

THE ROLE OF PHILOSOPHY IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

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Abstract: *This article talks about modern philosophy, especially the role of the philosopher in it, communication between people, groups, cultures and countries. A comprehensive retrospective analysis reveals the primary attributes of societies that serve as catalysts for the development of motor culture in its entirety. This work can function as a foundation for subsequent investigations in the realm of philosophical education, as it provides a comprehensive overview of the historical progression of philosophy as an academic discipline and as a distinct form of culture associated with each societal growth stage.*

Keywords: *philosophy, philosopher, wisdom, philosophical consciousness, communication, renaissance, civilization*

The current philosophy encompasses the philosophical ideas and concepts relevant to the 21st century. The current century is the final century of the previous millennium. This is a continuance of swift advancements in science and technology, as well as groundbreaking methodologies in many areas of life. Since the inception of the first manned space voyage, humanity has been continuously advancing intellectually, culturally, socially, and technologically. Scientists conducted numerous tests and developed innovative technologies that enhance the quality of human existence. Psychologists and sociologists globally analyze the merits and drawbacks of human growth and development in a technological manner. The ample availability of commodities and services, both from external and domestic sources, facilitated the expansion of territory, the establishment of new linkages, and provided opportunities for mankind to enhance its capabilities. Simultaneously, there is a growing recognition of negative phenomena such as rampant consumerism, heightened desire for material possessions and comforts, and diminished interest in spiritual growth. Can philosophy be seen as a scientific discipline that was only pertinent during the era of Kant, Hegel, and other proponents of the classical German school of philosophy, or will it continue to be significant in the current day? This matter should be examined from the perspective of contemporary individuals. This field of study is categorized as abstract, hence we are not discussing the significance and relevance of the individual's well-being. The term philosophy is commonly defined as the affection or devotion towards acquiring wisdom.

Wisdom is acquired via the navigation of specific life events and challenges. Wisdom is not universally accessible; it can only be attained via intentional effort. To

ascertain your position within the framework of the philosophical process of modernity, it is important to consider the characteristics of the discursive realm of philosophy and establish your standpoint. It is crucial to possess the ability to articulate your perspective.

Throughout various stages of evolution, mankind has endeavored to understand and enhance both its way of life and its internal realm. If we were to consider financial prosperity as the foundation of existence, then spiritual values would be seen as matters of moral and ethical growth, ethics, and philosophy. The idea of philosophy is interconnected with the notions of worldview, wisdom, life stance, and cognitive approach. Philosophy, as often defined, is a type of social awareness that encompasses the study of nature, society, and the fundamental principles governing the evolution of mind.

Philosophy primarily concerns itself with the problems and inquiries related to human life, the purpose of this existence, and the identification, examination, and assessment of subjective experiences and phenomena. The fundamental principles and assumptions of philosophy were transmitted from one age to another, serving as a paradigm of the soul's excellence and the harmonious integration of the intellect and physical form. Philosophical movements like postmodernism, postmarxism, gender philosophy, and globalism have common characteristics that define their progressive nature. While classical German and other philosophies focused on exploring the interconnectedness of consciousness, existence, needs, and moral principles, modern philosophy is primarily concerned with addressing the challenges posed by "overpopulation" and the excessive convenience and abundance of services offered by the contemporary world. It aims to tackle issues associated with novel modes of thinking. It is diametrically opposed to the mindset of our forebears.

Furthermore, the issue of philosophy is intricately linked to the discrepancy and conflict arising from the artificially imposed demands of economy, politics, and society on individuals. Historical philosophical traditions have examined the relationship between humans and their surroundings, seeing humans as individuals capable of both spiritual growth and decline. Today, they discuss various genres of philosophical discourse, modes of thought, and methods of generating written content, all in the context of postmodernism. Philosophy has ceased to exist as an active discipline that brings about tangible changes in our surroundings. Instead, it has been reduced to a mere compilation of texts that need organization and choice.

The world has become different - it's all about the transmission of information means, natural events and phenomena in the life of society on the whole planet, their change is irreversible for a number of reasons. From the plow and the hoe, we have moved on to computer equipment, telephones, televisions and other things, the purpose of which is to save the missing time. Saving lost time can be understood as a whirlwind of transient events that do not give a person a second to think about himself and understand what is happening. Thus, the 21st century has come to us. Modern

technologies of philosophical thinking have a distinctly "hypertextual" character, as they suggest a non-linear, rhizomatic structure of knowledge organization. An era of incredibly fast time, crazy upheavals and cosmic speed of innovation has arrived. Today, humanity suffers from information overload and lack of time. The abundance of possibilities has led many people to become isolated and confused, which is a serious psychological and philosophical problem of our age. The twentieth century was marked by two terrible World Wars, the legacy of which is ours today. During the war, man manifests his qualities to the full world, and again the problem of man himself prevails. If earlier philosophy talked about the existence of man, today philosophy argues in terms of the relationship between man and technology. How does technology affect people and people affect technology? The main issue is to dominate each other. Which advantage is more important? Can we say today that the philosophy of man's creator has become the philosophy of man's slave? A slave to his own creation? This is partly true, because if you look around, you can observe the dependence of people on scientific and technological progress in absolutely every sphere of its activity.

Philosophical problems of the twenty-first century are the search for man and his identity in the World Wide Web networks, which confuse the world for information and at the same time lead more people to its networks every minute. It should also be noted that the mass consumption of goods and services has led to difficulties in answering the question: "why?" we can observe the issues of spiritual search. Today, for many people, religion remains a source of peace, tranquility and reliability, and it does not lose its importance, although more and more skeptics and atheists appear against the background of rapidly developing science that proves theses and theorems from opposite sides. Philosophy is in a difficult situation, it seeks to find man in what it used to seek - in the abode of the human knower, the human seeker. Today's hypertrophied form of knowledge is harmful in many ways, because it is often misinterpreted due to the diversity of its definitions. This diversity is caused by the large amount of available information that is not fully absorbed by the brain or is compressed into a very specific form.

The requirements for the personality of the twenty-first century are so high that now philosophy has to solve another problem - the original natural functions of a person (procreation, family building, health care) and the artificial principles of a successful life (long hours of work, money, career, consumption) imbalance of the natural desire for convenient fulfillment. Against the background of this imbalance, a person loses his instructions - the requirements for him are so high that it becomes very difficult to comply with them. In the 19th century, the traditions of philosophy created by Russian and European scientists were broken - man and nature as a whole.

In the twenty-first century, the market philosophy has dominated other philosophies due to global economic development, which occasionally turns into crisis. The famous American dystopian writer Ray Bradbury said that all dreams end when the dollar falls in the stock market. Concepts of devaluation, growth, denomination,

crisis make a person work from time to time. Focusing on controlling the financial situation, one forgets that spiritual development is equally important. Philosophy comes face-to-face with human depression against the background of information war and blockades, its goal is the clash of interests and ideologies.

Thus, the spiritual and philosophical problems of the twenty-first century, against the background of the technical, scientific and economic development of mankind, mainly due to the psychological and spiritual condition and general mood of the world community, excessive demands on the individual, the complexity of choosing and realizing goals we can conclude that it depends. information overload, product overload, and consumer-oriented services and the individual as a source of financial resources. Philosophy is practiced today within the framework of human rights and freedoms.

The tasks of the philosophy of the 21st century should be to find a solution to the problem of psychological discomfort of a person, to try to return it to its natural roots, putting the classical style of urban life in the background, in which a person can hide from his purpose. Society must create living conditions in which the spiritual and material balance is maintained, and all intangibles are accepted as part of the human personality, have equal value, are supported by the philosophical teachings of the twenty-first century, and encourage will be canceled.

In addition to the topics considered in philosophy, there are also such areas of knowledge that penetrate into all other areas of knowledge, harmonize with them and complement each other. For example, dialectics is one of such areas of knowledge - the philosophical study of nature, society, man and the movement, development and changes that occur in his thinking. For objective reasons, some areas of philosophical knowledge have developed significantly and over time have become independent philosophical sciences. Among such areas of knowledge, for example, the science that studies the forms, laws and methods of human cognition - logic; religious ethics about spirituality and morality; it is possible to include the science of the nature and forms of creativity in accordance with the laws of beauty - aesthetics.

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