

The Tasks of Philosophy and Its Role in the Development of Man and Society

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the functions of Philosophy and its role in the development of man and society. The role of philosophy in the development of the individual is analyzed. the relationship of philosophical science with other social sciences has been studied.

Key words: *Problems Philosophy, worldview, society, personality, social science, development, science*

I. Introduction

Much of what surrounds a person, he lets into his own soul unconsciously, without any critical assessment, accepting the world around him as it is, without thinking about its nature. Usually a person tries to live simply and does not feel the need for consistent thinking. But a different state of mind is also inherent in a person, and he discovers in himself the ability to move towards truth, discover the secrets of reality, tries to answer questions that seem to be of no importance to him personally. Where did the world come from? Where is the story going? What is the purpose of man? But people do not always think about the future of humanity with sufficient depth and concern. Modern mankind has a huge amount of information and knowledge about the world created in the process of the evolution of society, but it has not become much wiser. Meanwhile, gaining wisdom is one of the main tasks of mankind, to ensure further existence and attempts to understand the issues raised by mankind at the dawn of civilization and unresolved to this day.

What is philosophy? The term «philosophy» comes from the Greek «phileo» - love and «Sophia» - wisdom and means love of wisdom.

However, the love of wisdom does not make a person its owner, although it is an important condition for becoming a philosopher. Philosophy is a certain ability to think about eternal questions, about human life and death, about the destiny of man, and in this capacity it arose together with the emergence of the human race. Philosophy deals with ultimate, eternal questions. Science, of course, is also trying to build a relatively holistic picture of the world. But she is immersed in concreteness, solves many particular problems. In this sense, philosophy is much freer. She ponders, ponders over universal problems.

The first to explain the word «philosopher» was Pythagoras. According to

Pythagoras, the meaning of philosophy is in the search for truth. The ancient Greek philosopher Heraclitus shared this opinion.

However, the sophists had a completely different opinion. The main task of a philosopher, they believed, was to teach his students wisdom. They identified wisdom not with the attainment of truth, but with the ability to prove what everyone himself considers correct and beneficial. For this, any means

were considered acceptable, up to various tricks and tricks.

The famous ancient Greek thinker Plato believed that the task of philosophy is to know the eternal and absolute truths, which is only possible for philosophers who are endowed with an appropriate wise soul from birth.

According to Aristotle, the task of philosophy is to comprehend the universal in the world itself, and its subject is the first principles and causes of being.

Thus, some thinkers saw the essence of philosophy in finding the truth, others - in concealing it, distorting it, adapting it to their own interests; some direct their gaze to the sky, others to the earth; some turn to God, others to man; some argue that philosophy is self-sufficient, others say that it should serve society and people.

All this proves that philosophy is distinguished by a variety of approaches and understandings to its own subject and testifies to its multiple nature.

Philosophy can be defined as the doctrine of the general principles of being, cognition and relations between man and the world. First of all, philosophy always takes the form of a theory that formulates its categories and their system, patterns, methods and principles of research. The specificity of philosophical theory lies in the fact that its laws, categories and principles are universal and apply simultaneously to nature, society, man and thought itself.

The role of philosophy in the life of society is determined, first of all, by the fact that it acts as a theoretical basis of the worldview, and also by the fact that it solves the problem of the cognizability of the world, and finally, the issues of a person's orientation in the world of culture, in the world of spiritual values.

Philosophy is an extremely generalized, theoretical vision of the world. It differs from both the religious and the scientific way of comprehending reality. It differs from the religious in its rationality, scientific construction and reliance on science. It differs from the scientific one in that it is a generalized understanding of the world whole and the relationship of man to the world.

A philosophical worldview is a theoretical view of the world from the standpoint of an active being who is aware of both himself and what he has to interact with. This is a set of fundamental ideas about man, the world and about man's relationship to the world. These ideas allow people to consciously navigate the world and society, as well as to motivate their actions. Their specificity lies in the fact that they allow extremely broadly, within the framework of a certain civilization, to perceive the events that are taking place and at the same time be guided in their actions by the values that are cornerstone for this civilization.

These are the most important tasks of philosophy, and at the same time its functions are world outlook, theoretical-cognitive and value-orientational. Among these functions lies the solution of philosophical questions of a practical attitude to the world, and, accordingly, a praxeological function.

A critical function of philosophy, it fulfills the task of overcoming outdated dogmas and views. This role of philosophy is especially clearly expressed in the works of Bacon, Descartes, Hegel, Marx. Philosophy also performs a predictive function, which is realized in building models of the future.

Finally, an essential place in the arsenal of functions of philosophy is occupied by integrative, consisting in the generalization and systematization of all forms of human experience and knowledge - practical, cognitive, value. Only on the basis of such integration can the problems of harmonizing social life be successfully solved.

Real philosophy is always focused on achieving good, beautiful and sublime, overcoming everything demonic and animal in man and creating a moral man. High moral qualities of a person, as you know, do not arise spontaneously, by themselves, they are often the result of the fruitful work of philosophers. The ancient Greek philosopher Socrates remarked in one of his conversations that for him «... it seems strange if a person, having undertaken to be a shepherd of a herd of cows and reducing and worsening them, does not admit that he is a bad shepherd; but it is still strange for him if a person, undertaking to be the boss in the state and diminishing and worsening citizens, is not ashamed of this and does not realize that he is a bad boss»

Any policy (economic, technical, in the field of medicine, education, etc.) cannot take a step without coordination with morality, morality. Duality, unreasonableness and amorality of politics, as well as incorrect philosophical guidelines have always led to disasters, for which there is a lot of evidence, both in history and in modern times.

Philosophy is developed by individuals, but it is not their arbitrariness and whim. «As for individual people, then, of course,» notes Hegel, “each of them is a son of his time; and philosophy is also time comprehended in thought.»

Aristotle called philosophy «the main and dominant science, which all other sciences, like slaves, do not dare to contradict.» For Seneca, philosophy is the main means of developing the civic qualities of a person, moral and spiritual valor and intellectual strength.

With all the exaggeration of the importance of philosophy in the life of society, both Aristotle and Seneca correctly noted the leading position of philosophical thought in spiritual culture, and Seneca's remarks about the moral benefits of philosophy retain their significance to this day.

Philosophy, comprehending the historical era, reflects the directions and paths of human development, warns of hidden dangers, This was the case at all sharp turns of history, in all critical historical epochs. The task of modern philosophy is also reduced to this.

Society requires philosophy to answer the following questions: What should the world be like in order for it to correspond to a person? What should be the person himself in order to correspond to the world? Is the world worthy to live in? Is the person himself worthy to speak on behalf of life, does he understand its value?

Answering these questions, philosophy acts as the theoretical basis of the worldview, it offers a system of categories that express the fundamental principles of being, including the specifics of human existence. Such ideological principles include statements: The world «was not created by any of the gods, by any of the people, but was, is and will be eternally living fire»; «The world is not meaningless and absurd, but it is in a meaningless state»; etc.

The undoubted merit of modern philosophical thought is the advancement of new values by its representatives. These include general humanistic, environmental and quality of life values. The value of the quality of life is opposed to the standard of living, mass production and consumption. For a person, his health and happiness, the standard of living is not so important as its quality. It is determined not so much by her comfort as by the kind and humane relations in society, social equality and closeness to nature.

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