

CONCEPT OF NEEDS IN THE STRUCTURE OF PHILOSOPHY (КОНЦЕПЦІЯ ПОТРЕБ У СТРУКТУРІ ФІЛОСОФІЇ)

Гур'єв В.І., гр. ГРС-48

Науковий керівник – ст. викл. Л.А. Подворна
Харківський державний університет харчування та торгівлі

Почнемо з основи – потреб людини. Це її фундаментальна риса, неповторна суттєва характеристика.

The needs of people are the driving force for the development of both society and man himself. For the sake of necessity, human activity is actually carried out. The diversity of needs contributes to the emergence and development of a variety of other personality traits. The renowned materialist philosopher Ludwig Feuerbach (1804–1872) regarded man as a psycho-physical, sensual being, guided by his needs and desires. The theory of Karl Marx (1818–1883) and Friedrich Engels (1820–1895) made a significant contribution to the problem of needs, which especially influenced the study of needs in the context of economic analysis. The need is not only a property of the subject, which would allow to consider the needs of the person from the point of view of psychology, but also becomes a shaping moment of reality and social being, which allows to use the philosophical and sociological interpretation of the term «need» as an integral component in the structure of human activity and motivation.

The needs are divided into material, spiritual, individual, group and social. Material needs – a set of material goods that have a material form and act as the main motivating motive for human activity. Spiritual needs are "the condition of people that induces them to create and assimilate spiritual values, to cultural activities".

Individual – needs for clothing, food, shelter, etc. Collective – needs that are shared by the workforce.

Consequently, human activity is directly related to the needs, in addition, the complex coordinating connection between man and the world, imbued with the diversity of social relations, contributes to the development and improvement of man and society.