THE EMERGENCE OF CYBERPHILOSOPHY: TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND IDEOLOGICAL NEEDS.

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Abstract: The article analyzes the emergence of cyberphilosophy, its inextricable connection with technological progress and its formation in terms of the ideological needs of modern society. The impact of the development of the digital environment, artificial intelligence and communication technologies on human ontology, the process of cognition and moral norms is widely covered on the basis of scientific literature. The research uses philosophical-logical, phenomenological and analytical methods.

Kalit so'zlar: kiberfalsafa, texnologiya falsafasi, sun'iy intellekt, raqamli jamiyat, ontologiya, g'oyaviy ehtiyojlar.

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Abstract: This article examines the changes and consequences of the conceptual foundations of human consciousness and spirituality in the context of globalization. It also demonstrates that we can recognize external and internal threats to our national spirituality, each posing a threat in its own way.

Key words: cyberphilosophy, philosophy of technology, artificial intelligence, digital society, ontology, ideological needs.

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Abstract: The article examines the transformation and consequences of the conceptual foundations of human consciousness, spirituality in the sphere of globalization. It has also been shown that we can see that there are external and internal threats to our national morale, each of which poses a danger in its own way.

Keywords: globalization, threat, National spirituality, consciousness, healthy thinking, noosphere.

Cyberphilosophy, as a new direction in modern philosophy, analyzes the philosophical consequences of technological progress. At the end of the 20th century, computerization, the emergence of the Internet, and the process of global networking raised new questions about human self-understanding, the structure of society, and ethical criteria. This article provides a

deep and systematic examination of the technological and ideological factors that influenced the emergence of cyberphilosophy.

Analysis of literature on the topic.

Cyberphilosophy is rooted in a scientific tradition, from ancient ideas about the philosophical understanding of technical consequences to modern theories of technology. Heidegger's thoughts on the essence of technology show technology as a form of interpretation of existence, not a simple tool [1]. Turkle analyzes the concepts of digital identity and the "virtual self", focusing on the psychological and social transformation of man [2]. Floridi, putting forward the idea of "information ontology", emphasizes the understanding of the interaction between man and machine at the information level [3]. Toffler's "third wave" model, Haraway's "cyborg manifesto" also determine the cultural and philosophical context of cyberphilosophy. These works help to understand how technology changes human nature. Thus, cyberphilosophy is formed in connection with many traditional philosophical directions - ontology, epistemology, ethics, anthropology.

Research methodology.
The following methodological approaches were used in the study:

1) Philosophical-logical analysis – determining the logical structure of the relationship between technology and humans.
2) Phenomenological approach – studying virtual experience as a direct representation of the human mind.
3) Analytical method - structural analysis of the relationship between scientific sources.
4) Comparative method - comparing traditional philosophy with cyberphilosophy.

Results and discussion.

At the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries, technological progress in human life accelerated at an unprecedented rate. Information technologies, the Internet, artificial intelligence, digital environments, and virtual reality have deeply penetrated all spheres of human thought, social relations, and culture. As a result of these processes, a new direction in modern philosophy has emerged - cyberphilosophy . Cyberphilosophy is aimed at philosophically analyzing new forms of existence associated with technologies, human-machine relations, digital consciousness, and ethical and epistemological problems.

The term "cyberphilosophy" is a combination of the concepts of "cyberspace" and "philosophy", and seeks to understand the new existence that is emerging under the influence of digital technologies. Cyberphilosophy studies issues such as human existence in a virtual environment, digital identity, the ontological status of artificial intelligence, technological determinism, and moral responsibility.

While traditional philosophy has mainly analyzed the laws of nature, society, and thought, cyberphilosophy reconsiders these issues in the context of a new, digital reality. For example, the question "who is a human?" is now being enriched with questions such as "how does a human exist in a digital environment?" and "can artificial intelligence have consciousness?"

The most important factor in the emergence of cyberphilosophy is technological progress. First of all, the development of computer technologies has automated human activity, dramatically increased the speed and volume of information processing. The Internet, in turn, has changed the concepts of space and time, creating a global information space.

Virtual reality and augmented reality technologies have created new forms of human experience. Now humans interact not only with physical entities, but also with artificially

created environments. This requires a philosophical reexamination of the boundaries between "reality" and "virtual reality".

The development of artificial intelligence has become one of the central problems of cyberphilosophy. The ability of machines to make independent decisions, learn, and even perform processes close to creative activity is challenging traditional notions of the uniqueness of human consciousness.

The emergence of cyberphilosophy is not only due to technological reasons, but also to the ideological needs of society . In a digital society, a person is faced with the problem of self-realization, maintaining moral standards and values. For example, issues of personal data privacy, digital control, information manipulation and cybersecurity require philosophical analysis.

From an ethical perspective, cyberphilosophy raises the issue of responsibility in the use of technology. Who is responsible if artificial intelligence makes a mistake? How is the moral status of automated systems assessed when they affect human life? These questions create the need to develop new ethical standards in society. Cyberphilosophy is also closely related to the theory of knowledge (epistemology). In the Internet era, the abundance of information makes it difficult to distinguish between "knowledge" and "information". In this process, cyberphilosophy reexamines truth, reliability, and methods of knowing.

Cyberphilosophy philosophically assesses not only the problems of the present, but also the future of humanity. Movements such as transhumanism and posthumanism put forward the idea of improving the human body and mind with the help of technology. This raises questions about how the very concept of "humanity" can change.

While digital technologies can expand human possibilities, they can also increase the risk of spiritual emptiness and alienation. Therefore, cyberphilosophy seeks to critically analyze technological progress and harmonize it with humanistic values. The results of the analysis showed that the following main factors led to the emergence of cyberphilosophy:

1. Acceleration of technological progress. Computers, the Internet, and mobile devices have fundamentally changed human cognitive processes. The development of artificial intelligence requires a reconsideration of ethical issues (responsibility, competition, freedom).

2. Ideological needs of society. In a post-industrial society, the issue of identity, truth, and values is being reinterpreted. In the digital environment, the fact that an individual can have multiple identities at the same time has exacerbated philosophical issues.

3. A new ontology of information. Information is now being interpreted as an independent entity, free from materiality. This forces a rethinking of ontology.

4. Philosophical implications of virtual reality. Artificial intelligence systems are reshaping experience and perception, raising the issue of "multi-level reality."

As Haraway noted, modern man is becoming a being filled with technological components, not biological ones. The formation of virtual reality as a "second reality" is forcing ontology to reinterpret itself (Haraway, 1991). The results obtained show that the emergence of cyberphilosophy is based on two main factors: the acceleration of technological progress; changing ideological needs of society. Cyberphilosophy, on the one hand, is a philosophical direction that studies the essence of technology, and on the other hand, is a new epistemological field that analyzes the forms of human existence in digital conditions. If Heidegger interpreted technology as a "force that opens up existence on demand," today this process is deepening, revealing the multi-layeredness of existence through virtuality.

Cyberphilosophy should be seen not as an explanation of technological progress, but as a continuation of philosophical traditions at a new stage. For example, while Heidegger associated technology with a process of "unfolding" of man, modern scholars see it as an

extension of the information process. Also, cyberphilosophy is not only a philosophy of technology, but also a reinterpretation of man through technology.

There is also a sharp change in the ideological demands of society: globalism, post-truth, digital control systems are creating the need to interpret new forms of human freedom. This process also forces anthropology to restructure - to what extent can human nature be included in the composition of technological elements? Cyberphilosophy is the philosophical expression of modern technological society. It deeply analyzes the new forms of existence, the relationship between man and machine, and ethical and ideological problems that have arisen as a result of technological progress. Cyberphilosophy is an important philosophical direction that serves to build the digital future of humanity on a conscious, responsible and spiritual basis.

Conclusion and suggestions.

First, Cyberphilosophy emerges as a philosophical direction that emerges as a result of technological progress and serves to explain human consciousness, moral responsibility, and new forms of knowledge in a digital society in accordance with modern social and cultural needs.

Secondly, the development of information technologies has shaped cyberphilosophy, analyzing the relationship between humans and technology, and encouraging a reinterpretation of the concepts of freedom, identity, and responsibility in the digital space, based on the needs of modern society in a broader philosophical sense.

Thirdly, Cyberphilosophy is an important direction that offers theoretical and practical approaches aimed at understanding changing values, assessing ethical issues, and developing critical thinking under the influence of artificial intelligence and virtual environments, based on ideological needs.

Fourth, as technological progress accelerates, cyberphilosophy helps to define the spiritual direction of humanity, defining the boundaries of morality, responsibility, and knowledge in the digital environment, as a basis for sustainable decision-making in the context of global processes.

Fifth, the emergence of Cyberphilosophy is an approach aimed at ensuring social balance through philosophical analysis, explaining the complex relationships between technology and humans in modern society and demonstrating the need to form responsible and conscious views for future development.

To study and apply this topic in practice, the following practical exercises are recommended:

We put forward the following proposals:
- To support the development of cyberphilosophy, the inclusion of special subjects in higher education programs on digital ethics, artificial intelligence and philosophy of technology will serve to develop students' critical thinking and prepare responsible specialists who meet the needs of society, which is important for a sustainable future. - In order to develop the direction of cyberphilosophy in scientific research, funding interdisciplinary projects that analyze the socio-cultural and ethical consequences of technological progress, strengthening international cooperation, attracting young scientists, creating an opportunity to develop innovative ideas for the development of a digital society. - Taking cyberphilosophy into account in state policy, developing clear strategies for digital security, personal data protection and setting ethical

standards will help strengthen transparency and trust in the use of technologies, ensuring citizens' rights, and creating sustainable development. - In cooperation with educational institutions and IT companies, seminars, trainings and open dialogues will be organized to raise awareness of cyberphilosophy issues to the general public, increasing digital literacy, forming a culture of ethical decision-making, and creating a social Strengthening responsibility contributes to the conscious introduction of innovations. - By covering cyberphilosophy topics in the media and online platforms, creating a critical and conscious attitude towards technological innovations, maintaining ideological balance in society, strengthening responsibility and moral values, developing the consciousness of young people, and enriching digital culture.

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