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THE ROLE RATIONALIZATION IN THE ACCELERATION OF LIFE SEQUENCE

Abstract: *This paper makes analyses of the role rationalization in the acceleration of life sequence. In this case, author makes analyses of both theoretical and practical points as the whole. Moreover, the way of the research has been mentioned in the different points as the whole. Finally, outcomes and shortcomings were mentioned in order to make better analyses for the future.*

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Introduction

Towards the end of the 20th century, mankind has faced a number of problems. Especially in the 21st century, human activity has improved tremendously, creating an informed post-industrial society that we are referring to today. In times of change, many things seem strange and startle people. Moreover, the existence of humans as a race is also an acute problem. By the beginning of the 21st century, the pace of events in the society is notable. As a result of the development of rationality, human activity has improved dramatically, creating the information society we are talking about.

In recent decades, the problem of rationality has been the focus of philosophers, sociologists, and scholars, and has become one of the most pressing problems in the philosophy of science. German philosopher V. Zimmerl concludes that "the main and most important problem that is now circulating in European philosophy is rationality and its limits" [7, p.327]. Problem has attracted the attention of many philosophers and scholars not only today, but in the 20th century and earlier. In the twentieth century, A. Bergson, E. Gusserl, M. Weber, M. Heidegger, K. Jaspers and other philosophers were interested in the problem of rationality. It is these philosophers' attention to the problem of rationality as it is today.

Let's look back a bit, in the middle of the 20th century. Before the onslaught of social and cultural crises on earth, humanity waited for new and new waves of crisis before and after World War II. War has left a deep mark on human life and its consequences are still being observed. The spark of global perceptions of the world began again and philosophically accepted in the world. Gubman "The fall of humanism has become a central theme in the cultural and philosophical reflection of Western thinkers. It is precisely at this time that the modern trend of theoretical anti-humanism is being formed, and 20th-century culture promotes the idea of human mortality" [4, p.129].

According to the authors of the dialectics of enlightenment, the sequence of world rationality leads not only to the knowledge of natural primitiveness, but also to the understanding of human nature. The first step to creating a rational picture of the world is the first step towards alienation. The process of enlightenment is linked to the pressure of human existence in an increasingly rationalized world. Adorno and Horkheimer say that "... causes new problems of mankind from the beginning of scientific and technical rationality in social life" [6, p.13]. This is where the ideas of humanism go unnoticed. However, at that time the efforts, techniques,

technologies and equipment to improve human life were created by the human mind. Scientific knowledge was based on the use of modern technologies in various ways and means. The progress of society has accelerated the process of implementing science achievements. In this regard, M.N. Abdullayeva notes that "… it took 30 years for the radio, 13 years for the radio and 4 years for the internet" [2, p.35]. In this process we can observe the acceleration of life. Or take another example. Television, which has become an integral part of our daily lives, was first launched in 1928 and was on the "telefot" screen. In the early 1930s the development of electronic television offered by S.I.Kataev led. By the 1950's, a black-and-white KVN-49 television set had been launched, and since January 1960, color television has been experimenting. It was only in the 1980s that people began to see color images on television. In the mid-1990s, flat screen plasma TVs were replaced by flat screen TVs. They took 4 years to replace the electron beam (SRT - Cathode Ray Tube) screens (hereinafter referred to as monitors), 2 years for LCD - Liquid Crystal Display monitors, and then high-speed plasma (PDP - gas). - Plasma display panel, unlike liquid crystal monitors, with its ability to create large diagonal views), (LED light-emitting diode) monitors, laser monitors, 2D and 3D 3D monitors.

MAIN PART

Now it is cheaper to replace the item than repair it. Secondly, due to technical development, it is possible to improve the product after a certain period of time. The second-generation computer is better than the first-generation computer, the third-generation computers are better than the second-generation computers. This situation will continue. But now this process is happening very quickly. The society now offers us not only a limited range of standard goods, but rather the most diverse, most diverse range of non-standard goods and services in human history [10, p.97]. Looking at history, "Barbie is a synthetic little girl about thirty inches tall. The most marketable and popular puppet in human history. It was designed by Mettel in 1959 and has reached 12 million Barbies. Girls love Barbie because this puppet is like a living, and even her clothes can be changed [9, p.13]. Barbie dolls were among the standardized goods. However, the development of its improved appearance has become a non-standard product.

The speed of life is also increasing. Throughout human history, the value of distance has never been less important. Speed growth is a vivid example of technical progress. 6000 years ago, the fastest-moving vehicle was the camel caravans, with an average speed of 8 miles per hour. After the discovery of light war chariots around 1600 BC, the average speed increased to 20 miles per hour. This discovery was such a great discovery that it was so difficult to accelerate after three and a half thousand years, even after the first postage stamps in England in 1784 did not exceed 10 million an hour. The first steamboat that appeared in 1825 was at the speed of 13 miles per hour, and the best sailing ships at that time were almost twice as slow. It was only in the 1980s that the speed of the steam engine reached 100 mph. It took humanity a thousand years to break that record. But just enough to keep that record four, it took just 58 years. By 1938, humans were traveling at a rate of 400 miles per hour in the sky. Just 25 years later, this new record has been doubled. By the end of the 60's, jets with jet engines reached speeds of up to 4,000 miles per hour, while spacecraft on the ships began to travel around the Earth at 18,000 miles per hour [10, p.97]. As a result, the era of globalization in human life began.

In the age of globalization, the rapid acceleration of society is the future, and many scholars point out that history is coming to an end. The evolution of humanity did not occur algorithmically. As long as a person exists, he has a past, a history. F. Fukuyama writes that Hegel and Marx were the first to begin "the end of history." "The end of history," they argue, is not a natural cycle, such as the birth and death of a human being, but rather that there is no further development in human life and that all issues have been resolved. In this regard, Hegel proposes the concept of a liberal state, the establishment of Marxist communist society [8]. But to date, these views have also become history. Well-known economist Kenneth Boulding proves that our time is the most important turning point in history: "The world today is fundamentally different from the world I was born into. This difference is no less the difference between the world in which I was born and the world of Julius Caesar. If we look at the history of humanity from the point of view of today, I would say that I was born in the middle of history. No matter what has happened before I was born, so much has happened since I was born" [8, p.15]. By contrast, our present day is completely different from the time of Aristotle. If we look back and look back 3,000 years ago, we will become witnesses of a completely different world. Then we will face the past and realize how much our mind has developed.

For over 300 years, a storm of change has been raging in our society. This storm seems to be getting worse when it comes to our day. There is a powerful wave of unprecedented rapid change across the highly industrialized countries, resulting in some strange social news. In the words of Mr. Moren, "... at the same time there is a game in the world between competition and confrontation and order and disorder, mutual agreement, constant necessity, uncertainty and coincidence" [8, p.15]. These changes are also creating different kinds of creatures - children at the age of twelve, adults who stopped at the age of fifty at age twelve, the wealthy people who live in poverty, the creators of computer addicts and so on.

Today, there is a growing awareness among historians and archaeologists, sociologists and economists, psychologists and other scientists that social processes are accelerating, accelerating at an incredible rate, with incredible speed and collision with the future. E. Toffler notes that “collision with the future is a state of exasperation caused by the premature future. Stunting is a loss of purpose” [10]. Nobel Prize-winning physicist George Thomson in his book, “A Tale of the Future”, refers to the industrial revolution, not to mention the “revolution in the Neolithic farming”, looking for events that are historically similar to what is happening today. American automation expert John Daybold predicts that “the consequences of the technical revolution we are experiencing will be far deeper than any social change in the past” [10, p.96].

In the acceleration of the development of society, rationality is applied at every stage and in every direction. It is in this process that we encounter the ambivalence of rationality. For example, during the Soviet era, since the 50s of the last century, for the cultivation of cotton Mirzachul and Urtachul opened new lands, and the Amu Darya and Syrdarya rivers were getting more and more. As a result, the Aral Sea dried up. It was also one of the rational plans for the development of the society of that time, in the interests of the USSR. “... the use of advances in science and information technology is a hallmark of modern society, reducing the use of energy and other raw materials, a careful attitude to the environment” [1, p.13]. In other words, “Humans have been trying to change nature for centuries. In order not to destroy nature and society, we must return our ability to understand nature. For this, we need to move from a narrowly understood scientific rationality to a philosophical point of view” [3, p.26]. Another example is the long-term mortgage lending issued by the United States since the 1990s, when the global financial crisis hit 2008. However, the purpose of the mortgage loans was to improve people's lives. In the 21st century, the advancement of rationality, the development of science and technology, and the emergence of new technologies and technologies have led to globalization of processes in society.

CONCLUSION

In general, while rationality plays a key role in the development of any society, in some cases it also causes greater problems for society. Thus, “There are contradictions in social existence that have two equally important solutions or solutions. But we can get people out of these situations with joint efforts” [5, p.131].

In summary, computers that have been created as a result of accelerating the pace of life are helping large universities make their work schedules more comfortable, solve their own learning problems, and choose courses. But more importantly, computer-assisted learning, curriculum programming, and other methods have greatly increased access to training, contrary to common misconceptions. Man has never really lived in a water-filled environment. Despite the rapid pace of life, more or less he is living in familiar situations. But the shorter life span and the increased number of innovations pose new challenges to rationality. The human mind is the driving force behind everything, no matter how fast the pace of life is. The new age that has emerged from the mind is that today's man has created a whole new world, using the most difficult individual and intellectual opportunities for him. As a result, the world has lost the direction of law and change, the direction of deterministic development.

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