

Improving Personal and Society Communication and its Role in the Development of Society

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Annotation: This article provides a philosophical analysis of the causes of social problems today in relation to the life of the individual and society. It is written about the interactions and relationships between people and the qualities and external social influences that belong to the individual, and then his activity as a subject of these influences.

Keywords: Social problems, relationships, cooperation, individual, social group society, tolerance, communication, balance, human

Main part

The development of a state and its development is directly related to the proper establishment and regulation of relations between public authorities, social groups and individuals living in the country. Because a person is a product of social and long-distance relations, an individual who is the subject of conscious activity. The most important classification of a person is his direct connection to the complex social relations in society, being both an object and a subject in relation to social activity.

Based on these principles, there are different views on the solution of the existing social problem in the life of society and the state. In this case, the social or social environment is a world in which a person operates on the basis of specific goals and plans, the content of which is reflected in the actions of each person in the social experience, culture and accepted norms of social behavior. Although social problems are partially connected with the personality of the individual, a whole generation of scientists, representatives of the science of psychology, sought the laws of its development and perfection in the system of communication of the individual and society. Hundreds of Eastern scholars, such as Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Alisher Navoi, Ibn Sina, and Beruni, have also dedicated their most brilliant works to unraveling the philosophical and social mysteries of this interdependence. What all views have in common is that in order to understand a person, his essence, it is first necessary to know his place and status in this society.

G. Leibniz (1646-1716) objected to Locke, saying that in life there would be no clean, pure board itself, and that even the best polished marble surface would have marked holes, bumps, or congenital complications. they, like abilities, play a certain role in human destiny. In order to put an end to the controversy between these two major directions, F. Galton conducted a series of experimental studies and tried to substantiate the existence of differential characteristics specific to each individual using the "twin method". As a member of society, a person obeys its norms, tries to meet its expectations, and strives to conform its behavior to its requirements. From this perspective, the phenomenon of personality can be defined.

The product of personal-social and interpersonal relations is the individual, who is the subject of conscious activity. The most important classification of an individual is his direct connection to the complex social relations in society, being both an object and a subject in relation to social activity.

The most important of the qualities that belong to a person is that he perceives these external, social influences with his consciousness and perception (object) and then acts as a subject of these influences. Simply put, a human being from an early age is immersed in a social environment called 'my life', 'our world'. This environment is the world of politics, law, and morality that we know and feel every day. This environment is a world of agreements, disputes, collaborations, traditions, customs, different languages, in which many rules are agreed upon by many, and some are partially agreed upon. It is a world of rules and norms whose disobedience is condemned and forbidden by society. The conclusion that follows from this is that if a person is the subject of all the rules and regulations of society, then society is a detailed view of social discipline and order, culture. An individual is influenced by different systems of social relations and is associated with many social institutions (family, neighborhood, educational institutions, labor collectives, informal organizations, religion, art, culture, etc.) . For example, various ideas, opinions and ideologies in an individual are formed

under the influence of a system of ideological relations, which are directly absorbed into the mind through the family, kindergarten, neighborhood school and other educational institutions. If this influence rises to the level of his beliefs, and in him again leads to the emergence and growth of new thoughts and ideas, in the process of personal development he chooses a field of activity in which he is able to. As he develops his skills and abilities, he serves his country as an intellectual, either as a teacher or a doctor, or as a scientist, inventor, engineer.

Economic relations also play an important role in the formation of individual consciousness and its human characteristics. For example, in the context of Uzbekistan's gradual transition to market relations, new economic developments, markets, competition, legalization, ie liberalization, and so on, have led to the creation of individual wealth and access to it. reflected in his personal relationships and determines the norms of his economic consciousness, thinking and economic behavior.

Social norms, sanctions and the individual, the social norm - a category in the life of the individual, which is the requirements of the actions developed and recognized by many in relation to the behavior of its members. For example, for Uzbeks, it is the norm for a person who enters a room to say "Assalamu alaykum" regardless of who they are; the norm that the student must complete the assignments given by the teacher; on a bus or other public transport, it is the norm for a minor to make room for an adult or a disabled person. These norms are not developed by some individual. Their emergence is characterized by the fact that social experience is recognized by the majority in life situations, each society, period, nation and social group is sealed in psychology.

The extent to which social norms are observed or enforced by a person representing a particular category at one time or another is controlled by social sanctions. Social sanctions are mechanisms of punishment and incentives that control the manifestation of norms about the individual, and due to their existence we try not to violate the norms of social behavior in any particular situation, not to become the object of negative public opinion.

Each individual reflects in his behavior the social norms and sanctions developed and adopted by society during the performance of one or another social role. A role is an understanding of an individual that represents a set of actions that consist of his or her rights and duties in specific life situations. For example, if we take the role of a student, fulfilling it is a number of rights, such as studying at a university, using its material base, membership in the library, receiving a scholarship and being under the social protection of the administration. At the same time, the university has a number of responsibilities, such as unconditional obedience to the rules of internal discipline, timely attendance at classes, compliance with the norms of daily mastering in accordance with the requirements of the rating, as well as public tasks assigned by the dean's office. includes This role differs from the demands and privileges of the "childish" role he plays when he goes home (in front of his parents, close relatives). That is, the uniqueness and irreversibility of a particular individual stems from the nature of the various social roles he or she performs. Accordingly, if someone is called "orderly, prudent, virtuous, moral, and polite," then someone has the vital position of being stupid, rebellious, changeable, hypocritical (that is, very capable in one situation, chaotic in another) remains. Thus, self-improvement has a positive effect on the social environment. This, in turn, serves as a basis for the development of society.

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