;
- to identify innovations in the development of practical philosophy;
- coverage of aspects of teaching philosophy in our time;
- to determine the prospects for the development of modern philosophy.

The object of the research is the analysis of important issues and problems related to the development of modern philosophical science and its teaching. The analysis system consists of the following areas:

- analysis of fundamental theoretical issues related to the development of science;
- analysis of scientific and methodological issues related to the development of science;
- analysis of the issues of the forecasting base related to the development of science. and other analyzes in this direction.

The subject of the research reflects the foundations associated with the peculiarities of the development of modern philosophical science. Based on initial observations, they can be expressed as follows:

- features of scientific and theoretical developments;
- features of scientific and practical developments;
- features of promising development.

Research methods consists of comparative analysis, synthesis, logical explanation, etc. Research methodology has its own theoretical and practical principles. Briefly, they can be stated in the following order:

- accessible explanations;
- modernity of ideological foundations;
- transfer of knowledge of the past;
- parallels from life practice;
- correspondence of information to the fundamental requirements of science;
- precise substantiation of scientific novelty;
- freedom in choosing and interpreting a scientific problem.
- features of scientific and practical developments;
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The novelty of the research is based on observations of changes in modern philosophy:

- the period of "information philosophy" and its substantiation on the basis of scientific and methodological analysis;
- substantiation of the processes of the emergence of non-traditional - new approaches to teaching philosophy at the end of the XX - beginning of the XXI century on the basis of scientific and methodological analysis;
- coverage of the influence of various philosophical views on the education and upbringing of young people in the correct formation of their worldview on the basis of scientific and methodological analysis.

The scientific and practical significance of the study is reflected in the following:

1. Further enrichment of approaches to highlighting the peculiarities of the development of philosophy.
2. To clearly identify the special features associated with the development of philosophy.
3. Systematize innovations in teaching philosophy based on specific analysis and recommend advanced technologies directly in the educational process with specific evidence.
4. Formation of interest and aspirations of students in the field of philosophy and related fields.

As a separate system of scientific worldview, philosophy is one of the oldest subjects in the history of mankind. This is the science of the universal laws of existence and development of being. From the point of view of epistemology, "philosophy is a system of knowledge" [1.7]

In its development, philosophy has gone through several historical stages. At each stage of its development, philosophy has been enriched with new and promising foundations of development [2.22].

Although the philosophy of the Ancient World was relatively simple, it had such rudiments of development, which later became the foundation of subsequent scientific and methodological systems and objects [3.301].

The essence of the ideological foundations of medieval philosophy mainly consists of the theological and humanistic directions of development. The emergence and development of the philosophy of the Renaissance was a protest against the absolutism of the theological foundations of Christianity in Europe [4.692].

The philosophy of the New Age was the result of the ideological realization of the needs of the new socio - economic relations of the new formation - capitalism.

And the philosophy of the second half of the 19- early 20 century reflected the contradictions of capitalist society and the process of the formation of revolutionary ideas in Europe. Here a special place is occupied by the philosophy of Marxism, which arose on the basis of German classical philosophy [5.455 – 466]. As a

continuation of Marxism, Leninism until 1991 was the basis of the socialist system of government in the perimeter of the CIS.

The philosophy of the twentieth century was the philosophy of two formational systems of social relations. In this period of development of human civilization, the relations between the capitalist and socialist systems determined the vectors of the progress of society. With the collapse of the socialist system, new opportunities and options for development in this world appeared for humanity. The transition from the old to new philosophical ideological systems took place through the formation of a system of “new thinking” in the late 80s of the twentieth century [6. 31].

Behind the ideological system of “new thinking”, new ideological and philosophical trends began to form in the world. All of them reflected the interests of different strata of society and centers of world development. They can be traced in the following systems of political and philosophical worldviews:

- Falsification system - revision and refutation of all previous worldview systems;
- Verification system - differentiation of philosophy into scientific and non-scientific directions of development;
- the Paradigm system - a unified style of thinking and a common approach to solutions to the problem of the world [1.5].

In parallel with these systems of worldview, many more different systems of philosophical and political thinking were being formed. They can be conditionally divided into the following ideological currents:

- the idea of the unipolar development of the world (as a result of the collapse of the socialist system arose in the USA. This idea of the sole dominance of the USA in the world);
- the idea of a multipolar development of the world (originated in Russia and the PRC. This is the result of against the spread of ideas of a unipolar development of the world);
- the idea of neo-Nazism (the strengthening of neo-Nazism is the result of the crisis of society in Eastern European countries);
- the idea of Fundamentalism (this is an attempt at revisionism in religion. It arose as a result of uneven socio - economic development and redistribution of energy resources in the world);
- the idea of the technical development of society (this is the result of mechanization, automation and computerization of society);
- the idea of globalization (this is the result of socio - economic processes of a planetary nature);
- the idea of separatism (this is the result of the striving of different peoples for independence and independence from metropolises of different types);
- the idea of free relations (this is the result of the crisis of family relations in the West);
- the idea of cosmopolitanism (this is the result of the refutation of traditional national values under the influence of another culture and other values), etc.

RESULTS

A different system of views on the world is a normal spiritual state in the development of human civilization [7.24]. In addition to the above systems in modern philosophy, one can trace the spread of pragmatism, neo-Freudianism, existentialism, neo-Thomism and other trends. All these processes are a reflection of the versatility of the development of science and culture of modern society. Although they have different foundations of formation and development, they are subject to the influence of global processes of the general development of the world. This system of influences consists of the following directions of the development of the world:

- the formation of new systems of industrial and cultural relations in modern society;
- the formation of a new information society as a result of the planetary spread of the worldwide Internet;
- computerization of the entire sphere of human life and activity and robotization of production;
- the formation of a planetary monopolization of production and trade by transnational corporations;
- the spread of environmental problems of a planetary and regional nature;
- deepening social problems, deep property division among social groups, exacerbation of traditional social problems between capital and labor;
- the spread of various political movements (this is the result of the aggravation of socio - economic problems in society);
- deepening of the thermonuclear threat (this is associated with a new round of the arms race between the major nuclear powers);
- aggravation of the demographic problem (this is associated with uneven demographic changes in the world) [5.598];
- the spread of various incurable diseases and viral infectious pandemics;
- the spread of the threat of extremism and terrorism in the world;
- the emergence of centers of separatism and neo-Nazism in the world.

All these processes ultimately affect the formation of an individual's worldview in society. As a result, it turns out that the correct formation of the worldview of an individual in society is the main goal of philosophy. The modern stage of development of society is the period of the dominance of information technology. And man is

an informational copy of this period. This raises the question of the essence of philosophy in the modern world. So this is the “philosophy of the information age.” The contours of this system are most clearly formed in the USA, Europe and Japan. Since the end of the twentieth century, the foundations of the information society and a new type of man have been formed in these centers of world development. All these societies have their own characteristic features, the specificity of which determines the vectors of the development of society. It:

- high level of development of new telecommunication and information technologies;
- a high level of robotization and computerization of production;
- high level of development of it and nano technologies in science;
- a high level of development of astronautics, astrophysics, microbiology and genetics;
- a high level of development of culture and education system;
- high standard of living of the population, etc.

Some features of these changes are scientifically and ideologically reflected in the philosophical currents of the XX - early XXI century (futurism, surrealism, postmodernism, pragmatism, existentialism, hermeneutics, phenomenology) [9.16-18; 10. 25-27; 1.6-8; 11.39,43,46; 8.13,14,29.32].

CONCLUSION

In the world of global information systems, the economy, politics, culture, education, including the life of an individual, are influenced by rapid changes of a technical nature. The multifaceted development of technology at a rapid pace has led to some changes in the uniform way of life of the people in Uzbekistan. Over the past 30 years, the following radical socio-economic changes have taken place in Uzbekistan:

- change of the political system of government of the state (transition from ideological government to democratic government of the state through general elections);
- creation of new market relations based on free competition and other free economic relations;
- changes in the macroeconomic system and infrastructure of the state;
- the formation of new social relations based on the interactions of new social groups (rich, middle class, poor);
- restoration of historical truth (restoration of the honest names of unjustly repressed people);
- restoration of cultural traditions (restoration of the religious traditions of Islam, monumental architecture and applied arts);
- restoration of national values (historical and cultural values of the people);
- transition to new pedagogical technologies (modular - credit system) in the field of education;
- inclusion of the entire information system of Uzbekistan to the global information network Internet;
- development of diplomatic relations in the areas of the CIS, USA, EEC, countries of Asia and Africa;
- development of culture, sports and tourism, restoration of the rich tradition of folk applied crafts.

At the same time, some negative changes have occurred in the society of the Uzbek people, which are characteristic of all societies of the post-Soviet horizon of the territory. They are few in number and can be distinguished in the following order:

- elements of destruction in traditional family relationships and superficial attitude to the creation of a modern full-fledged family;
- the spread of elements of selfishness, individualism, hypocrisy and a decrease in the cultural level of communication in the interpersonal relations of society;
- some reduction in jobs and outflow of labor from the state to other countries;
- the spread of some elements of mistrust, deception and cruelty among young people, etc.

But the general development trend of Uzbekistan has a continuous dynamic character and this gives hope for a bright future for the country in the world of technological progress.

All these features of the development of the information society open up new development horizons for promising areas of science, including the development of modern philosophy.

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