

THE NATURE AND TYPES OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY

Kholmiraev Nodirjon Nizomjonovich

Fergana Polytechnic Institute Teacher of the Department of Social Sciences

nodirjon86.86@mail.ru

Annotation: The article discusses the essence of social activity, types of social activity.

Key words: Activity, types of social activity, mental activity, practical activity.

The essence of social activism is a creative attitude to the world, which is embodied in positive activity. Many scholars agree with this view. The spiritual-moral person, revealing the nature of spiritual-moral relations, and their role in shaping human character, observes the important stages and factors of spiritual-moral education of youth, social activity is a conscious, creative attitude to life, deep and complete self-realization. Hence, a creative approach to life requires a person to have a high culture and morals, knowledge and worldview.

The concept of spiritual-moral personality, reflecting the nature of spiritual-moral relations and their role in the formation of human character, is the goal and means of personal development and creative activity in social activity. Also, the social activity of an individual is defined differently by different authors: as a specific level of activity in society; level of activity orientation; the activity itself; the ability of the subject to the total diversity of the active relationship with the objective reality, and so on.

Researchers G. E. Zborovsky and G. P. Orlov describe social activity as follows: "Social activity is an integrative characteristic (description) of social, purposeful activity of the person connected with radical change of a social environment and formation of social qualities of the person". A person can be socially active in all spheres of public life. A person's social activity can be divided into: labor-related, political, social activity in the field of spiritual life, other types of social activity. The main types of social activity can be divided into several types. In some areas of life and types of activities, a person may be more active than others. All types and modern types of social activity, like areas of social life, are interrelated. Scientists dealing with personality problems: T. Parsons, Ch. Cooley, Z. Freud, G. Hegel, P. Sorokin, P. Lavrov, N. Mikhailovsky, M. Weber and others. Also, the concept

of social initiative is close to social activism in our understanding. By social initiative, many authors understand activities aimed at transforming the sociocultural (cultural) environment for the benefit of the sociocultural (cultural) field.

Based on the generalized data of the definitions of the concept of "social activity", we have analyzed the general trends (social activity is the integrative quality of the individual as a subject of activity) and offer the following definition of the concept of "social activity". Social activism is an integrative quality and independent, proactive, goal-oriented activity in the process of internal (mental) and external (practical) activities to change oneself and the socio-cultural environment, focused on the conscious interaction of the individual with the social environment in accordance with the interests of society. We believe that it is impossible to define the essence of social activism without considering the relationship between activity and activity. Researchers' different views on the relationship between "activity" and "activity" can be divided into the following groups:- The category of "social activity" is broader than the category of "activity";- social activity is considered the same as activity;- The category of "social activity" is narrower than the category of "activity". In our study, these categories are interrelated with the part as a whole, social activity is carried out in the worldview and activities of the subject, based on the idea. Social activity can be viewed from several perspectives: on the one hand as a result of the influence of the social environment, on the other hand as a determining factor of the environment. Looking at the phenomenology of the terms "activity" and "social activity" from a philosophical point of view, it can be concluded that the authors often define the relationship by dividing the components of social activity into whole and part: unity of subjective and objective aspects, quality and feature, activity and action, initiative and activity, etc. As a result of the analysis of the literature, it was found that different authors have different, conflicting views on the essence of these concepts, and in describing and understanding the essence of social activity, there is no single point of view among scholars. This situation indicates that the concept of the final definition of the solution to the problem of social activity of the individual has not been formed. By "activity" we mean a complex, generalized concept that reflects the level and nature of an activity, not the activity itself. As a matter of fact, it affects both the process of setting a goal and the reasons for it, as well as the choice of methods of action.

By social activism we mean the integrative quality and independent, enterprising, goal-oriented activity of an individual in the process of internal (mental) and external (practical) activities to change himself and the socio-cultural environment, focused on conscious interaction with the social environment in accordance with the interests of society. In some areas of life and types of activities, a person may be more active than others. All types of social activity and subtypes, like areas of social life, are interrelated. Social activism can take various forms, not only individually, but also in a group, collective, organized, focused on the realization of the interests and capabilities of this or that social association.

The conclusion is that political, educational and professional activities and labor activities are the main areas of social activity, providing ample opportunities for creative and productive work, for social initiatives, in production and public administration, in the formation of new social norms and values. The more types of social activity, the more types of social activity.

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