

**SOCIETY OF THE CONCEPT OF "MODERN PERSON"
PHILOSOPHICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

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DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00055.6

ABSTRACT

In this article, the socio-philosophical essence of the concept of modern personality. The specific features of the socio-philosophical formation and the influence of the macro and micro environment in which it lives are given. Modernism is a very multifaceted philosophical and aesthetic phenomenon, which goes from the way of rejecting the classical approach, striving for originality in the interpretation and description of the phenomena of the world and man, the various situations in them. Social communities are equipped with scientific methods of analyzing interpersonal relationships, thereby helping to solve the most important problem of forming a new person.

KEYWORDS: *Legitimacy, Socio-Philosophical, Macro And Micro, Social Group, Interpersonal Relations.*

INTRODUCTION

The socio-philosophical essence of the concept of modern personality. The specific features of the socio-philosophical formation and the influence of the macro and micro environment in which it lives are taken into account. If a person explains the sources of social activity, he explores the laws and ways in which social activity manifests itself. Explains the social nature of interpersonal relationships within different human groups. I am interested in how social relations are manifested in the activities of each individual and in individual groups, and their impact on the formation of personal qualities.

Social communities are equipped with scientific methods of analyzing interpersonal relationships, thereby helping to solve the most important problem of forming a new person. Also, as in any field, social learning begins with general learning, because it is impossible to consider the problems that need to be solved by society without a deep knowledge of its general laws, basic concepts. [1]

First, its main focus is the study of small groups and communities. Each person always operates within certain social groups. This includes his family, the work team, a circle of friends in an informal group on the street, the training team, and so on. A number of phenomena, such as individual and group behavior, behavior, position, group influences, interpersonal compatibility in the group, leadership, vulnerability to group pressure, in fact, the management of these groups, the creation of conditions for interaction - this is the need to teach people effective

communication. . Interaction between people in groups, ways of interacting with each other, teaching people to communicate effectively is also a social function of groups.¹

Second, the social study of the individual. The issue of a person's social image is also a very important area in today's era of change and spiritual purification. When considering the socio-philosophical essence of the individual as an object of study, first of all, his behavior, social motives, his orientations, norms of behavior, various social roles of the individual in society, status, factors of social integration; self-esteem, attitudes, respect of the person and influence of social, historical and cultural conditions on the consciousness of the person, types of the person are studied.

Third, Mass socio-philosophical events Mass events that take place in society have a social practical significance, because the denial of the influence of mass events, large groups in the upbringing of the individual is tantamount to a one-sided approach to the issue. For example, for a person, the psyche of the nation, ethnic group or people to which he belongs, the traditions, customs, beliefs, customs, activities that have been preserved in his mind for centuries, have a certain influence. [2]

Fourth, the family as an object of social learning. Here the family-specific processes, the relationship of family members to each other, issues of compatibility in marriage, the factors of family conflicts, socio-philosophical methods of raising children in the family are studied.

It is of great scientific, theoretical and practical importance to determine what are the leading features of the direction of modernism, which is an expression of the non-classical philosophical and artistic way of thinking, which has replaced the classical direction that has existed for many years. In the practice of the system of theoretical views of the modern person, in contrast to the Aristotelian-Gegelcha-Kantcha classical views, not only the phenomena of existence and purposeful human activity, but also mental concepts and situations that are out of focus, such as boredom, depression, depression, fear, have become objects; Due to the rise of syncretism, philosophy became artistic, music turned away from harmony, external similarity and formal harmony in the visual arts. is characterized by a rejection of existing traditional approaches to philosophical and artistic perception, interpretation and description of the universe. Modernism is a very multifaceted philosophical and aesthetic phenomenon, which goes from the way of rejecting the classical approach, striving for originality in the interpretation and description of the phenomena of the world and man, the various situations in them. Modernism rejects the view of art in classical philosophy as a reflection of real reality, limiting the artist to a firm attachment to being, believing that he will have more creative opportunity when he is out of reality with his imagination.Реалистик назария санъатнинг ягона объекти борлиқ деб билгани сабабли ҳам ундан юз ўгириш керак деб ҳисоблайди. Modernism, which emerged as a rebellion against such classical approaches to the subjugation of art, is a complex system of philosophical and aesthetic views with different views, and research in this area is especially strong in the face of sharp upheavals and cataclysms. After all, the sharp fluctuations in a person's social life unbalance his emotions, edit the ways of exposure and expression of this influence, change the system of views. And these changes renew a person's artistic taste. Currents of modernism, such as acmeism, symbolism, dadaism, futurism, imaginism, surrealism, expressionism, fascism, shamanism, suprematism, absurdity, emerged during various socio-spiritual upheavals and are reflected in the literature. It should be noted that if in the past this type of socio-moral upheaval

was a coincidence for humanity, now it is becoming more and more permanent. According to the modernist emotional-intellectual approach, life is always chaotic and chaotic; the restlessness and indecision of human life leads to the loneliness of man without finding his place in life; the solution to human life consists of contradictions that can never be found. Such a mood leads modernists to form a hopeless conclusion that art has a positive effect on life and cannot give it order and meaning. Modernism as its scientific and theoretical basis While relying on Nietzsche's philosophy of ownership (individualism), Z. in understanding and interpreting the essence of artistic creation. It relies on Freud's psychoanalytic views. F. According to Nietzsche's philosophy of property, society is always opposed to the individual, the individual and his interests are constantly discriminated against by society, and morality and law are socio-ethical shackles devised by the majority to chain the will of the individual. Hence, the very existence of society interferes with the will of the individual, trying to limit his thoughts, feelings, and actions. However, a person should not restrain his desires for any reason. Loving man, that is, humanism, requires it. The degree of humanity is measured by the scale of the freedom given to the individual. Freud, who has studied the various processes of deviation in the human psyche, concludes that most of the intellectual and spiritual reactions that take place in man do not depend on his consciousness, but that the human "I" is naturally always free from frustration and tends to enjoy as much as possible. . He believes that most of human behavior is due to ongesti tendencies, and that their essence lies mainly in the desire to satisfy fear, hunger, and greedy desires. Thus Freud also explains the occurrence of social life events with his tendencies, denying the great role of social factors in the formation of human behavior and psyche. For thousands of years, artists have hoped that the rapid growth of science in the late 19th and early 20th centuries would have the opposite effect. was The devastation caused by the First World War led to the rise of modernist sentiments in philosophy and art to the level of an independent trend. The breakdown of the usual norms of life due to the open-air war and the emergence of a new system of attitudes and attitudes have led many thinkers and creators to renew their philosophy and art as well. In other words, they denied the objectivity of the truth. Modernists believed that the reality of each individual would be different. That is why the image of consciousness and unconsciousness and their interrelationships has become a favorite and constant topic for modernists. In the earlier stages of the development of literature, modernists paid special attention to showing the life and inner world of people who were completely isolated from the eyes of the creators, indistinguishable from others: in modern works, the very inner feelings in the psyche of such individuals, the very subtle feelings, began to be described in detail down to the smallest detail. The pre-depiction of the characters 'lives and psyches has been turned upside down to the ugly and shameful aspects of the crime. Modern writers did not tire of conducting endless creative experiments on form, means, method, style to give a new look to the artistic image, to draw an irreversible picture of the psyche of different people. But they were in close proximity to portraying the protagonist as a person who was confused in front of the public or who had an inner or outward dissatisfaction with him. Left alone and defenseless in the face of a cruel being, they were on the path of showing that their world of emotions was alienated from society as a result of their inability to withstand the pressure of the pace of reality that surrounded them. In this case, the lack of vital precision, anachronism was considered normal.

Another task is to find scientifically based answers to the questions of what happens in the minds of everyone during the dramatic changes, how he perceives these changes, how to activate his vital position in a purposeful way, in collaboration with other relevant sectors. [3]

One of the most fundamental issues that social studies explores and includes the issues mentioned above is behavior. According to scholars, today is both a socio-philosophical subject and a common object of all research conducted within it. Determining its place in human life is one of the most important areas of applied science, highlighting the types and methods of behavior that are effective in the context of various social activities, the study of its pure mechanisms. Therefore, the study of factors that increase the effectiveness of interpersonal communication in each specific situation is one of the important problems of the modern concept of personality.

The formation of personality is carried out mainly in three areas:

- 1) field of activity, ie a person is directly or indirectly involved in various activities during his life, in the process of which the field of activity expands and becomes richer. Each type of activity requires special qualities, skills and abilities, knowledge from the individual, the activity of which satisfies them forms a complex of specific socio-psychological characteristics;
- 2) the field of communication, especially communication in preschool and adolescence, develops in the child a number of social traits, as a result of which he acquires an active life position, gaining an idea of his place in society.
- 3) the sphere of self-consciousness, that is, the process of changing the image of the "i" year after year, first develops the features of self-awareness, awareness, control - awareness of the difference from others, the ability to act independently in oneself, to think independently, and then self-assessment, understanding-they are also part of the active person.

There are these stages of socialization of the individual. For example, the first stage is the pre-employment stage, which includes the child's pre-school age and school years. The importance and specificity of socialization in this period is that in this period, mainly the external social environment, social influences are actively absorbed into the mind, an important stage in the preparation for independent living. The second stage - the period of labor activity - this period is associated with the years of human maturity, which reflects the social influences absorbed in previous periods in direct active activity, in the system of interpersonal relationships. All the social qualities manifested in a person who has a profession, chooses a clear way of life, gets married and raises the next generation are the product of this period. Finally, the third stage is the post-labor period, which mainly includes those who are aging after active labor activity. During this period, the socialization of the individual continues, because now the experience gained in previous periods is transferred to others, and accordingly, there are private changes in the structure of the individual. [4]

The conditions under which this process takes place - the role of the family, children's institutions, schools, other institutions, labor collectives - are considered at different times.² They sought to find the causes of a person's social qualities by explaining behaviors in different social contexts. Every person is always present in a system of social interactions in which he must try to understand others, be willing to accept the role of others in order to act correctly. But in order to properly accept the role of others, it must have a "generalized other" image, which is formed

in the process of interpersonal communication, in the process of communicating with a group of people who are exemplary for each person. .

The concept of the modern person In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, three theories emerged in science that rightly contributed to the formation of the socio-philosophical essence as an independent scientific direction. What unites these three theories is that each of them independently considered the scientific explanation of the relationship between the individual and society on a scientific basis to be the main topic of research. Some individuals become parts of that wholeness. That is, the problem of conflict between the individual and society is resolved in favor of society. Gegel's philosophy and German Romanticism served as the historical and ideological basis of this theory.

Hence, the significance of the three theories mentioned above was that they revealed the subject of the new-born science - the socio-philosophical. In addition, all three directions showed the need to use an experiment that is an objective method of verification in proving theoretical views. This thing once again helped to determine the future plans of a particular science. All conscious and unconscious processes are represented in external behavior, actions, so it is possible to study the individual himself and the reasons for these actions by studying external actions, gestures, speech, sound. Therefore, there is confusion in defining the universal laws of development of the individual and society.

In the 1920s and 1930s, two directions emerged to study the social development of children and adolescents, which also failed to address a number of shortcomings.

There are very important research topics in Uzbekistan, which should be based on the changes in the individual and various social groups in the current conditions of independence, the social perceptions of people of different ages, demographic and ethnic groups, based on which the scientific management of social behavior. That is, the social management of production is waiting for its solution, in which the national specific aspects of the region should be developed using the achievements of advanced science.

Now, especially in the works of the head of our state, the phrase "independent thinker" is often used. So what is meant by "independent thinking free person"? As noted by the President in his book "I believe in the strong will of our wise people," he said: He has a clear purpose in life. ” Elsewhere in the work, the concept is described in more detail: "He is a man of his own mind, thinking, responsible, conscious, free and free-thinking."³

Such people cannot destroy an organized society with false beliefs, shouts and slogans. Such a society is ideologically and politically stable, in which justice takes precedence. Independent, free-thinking individuals cannot be distracted from their chosen life goals by the will of the mind and heart.

In his book "Further deepening of democratic changes in Uzbekistan, the main directions of the formation of civil society" and many other speeches and articles, the head of our state stressed that the formation of an independent thinker should be the starting point and end result of comprehensive liberalization of society. The social sciences, primarily logic, philosophy, psychology, pedagogy, are encouraged to contribute to the solution of these tasks.

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