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FACTORS INFLUENCING A PERSON'S WORLDVIEW

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the factors that influence a person's worldview. The author discusses the role of worldview in human life in the article.

KEY WORDS: *personality, worldview, values, society, social environment, education, upbringing*

DISCUSSION

Starting to study philosophy, many already have some idea about this subject: they can, with more or less success, recall the names of famous philosophers, and maybe even explain in a first approximation what philosophy is. In the list of questions - everyday, industrial, political, scientific and others - it is usually possible to single out questions of a philosophical nature even without special preparation, for example: the world is finite or infinite, is there absolute, final knowledge, what is human happiness and what is the nature of evil. Where does this pre-understanding come from? Since childhood, mastering the world, accumulating knowledge, all of us from time to time with excitement think about the secrets of the universe, the fate of mankind, about life and death, grief and happiness of people. This is how a not yet clear, not completely consistent understanding of the issues that have been pondered over by more than one generation of philosophers is taking shape.

How does the world work? How are the material and spiritual correlated in it? Is it chaotic or orderly? What place do regularity and chance, stability and change occupy in the world? What is rest and movement, development, progress, and is it possible to establish the criteria for progress? What is truth and how to distinguish it from delusions or deliberate distortions, lies? What is meant by conscience, honor, duty, responsibility, justice, good and evil, beauty? What is personality and what is its place and role in society? What is the meaning of human life, is there a purpose of history? What do the words mean: God, faith, hope, love?

Today, new, serious and tense ones are added to the old, "eternal" questions of this kind. What is the general picture and development trends

of modern society, our country in the current historical situation? How to assess the modern era as a whole, the social, spiritual, ecological state of the planet Earth? How to prevent mortal threats hanging over humanity? How to defend, defend the great humanistic ideals of mankind? Etc. Reflections on such topics are born of the need for a general orientation, self-determination of a person in the world. Hence the feeling of a long-standing acquaintance with philosophy: from ancient times to the present day, philosophical thought seeks to understand those issues of world outlook that worry people outside of philosophy.

Entering the "theoretical world" of philosophy, assimilating it, a person starts from the ideas that were previously formed in him, from the thought out, experienced. The study of philosophy helps to reconcile spontaneously formed views, to give them a more mature character. But we must also prepare for the fact that philosophical analysis will reveal the naivety, erroneousness of certain positions that seemed to be correct, and will push them to rethink them. And is it important. Much depends on a clear understanding of the world, life, ourselves - both in the personal fate of a person and in the common fate of people.

Representatives of different professions may be interested in philosophy from at least two points of view. It is needed for better orientation in one's specialty, but most importantly, it is necessary for understanding life in all its fullness and complexity. In the first case, philosophical questions of physics, mathematics, biology, history, medical, engineering, pedagogical and other activities, artistic creativity and many others fall into the field of attention. But there are philosophical issues that concern us not only as specialists, but as citizens and people in



general. And this is no less important than the first. In addition to erudition, which helps to solve professional problems, each of us also needs something more - a broad outlook, the ability to understand the essence of what is happening in the world, to see the tendencies of its development. It is also important to realize the meaning and purpose of our own life: why do we do this or that, what we strive for, what will it give to people, will it not lead us ourselves to collapse and bitter disappointment. General ideas about the world and man, on the basis of which people live and act, are called worldview.

This phenomenon is multidimensional, it is formed in various areas of human life, practice, culture. Philosophy is also referred to as spiritual formations that are considered to be a worldview. Its role in understanding the problems of worldview is great. That is why in order to answer the question what philosophy is, it is necessary, at least in general terms, to clarify what a worldview is.

Worldview is a set of views, assessments, principles that determine the most general vision, understanding of the world, a person's place in it, as well as life positions, programs of behavior, and actions of people. Worldview is a necessary component of human consciousness. This is not just one of its elements among many others, but their complex interaction. Diverse "blocks" of knowledge, beliefs, thoughts, feelings, moods, aspirations, hopes, uniting in the worldview, form a more or less holistic understanding of the world by people and themselves. In the worldview, the cognitive, value, behavioral spheres in their relationship are summarized.

The life of people in society is historical in nature. Now slowly, now quickly, intensively all its components change over time: technical means and the nature of labor, relations between people and people themselves, their feelings, thoughts, interests. People's views on the world also change, capturing and refracting the changes in their social life. In the worldview of a particular time, its general intellectual, psychological attitude, the "spirit" of an era, a country, or those or other social forces finds expression. This allows (on the scale of history) sometimes conventionally speaking about the worldview in a summary, impersonal form. However, in reality, beliefs, norms of life, ideals are formed in the experience, consciousness of specific people. And this means that in addition to the typical views that determine the life of the entire society, the worldview of each era lives, operates in a variety of group and individual options. And yet, in the diversity of worldviews, a fairly stable set of their main "components" can be traced. It is clear that we are not talking about their mechanical connection. The worldview is integral: the connection between the components, their "alloy" is fundamentally important in it. And, as in an alloy, various combinations of

elements, their proportions give different results, so something similar happens with the worldview. What are the components, the "components" of the worldview?

Generalized knowledge - practical, professional, scientific - enters into the worldview and plays an important role in it. The degree of cognitive saturation, validity, thoughtfulness, internal consistency of worldviews is different. The more solid the stock of knowledge of this or that nation or person in this or that epoch, the more serious support - in this respect - the worldview can receive. A naive, unenlightened consciousness does not have sufficient intellectual means to clearly substantiate its views, often turning to fantastic inventions, beliefs, and customs.

The need for world orientation makes its own demands on knowledge. What is important here is not just a collection of all kinds of information from different fields or "poly-scholarship", which, as the ancient Greek philosopher Heraclitus explained, does not teach the mind. The English philosopher F. Bacon expressed the conviction that the painstaking acquisition of more and more new facts (reminiscent of the work of an ant) without summing them up and comprehending does not promise success in science. Even less effective is raw, scattered material for the formation or substantiation of a worldview. It requires generalized ideas about the world, attempts to recreate its holistic picture, understanding the interrelation of various areas, identifying general trends and patterns.

Knowledge, for all its importance, does not fill the entire field of the worldview. In addition to a special kind of knowledge about the world (including the human world), the worldview also clarifies the semantic basis of human life. In other words, value systems are formed here (ideas about good, evil, beauty, and others), finally, "images" of the past and "projects" of the future are formed, certain ways of life and behavior are approved (condemned), and action programs are built. All three components of the worldview - knowledge, values, programs of action - are interconnected.

At the same time, knowledge and values are in many ways "polar": they are opposite in their essence. Cognition is driven by the striving for truth - an objective comprehension of the real world. Values characterize that special attitude of people to everything that happens, in which their goals, needs, interests, ideas about the meaning of life are combined. Value consciousness is responsible for moral, aesthetic and other norms and ideals. The most important concepts with which the value consciousness has long been associated were the concepts of good and evil, beautiful and ugly. Assessment of what is happening is carried out through correlation with norms and ideals. The value system plays a very important role both in the



individual and in the group, social worldview. For all their heterogeneity, the cognitive and value ways of mastering the world in human consciousness, action are somehow balanced, brought into agreement. Opposites such as intellect and emotions are also combined in the worldview.

In different forms of worldview, the emotional and intellectual experience of people - feelings and reason - are presented in different ways. The emotional and psychological basis of the worldview is called worldview (or worldview, if visual representations are used), while its cognitive and intellectual side is characterized as worldview.

The level of intelligence and the degree of emotional saturation of worldviews are not the same. But one way or another, both of these "poles" are inherent in them. Even the most thought-mature forms of the worldview are not reducible without a trace only to the intellectual components. A worldview is not just a collection of neutral knowledge, dispassionate assessments, judicious actions. Its formation involves not only the cold-blooded work of the mind, but also human emotions. Hence the worldview - the interaction of both, the combination of the worldview with the worldview.

Life in the world of nature and society gives rise to a complex range of feelings and experiences in people. The worldview is associated with curiosity, surprise, feelings of unity with nature, involvement in human history, awe, admiration, awe and many others. Among the emotions of this kind, there are also those painted in "gloomy" tones: anxiety, tension, fear, despair. These include feelings of insecurity, helplessness, loss, powerlessness, loneliness, sadness, grief, emotional distress. You can fear for your loved ones, worry about your country, people, life on Earth, the fate of culture, the future of humanity. At the same time, people also have a spectrum of "light" emotions: joy, happiness, harmony, fullness of bodily, mental, intellectual strength, satisfaction with life, with their accomplishments.

Combinations of such feelings give variations in the types of human perceptions. The general emotional state can be joyful, optimistic, or gloomy, pessimistic; full of spiritual generosity, caring for others or selfish, etc. Moods are influenced by the circumstances of people's lives, differences in their social status, national characteristics, type of culture, individual fates, temperaments, age, state of health. The outlook of a young person, full of strength, different from the old or sick. Critical, difficult situations in life require great courage and mental strength from people. One of the situations that cause stressful experiences is the meeting with death. Powerful impulses to the worldview are given by moral feelings: shame, repentance, reproaches of

conscience, a sense of duty, moral satisfaction, compassion, mercy, as well as their antipodes.

The emotional world of a person is, as it were, summed up in his perception of the world, but finds expression in the world outlook, including in the philosophical worldview. For example, the famous words of the German philosopher I. Kant can serve as a vivid expression of sublime emotions of this type: "Two things always fill the soul with new and ever stronger surprise and awe, the more often and longer we reflect on them - this is the starry sky above me and the moral law in me".

In the fabric of the worldview, reason and feelings are not isolated, intertwined and, moreover, are connected with the will. This gives the entire composition of the worldview a special character. The worldview, at least its key moments, its basis, tend to become a more or less integral set of beliefs. Beliefs are views that are actively adopted by people, corresponding to the entire make-up of their consciousness, life aspirations. In the name of convictions - so great is their power - people sometimes risk their lives and even go to death.

Thus, being included in the worldview, its various components acquire a new status: they absorb the attitude of people, are colored with emotions, combined with the will to act. Even knowledge in the context of a worldview takes on a special tonality. Growing together with the whole set of views, positions, feelings, they are confidently and actively accepted by people. And then - in tendencies - they become more than just knowledge, turning into cognitive beliefs - into a holistic way of seeing, understanding the world, and orientation in it. The power of persuasion is also acquired by moral, legal, political and other views - values, norms, ideals. In combination with volitional factors, they form the basis of life, behavior, actions of individuals, social groups, nations, peoples, and, in the limit, the entire world community.

With the "melting down" of views into beliefs, the degree of trust in their content and meaning increases. The range of human faith and confidence is wide. It extends from practical, vital cognitive certainty (or obviousness), that is, a completely rational faith, to religious beliefs or even gullible acceptance of absurd fictions, which is also characteristic of human consciousness of a certain type and level.

The important role of beliefs in the composition of a worldview does not exclude provisions that are accepted with less confidence or even distrust.

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