

DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL AND PERSONAL OPTIMISM IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIETY'S IMPROVEMENT

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Optimism is one of the main determinants of the historical process:
The ability to understand the meaning and significance of various actions,
To consciously select them,
It influences the feeling of one's place in society.

Characteristics of social optimism

1. Not an Instinct: Social optimism is not just an animal instinct, but a high-level social phenomenon.
2. Consciousness and moral components: The leading element in optimism is consciousness, which depends on the moral consciousness of people.
3. Social and personal character: Optimism is social in content and personal in form, and is assimilated by each individual.

Social significance of moral consciousness and optimism

Moral consciousness is associated with broader categories, including various components of optimism. This consciousness is an important factor in the formation of human behavior, contributing to the integration of the individual into society and their social development.

In general, optimism is the main means of ensuring harmony between man and society, and its social forms play a decisive role in the spiritual development of society.

In some cases, the historical and epistemological foundations of the category "optimism," that is, its formation as a reflection of a social phenomenon, are ignored.

Therefore, in our opinion, it is necessary to more closely link this category with the category of "management." The main task of management as a social phenomenon is to ensure the existence of the system and pave the way for its progressive development, which can be achieved only with the participation of a conscious subject.

The role of the political component in social governance.

The political component, surpassing all other components of management, influences the following: legal, administrative, technical, moral, and aesthetic components.

However, undoubtedly, the effective functioning of these components, especially all elements of the social management system, cannot be imagined without enrichment with various forms of social optimism. Social optimism manifests itself as a result of the growth of consciousness in the development of society. This awareness is equally important for the subject of management and its object.

General characteristics of social optimism.

First of all, it should be noted that the concept of "social optimism" applies to society as a whole, but this is only possible in a society where a scientific worldview prevails, that is, in a



society that corresponds to the concept of universal progress. In it, historical development means the ascent of human activity to higher, humane, and creative forms.

Conflicts in society and an optimistic approach. Contradictions in social life, including regression processes, are optimistically interpreted as the driving force of world and local history.

Characteristics of social optimism.

The peculiarity of social optimism depends on:

1. The nature of objective connections in the system of social relations.
2. Factor structure of society.

In conclusion, social optimism is an integral part of the management system and manifests itself as the main means of ensuring the development and progressive movement of society.

Marx's law of the relationship between social being and social consciousness.

In studying the problem we have raised, the law of the decisive role of social being in relation to social consciousness, discovered by Karl Marx, should be adopted as the main principle.

However, this relationship has a complex and contradictory character. The relative independence of social consciousness is one of the most important aspects of social determinism.

On the basis of social consciousness and its relative independence, the relative independence of social consciousness, the following issues are analyzed:

1. The problem of ideal determination: The process of defining the objective from a subjective perspective.
2. Laws of the objectification of consciousness: This process depends on the nature of social relations, social structures, and systems.

The role and significance of social optimism, on the basis of which we have the right to put forward the following thesis:

Social optimism manifests itself as a relatively independent and active component of social consciousness and social psychology.

In understanding natural and social relations, social optimism contributes to a deeper understanding of the structure.

Understanding its realities and potential allows society to:

Production relations and the laws governing them.

It allows for a deeper understanding of the specifics of ideas, theories, ideological systems, and socio-psychological moods.

The Role of Conscious Activity in a Humanistic Society.

Unlike class-antagonistic formations, the conscious activity of people in a humanistic society:

1. It becomes a historical necessity.
2. The laws of societal development are part of the implementation mechanism.
3. Through conscious management processes, it becomes possible to purposefully manage the laws of society.

Social optimism, as one of the most important components of social consciousness, plays a decisive role in the processes of self-regulation and development of society. It is the central element of human conscious activity in a humanistic society and is the main tool for preserving and improving the systemic qualities of society.

The primacy of consciousness and the universalization of social optimism.

The priority of consciousness in a humanistic society has a targeted character and determines the scale and strength of the process of universalization of optimistic guides of the general way



of life. As we noted earlier, social optimism has two different natures and simultaneously belongs to the categories of "scientific ideology" and "social psychology."

Social psychology and targeted formation According to A. K. Ulledov:

It is time to abandon the notion that social psychology is formed only spontaneously, spontaneously.

In modern society, social psychology, like ideology, is purposefully formed, although the role of spontaneous influences in this process is not entirely denied.

This leads to the fact that the universalization of optimistic rules and moods can and should now be resolved only purposefully.

The improvement of society and socio-individual harmony. In the process of improving society:

1. The unidirectional movement between objective and subjective bases intensifies.
2. This further strengthens the harmony between social and personal optimism.
3. It serves to further coordinate randomness and social necessity at the individual level.

However, this does not mean that personal randomness and social necessity are completely balanced or that only "complete optimism" prevails.

Tragedy and socio-individual relationships are at the individual level: tragic situations, deep self-reflection, and even minor psychological moods can always occur. These circumstances do not contradict social necessity, but manifest themselves as complex components of social and personal determinism.

Social determinism and probability categories.

In the system of social determinism:

Probabilistic determination plays an important role.

2. Probability is closely related to the following categories: possibility, chance, necessity.

The balance between these categories contributes to the harmonious development of social processes.

It should be noted that the universalization of social optimism is purposefully formed and serves the general development of society. However, moods and random situations at the individual level do not contradict the laws of society's development, but remain as its complex structures.

Probability is a measure of the emergence and development of objective processes, i.e., random events. It, in turn, arises on the basis of necessity.

Relationship between possibility and necessity

Possibility is formed only on the basis of necessity.

For example:

The possibility of receiving a government award stems from the necessity of the employee's outstanding work in the team.

Such a community is likely a community capable of fulfilling the individual's needs for self-affirmation, self-expression, and development more quickly.

The difference between individual and social optimism

No matter how stable and consistent individual optimism is, it cannot be equated with social optimism.

Individual optimism:

Randomness,



Necessity,

It is a product of processes related to probability categories.

Relationship between freedom and necessity

According to V. F. Parkina: There is no infinite freedom within the framework of necessity, since freedom depends mainly on the types of probabilistic determination.

The relationship between freedom and necessity:

1. Probability is formed in the process of transforming determination into necessity.
2. Necessity manifests itself as the result of free choice and the content of free action of society and the individual.

Selection process

Person in the selection process:

1. It exists before the manifestation of freedom as a conscious necessity.
2. Objective necessity provides a person with a number of possibilities, on the basis of which the person makes a decision.

Therefore, the formation of optimistic or pessimistic approaches is determined by: the dependence of a person on their decisions or processes that influence their worldview and random concepts.

Accordingly, the relationship between necessity and possibility allows freedom to be realized within certain limits. The process of choice plays a decisive role in the formation of an individual's optimistic or pessimistic approaches. The balance between freedom, necessity, and possibility is one of the main elements of social development.

Of course, in a humanistic society, especially at the stage of its improvement, the difference in the content of the concept of probability (as a connection between possibility and reality) is reduced, and it is filled with progressive content. This situation further reduces the objective conditions necessary for social pessimism.

The unity of ideals and faith in their realization ensure the social integration of the individual, the harmony of personal and social ideals. This process also applies to the ideal of the most complete and constructive optimism, interpreted in a dialectical-materialistic spirit. When social relations are formed on the basis of universal principles, there are no serious ontological grounds for either social or personal pessimism.

However, in modern society, spontaneity still exists, preventing the transformation of the rational-optimistic activity of the social subject into material and ideological relations.

Risk of the "vital needs" area

Perhaps the sphere of "vital needs," due to its nature, has an avoiding characteristic of ideologization, can dominate in the system of personal values and disrupt its true ontological dependence. This situation can introduce a pessimistic, that is, ultimately fatal, worldview into the life activity of the individual.

Such a worldview: is limited only to consumerist tendencies, provokes forms of "narcissism," strengthens a passive attitude towards high spiritual and moral values,

Deepening the antithesis of "mine" and "others'," alternately promoting conformist thinking and action models.

The negative impact of conformism. Conformism is human activity aimed at change: 1.

Restricts, 2. Slows down the transition to consciously planned purposefulness,

3. Promotes forms of quasi-optimism.

Quasi-optimism contradicts dialectical-materialistic concepts, since it: is based only on personal interests and orders, prioritizes an individualistic worldview, interprets historical dynamics only passively and or unilaterally ("very good" or "just bad") in colors.

The main way to combat pessimism in a humanistic society is to strengthen the rational-optimistic approach. Ideas of conformism and consumerism hinder the social development of the individual, therefore it is necessary to consciously oppose them.

Conformism opposes the philosophical concepts of "historical optimism" and "optimistic tragedy" and contradicts the human character and lifestyle inherent in optimism.

The Role of Optimism in Social Labor Collectives Optimism finds its most favorable environment in the most multi-ethnic labor collectives. The nature of these communities is met with a positive attitude by the majority of workers.

Societal improvement and consciousness

In the context of the improvement of society:

1. An integral part of any action is the consideration of the interests of society.
2. The level of consciousness determines the scale, speed, and strength of the process of increasing the role of the rules of optimism.

With the removal of bureaucratic barriers and the opening of the way for initiative and talent, it gives a new impetus to the harmony between social and personal optimism.

Harmony between social and personal optimism

1. Although personal optimism is somewhat accidental, it can rise to the level of social optimism.
2. Social optimism depends on necessity, regularity, and essence.
3. However, the idea that they can be completely equated or that personal optimism can be supplemented only by objective laws is nothing but utopia.

Tragedy in personal life and its pessimistic impact

In personal life, there are always elements of tragedy, dissatisfaction, and turmoil. They can introduce a minor pessimistic mood to certain life periods.

As a tragic confirmation of this, the persistence of incidents of suicide attempts, especially among young girls and women, in Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries is cited.

The conflict between optimism and personal tragedy reveals complex aspects of the life of society and the individual. For the development of optimism, it is important to take into account the general development of society and social interests. But personal tragedies remain an integral part of all periods of human life.

Measures to improve and resolve social situations

A special resolution was adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan to eliminate and resolve such social situations. In solving such problems, changing the standard of living and its conditions is of great importance.

It is necessary to raise the quality of material life of young rural families, especially women of childbearing age, to a level that meets modern requirements.

At the same time, it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of public opinion. Because it is public opinion that regulates the social position of Uzbek women in the rural environment.

Dynamics of social and personal optimism.

In the relationship between social and personal optimism:

1. In social determination, probabilistic types prevail, which are influenced by randomness, the degree of possibility, and the subjective factor.



2. Therefore, the expected optimistic forecasts and practical results do not always coincide. In the era of these contradictions, a fundamental renewal of all spheres of society's life, both materially and spiritually, is required.

Growing characteristics of the humanistic future.

Independent Uzbekistan on the path to achieving humanistic order:

It strives to increase the level of mutual influence and enrichment between all nations and peoples.

This process:

Implementation of optimistic trends in everyday life,

It plays an important role in the formation of short-term and long-term motivation and plans.

Philosophical approach and international integration:

1. Recognizes the existence of national-cultural territories,

2. However, it denies that their mutual exchange is inevitable.

Contrasting national and universal values:

Can lead to artificial isolation of nations,

In the context of the scientific and technological revolution, this path is not a real solution.

The best way:

Development of social and international integration processes between peoples.

Every individual, regardless of nationality, must understand their place in the development of society.

Differences between social and personal optimism:

Acts as a matrix for an individual's social behavior,

Based on this matrix, a person checks and corrects their actions.

Life plans and goals perform the functions of driving, stimulating, and organizing the personality.

Thus, the approach to the development of society is an important factor in the development of optimism.

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