

**Секція 6**  
**ЦІННІСНІ ЗАСАДИ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ: ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА**  
**ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ**

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**GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF MODERNITY  
AND UNIVERSAL HUMAN VALUES**

The main task of this conference is to unite scientists around the problem of the axiological dimensions of modern world. The issue of values and value orientations has always been and remains extremely relevant for humanity in general and very special for Ukrainians due to the recent tragic events caused by russian aggression. The existential particularities of the current situation when the world has found itself at a crossroads forces us to think about how global and local problems of our time change the system of human values.

It is also important to research functional potential of the values and value orientations issue because the latter are of particular importance for the further development of the individual and society.

For Ukrainians, it is especially valuable if the participants of the discussion would develop the effective practical and philosophically grounded recommendations as for overcoming the consequence of russian aggression that led to many social and personal tragedies, particularly in the spiritual and moral dimensions.

The contemporary philosophical approaches are divided into practical and theoretical ones depending on their origin, nature, methodology, tasks and aims. However, the tendency of such the division leads us back to the philosophy of Ancient Times. Aristotle seems to branch out into natural philosophy (practical

in the modern sense) and moral philosophy (the prototype of modern theoretical philosophy). Practical philosophy has long history. For example, the Stoics and Epicureans contributed to the development of the practical side of the Western type of philosophizing, and in the East, Buddhism and Confucianism played their role in its development. This list is not exhaustive, of course, because during the formation of civilization, the problem of values was repeatedly raised, in particular, by practical philosophers.

Within the framework of the problems that will be discussed in these theses, the modern practical philosophy that should help prevent the spiritual crises of the nation is of greater interest.

Practical way of thinking is the core of practical philosophy. The general basic philosophical fields such as metaphysics and logic, for example, are not ignored completely by it but it seems that they are oriented towards practical life thinking. It can be confidently stated that value system, which comes from both everyday and scientific knowledge, determines the behavioral subsystem of the worldview. The latter, in turn, regulates norms of behavior, actions and attitudes to life and its challengers.

There are many popular modern fields of "practical thinking". The issue of morality and spirituality remains relevant, therefore it is developed within the limits of moral philosophy and applied ethics. The social component of modern life, which, at time when the world is rapidly changing and humanity is going through a series of trials, politics and law should be deeply grounded from the philosophical side in particular. This problem is studied in the philosophy of law and political philosophy framework. The issue of religion is one of the most difficult in the multicultural world. Even for the societies where the characteristics of secularism prevails, this question can be painful. Therefore, philosophy of religion has the task to study this sphere of human activity and develop mechanisms for preventing conflicts on religious ground. Philosophy of communication establish another relevant branch of modern practical philosophy since Karl-Otto Apel's lingo-hermeneutic-pragmatic turn, it is communication that is the engine of development and progress. A special place here is occupied by the theory of argumentation (the analysis of argumentation), which is based on the heritage of Habermas' philosophy. Art has always had a special existential attraction and significance. Therefore, this aspect is deeply analyzed from the side of a philosophical reflection in limits of aesthetics. As mentioned above, rapid changes in modern realities require quick and correct decision. This aspect of modern practical philosophy is the subject studied in the field of practical rationality or decision theory.

The above-described problematic fields of modern philosophizing are extremely relevant, interesting and, certainly, practically significant. The proof of this is the appearance of various research projects, some of which are becoming institutionalized. The subjects and contents of such the research are determined by those problems of the modernity that concern humanity most of all at this stage of its development. Among the wide range of popular themes, we find ones connected with the issues of responsibility and collective action, welfare and intent, theories of decision-making and causation, etc. However, the focus of our attention is the theory of values based on the philosophy of “practical thought”, which is the core of all the mentioned above issues. The values inherent in man and society determine behavior, actions, decisions, intentions, attitudes, norms, life strategies, etc.

There are different approaches as to the analysis of the human values and value orientations issue proposed in modern researches. There is an opinion that the system of universal human values is closely related to the global problems of modernity which nowadays are defined (according to the UN list) as the following: problems connected with climate such as global warming-up process; wars and military conflict; lack and poor quality of water; violation of human rights; various health related problems; low material condition, sometimes below the poverty line; child and childhood issues such as limited access to treatment and education; security and safety issues; access to food and hunger. Those are considered to be the top ones.

Ukrainians would probably put peace in the very first place among freedom, social development, equal human rights and dignity since their world-outlook has been significantly changed under the influence of the last tragic events where the war is on the first place. People are suffering too much and sharing their experience, which will never be forgotten by them. It also will be the factor of impact as for their views, decisions, and feelings over all the further life. Unfortunately, that is a proved fact since the wars had already happened in history before [1].

Edmund Husserl is well-known as the last great European rationalist, unique and paradoxical philosopher, the founder of phenomenology, “the Cartesian whose researches in the end eviscerate the cogito; the mathematician-logician whose ultimate concern was spirit [2] stated that “if history has nothing more to teach us than that all the shapes of the spiritual world, all the conditions of life, ideals, norms upon which man relies, form and dissolve themselves like fleeting waves, that it always was and ever will be so, that again and again reason must turn into nonsense, and well-being into misery. Can we live in this

world, where historical occurrence is nothing but an unending concatenation of illusory progress and bitter disappointment?” [3].

This quote sincerely and profoundly demonstrates how strongly wars affect worldviews since Husserl’s life passed as if under the shadow of wars: the memory of the Great War of 1914–1918 was still fresh but the approach of the Second World War was already felt. Such reflections are extremely close and painful for Ukrainians today. We are looking for the answers to the questions about the main historical meaning of the war: why, what for, etc.

To sum up the authors of the abstract would like to constant that values are central to public discourse today. Why do values draw such interest? According to the opinion of many researches and to the mentioned above thought of the authors of this abstract, values are the dominant determining factor of social behaviour understanding.

Values inherent in people differ in terms of both contents and priorities. Dominant values of societies also differ. Based on this we can state that values have a huge potential of influence both at the individual and at the level of society. Moreover, values can determine the main social movements in society and the nation. Based on this, it can be argued that it is values that determine the directions and speed of social progress, or, as in the case of russia, where the values have a destroyed character, regression.

Based on the above analyses, we can conclude that, in general, Ukrainians’ value orientations are the same as the system of universally recognised values, although peace and security will be in the first place for us.

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