The Virtualist Impact of Philosophy on Social Life

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Abstract
This article discusses the dialectical relationship of information, knowledge and virtualistics. The article also analyzes the issues of information and scientific knowledge in virtualistics.

I. Introduction

Today, as a result of the rapid development of scientific fundamental and theoretical research, the world of philosophy, science and technology, and information has gained a new look and meaning in theoretical, ideological, conceptual epistemological and methodological ways. The geopolitical look of the world has changed, it has become a multi-polar world, and the processes of computerization and information have brought society to the brink of globalization. Naturally, these processes had a profound effect on philosophy and science. One of the consequences of this effect is the paradigm renewal taking place in world philosophy, and the integration and differentiation in science in a new form and context. One of the innovations in philosophy is the formation of virtual post-classical epistemology, which develops virtuosity, pluralistic approach, personal knowledge, polymorphism, evolutionary epistemology, constructive epistemology and more.

After Uzbekistan gained its independence, the widespread introduction of public information, the Internet and information technologies in social life and production have triggered the phenomenon and processes of virtualization of human activity and the large-scale interaction with virtual reality. In turn, the problem of virtual reality and the concepts and ideas related to this problem have not escaped the attention of philosophers. The present research is aimed at implementing the tasks set out in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures for Further Development of the Higher Education System" and for the effective use of virtual distance learning tools, including virtualization systems in educational, cultural and educational centers. Theoretical and methodological framework for recommendations, projects and technological plans. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (07.02.2017) is the scientific basis of this article.

II. Main part

The quest for the study of virtual reality in the world science on the basis of scientific and philosophical methods, principles and approaches has created an important problem. In particular, in the study of virtuosity, its features and features, it became clear that there was a lack of concepts and categories that would give an adequate perception of the object, and that existing ones would be interpreted in different, even contradictory terms. This has become a serious virtual and epistemological problem facing philosophy and science. In philosophy, therefore, there was a need and a need to study virtualist knowledge in

1794

the context of modern post-classical epistemology. The results obtained from such research play a methodological framework and tool for the virtualization of social life, labor and education systems, as well as its positive and negative effects.

At the present stage of virtual science, the research object and subject, a set of terms (for example, compiling a dictionary on virtualism1), its institutional, cross-sectoral, and philosophical statuses are an important epistemological challenge.

With regard to the philosophical problem of virtualism, the ontology of virtualism is still the most developed field2. Studies on the epistemology of Virtuosity are being conducted, but they are often based on noclassical gnoseological approaches and principles rather than post-classical epistemology3.

It is noteworthy that in the knowledge of virtue as well as in the process of separation and characterization of science, there emerged an epistemological position that confirmed the postnoclassical principle developed by P. Feyerabend. The essence of the situation is that virtual science is a virtualistic direction, within the doctrines the discovery, characterization and study of cognitive objects resembling chain bifurcation (polyfunctional) network.

III.   Analyses

In fact, a theory that summarizes virtual phenomena and regularities, that is, a holistic, systematic virtuosity theory, has not been developed. Sooner or later, such a theory must be developed. There is good reason to do so.

In the last 10-15 years in the philosophy of Uzbekistan considerable work has been done on the problems of post-classical philosophy and paradigm, epistemology and methodology. The philosophical problems of globalism, universal evolutionism, synergetics, virtualism, multi-sense logic, fractal geometry and other postoclassical scientific directions are being studied and scientific conferences are held. Our research in this area is very promising.

Socio-cultural and philosophical-methodological problems of epistemology and the processes of

manifestation of virtue in Uzbekistan have been studied by OF Fayzullaev, JTTulenov, MN Abdullayeva, N.Shermuhammedova, B.Turayev, B.Karimov and others. . The research conducted by N.Shermuhammedova analyzed the social, historical, philosophical, epistemological and methodological aspects of virtualism, and considered the role of scientific activity standards in its formation.

During the years of independence, serious paradigm shifts have taken place in our philosophy of interest in the philosophy, epistemology and methodology of post-classical sciences. This, in turn, has led to the fact that epistemology focuses on the problems of virtue. Virtual models, objects and images play an important role in any society that chooses for sustainable development, first of all in the creation of advanced economic mechanisms and social structures, modern scientific trends and technologies. It is no coincidence that in our country, which is now moving towards a truly sustainable development, this issue is considered as a separate and priority issue. It is worth noting that the economic, social and political, legal reforms being pursued in order to secure a worthy place in the world civilization system require the rapid development of science and technology. The emerging concepts in science and technology, the rapid development of categories, and the emergence of computer and Internet systems and their impact on social life, directly call for the need to analyze the problem of virtual and virtual reality. Indeed, with the rapid advancement of science and technology, we will explore various aspects of the processes such as computer technology, the emergence of the virtual world, virtual phenomena, the impact of situations and objects on public life, increased information flow, and the impact of virtual games on the Internet and computer games. coverage of philosophical reflexion remains relevant. After all, ensuring the participation of people in virtual processes for the renewal and development of our society is based on the development of virtual models through virtual images and preventing people from being exposed to various unnecessary virtual images and images.

In the second half of the 20th century, the phenomenon of virtuosity began to be broadly inter-disciplinary, universal and cultural phenomenon as the object of research and activity aimed at creating artificial virtual reality. The emergence of such a phenomenon cannot, of course, be regarded as a random scientific-paradigmatic phenomenon. There were a number of philosophical (worldviews), scientific and technological bases, conditions and resources that required such a process to occur in many ways, including the emergence of virtual science and the bifurcation chain process.

The problems of innovative, including virtual and virtual reality and reflexive approaches to their formation, conception and methodology in the country are on the agenda of science and education and modern information networks.

The science and technology revolution, and the use of the Internet in all aspects of social life, accelerates the transition of developing countries to the post-industrial society and requires that virtualism become a subject of philosophical reflection.

At present, the science of virtualism, with a paradigm of post-classical scientific research, has been in the forefront for some time. While noting that internal and external conditions, ideological, conceptual and technological bases, and sources play an important generative role in the emergence of a new science in this epistemological situation, there are numerous examples of the creative effects of these factors in various ways.

IV.   Discussions

The study of the problem of virtue in epistemology and a comprehensive critique of the subject of its research, a revision of fundamental concepts and ideas, and the study of the dynamics of theoretical and ideological succession on the basis of philosophical, historical, ontological and epistemological approaches will lead to the development of a new theoretical .

The virtualist approach allows for a complete and complete picture of the essence and versatility of epistemology. An analysis of the scientific and creative work of great scholars and scholars confirms this.

The virtualist approach to the problem of scientific knowledge, the links between its historical types, show the manifestation of ideological succession.

In modern philosophy, it is important to discover the heuristic and innovative aspects of epistemology. This is particularly true in the study of the ontological, gnoseological, and methodological problems of virtuosity in post-classical epistemology.

V.   Results

The subject matter of the philosophy of virtualism requires deep penetration into the problems of the world and human space. Ideological succession between historical forms of scientific knowledge determines the effectiveness of epistemological and methodological research.

To consider the concept of creativity in terms of concepts and principles of virtualist theory: a) new challenges;   2) to understand unknown mechanisms and aspects of the mechanism of creativity.

In the process of exploring the virtues of creativity, the paradigm of post-classical epistemology includes new concepts, ideas and ideas, such as virtual image, virtual model, virtual creativity, semantic virtual and other conceptual elements.

Since the spirit and the mind are inherently virtuous, the relation between subject and object in cognition, the ratio of virtual and conventional reality in them, and, finally, the cognitive process itself, is directly and indirectly complicated by processes and factors.

The study of the virtues of the creative cycle reveals the possibilities and prospects for developing a new model of cognitive processes and stages.

Postnoclassical epistemology is taking on a new paradigmic problem and an approach to solve it.

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At the beginning of the XIX century the French scientist Evarist Galua (1811-1832) laid the foundations for group theory in mathematics. But the true nature of the conceptual and methodological approach introduced in scientific circulation has not been understood by modern mathematical scientists. The scientific heritage of Galua was published by the French mathematician Joseph Luivill (1809-1882) in 1846.

VI. Conclusion

At the same time, due to the lack of sufficient conceptual and methodological resources, the new mathematical ideas and approaches that Galua created were not theoretical or paradigmatic. It was only in the second half of the 20th century that the theory of groups founded by the great French mathematician Galua began to be widely applied in mathematics, such as physics, chemistry, psychology and economics.

In the 1980s Russian scientists O.I. After Genisaretsky and NA Nosov published a paradigmatic concept of virtualism, the process of developing concepts, ideas, and methodological approaches that formed the core of this science was intensified.

Naturally, virtualist research has the potential to include postnoclassical ideas and ideas in the philosophy and science paradigms, and has become a subject of philosophical reflection on a number of very relevant ontological, epistemological and methodological problems.

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