

THE RISE OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION AND THE 4TH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

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Abstract: This article shows the ways of applying the theory of modernity, capitalism, industrialization, democracy, free market economy, disclosure of the essence of the individual, the nation state, military affairs, compulsory public education, university, knowledge, science, theory.

Keywords: Civilization, industry and industrial revolution, panoramic approach, production.

To a certain extent, it serves to improve the mechanisms for fulfilling the tasks defined in the decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-4947 "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated February 7, 2017, № PP-2909 "On measures for the further development of the higher education system" dated April 20, 2017, as well as in other regulatory legal acts relating to this activity.

Our life flows in all sorts of relative terms: modernity, capitalism, industrialization, democracy, free market economy, the discovery of the essence of the individual, the nation state, the military, compulsory public education, the university, knowledge, science, theory, the application of theory, etc. It is important to deal with each individual concept as it is, and it is necessary to understand the relationship between them. To do this, we need productive thinking and practice to descend from the figurative reality, reality-distorting, virtual reality that is promoted by the owners of the means of production and the groups that support them, such as nation-states, corporations, universities, etc.

Modern society is a virtual democratic, free market economy and the discovery (disclosure) of the essence of individuals. It is characterized by modern nation-states, the presence of a permanent army and compulsory public education. When it comes to civilization, industry and the industrial revolution, we are talking about the teachings of two historians A. J. Toynbi and his uncle A. Toynbi, A.J. Toynbi have dismantled all known recorded history in dazzlingly encyclopedic detail. Taking a panoramic approach to the study of history, he was fascinated by the rise and fall of civilizations, of which he counted 26, from ancient times to modern times. He explained his approach to history as follows:

"The histories of all the civilizations so far known cannot be summarized in one series that leads to the present state of any civilization currently in existence or of any nation in existence. Instead of a beanstalk-like representation (model) of history, we must draw for ourselves a tree-like pattern (model) in which civilizations rise, like many branches, side by side, and such a representation (model) suggests the most important feature in the history of the modern age. This era has clashed with surviving civilizations all over the planet - with Islamic civilization, with Hindus, with Chinese, with Aztecs and so on - and we can compare the consequences of these simultaneous clashes for the parties involved. Such a comparative approach can be applied to the whole of history". (Whitman).

Now let's move on to the concepts of industry and the industrial revolution.

"Since 1750 in Great Britain, the world domination of colonies with the industrial revolution and the colonization of coal-rich regions of the world" (B. Marks) allowed industrial systems of mass production to maximize profits and alienate people from each other.

Erich Fromm mentioned the end of the grand promise illusion in unlimited progress. "The promise of dominion over nature, the abundance of material goods, the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people, and unhindered personal freedom, has reinforced the hopes and faith of many generations since the beginning of the industrial age. Undoubtedly, our civilization began when humanity began to actively manage nature; but this control remained limited until the advent of the industrial age. With the development of industry, from replacing animal and human energy with mechanical and then nuclear energy, to replacing

the human mind with a computer, we have been able to feel that we are on the way to unlimited production capacity and therefore unlimited consumption; and that technique and technology have made us omnipotent; and that science has made us omniscient. We were on our way to becoming gods, higher beings who could create a second world, using the natural world only as building blocks for our new creation (Fromm, 2008)

The Great Promise of the Industrial Revolution mentioned by Eric Fromm was successful only for a handful of capitalists who owned the means of production, and for those who provided for the interests of the capitalists, and ultimately this promise was unsuccessful in terms of the position of the working masses, as it led to a serious inequality in the distribution of wealth.

From the middle of the 19th century, the term "industrial revolution" was widely used in France and Germany, but "it was only at the end of the 19th century, thanks to the work of the social reformer and historian Arnold Toynbee, that the term "industrial revolution" finally entered the English language. The Toynbee Lectures which he first gave to the students of Oxford between October 1881 and May 1882 under the title "On the Economic History of England, 1760-1840", the title of which was changed to "Lectures on the Industrial Revolution in England for Publication". (Griffin, undated)

"Since the entry of the term 'industrial revolution' into our (English) language, most authors believe that the process has gone hand in hand with the destruction of older, more benign, working models." (Griffin, 2013).

Let's take a closer look at industry and the industrial revolution.

The British invention of the steam engine was the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. The production of steam engines and the building of railways ushered in the era of automatic production by machines to replace manual production. This is called the 1st industrial revolution. And the 2nd industrial revolution began with manufacturing, installation of assembly lines in addition to production by machines. The invention of electricity allowed people to create a system capable of producing more diverse items, and the era of mass production began. As the conveyor belt of the assembly line rotates, a process of division of labor occurs, and through the use of electricity, stable power supply becomes possible.

With the advent of computers and semiconductors in the early 1960s, humanity entered the era of the 3rd industrial revolution. Unlike previous times, when documents had to be mailed individually, calculators used to count money, and libraries used to look up information, much of everyday life could be solved with the help of computers and the Internet. In addition, with the introduction of factory automation, most of the work done by the human hand was already done by automation programs and machines.

This world economic forum showed the tipping points and the level of impact on society of profound technological changes by 2025, such as "artificial intelligence (AI) performs 30% of corporate audits" and "the first machine with AI (AI) in the corporate board of directors" (Rose, 2016) The development of AI (AI) and its technologies continues to increasingly replace the work of lawyers, doctors, nurses, teachers, professors, CEOs, etc.

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