



WHAT PROBLEMS DOES PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY CONSIDER?

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: In this article, the author presented his research results on the place of philosophy in the education of modern youth of New Uzbekistan. The author shows that the modern young generation, in search of an answer to the question "what should a person focus on in order to preserve his moral principles," often turns to philosophy.

INTRODUCTION

Philosophy is a form of knowledge of the most general, or rather, universal foundations of existence.

Philosophy is a special type of thinking. It is based on faith in human cognitive capabilities, the ability to find the truth and the desire for meaningful, purposeful activity.

The philosophy of history explores the immanent logic of the development of human society, the unity and multidimensionality of the historical process, the problems of social determinism, and establishes the truth or reliability of historical facts and events.

TRUTH is the correspondence of knowledge to reality.

Philosophy has its own subject of research - this is the area of people's spiritual activity, which is based on reflection on this activity itself, on its meaning, purpose and forms in which the meaning of man's essential relations to the world lies.

Problem - (from the Greek problema - obstacle, difficulty, task) - a contradictory situation, appearing in the form of opposing positions in explaining any phenomena; a question or a holistic set of questions that arose in the course of cognition.

A problem is a source of development, a motivating factor for action.

A problem is primarily a question that does not have a clear solution.

Range of fundamental philosophical problems:

The world (nature) is the problem of being (existence), the fundamental principle (substance), matter (substance, field), movement, space, time, dialectics (the doctrine of development);

Man is the problem of the essence of man, his nature, consciousness, thinking, cognition (“can a man know the world?”). One of the main questions of philosophy: questions of “the meaning of life”, “life and death”, “is a person’s life worth living?”

The interaction of the world and man is the problem of the relationship between matter and consciousness, thinking and being, the relationship between society, nature and man.

Main problems of philosophy:

Problem No. 1: The problem of BEING (existence) What is existence? What is the essence of the world? (science of being - Ontology)

1.1) The problem of BEING has two aspects (Aspect - 1. The point of view from which some objects, phenomena, concepts, etc. are considered. 2. A certain side of some phenomenon, concept, etc.):

a) what exists;

b) how to prove the existence of one or another element of existence.

Currently, in philosophy there is an idea that existence is a system of 3 realities:

I. Objective reality - used to characterize objects and phenomena that exist independently of human consciousness.

II. Subjective reality - used to characterize phenomena associated with the human psyche (this is the world of spiritual phenomena).

III. Objective-subjective reality - with the help of this concept, objects are characterized that, on the one hand, are objective reality, and on the other hand, subjective. Society, on the one hand, is represented by material relations, and on the other hand, society is the bearer of certain ideas.

1.2.) The problem of the beginning, the fundamental principle.

For centuries, thinkers have tried to find what things come from and what they become when they decay.

So the Ancient Greek philosophers (the first philosophers) understood something specific by the first principle:

Thales - water;

Anaximenes - air;

Heraclitus - fire;

Empedocles - water, air, fire, earth.

In addition to the material origin, philosophers allowed for a spiritual origin. Plato - ideas (something spiritual), according to Plato, the world of ideas creates, creates the world of things.

1.3.) Fundamental properties of being. These include matter (substance, field), space, time, motion.

Problem No. 2: Questions about knowing the world (Is the world knowable? Is it possible to know the world?), about the sources of our knowledge, the question about truth. (Theory of knowledge - Epistemology).

Problem No. 3: The problem of consciousness is one of the most difficult and mysterious. Mysterious because consciousness is a special state peculiar only to humans. It instantly connects what a person saw, heard, and what he felt, thought, experienced.

In a person’s consciousness, both the world and himself are simultaneously accessible.

It is consciousness that explains a person’s ability to spiritual life, which includes knowledge, faith, feelings, aspirations of people, spiritual values (truth, goodness, beauty), morality, worldview.

Problem No. 4: The problem associated with the fact of the inevitability of human death.

The inevitability of death - your own and your loved ones, everyone you love and regret so much, falls like a heavy stone on a person's heart. The human mind, the human will cannot come to terms with this. Somewhere deep in the soul of every person there is a feeling of personal immortality; at the subconscious level, every person believes that his blowjob is "this cup."

Philosophy is what distinguishes man from animal. Animals don't philosophize. Like humans, they are mortal, their idea of the world is also imperfect, but they are not aware of it. They are unaware of their existence and their finitude. The ability to recognize one's existence, one's finitude and one's imperfection is the basis and source of philosophy. Awareness of the finitude of one's existence is also knowledge of one's mortality. The awareness of the inevitability of death prompts us to think about the "meaning" of life, about what is important and essential in it, about what will happen "after death" or "after life."

Philosophy is the desire of man, as a rational, thinking being, to overcome his finitude, his limitations and mortality, his imperfection, and to comprehend the absolute, "divine", perfect, eternal and infinite. Specificity of philosophical cognition (knowledge) and features of philosophical problems.

Philosophy is a form of spiritual activity of people that produces knowledge about nature, society and knowledge itself. Its immediate goal is to comprehend the truth and discover the objective laws of the development of the world, based on experimentally confirmed data.

Philosophy is:

the science of nature, society and human thinking (forms a unified, interconnected, developing system of knowledge about the laws of nature, society, human thinking);

"an era captured in thought" (a condensed summary of the science of its time).

Accordingly, the variety of problems in philosophy has developed the specificity of philosophical knowledge - approaches (aspects) that explore different aspects of the interaction between the world and man.

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