

OPTIMISM AND THE PROBLEM OF TIME

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Abstract

Human life always develops from the past - through the present - to the future. Therefore, the study of a person's life path is inextricably linked with the study of how they perceive time in a personal-psychological context.

Introduction

G.I. Golovakha and A.A. Kropak emphasize that the characteristics of a person's reflection of time determine the nature of the dependence of one life event on other events. On the basis of the individual's awareness of the connection between life events, a subjective form of time is formed, called "psychological time of the individual."

Determination of life by time. The determination of human life is specific:

1. Past determination: The dependence of subsequent events on preceding events through causes.
2. Determination of the future: That is, the formation of events through life goals and expected results.

As an example, one can cite the processes of socio-economic reforms in various countries and their consequences. In the conditions of socio-economic transformations in the independent states of the former Soviet Union, including Uzbekistan, the determination of the future is connected with the hopes and life goals of the peoples. These hopes encompass the prospects for democratic and legal development.

The relationship between goal-motivation and time.

In this thesis, it is necessary to emphasize the predominant role of the motivational and target sphere of the individual in determining the future. This sphere performs a regulatory function in planning the life activity of the individual, in the formation of optimistic or pessimistic orientations. At the same time, the ontological and epistemological connection of these directions with the category of "time," its significance in the formation and dynamics of life goals and ideals, is revealed.

The categories of time and change. The category of time is closely related to the concept of "change." Present time represents the unity of continuity and change. It is the dynamic center and driving force of historical time.

Based on the need to analyze these issues, it should be noted that this topic is important both theoretically and practically. Therefore, a deeper analysis of the role of the category of time in the formation of life goals and ideals is necessary. This analysis helps to better understand the relationship between optimism and the dynamics of time and life.

Thus, understanding the determination of human life through time is crucial for a correct understanding of an individual's movement from the past to the future, their goals and ideals, and social development.

Present time and its relationship with other modes of time is that present time, while separating



the polar modes of the past and the future, unites them, acting as a bridge between the two periods. The past and the future "meet" in the present and become its components.

What is the task of the present time? "Processing, sorting, and systematization of past experience, taking into account changed conditions and upcoming tasks. This process is creative for each present moment, as it determines its direction precisely towards the future.

The influence of the past and future on the present is that the difference in the distance from the present to each polar mode objectively determines which mode will become the direction of the present time.

In the Middle Ages, due to the slowness of the material production process, the past was close to the present, and the future was far from the present. At this time, factors of historical significance manifested themselves in a way that relied on traditions, drawing meaning and life-giving force from them.

In the present, due to the acceleration of the flow of historical time, the future seems closer to the present than to the past. In these days, factors of historical significance are formed, proceeding from the future and directed towards it.

Thus, in the Middle Ages, the present occurred under the sign of the past, and now the present occurs under the sign of the future.

As for optimism and the influence of time, optimistic or pessimistic mood serves as a kind of tool (slow-down tool) for striving for the future. At the same time, the problem of universalizing and stimulating the optimistic principle in socio-cultural dynamics, its implementation in a truly internationalist spirit, is of particular importance not only theoretically, but also empirically.

Differences in time and their causes. Throughout the history of civilization, differences in historical time are observed between different ethno-political communities and within them. These differences are the result of differences in the rhythm of historical evolution of different regions. This phenomenon manifests itself as one of the main reasons why the striving for the future is stronger in one group and weaker in another.

More precisely, understanding the present in dialectical unity with the past and the future is important for the universalization of optimism and the acceleration of the process of social development. In this sense, it expresses the relationship between world historical time and local time.

In turn, world historical time is "determined" by the formation representing the highest stage in the social evolution of society. Therefore, it is clear that most of the communities living in harmony correspond to different historical times. In other words, local-historical time, or regional time, in these communities had to be in a state of pursuit of world historical time.

The reasons for this situation are:

Since the emergence of class society, two or more social formations have always existed simultaneously in the world.

2. Imbalance of regional development even within the same formation (an example of this is Tsarist Russia).

The relationship between the categories of time and optimism. In the relationship between the categories of "time" and "optimism," it is necessary to emphasize the following: radical transformation of political, economic, and cultural-ideological structures means partial delimitation of the period of polychronous development of peoples and nations.



This process:

It should contribute not to total unification, but to a more pronounced manifestation of the identity of regions and their ethnic groups.

Scientific and technological progress and social development.

In the context of democratic development, scientific and technological progress expands the creative potential of every person and nation.

Also, social development and science:

It should not violate the historical traditions of the West and East or universal cultural values.

Social progress, science, and culture create a new spiritual potential and the socio-historical foundation of a new civilization. This is a new civilization: it will eliminate mutual misunderstandings between peoples, form a new life position of man.

A new life position and optimism.

The new life position of a person represents:

1. Understanding one's place and role,
2. Defining the attitude towards words, labor, and natural-social reality.

The main factors shaping this position are:

Changes in the mode of activity and organization of labor,

Mastering the theoretical ideal of a worldview.

The ideal of this worldview should dominate the optimistic direction. Only under this condition can the relationship between man and natural-social reality be formed as equal, mutually influential, and complementary parties. They appear as two equal sides of a single, inseparable whole.

The Role of Modern Society and Culture.

Currently, the necessary conditions are being created for the more effective development of universal and national cultures. The main content of this process is that potential spiritual and cultural values are actively integrated into a person's daily life, becoming an integral part and the most important structural element of it.

In this process, modern sociology rejects an approach that tends to separate the upbringing of the individual from objective conditions and the nature of social relations. There is a need to harmonize personality education with socio-economic processes and the dynamics of the material and technical base.

For this, a comprehensive approach is required in the formation of a consistent optimistic worldview of producers, including: Political education, labor education, moral education.

Educational significance of art. Art is one of the most effective mechanisms of influence through aesthetic impression for the formation and strengthening of a person's worldview, moral and political views, and life positions.

Art is distinguished by the following features:

1. Individualization and integration of society: Works of art do not oppose society, but unite social communities, serve their harmony and development.
2. Multi-functionality: Art is capable of satisfying various needs of society and the individual.

Main functions: Educational function, organizational function, entertainment function, etc.

The balance between these functions increases in the need to satisfy the needs of the individual and implement the educational tasks of society.



In this case, the importance of the hedonistic function increases. It is incorrect to devalue or consider the hedonistic (satisfying) function of art secondary. The denial of this function weakens the ideological impact of art and hinders the implementation of educational programs. In conclusion, in modern society, culture and art play an important role in the spiritual development of the individual, strengthening their role and values in social relations. They manifest themselves as important factors in the development of universal human values and the progress of society.

Optimism and its social significance. Optimism is the main means by which a person eliminates the feeling of isolation and depression. These situations are a constant and powerful source of pessimistic moods, hindering the necessary harmony in relationships between people.

The role of women's emancipation and optimism. The significance of this problem is important in the process of achieving genuine emancipation of women in sovereign republics, including Uzbekistan. The traditional concept of "feminine," still preserved at the mass level, includes the following characteristics: dependence on others, lack of activity-oriented orientations, low level of self-esteem.

Such concepts can help a person fall into a state of depression. On the contrary, mental well-being, as well as an optimistic outlook and worldview, provide a person with the opportunity to freely choose behavior regardless of gender.

Revision of family roles. The process of redistribution and revision of family roles in the egalitarian direction has a positive significance. This process:

1. Helps women, as well as children, develop as individuals, freeing them from traditional stereotypes.
2. Ensures the free development of children in accordance with their abilities and interests.

Belief and its social significance. Belief reflects a person's need for the transformation of social activity. It is based on the free choice of the individual, the autonomy of value orientations. A person divides their world and the reality in it into two:

As it is, so it is. A reality that can or should be. This process is formed from the point of view of human needs and interests. Worldview encompasses not only knowledge, values, and evaluation criteria, but also beliefs. It should be emphasized that faith should not be equated with religious belief.

Traditional values and religion.

Analysis shows that it is necessary to substantiate more broadly that the notion that the complex of traditional virtues and values is inextricably linked with religiosity is an illusion. This is a misconception. Because it hinders the stabilization of socio-political and moral-psychological processes in society.

It negatively affects the harmonious development of cultural and social progress.

Based on the above opinion, optimism is an important tool in improving the relationship between the individual and society, ensuring social stability, and developing a worldview in a humane direction. The main goal of this process is to evaluate traditions and values independently of beliefs and to form their positive aspects.

In this sense, three main value orientations in the formation of marriage and family in Uzbekistan influence the choice of marriage partners and the formation of the future family in Uzbekistan:

1. Urban family type: expresses mobility and dynamic features of modern life, pays special



attention to the inner world of the individual, free choice. This type deviates from traditional standards, indicating their dysfunction.

2. Traditional family type: Based on ancient values, less dynamic.

3. Mixed family type: enriches urbanistic value directions with traditional qualities and values. Also, this species is becoming increasingly important, especially in the urban environment.

One of the aspects to consider in the relationship between religion and values is that traditional virtues and values are not related to religious concepts, but contradict them. They differ from religion in their intellectual, emotional, and psychological aspects.

On the contrary, religion often acts as a value determinant of deviant behavior in the family-marriage sphere. It slows down the process of educating a morally mature individual. It hinders the formation of a personality capable of foreseeing social assessments and changing their behavior in a creative and optimistic direction.

The essence of freedom lies in the fact that freedom determines the content and criteria of world historical development. It forms the basis for the constant reproduction of social forms of society and serves as one of the main factors of sustainable development. Freedom: the goal of society and each individual manifests itself as the main determinant of progress, corresponding to the true nature of humanity.

The new stage of scientific and technological progress is characterized by an increase in the freedom of man and society in relation to nature, the humanization of all spheres of life of society and the individual.

This stage is not only a continuation of the previous stage of scientific and technological development, but also a critical approach to it, preserving its positive aspects. This positive aspect consists in ensuring an increase in the degree of freedom of the individual in the process of interaction with material reality.

Accordingly, the development of family relations in Uzbekistan is closely related to the importance of free choice of the individual, socio-moral education, and human freedom in the process of new scientific and technological progress. Freedom and human values are the main condition for the sustainable development of society.

Correspondence of the needs of the individual and society The attempt to ensure the absolute correspondence of the needs of the individual and society has always been at the center of attention of researchers and thinkers. However, it would be incorrect to deny the specific characteristics of certain social systems in this process.

Because it is wrong to contrast spiritual needs with material ones. Meeting material needs also contributes to the development of a person's abilities. Therefore, it would be wrong to deprive material needs of humanity.

It is also necessary to harmonize personal needs with the needs of society, but it is impossible to bring them into the same form.

The loss of personal property and the correspondence of needs become known to the extent that the destruction of personal property in the means of production does not automatically ensure the absolute correspondence of the needs of the individual and society.

This process creates difficulties in ensuring the correspondence between the common and unified interests of the individual and society.

Harmonization of personal needs with the needs of society means not the elimination of



individual, unique aspirations and desires of the individual, but their harmonization with the needs of society.

Political activity and its integration into society require the encouragement of an individual's political activity, its full inclusion in the structure of value relations, social obligations, and rules, which include:

Strengthening the individual in the present.

Formation of the goals of its activity.

It serves to prevent a gap between the social future of society and the personal future. This process is confirmed by ontological and epistemological evidence.

Specific characteristics of time.

The difference between the past and the future is that past events can influence the present, but future events do not have a decisive influence on the present.

Also, judgments about past events can be valid even if they do not exist. However, such a judgment cannot be made about future events, especially in most cases.

With this in mind, to harmonize the needs of the individual and society, it is necessary to adapt the interests of the individual and society, stimulate political and social activity, and understand the specific features of the time category.

This process ensures the development of society only through the harmonization of individual human needs and social needs.

If passive spectatorly fatalism prevails in society instead of an active, creative approach, this situation hinders social progress. Naturally, this does not correspond to the logic of fatalism and the objective world. Indeed, it suggests viewing the future, not directed towards humanistic goals, as a strictly defined, absolutized value, which supports its inertial understanding instead of promoting history.

The fact that the former republics, which are on the path of independent development in the modern era, and their social development cannot be separated from such processes in the socio-political aspect, testifies to dependence, which leads to the fact that the factors influencing the processes of universalization of optimism and pessimism depend on objective and subjective reasons. Naturally, corresponding trends are formed based on these reasons. Therefore, it is important to analyze the relationship between time measurements and optimism, as it determines how the future will be shaped for both individuals and peoples.

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