

III. CORRELATION AND CONTRADICTIONS OF THE GLOBAL, NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES AND TERRITORIES



BRITISH IDEALISM

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Summary. McTargatt clarified the first point of idealism is a group of metaphysical philosophies that confirm the truth or truth that people can know, essentially mentally, psychologically, or otherwise. He is point of view, ideology of socialism emphasizes the formation of society by human ideas, especially beliefs and values. Targatt also paid attention to absolute mind or spirit reveals itself to our finite minds in every area of human knowledge.

Keywords: British Idealism; McTaggart; philosophy; education.

As for the British idealist, at the end of the 19th and early 20th century, Britain's idealism began to expand, they are philosophers who could influence social and political theories. They contributed to democracy, evolution, education and international relations. The British idealists are generally recognized as the founders of the modern communist theory. These great idealists have suggested their own views and opinions on common interests, political obligations and penalties [2]. The Anglican idealists have also contributed not only to idealism, but also to other areas of ethics, such as logic, metaphysics, philosophy, and religion. There are several highly useful general overviews on British idealism. The idealistic point of view in England is that they also look idealism as a political movement. In those centuries, England has published collections of political idealism views. The United Kingdom proposes the protection of the theory of punishment, based on the general approach of the Idealist. This approach is the "unified theory of punishment," bringing together elements of retribution, deterrence, and rehabilitation within a single, unified, and coherent theory of punishment. In the collections of idealists in England, we can see that their writings clearly and critically illuminated idealism and its threats. A widely debated and controversial article. Offers perhaps the single most comprehensive analysis of British idealism and British idealists available, with contributions on all major figures and a considerable number of more minor figures. It is recommended that anyone interested in learning about major and minor figures alike in British idealism.

J. M. M. McTaggart, a philosopher at Cambridge University in England. He was a philosopher who had a "proof" of the unnaturalness of the time as an

idealist who became known as the idealist. However, this "prove" A and B series have led to the difference between the methods of practice regulation of event occurrences. However, in the early 20th century, McTaggart was also highly regarded for his systematic metaphysics. In fact, in our idealism, we have to admit that the universe is different from the mind and emotions [1]. This idealism has its roots in Hegel, and McTaggart produced lengthy critiques of Hegel's work, but the final system is uniquely McTaggart's. Because he argued for a form of personal idealism in which the universe is composed of a plurality of minds and their perceptions. McTaggart also wrote on the philosophy of religion, love, and ethics.

Most of my concerns and views on time, but a significant number of studies also exist on my idealism and other aspects of my thought. Idealist's root is derived from the word "ideal" Latin. As an idealist, you think everyone should act in the best interest of the group. As an idealist, I think everyone should act in the best interest of the group. Ideally, everyone would agree with you, but the unfortunate reality is that lots of people act solely in their own self-interest. Words that are related to idealist include "idealize," "idealism," and "ideally". the idealist is not really thinking about the real world, but the ideal world. One step towards true idealist perfection is two steps to the vast world. Some people consider idealists to be naive, impractical, and out of touch with reality. The definition of idealistic is someone who believes in some ideal of perfection. Idealist believes that everyone is good, an example of an idealistic man is always true in the world. Morals may interfere with total idealism, especially if certain things were instilled in one as a child as being "bad" [3]. This results in guilt for doing "wrong" things, although some are able to overcome this and live their life to the fullest they think is possible. Screw my condescending parents and their morals, I'm idealistic and don't want to be a mindless, robotic fool that conforms to every new trend! My condescending and morals, I'm idealistic and don't want to be a mindless, robotic fool that conforms to every new trend!

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