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The structure of the psyche according to Freud

The conception of Sigmund Freud, which was stated in his psychoanalytical writings, directed the way of modern psychology. S. Freud reached the conclusion that our unconscious anxieties and unrealized inclinations can become an important drive of our behavior and even lead to serious illnesses. It is exactly Freud's understanding which forms the ground of modern psychological reflections, numerous scientific researches and works of art. The main objective of the work is to explore theoretical achievements of Sigmund Freud and especially his analysis of the structure of psyche. The tasks of work include the description of such structures of our psyche as Ego, Super-ego and Id and explanation of peculiarities of each of these components of psyche in their interaction and the main differences between them.

Keywords: psychoanalysis, psyche, conscious, rationality, structure, sublimation, reflection, subconscious.

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Структура психики по З. Фрейду

Структурирование психики на сознательное и бессознательное – исходная позиция психоанализа З. Фрейда, которая открывает возможности не только для понимания важнейших процессов психической жизни человека, но и для объяснения специфики возникновения определенных психических отклонений от нормы. Такой анализ обретает статус научного в силу того, что он осуществляется на грани взаимодействия психологии, философии, физиологии и ряда междисциплинарных исследовательских сфер. Психоанализ, вероятно, не может полагаться на сознание (как совокупность рациональности) как на сущность психики. Оно здесь не выступает главенствующим фактором, а рассматривается во взаимодействии с иными структурами психики, при этом часто просто отодвигается на второй план контекста анализа психики.

Ключевые слова: психоанализ, психика, сознание, рациональность, структура, сублимация, вытеснение, рефлексия, бессознательное.

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SOCIO–PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEMS IN THE NATURAL SCIENCE: CONSTRUCTIVISM AND DESTRUCTIVITY OF THE GLOBAL CIVILIZATION (THEORETICAL AND APPLIED ASPECTS)

The authors studied the different approaches to the methodology of natural knowledge. The attention to the holistic approach as the unity and integrity of natural science. The concept of a global civilization in the technosphere. It is predicted that nanotechnology will spread into many areas of human activity. On the basis of statistical data revealed employment Ukrainian youth as a progressive level of society. It is noted in practice that the main priority values in the Ukrainian society is the problem of tolerance and ecology.

Keywords: wisdom, science, determinism, nanotechnology, priority values, global civilization.

(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)

This article is dedicated to discussion of the problem of different approaches in methodology of social and humanitarian knowledge, which arises on a background of natural science's development. **Topicality of this problem** is specified by the role of education, science and technics in civilization development. Scientific and technical progress is affecting on every sphere of human being. This modern progress in the natural science is complicated by the fact that scientific and technical processes are non-linear, dynamic character that develops under the influence of evaluation factors.

The purpose of the article is a systematic analysis of the various theoretical and practical approaches in the natural science in relation to global civilization. Stated objective concretized and achieved by addressing the following **research objectives:**

- to determine social status of techins in natural science;
- to reveal the problem in the methodology of natural science;
- to explore the employment rate of the Ukrainian youth in a global civilization;
- to consider the social practices of the priority values.

The extent of the problem. Social wisdom questions in modern science were asked by many scientists like: J. Beckmann, E. Kapp, E. Gartich, A. Riddler, U. Wendt. Impact of technology on social culture, a society devoted to works by O. Spengler L. Manford, J. Ellul, J. Orgega–n–Gasset, T. Adorno, M. Horkheimer, H. Markuse, K. Paris, T. Veblaine, J. Galbraith, D. Bell etc. However, these works doesn't have an exhaustive analysis. Just because this should be considered like constructivism and destructivity of global and civilization. At the same time it sets out in detail the construction of the technosphere in the toolbox: technological (W. Rostaw, D. Galbraith, A. Bernie, J. Fourastié, Z. Brzeziński, E. Toffler, A. Tur, E. Masud) and social determinism (L. Green, K. Mannheim, L. Fleck, B. Gessen, M. Polani, T. Kuhn). Among the modern Ukrainian researchers should be noted G. Shchokin, T. Rudnicki, Y. Surmin, V. Tsikina, P. Saukh, N. Nedyuha, V. Baranovsky, K. Karpenko, O. Lazorenko, L. Malysya and others.

Technological determinism

1. As part of the presentation of technological determinism technique is generative in the development of society and

culture. In this context, technology is autonomous and its development is independent of human control, as developed in accordance with its own logic, which defines culture technology, and culture and society can influence the direction of development of technology.

This concept speculators are outside the deterministic system as a free agent. Such a technological construct global civilization causes certain changes in the structure of society. For example, the computer has changed the nature of jobs, and internet changed all specific of interpersonal communication etc. Today, most scientists say the socio-technical change as an aggregate in a single cluster. Therefore you should understand how technology form a new reality.

With these definitions E. Toffler revealed technological determinism and introduced the concept of «technosphere». According to scientist: «In the difficult structure of society and its dynamics decisive role belongs to the technosphere, which produces and distributes the goods, and in accordance with the changes that change and sociosphere and infosphere, in turn affecting the scope of authority and psychosphere» [9, p. 24]. According to Toffler, the concept of the technosphere takes beyond the narrow confines technicism vector and seeks to relate the category of «Technology» with the keywords in the social field (civilization, culture, progress, values, identity, information, knowledge). In all societies, the energy production system and distribution system are interrelated components of a larger thing that Toffler called the technosphere that has a feature (specificity) at every stage of social development. All civilizations in the infosphere need to create and distribute information. Developed infosphere is the communication channels representing the individual and mass communications may be effectively distributed as commodities and raw materials. At the same time, technosphere generates and distributes wealth; sociosphere along with thousands of related organizations assigns the roles of individuals in the system while infosphere assigns information which is necessary for the operation of the entire system [9, p. 25].

On the foreground of modern civilization there are the unique historically developing systems in that exactly wise man as the personal subject must get to know objectively-veritable knowledge about the world that makes an important axiological aspect. Intensive development of social picture of the world requires exactly non-post-classical approach of construction of modern fundamental theory in natural science. A leading role in the decision of this problem belongs to the scientific methods of research. They allow to optimize, algorithmize difficult processes that in natural science make basis of physics and mathematical, chemical, biological, technical and technological structural organization of the world life in contrast to the object-oriented research, the subject of nano technologies science is generative holistic. Its principle of organization is problem-oriented research aimed at solving social and economic problems of modern humanity.

That's nanotechnology activities may generate social existence. It is predicted that nanotechnology is gradually spread to many areas of human activity and change the relationship between man and nature and society. Along with the consideration of nanotechnology in technical, biological, chemical and medical aspects there is a need, social and philosophical understanding of nanotechnology.

So nanotechnology in the natural sciences are a set of technologies and techniques by allowing manipulation of individual atoms and molecules to create new structures

and materials. As a Ukrainian researcher V. A. Tsykin said: «Firstly, nanotechnologies are the construction of atomic technology and secondly it's a specialized system of research. Thirdly it's a philosophical concept that returns us to the holistic perception of the world to a new level of knowledge» [10, p. 167].

We believe that nanotechnology is a transdisciplinary scientific direction to absorb scientific knowledge on the basis of scientific, technical and socio-humanitarian components. As a multi-faceted phenomenon of different spheres of human activity. Scientific studies have accentuated the principles of dialectical relationship, and self-determination of the natural and artificial social phenomena. As the formation of organized complexity, «multidimensionality, heterogeneity of the complexity of today's technology is reflected in the various versions of the concept of parametric complexity» [6, p. 8].

The development of nanotechnology are important political ideas of the ontological (supernatural) and ontic (natural) the primacy of the whole in relation to its parts [2, p. 189].

In this connection we have the new construct that has a qualitatively new properties as the unity and integrity in any subject area. In these circumstances, the principle of holism has a practical application in the troubled areas of natural science. Methodological holism as a philosophical concept of integrity associated with the paradigmatic non-linearities (phases, asymmetry) in the scientific knowledge that characterize modern natural science. New vision began to take shape as a result of the fact that the main objects of research in all scientific disciplines have began developing open systems that are in a state of extreme disequilibrium with respect to the environment [7, p. 130].

This scientific breakthrough becomes the result of the emergence of new knowledge, which includes the principles of multi-dimensionality, fundamental, variability and irreversibility. Therefore, today the social philosophy becomes the prototype of a philosophy of action, as a matter of practical philosophy.

The social aspect of technological determinism W. Rostow identifies five stages of the development of society, differing social level of technological development. Stage of traditional society (agricultural) is characterized by primitive agricultural production, hierarchical social structure, pre-Newtonian level of science and technology, caste and class structure and power of the large landowners [14, p. 109].

According to J. Galbraith who introduces the concept of «technostructure» with the development of technology changes the social status of the owners of the factors of production (land, capital, labor, entrepreneurial talent): power is shifting to the factors of production which is the least available [1, p. 412]. For some time this factor was the land, and then it was capital. According to Galbraith technostructure doesn't need to maximize profits, and does not aspire to this goal as the profit does not belong to the subject of management (managing director) and the shareholders (personal subjects shares).

In addition, technological determinism, technological changes and the development of technology are inevitable as the social changes taking place as a result of the new opportunities that have opened up new technology. Therefore, from a position of technological determinism machines endowed with the capacity for spontaneous, spontaneous development, and social processes get all the technological

interpretation as derivative forms of self-development techniques. So modern equipment and technology in the framework of technological determinism are the main cause of social change in the development of the structure of society.

Social determinism

2. The opposite side of the modern global civilization appears in the mainstream of social determinism on the basis of socio-cultural concepts. L. Green introduces the concept of «technoculture» that discloses the social aspect of the development of technology in interaction with politics, economics and culture. Social determinism is not just conditioning of social relations external to the community factors (natural environment, relations kinda «man – nature – society») and self-determination like: social relations, woven into the economic, political, legal life of society are interdependent and develop according to its own laws. Justification regularity, deterministic nature of society is possible only on the basis of recognition of the social substance as the basis on which the image of the universal connection of social phenomenon. This idea is developed in the framework of the sociology of knowledge and social epistemology as a driving force for the development of scientific knowledge [11, c. 16].

For this reason, against the background of a fundamental transformation in the technology sector which covers the socio-, info-, bio-, psychosphere in the global dimension, a new approach as a constructive technological and social determinism. After all, the process of globalization of civilization implies a transition from a system of social relations based on the principles of domination and subordination, to the system of interpersonal relations and tolerance. Global universal human community unites people around the planet, sends them to constructive action and inevitably pervades as the spiritual life of society. And the nature of everyday life. Universal human world affects human relations, social and cultural development of nations. In these circumstances, there is a becoming paradigmatic system of values, change-archetypal mental content, increased social stability at the level of awareness of the individual's place in the social environment. This is why there is socio-economic needs in interpersonal relations on the basis of market relations as a factor of social partnership. And now some destructive things:

- humanity's dependence on technology and consequently the likelihood of man-made disasters (global index of terrorism);
- lack of a reasonable balance between the engineering philosophy of technology and philosophy of humanitarian technologies as a single organic whole dialectically;
- modern society is no longer divided into classes due to the distortion state sociogenic zones and the difference of civilizations that do not necessarily represent boundaries with state;
- there is a problem of alienation and split personality of the East Slavic civilization.

In real life this needs to form the mechanisms for implementing the method of the valuable life of people. This values we can find in Robert Merton's work called «Social Theory and Social Structure» in which Merton identify such regulatory regulatives scientific activities as universalism, collectivism, unselfishness as the search for truth, organized skepticism (cross-checking of data relevant research) [13, p. 271].

Employment of modern youth in a global civilization

3. In the current context of global civilization as a progressive youth unit of society falling into the labor market, it is facing a high level of competition from more experienced professional and personal subjects. Well-known is the fact that the combination of work and study needs of students from the state and educational institutions the necessary assistance to the latter. An analysis of student employment in the context of the labor market conducted in Ukraine approves about the main trends of secondary employment of students as the factor of formation of civilization strategies. In 2010–2011, Gorshenin Institute (Ukraine) took part in an international survey of students from different countries of the world (Russia, Poland, Kazakhstan). In Ukraine were interviewed 5155 students of 22 institutions of higher education and one third of them worked and studied [8]. Social scientists from the National University of «Kyiv–Mohyla Academy» (Ukraine) and L. Malyshev O. Vinogradov in the collective monograph on the problems of transition from education to work claim that their sample of young people aged 15 to 34 years old who have completed learning in 2001–2006 years, 18% of respondents worked before graduation and 8% worked in the same place and after release [5, p. 63].

In developed countries, the creation of a common practice on the basis of student research groups at universities youth enterprises in the conditions of modern industrial civilization, which offer their services to various industrial companies and campaigns. Students working at these enterprises operate triune task: to enhance their practical readiness, improve the financial situation and establish contacts with companies that would like to continue working. So this young intellectual resource promotes innovative development of modern nanotechnology. Analysis of labor markets in the US, UK and Australia showed that part-time during their studies, increases revenue and generates a certain social skills but this is detrimental to student achievement. Therefore only permanent (direct) the formation of the education market allows higher education institutions to adapt to an increase in student employment while protecting students' education as the main objective [12, p. 72].

Youth employment is a factor in the accumulation of human and social capital in the phenomenology of wisdom, resulting in well-intentioned progressive humanity. Experts predict that today's nanotechnology activities can give rise to completely new existence and opens to humanity is not conceivable previously possible.

However, the impact of nanotechnologies and nanoproducts on the socio-economic life of mankind in the near future will increase so much that it would require the development of new scientific and methodological approaches and social and philosophical foundations for the further implementation of the research in the post-nonclassical science. To reach this goal you should have an original (non-standard, diverse) way of thinking, as well as using innovative research methods and apply forecasts discussed with social and philosophical foundations.

Priority values in social practices of the global civilization

4. Among the main priorities of the objective expression of a tolerance of diverse social practices, which acts as a regulator of human life. This value serves as a cultural tolerance arsenal.

The average Ukrainian is not ready to ask ourselves what it is and apply in daily life. For example, a poll named

«Civil Society Development Index», 94.3% of respondents would not like to be among the neighbors of a different race of people, 91.1% p – people from other regions, 46.8% – immigrants, 47% – homosexuals. In this case, the index of tolerance proclaims figure 3.3. This figure corresponds to the distribution in the world level of tolerance [4, p. 182].

Among the areas of the formation of social priorities can also be called ecological value. When asked about the promotion of sustainability in the minds of the majority of Ukrainian respondents (90%) confirmed the presence of activities related to the preaching of environmental ideals. This event modeled on the programs «The purity of our house», «Green World», «Chistye Prudy», etc. Most of the respondents in relation to the activities of civil society organizations regarding the solution of environmental problems, according to these organizations: satisfactory – 25% of respondents; 11% – do not consider this [4, p. 182].

Situation forms a positive picture of the promotion of environmental values. But nevertheless, horrifying picture of deforestation particularly in the territory of Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Chernihiv regions, causing distrust of power by the social population. It is necessary to recall the words of Ukrainian sociologist Katerina Karpenko that: «In Ukraine the environmental movement is accompanied by a delay in responding to the current challenges, setbacks and frequent twists to the last stage» [3, p. 169].

Analyzing the data of the sociological survey in relation to tolerance in the age of global civilization, it is necessary to focus on the fact that the majority of Ukrainians believe the insufficient level of effort from the government towards the formation position of tolerance in Ukrainian society.

Natural science considered the concept of technosphere. It is predicted that nanotechnology will spread into many areas of human activity. This holistic method that characterizes the unity and integrity within any subject area is the focus of natural science.

Practice shows us that the main priority values of people in the Ukrainian society is the problem of tolerance and ecology.

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**Соціально–філософські проблеми мудрості в природознавстві:
конструктивізм і деструктивізм глобальної цивілізації
(теоретичні та прикладні аспекти)**

Автором досліджено різні підходи в методології природничих знань. Акцентовано увагу на метод холізму як єдність і цілісність у природничо–науковій думки. Розглянуто концепцію техносфери в глобальної цивілізації. Прогнозується, що нанотехнології поширяться на багато сфер людської діяльності. На основі статистичних даних виявлена трудова зайнятість української молоді як прогресивного ланки суспільства. Відзначено на практиці, що основними пріоритетними цінностями в українському суспільстві є проблема толерантності та екологічності.

Ключові слова: мудрість, природознавство, детермінізм, нанотехнології, пріоритетні цінності, глобальна цивілізація.

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**Социально–философские проблемы мудрости
в естествознании: конструктивизм и деструктивизм
глобальной цивилизации (теоретические
и прикладные аспекты)**

Автором исследовано различные подходы в методологии естественных знаний. Акцентировано внимание на метод холізма как единство и целостность в естественнонаучной мысли. Рассмотрена концепция техносферы в глобальной цивилизации. Прогнозируется, что нанотехнологии распространятся на многие сферы человеческой деятельности. На основе статистических данных выявлена трудовая занятость украинской молодежи как прогрессивного звена общества. Отмечено на практике, что основными пріоритетными ценностями в украинском обществе является проблема толерантности и экологичности.

Ключевые слова: мудрость, естествознание, детерминизм, нанотехнологии, пріоритетные ценности, глобальная цивилизация.

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ПРОСТОРОВІ ТА ЧАСОВІ ВИМІРИ ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЇ

Визначається філософський контекст аналізу глобалізаційних процесів у пострадянському просторі. Базовим методом цього дослідження є метод компаративістики, а також за для досягнення вказаної мети використовується трансцендентальний, феноменологічний, діалектичний методи, системний та полісистемний підходи тощо. Здійснено розгляд глобалізаційних процесів як складного вектору геополітичних, ідеологічних, економічних, культурних взаємодій факторів глобалізації, де особлива роль належить державам–учасницям, що утворилися на основі колишнього СРСР. Крім того, визначається евристична роль абстракцій «простір» і «час» як метакультурних універсальї культуротворення.

Окреслено чинники, які входять у простір політики і стають своєрідними політичними маркерами ефективності, інтегративності та інтенсивності глобалізаційних процесів, та у контекст яких втягуються різні соціальні рухи, неурядові організації, регіональні політичні угруповання. Глобальна політика позиціонується як різноманітна матерія, що одночасно є елементом впливу на ландшафт політичного життя в контексті інтегрованого й неупередженого простору, в якому можливі як певні катаклізми, так і несподівані наслідки глобалізації.

Ключові слова: глобалізація, держава, інформаційні технології, нація, культура.

Глобалізація стає своєрідним виміром сьогодишньої цивілізації і сьогодишньої політичної культури. Важливо зазначити, що спочатку вона в більшості пов'язувалася з