



ETHICAL PROBLEMS OF CONTEMPORARY PHILOSOPHY AND THE CONCEPT OF GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

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Abstract

The article presents a philosophical analysis of the key ethical problems of the 21st century in the context of globalization, digital transformation, and the development of biotechnologies. The thesis regarding the transition from classical normative models of morality to the paradigm of global responsibility is substantiated. The work examines bioethical dilemmas, digital and algorithmic responsibility, environmental issues, transhumanism, and the crisis of universalism. It concludes that a new configuration of moral consciousness is forming, oriented toward an intergenerational perspective and the management of civilizational risks.

Keywords: contemporary philosophy, ethics, bioethics, digital ethics, globalization, responsibility, transhumanism, environmental ethics.

Introduction

As a fundamental philosophical discipline, ethics traditionally explores the nature of morality, norms of behavior, and the value foundations of human activity. However, in the 21st century, its problematic field has expanded significantly. The technological revolution, globalization, and digitalization have radically changed the conditions of human existence, necessitating a revision of classical moral categories.

The current stage of civilizational development is characterized by increasing interdependence between societies, the expansion of artificial intelligence, the development of genetic engineering, and mounting environmental threats. These processes generate qualitatively new moral dilemmas that cannot be fully comprehended within the framework of traditional ethical theories. The relevance of this study is determined by the need for a philosophical analysis of the transformation of normativity in a technogenic civilization. The goal of the work is to identify the specifics of contemporary ethical problems and determine the main directions for the development of ethical thought.

Literature Review

Contemporary philosophical literature demonstrates a shift from individualistic models of morality toward the concept of global responsibility.



J. Habermas analyzes the consequences of genetic interventions and points to the threat to individual autonomy.

Z. Bauman examines morality in the conditions of "liquid modernity," emphasizing the instability of value structures.

P. Singer develops applied ethics, expanding the boundaries of the moral community.

N. Bostrom investigates the risks of superintelligence, while L. Floridi forms the concept of information ethics.

In Russian philosophy, V.S. Stepin emphasizes the civilizational nature of modern challenges, while A.A. Guseynov and R.G. Apresyan analyze the problem of moral responsibility in a global world.

The works of Uzbek researchers address issues concerning the transformation of spiritual values, the relationship between tradition and modernization, and problems of moral education in the context of globalization.

Methodology

The methodological basis of the research includes:

- Conceptual analysis of the categories "responsibility," "freedom," and "duty";
- Comparative analysis of classical and contemporary ethical theories;
- An interdisciplinary approach (philosophy, bioethics, information technology);
- Prognostic analysis of civilizational risks.

This comprehensive approach allows for viewing contemporary ethics as a dynamic system reacting to changes in social reality.

Main Research Results

Bioethical Challenges:

The development of genetic engineering and reproductive technologies raises questions about the permissible limits of intervention in human nature. The problem lies in preserving the moral status of the individual and preventing the instrumentalization of human beings.

Digital and Algorithmic Responsibility:

Artificial intelligence algorithms participate in decision-making that affects social justice. A phenomenon of distributed responsibility is emerging, requiring new normative regulatory mechanisms.

Environmental Ethics:

The global climate crisis requires expanding the moral horizon to an intergenerational perspective. Responsibility takes on a preventive character aimed at avoiding irreversible harm.

Transhumanism:



Technological enhancement of humans challenges the traditional understanding of human identity. There is a need for philosophical reflection on the boundaries of permissible changes.

Crisis of Universalism:

Globalization intensifies cultural pluralism. Contemporary ethics seeks to form a minimum set of universal principles to ensure intercultural dialogue.

Discussion

Contemporary ethics is undergoing a paradigmatic shift. While classical morality focused on individual actions, today the objects of analysis are systemic processes and long-term consequences.

An "ethics of responsibility" model is forming, involving risk assessment and the anticipation of the consequences of technological decisions. Normativity is acquiring a dynamic character and is constructed through public discourse.

Conclusion

The conducted research leads to the following conclusions:

1. 21st-century ethics is interdisciplinary and global in nature.
2. Responsibility toward humanity and future generations is becoming the central category.
3. Technological progress requires the formation of new moral regulators.
4. The developmental prospect lies in an integrative model of global ethics.

The contemporary philosophy of ethics serves as a tool for the strategic comprehension of civilization's future.

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