

## HUMAN PROBLEM IN PHILOSOPHY

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### Abstract:

Philosophy is one of the most ancient and complex branches of mankind, which deeply reflects on life, existence, knowledge, morality and the place of man. The problem of man is one of the central themes of philosophy, which examines the identity, purpose, moral issues and place of man in life. In the history of philosophy, the human problem has always been an effort, and each philosopher has to develop this problem from his own point of view.

**Keywords:** Philosophy, man, society, relations, philosophical possibility, thought, idea.

### Introduction

The human problem is primarily related to who a person is and his existence. Philosophical thinking sees man not only as a biological being, but also as a spiritual, moral and social being. Understanding the identity of a person, his inner world, feelings and thoughts, as well as his relationship with the surrounding society is one of the main areas of philosophical research. The process of realizing a person's identity has been interpreted differently by many philosophical streams.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

In ancient philosophy, for example, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle deeply covered the human problem in their works. Socrates emphasized the need to understand human identity and learn moral values. He put forward the idea of "Know thyself" and emphasized that real knowledge can be achieved by studying the inner world of a person. Plato saw man as a being consisting of a soul and a body. He thought about the spiritual image of man and his eternity. Aristotle described man as a "political animal" and emphasized the need for him to find his place in social life. In medieval philosophy, the human problem was studied in connection with religion and moral values.[5]

Muslim philosophers such as Avicenna and Averroes studied the spiritual and physical existence of man, his purpose and moral issues. They expressed deep thoughts about the spiritual image of man and his eternity. The goal of man, according to them, is to get closer to God and achieve spiritual purification. In the philosophy of the new age, the problem of man is further expanded and enriched with the ideas of individualism and subjectivism. Descartes emphasized the process of human self-awareness with his famous phrase, "I think, therefore I am." He showed that true knowledge can be achieved through human thinking and the process of doubt. Spinoza, on the other hand, saw man as a part of nature and tried to study the problems related to his feelings and



needs. Friedrich Nietzsche illuminated the problem of man through his idea of "The Uniqueness of Man". He emphasized the need to review social and moral values in the process of realizing a person's identity. Nietzsche sees man as a being who determines his goals based on power and strong desires. He emphasizes the need to find one's value and purpose in the process of realizing one's identity.[9]

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the philosophy of the 20th century, the human problem became more complicated. Currents such as existentialism, phenomenology, and postmodernism focus on the study of human identity, freedom, and purpose. Existentialists such as Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir reflected on human freedom and responsibility.[3]

They emphasized the need to take into account the social and cultural context in the process of understanding human identity. Sartre shows that in the process of creating one's identity, one has the ability to shape one's life through one's choices and decisions. Phenomenology focuses on the study of human experience and its inner world. Phenomenologists such as Edmund Husserl and Martin Heidegger tried to study the existence of man and his relationship with the world around him. They expressed deep thoughts about the human experience and its meaning. Heidegger focused on the study of the state of human "being" and the problems associated with its existence. And postmodernism complicates the human problem. Postmodernists attempt to examine human identity, identity, and purpose within a social and cultural context. They emphasize the need to take into account social and cultural factors in the process of forming a person's identity. In postmodernism, a person's identity is shaped by many factors, including gender, race, class, and culture.[1]

The human problem is also related to moral issues. In philosophy, moral issues are related to how a person lives, what values he chooses and what decisions he makes. A person's moral responsibility is important in the process of realizing his identity. Philosophical thoughts express different opinions about human moral values and their place in life. Ethical theories such as utilitarianism, deontology, and liberalism focus on the study of human moral responsibility. Utilitarianism, for example, evaluates human actions based on their results. This theory supports actions aimed at increasing human happiness and well-being. Deontology, on the other hand, studies the moral responsibility of a person in relation to his intentions and rules. This theory emphasizes the need to follow rules and principles when making moral decisions. The human problem is also related to social and political issues. Social life of a person, his place in society and issues of social justice are studied in philosophy. A person's social life is important in the process of realizing his identity. Philosophical thoughts focus on the study of issues such as human social responsibility, justice and equality. Social justice is important in the process of realizing the identity of a person, and this issue has been studied by many philosophical currents.[6]

## CONCLUSION

In short, the problem of man is one of the central themes of philosophy, and this problem deeply reflects on the identity of man, his purpose, moral issues and his place in life. In the history of philosophical thoughts, the human problem has always been relevant, and each philosophical school tried to illuminate this problem from its own point of view. The process of realizing a



person's identity, his inner world, feelings and thoughts, as well as his relationship with the surrounding society is one of the main directions of philosophical research. The human problem is also studied in relation to ethical, social and political issues. In philosophy, the human problem serves as an important resource for future generations and is important in the process of understanding humanity's identity.

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