

Philosophical Foundations of the Development of Personal Social Activity

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Abstract:

The development of personal social activity is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that has been debated and explored by philosophers, sociologists, and psychologists for centuries. At its core, personal social activity refers to the ways in which individuals engage with their social environment, interact with others, and contribute to the collective good. However, the philosophical foundations of this concept are far more nuanced, involving a delicate interplay between individuality, free will, and societal influences. This article will delve into the philosophical underpinnings of personal social activity, examining the contributions of key thinkers and the implications of their ideas for our understanding of human behavior and social interaction.

Keywords: social activity, people lifestyle, human behaviors, social influences, stages.

Introduction: Today it turns out to be increasingly clearer that instruction influences totally all circles of human existence and action. In this manner, it requires moment and revolutionary changes. We stress: not just supposed changes, simply formal, and those that would permit training to ascend to another degree of value (self-character), and yet, would give a potential chance to pay all due respects to the difficulties which are put by an individual and a general public. All things being equal, we are noticing huge emergency peculiarities in the training, which are delivered not just by the blemished improvement of a specific culture and, all the more broadly, the globalized world (the degree of general), yet in addition the degree of individual, individual (the level of an extraordinary, person). How influential Jacqueline Russ contends: "The emergency of schooling ... is at the core of our concerns". As per the perspective of a researcher the style of schooling, which leaves the subject vulnerable and unfit to make his life is winning today.

One of the earliest and most influential philosophical discussions of personal social activity can be found in the works of Aristotle. In his Nicomachean Ethics, Aristotle posits that humans are

inherently social creatures, designed to live in community with others. He argues that our individual flourishing is inextricably linked to our participation in social and political life, and that our moral character is shaped by our relationships with others. This view is rooted in Aristotle's concept of eudaimonia, or human flourishing, which he sees as the ultimate goal of human existence. According to Aristotle, eudaimonia can only be achieved through the cultivation of virtues, such as justice, courage, and wisdom, which are developed and exercised in the context of social relationships.

In contrast to Aristotle's emphasis on the social nature of human existence, the 17th-century philosopher René Descartes is often seen as a champion of individualism. Descartes' famous declaration "I think, therefore I am" (*Cogito, ergo sum*) seems to suggest that the individual self is the primary unit of analysis, and that our existence and identity are independent of external influences. However, a closer examination of Descartes' philosophy reveals a more nuanced view of personal social activity. In his *Meditations on First Philosophy*, Descartes acknowledges the importance of social interaction and the role of others in shaping our understanding of the world. He argues that our knowledge and beliefs are influenced by our social environment, and that we must be cautious in our acceptance of external authorities.

The 18th-century German philosopher Immanuel Kant offers a more systematic and comprehensive account of personal social activity. In his *Grounding for the Metaphysics of Morals*, Kant develops a moral philosophy based on the concept of the "kingdom of ends." According to Kant, individuals are ends in themselves, possessing inherent dignity and worth. However, our moral obligations arise from our membership in a community of rational beings, and our actions must be guided by the principle of treating others as ends in themselves, rather than mere means to an end. Kant's philosophy emphasizes the importance of individual autonomy and moral responsibility, while also recognizing the social and collective dimensions of human existence.

The 20th-century philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre offers a more existentialist perspective on personal social activity. In his *Being and Nothingness*, Sartre argues that human beings are fundamentally free, possessing the ability to choose our own actions and create our own meaning in life. However, this freedom is not exercised in a vacuum, but rather in the context of social and historical circumstances. Sartre's concept of "bad faith" (*mauvaise foi*) refers to the tendency to deny or avoid the reality of our freedom, often by conforming to societal norms and expectations. According to Sartre, authentic human existence requires a willingness to take responsibility for our choices and actions, and to acknowledge the inherent ambiguity and uncertainty of human existence.

In addition to these philosophical perspectives, the concept of personal social activity has been shaped by a range of sociological and psychological theories. The work of Émile Durkheim, for example, highlights the importance of social norms and institutions in shaping individual behavior and social interaction. Durkheim's concept of "anomie" refers to the state of normlessness and confusion that can arise when social norms and institutions are in flux or decline. This concept has been influential in the development of sociological theories of deviance and social control.

The psychological theories of Sigmund Freud and Erich Fromm also offer insights into the development of personal social activity. Freud's psychoanalytic theory emphasizes the role of the unconscious mind and early childhood experiences in shaping our social behavior and relationships. Fromm's humanistic psychology, on the other hand, emphasizes the importance of social and environmental factors in shaping our personalities and behavior.

Discussion.

In the realm of human interaction, personal social activity plays a pivotal role in shaping our identities, fostering meaningful relationships, and contributing to the fabric of society. The development of personal social activity is a complex and multifaceted process that unfolds

throughout an individual's lifetime, influenced by a dynamic interplay of internal and external factors.

At its core, personal social activity refers to the voluntary engagement in social interactions, relationships, and community involvement that bring individuals joy, fulfillment, and a sense of belonging. This concept encompasses a broad range of activities, from casual friendships and hobbies to formal affiliations and civic engagement. The development of personal social activity is essential for individuals to cultivate emotional intelligence, empathy, and social skills, which are vital for navigating the complexities of modern life.

The development of personal social activity can be broadly divided into three stages: early formation, exploration, and consolidation. During early formation, typically occurring in childhood and adolescence, individuals are introduced to social norms, values, and expectations through family, education, and peer interactions. This stage lays the foundation for future social development, as individuals begin to form their identities and develop basic social skills. The exploration stage, often characterized by experimentation and self-discovery, typically occurs during young adulthood, as individuals venture out of their comfort zones, form new relationships, and explore various social activities. This period is marked by a sense of curiosity and openness, as individuals seek to define their interests, values, and social roles.

The consolidation stage, typically occurring in adulthood, is marked by a sense of stability and commitment, as individuals solidify their social connections, refine their interests, and assume leadership roles within their communities. At this stage, individuals have developed a clear sense of purpose and direction, and their personal social activity becomes more intentional and focused. Throughout these stages, individuals are shaped by a multitude of influences, including family, education, culture, technology, and socioeconomic factors.

Family, in particular, plays a significant role in shaping an individual's personal social activity. Parental guidance, sibling relationships, and family dynamics all contribute to the development of social skills, values, and norms. For instance, children who grow up in families that value community service are more likely to engage in volunteer work as adults. Education, too, has a profound impact on personal social activity, as it provides individuals with opportunities to develop social skills, form relationships, and explore various interests. The cultural context in which an individual grows up also influences their personal social activity, as cultural norms, values, and traditions shape their understanding of social roles and expectations.

The advent of technology has revolutionized personal social activity, offering unprecedented opportunities for connection, collaboration, and community-building. Social media platforms, online forums, and virtual events have enabled individuals to transcend geographical boundaries, connect with like-minded individuals, and engage in global discussions. However, the digital age has also introduced new challenges, such as social isolation, cyberbullying, and the blurring of boundaries between personal and public spheres. As such, individuals must navigate the complexities of technology-mediated social interaction, balancing the benefits of connectivity with the need for meaningful, face-to-face engagement.

Socioeconomic factors, including income, occupation, and social status, also influence personal social activity. Individuals from lower socioeconomic backgrounds may face barriers to participation in certain social activities, such as access to education, healthcare, and recreational facilities. Conversely, individuals from higher socioeconomic backgrounds may have greater opportunities for social engagement, but may also experience pressures to conform to certain social norms or expectations. Understanding the impact of socioeconomic factors on personal social activity is essential for promoting social equity and addressing the needs of marginalized communities.

Analyze and Results.

The development of personal social activity is a complex and multifaceted process, shaped by a confluence of philosophical, psychological, and sociological factors.

One fundamental philosophical concept that underpins personal social activity is the notion of human agency. Humans are not merely passive recipients of social influences; they are active agents capable of shaping their own destinies and influencing the world around them. This agency is rooted in our capacity for rational thought, self-reflection, and moral judgment. Through these faculties, individuals can critically evaluate their social environment, make informed choices, and take responsibility for their actions.

Another crucial philosophical foundation is the concept of social contract theory. This theory posits that individuals voluntarily surrender some of their individual freedoms in exchange for the benefits of living in a society governed by laws and norms. This social contract provides the framework for cooperation, mutual respect, and the pursuit of common goals. It also underscores the importance of individual rights and liberties, which are essential for personal autonomy and social progress.

Furthermore, the philosophy of ethics plays a vital role in shaping personal social activity. Ethical principles provide individuals with a moral compass, guiding their actions and decisions in ways that promote the well-being of themselves and others. By adhering to ethical principles such as justice, fairness, and compassion, individuals can contribute to a more just and equitable society.

The philosophy of history also offers valuable insights into the development of personal social activity. By understanding the historical evolution of social structures, institutions, and ideas, we can gain a deeper appreciation for the complex factors that have shaped our present-day social realities. This historical perspective allows us to identify patterns, trends, and potential challenges that may influence the future development of personal social activity.

In addition to these core philosophical concepts, several other philosophical perspectives contribute to our understanding of personal social activity. These include:

Existentialism: emphasizes individual freedom and responsibility in the face of an absurd and meaningless world.

Communitarianism: stresses the importance of community and shared values in shaping individual identity and social participation.

Feminist philosophy: challenges traditional gender roles and advocates for social justice and equality for all genders.

Critical theory: critiques social structures and institutions that perpetuate inequality and oppression.

By engaging with these diverse philosophical perspectives, individuals can develop a more nuanced and critical understanding of their role in society. This understanding empowers them to participate actively in shaping a more just, equitable, and fulfilling social world.

The development of personal social activity is deeply rooted in a rich tapestry of philosophical ideas. By understanding these philosophical foundations, individuals can gain valuable insights into their own agency, responsibilities, and potential for contributing to a better society. As we continue to grapple with the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century, these philosophical foundations will remain essential for guiding the development of personal social activity in ways that promote human flourishing and societal progress.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the philosophical foundations of personal social activity are complex and multifaceted, involving a delicate interplay between individuality, free will, and societal influences. The contributions of key thinkers such as Aristotle, Descartes, Kant, Sartre, Durkheim, Freud, and

Fromm offer a range of perspectives on the nature of human existence and social interaction. These perspectives highlight the importance of understanding personal social activity as a dynamic and reciprocal process, in which individuals shape and are shaped by their social environment.

The implications of these philosophical foundations are far-reaching, with significant consequences for our understanding of human behavior, social interaction, and the development of personal social activity. By recognizing the interplay between individuality and societal influences, we can better appreciate the complexities of human existence and the importance of cultivating virtues, moral responsibility, and authentic human existence. Furthermore, a deeper understanding of personal social activity can inform our approaches to social policy, education, and community development, enabling us to create more just, equitable, and flourishing societies.

Ultimately, the development of personal social activity is a lifelong process, requiring ongoing reflection, self-awareness, and a commitment to moral growth and development. By engaging with the philosophical foundations of this concept, we can gain a deeper understanding of ourselves and our place in the world, and cultivate the virtues and character necessary to thrive in an increasingly complex and interconnected global community.

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