

## DEGREE OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY MANIFESTATION

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**Annotation:** The article discusses the essence of social activity, types of social activity and the degree of its manifestation

**Key words:** Activity, manifestation levels, positive social activity, negative social activity, mental activity, practical activity.

Today the world is undergoing a complex process of globalization. In such a situation, it is important for people to be active and socially active in preserving the unity of the nation and its spiritual heritage. In philosophy, the concept of social activism is considered from different perspectives. In recent years, the concept of “social activism” in philosophy has been viewed from different perspectives and has undergone changes. Social activity can be viewed in two opposite dimensions - positive and negative. The philosophical sciences traditionally discuss social activism as a responsibility to consciously change conditions, other people and the individual himself, for the benefit of society, as a responsibility to rebuild conditions. Positive activity manifests itself in exactly this form. However, in human society, there are also socially dangerous people who are alienated from humanity and any human being in general, who change the situation, who reflect, who act consciously, who notice the results of their actions before others.

But in terms of direction, they are antisocial and lack a sense of responsibility for people. Negative social activism should have an antisocial impact on society. At the same time, there is social passivity as an antipode to social activity, which is manifested in a person's alienation from social ideals and tasks, decreased social satisfaction and labor activity, neglect of socio-political problems, consumer-specific organization of leisure. The growth of social activity in a society does not take place automatically, but requires a process of goal-oriented social stimulation. In the spiritual-spiritual aspect, social activity can be defined by: behavioral motives, meaningful description, expression by value, its clear orientation to the solution of social tasks, the person's incarnation in others, the continuation of himself in

others. A person is manifested as the ideal image of the individual in other people, as his “other form” of being in them (as well as as “other”), as his personalization. The most important feature of a person is to find a second life in other people, which has its own dynamics, to make changes that will live in them for a long time. It is clear to us that the scientist’s idea of a person’s appearance in other people is a measure of a person’s belonging, which means that a person is a measure of his or her social activity. Philosophical research aims to reveal the specific mechanisms by which social activists operate in relation to the demands of society and the criteria they set. Social activism is concerned with the transformation of interest into a factor of action, cognition, and purposefulness. From a philosophical point of view, it is a concept that "reflects the nature of the activities of individuals and social groups in society."

Sociology evaluates social activity as a characteristic of the individual, the ability to change both the natural and the social environment for his own existence. Internal and external factors affect a person's social activity. Internal factors include a person’s natural and genetic characteristics, his or her character, socialization, cultural level, consciousness, needs, and so on enters. All of these are closely intertwined. External factors include the social and natural environmental factors that move a person and surround him. Based on the data obtained in sociological research, NF Tretyakov showed that the social activity of an individual in one type of activity restructures its internal structure to occupy other types of activity. The individual finds new and new areas and forms to devote his or her energy to, and hides certain branches of activity in order to strengthen the area in which the need for social activism is more pressing.

In philosophical research, social and social activism is often used as a synonym. (V.F. Bektarev, K.A. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya). By social activity VF Bekhterev understands the need to understand the social significance of the activity manifested in the mind of the individual, the readiness to engage in this activity, the ability to act objectively for the common good. According to KA Abulkhanova-Slavskaya, a person's social activity is reflected in his attitude to the activity and consists of the ability to promote new social tasks and activities, to take responsibility for their solution, and so on.

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