

Anthropological Fundamentals of Technique

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Annotation:

This article provides information about the role of technology in human life, the history of its creation and its main features. The content of the concepts of technique, technology is also analyzed.

Key words: technology, anthropological, empeireia, process.

From an anthropological point of view, the history of technology includes the innumerable achievements of human thought, namely, inventions, discoveries, unique objects and weapons. But it is not just about inventing new techniques. In the historical periods of the development of society, there have been improvements in technology, with the primary focus on the material-substrate level, i.e., the tools of labor created from increasingly durable materials, including stone, copper, bronze, and iron. In the pre-industrial period of the development of society, technology was important in terms of tools, that is, technology - a tool that expands the capabilities of the natural organs of man.

Then the attention of the inventors was focused on the energy level: the movement to find new and efficient forms of energy began. In the industrial phase of the development of civilization, machine technology played a decisive role, and its improvement was associated with the use of new sources and types of energy. Man's attitude towards technology has also changed, he has become a unique and physical addition to the car. Of course, when our thoughts are about technology, we need to understand what constitutes its content and essence. This concept was first used in the works of the ancient Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle. The Greek word "techne" has several meanings - art, skill, mastery. In Nicomachean Ethics, Aristotle distinguishes between the words techne and empeireia (experimental knowledge) and episteme (theoretical knowledge) [1].

While empeireia and episteme consist of knowledge of natural objects, techne is knowledge that arises as a result of human activity and labor and the creation of artificial tools of labor. There is another term that explains the essence of the technique. For example, V.A. Kanke writes: A man-made object is often called an artifact. The Latin word "artifacium" means "artificially made" [2].

Technology plays a crucial role in society today. Its development applies to almost all spheres of human life, decisively defines the relationship between man and nature, has a profound effect on the relationship between people, the understanding of human identity. Therefore, the analysis of the phenomenon of technology, its genesis, essence, place and role in the development of civilization has become the focus of twentieth-century philosophy. Recently, there has been a large-scale analysis of technical phenomena, taking into account various factors that affect its development, including historical, economic, political, anthropological and other factors.

In the past, the impact of technology was largely limited to its initial distribution - the sphere of material production, as a result of which technology was largely equated with the tools of labour. Now this circle has expanded to such an extent that it covers virtually all major spheres of society. Today, vehicles and telecommunications, buildings and construction machinery, electrical and thermal equipment, scientific equipment, and warfare equipment are all referred to as machinery. Due to their function and nature, it is difficult to cover such colourful objects with a single concept. «Technique is a set of technical devices, tools, machines, lathes, structures» [3], «technique is a set of artifacts».

Technology is the means by which man changes the external world, the environment in which he lives, and the existence of man. In the philosophical analysis of technology, the relationship between man and technology can be considered central. Technology does not exist on its own, it only makes sense as part of a "human-technical" system. This is confirmed by the whole history of technical development. At all stages of human evolution, technology is the result of human activity expressed in things, the realization of the human way of life and the peculiarities of its evolution. The technique symbolizes the rational and at the same time rational organization of human existence. Some researchers believe that technology is a symbolic existence of man, but it is human existence [4].

The philosophy of technology also focuses on the negative aspects of the relationship between man and technology. Technological progress has not been just another human achievement of nature. This development has a devastating effect on the environment, changing the way people perceive the world around them. As a result of technological

progress, a new field is emerging that separates man and nature. According to the French sociologist J. Elliott, nature can no longer be our beautiful environment. Technology itself becomes a living space, a human being living in that space [5]. In the language of scientists, the techno-space has become a place where man, in the words of the German philosopher M. Heidegger, renounces his original existence.

The Spanish philosopher Ortega-i-Gasset analyzed man's relationship with technology and showed that he was two-sided. Technology has a purpose it does not serve either good or evil, so it is necessary to direct technology, says K. Jaspers, a well-known expert in the field of technical philosophy. The idea that man himself devotes content to technology is a general conclusion to be drawn from these considerations. Current technical activity in the world becomes part of the evolutionary process, and man becomes a participant in the evolution. Therefore, according to the German philosopher A. Hu, we as participants are responsible for the future of the world. At the same time, our responsibility is constantly growing.

It is also necessary to explain the basic concepts when analyzing the specifics of the technique from an anthropological point of view. This technical object is a natural or artificial object that performs a technical function. Its existence is connected with human activity. In it the tasks of production are objectified and it emerges as a means of embodying knowledge in people.

A technological process or technology is the process by which a technical object interacts with a changing object. It consists of these methods of interaction, the sequence of interaction of the technical object, the process of change of the object.

The growth of technical science is determined by the basic principles of technical progress and technological development. Activities in the field of weapons production are the basis and source of technical science before the development of science. It is worth noting that the qualitative change in the development of technical science is associated with the emergence of machine technology.

In order to supplement the above information, we would like to remind you of the importance of making the following additions to our article: With the development of new technologies: nuclear, space, information technology, biotechnology, the issue of regulating technical activities is becoming increasingly important, and among them, especially information technology is developing rapidly, and philosophers e. It should be noted that he is focusing more on medicine.

As a matter of fact, productivity, accuracy and economy are the most important indicators of technology. Its productivity is determined by the amount of product produced (processed, transported, etc.) per unit of time, and its accuracy is characterized by the ability to deliver the required amount of quality product or perform a technological task in a timely manner. The cost-effectiveness of equipment is determined by the cost of raw materials, consumables, fuel, energy, ancillary equipment.

It is also necessary to improve it, automate work processes to increase productivity, accuracy and economy. Its development period is characterized by further acceleration of the pace of modernization of technical means, standardization and unification of products, development of radio engineering, electronics, aviation, aerospace, automatic control and adjustment systems, computing, information technology and others. The development of automation in industry has led to the creation of automatic lines and automatic workshops, automatic plants, information technology has developed.

The development of technology is an important condition for the development of science and technology. Modern science, the most important achievements of production, is based on the discoveries of natural and technical sciences, develops on the basis of scientific achievements and poses new challenges to science. The development of science and technology requires an interconnection between them.

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