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Main Characteristics of Modern Civilization

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Abstract: *The article discusses the main features of modern civilization. The article reveals that these features, along with changing the face of today's civilization, have created a number of problems.*

Keywords: *civilization, current civilization, characteristics of civilization, world economy, scientific development, information society.*

By the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, human civilization entered a new stage. At this stage, processes, events, and phenomena that are not typical of the previous periods of the historical development of human society are occurring, and in this regard, there is a need to seriously consider the essence of human civilization, the laws of its development, especially the characteristics and prospects of modern civilization.

It is not easy to define the concept of "civilization". Because this concept has always been the object of philosophical thinking, therefore various ideas about its content and essence have been put forward. In some philosophical and epistemological concepts, the concept of "civilization" is used to represent the post-savage period of humanity, while in others it is used to analyze the development or decline of culture. In another set of concepts, civilization is defined in connection with man-made development. By civilization, we mean the set of social relations that ensure the existence of culture.

Human civilization can be analyzed in historical and social context. The historical context is that different types of civilization prevailed at different stages of human development. From this point of view, the ancient civilization, medieval civilization, modern civilization, modern civilization are considered. If we analyze the essence of civilization in the social context, then we should mention Eastern and Western civilizations.

Modern Eastern and Western civilization refers to the period after the 50s of the last century. This stage of human history is completely different from the previous ones with its unprecedented aspects. This period is characterized by the extreme complexity of social processes, the extreme intensity of emerging conflicts, and the magnitude of the number of problems.

The fundamental changes that took place after the Second World War dramatically changed the character of human civilization. In particular, the composition of the world economy has definitely acquired a special composition. In it, the influence, participation and share of transnational corporations increased. For example, by the turn of the new century, 30% of the world's production reserves, 80% of high-tech trade, and 90% of the capital exported from developed countries fell on the share of transnational

corporations. Due to the rapid development of transnational corporations, the global economy and the global market have gained global importance. Moreover, in order to maintain their share in the global market, these corporations began to pay special attention to investment activities, focused on the implementation of various innovations in production - because this was the only way to maintain their influence in the increasingly complex global market. Of course, to accomplish these tasks, it was necessary to use the expertise of science. For this reason, from the second half of the last century, the attention of transnational corporations to scientific research, their results, and the amount of allocations to scientific research increased. For example, by the 90s of the last century, the funds spent on scientific research by the 400 largest multinational corporations accounted for 23% of the global funds directed to this purpose. In 2001, this indicator reached 30%.

The increase in allocations for scientific research has objectively created the basis for the increase in the number of scientific information and discoveries in the world. In the first half of the 20th century, the volume of scientific information doubled every 13.5 years, and by the turn of the 21st century, it increased by 100% every 2-3 years. As a result, scientific information has become not just information, but a strategic and geopolitical resource that enables the management of entire social systems. A significant part of the country's economy is dependent on information production. For example, today, 40 percent of AIQU's gross domestic product is in the field of information production. This trend laid the foundation for the decision of the information society.

The changes in the world of information, in particular, the development of technologies related to the production, storage, collection, and transmission of information accelerated the relations between countries, nations, and states. Thanks to him, the connection between various social events and processes increased, the connections between national lifestyles intensified. "In particular, the strengthening of integration and cooperation between states and peoples, the creation of facilities for the free movement of foreign investments, capital and goods, the labor force, the creation of many new jobs, the rapid spread of modern communication and information technologies, scientific achievements, various the harmonization of values on a universal basis, the acquisition of a new quality of intercivilizational communication, the increase of opportunities for mutual assistance during environmental disasters - all this is achieved thanks to globalization.

Of course, the changes in the conditions of modern civilization are limited to the material sphere. At the same time, the culture of the human society is undergoing serious changes. In particular, in the countries of the world (if this happened first in the Western countries, then it began to fall in the Shark countries as well) in the field of culture, there is a tendency to combine traditionalism and modernity, nationalism and the elements of universality.

The process of globalization and changes in the culture of individual society have also caused changes in the world geopolitical scene. It is known that the geopolitical relations of the 20th century revolved around the competition between the two poles. "In the conditions of the bipolar world, the concepts of "East" and "West" were raised to the level of ideological dimension and turned from geographical concepts into a political-ideological category. It is the ideological dimension that is the main criterion of the bipolar world, and other countries of the world are based on this dimension around the two poles - the USSR and the USA. united."

The collapse of the Soviet empire created a unipolar world in geopolitical and ideological space. The last decade of the last century passed as a period of purposeful expansion of the economic, financial, diplomatic and military mechanisms characteristic of the United States. By the beginning of the 21st century, global geopolitical relations took shape. The decline of the USA's reputation in the world, the unification of European developed countries into a single union, the establishment of a strategic

partnership between Russia and China, and the establishment of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization created the foundation for a tripolar world.

In the second half of the 20th century, the following changes took place in human civilization: a) the structure of the world economy changed radically; b) the development of science has entered a new stage; c) the information society was established in the world as a result of the transformation of information into a strategic resource; g) the trend of globalization has arisen; d) a culture that embodies the compatibility of traditionalism and modernity, nationalism and universality was formed; e) the multipolar world began to form.

However, the important fact is that these five characteristics characteristic of modern civilization have created problems that cast a shadow on its prospects and cause serious concern. First of all, the conflict between the technosphere and the natural environment is increasing. This was caused by fundamental changes in the character and structure of the world economy. The rapid development of the economy has continuously increased the demand for natural resources, and on the other hand, in the production of the increase in the use of technical means has increased the level of pollution of the natural environment. As a result, by the turn of the new century, the ecological problem has become universal.

Secondly, the development of science has widened the gap between the level and speed of development of developed and underdeveloped countries. The rate of economic growth of the countries that have the opportunity to use the products of scientific and technical development is accelerating, while at the same time, the underdeveloped countries, which are deprived of such opportunities due to the lack of financial resources, are in decline in most cases. The development of science also polarized the social structure of the population. In a situation where modern products of science and technology provide unique opportunities to some members of the society, the number of people who are unable to enjoy such opportunities is increasing. For example, in Great Britain, the richest 20% of the population spends 50% of the country's income, and the poorest 20% spends 2.6% of the income.

Thirdly, as a result of globalization, the norms, standards, standards characteristic of Western societies began to spread around the world. In this regard, the artifacts of the Western popular culture play the role of an especially important tool. It is true that the globalization of Western talent and norms has always had a positive effect on the lifestyle and culture of different nations and states. Moreover, such a one-way vector of globalization gives a sharper tone to the conflict between Shark and Western civilization.

Fourthly. It is true that from the second half of the last century, a culture that embodies the harmony of traditionalism and modernity, nationalism and universality began to take shape in human society. However, due to the fact that in the world it is customary to accept immoral ideas, norms, countermeasures as a cultural innovation, the elements of immorality are expected to the level of the norm. Such degradation brings the institution of the family into question and undermines the moral pillars of the society.

Fifthly, the competition between different geopolitical powers is intensifying in the multipolar world. These forces include other countries in the scope of their interests. For this reason, geopolitical competition is becoming a serious factor that threatens the security of developing countries.

Thus, the change of the world economy, the new stage of scientific development, the emergence of the information society, the trend of globalization, the culture that embodies tradition and modernity, the multipolar world are the main features of modern civilization. These features change the face of today's civilization and create a number of problems.

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