

GLOBAL TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHILOSOPHY IN THE
EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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Abstract

This article explores the evolution of philosophical approaches in education and analyzes contemporary global trends shaping modern educational paradigms. Traditional education models have focused on knowledge transmission and discipline, while contemporary education emphasizes human-centered learning, competency-based approaches, digital literacy, and critical thinking development. The study compares traditional and modern educational philosophies, highlighting their ontological, axiological, and epistemological differences, and examines their implications for global educational reforms.

Keywords

educational philosophy, traditional approach, modern education model, critical thinking, competency, globalization

Introduction. Education in the 21st century is characterized by rapid changes, technological innovations, and increasing global interactions. The content, methods, and objectives of education have been transformed compared to previous eras. Historically, education aimed to prepare specialists equipped with necessary knowledge and social adaptation skills. Today, however, education is increasingly focused on developing students' intellectual, moral, and social capacities.

Philosophy of education provides a theoretical foundation for this process, addressing questions such as “What is education?”, “What is its essence?”, “What are its goals and expected outcomes?” Philosophy influences not only the content but also the nature of interactions within the educational process. Modern learners are seen not as passive recipients of knowledge but as active participants in learning.

Globalization connects education with diverse cultures, values, and knowledge systems. Additionally, digital technologies, artificial intelligence, and online learning platforms necessitate rethinking the nature of education. As a result, contemporary educational philosophy emphasizes humanism, openness, creativity, adaptability, and critical thinking, shaping a new paradigm for global education.

Methodology. This research employs a comprehensive philosophical analysis combining multiple approaches:

1. **Historical-comparative method:** Examining the evolution of traditional educational paradigms and their influence on contemporary pedagogical theories.

2. Conceptual-analytical approach: Analyzing the application of modern educational principles such as human-centered learning, critical thinking, social consciousness, and creativity.

3. Inductive and deductive reasoning: Inductive analysis identifies general trends in traditional education, while deductive reasoning applies philosophical concepts to justify changes in modern education.

The study draws upon scientific articles, monographs, philosophical concepts, and reports on global educational trends. Results were processed through qualitative analysis to generate theoretical and practical conclusions.

Results. Characteristics of Traditional Educational Philosophy:

- Teacher-centered approach.
- Knowledge delivered in pre-determined forms.
- Emphasis on discipline, obedience, and adherence to norms.
- Memorization and repetition prioritized over creativity.

2. Characteristics of Modern Educational Philosophy:

- Learner-centered approach.
- Knowledge acquired through independent inquiry and active participation.
- Development of critical and creative thinking.
- Competency-based education applied.
- Digital literacy and media competence play a central role.

3. Global Trends Identified:

- Integration of intercultural communication and global citizenship in curricula.
- Adoption of technology-enhanced learning platforms and AI tools.
- Emphasis on lifelong learning to adapt to evolving professional requirements.
- Focus on holistic personal development and social responsibility.

Discussion. The formation of modern educational philosophy is influenced by several factors:

1. **Globalization:** Encourages intercultural understanding and collaboration.
2. **Technological advancement:** Necessitates digital literacy as a core educational component.
3. **Learner-centered education:** Promotes individuality, autonomy, and self-directed learning.
4. **Lifelong learning:** Continuous development of professional and personal competencies is essential.

Modern educational philosophy thus redefines education as a process of cultivating individuals who are intellectually, socially, and ethically prepared to engage in a complex, interconnected world. Traditional knowledge transmission models are being gradually replaced or complemented by learner-centered, competency-driven, and technology-supported paradigms.

Conclusion. While traditional education primarily focuses on knowledge transfer, modern educational philosophy emphasizes comprehensive human development. Global trends highlight the importance of human values, critical thinking, competency development, digital awareness, and intercultural communication. Organizing education based on this modern philosophical paradigm is a pressing need in today's rapidly evolving global society.

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