

HUMAN AS A SOCIAL EXISTENCE

Usmanov K.

Department of Uzbek language and pedagogy, Tashkent, State Dental Institute, Uzbekistan

Abstract

Human beings are inherently social creatures, intricately woven into the fabric of society. This abstract explores the multifaceted nature of human social existence, delving into the psychological, biological, and cultural dimensions that shape our interactions and relationships. Drawing upon insights from sociology, psychology, anthropology, and biology, it examines the fundamental need for social connection and its profound impact on individual well-being and societal cohesion. From early evolutionary adaptations to contemporary digital networks, humans have evolved complex mechanisms for communication, cooperation, and collaboration. However, this social nature also gives rise to challenges such as conflict, prejudice, and inequality. By understanding the dynamics of human social existence, we gain insight into how societies function, evolve, and adapt, offering opportunities to foster empathy, inclusivity, and collective progress. Ultimately, recognizing and embracing our interconnectedness as social beings is essential for building harmonious communities and promoting the flourishing of humanity.

Keywords: Social interaction, Community, Relationships, Interconnectedness, Communication.

Introduction

Man is inherently a biosocial being. It has always been a part of nature and at the same time closely connected with society. As a biological being, man belongs to the higher mammals and is a separate species known as homo sapiens. The biological nature of a person is reflected in his anatomy and physiology.

On the other hand, man is a social being. He is a representative of a certain nation, state, class, caste; he is a member of a family, a certain community and a team. A person becomes a person only by entering into social relations, communicating with other people and engaging in practical activities. It is in the course of this activity that a person is formed as a social being. For certain reasons, he remains an individual, separated from society from the moment of birth.

Main Part

Everything that exists in this world is subject to change. Change means either innovation or obsolescence. But one aspect must be taken into account: just as not everything "old" is unimportant, not everything "new" is useful. This phenomenon occurs especially often in the world of science and creativity. For example, read some books on language, history, philosophy, literature, written in the recent and distant past: facts and evidence, information and reasoning - just over the edge. It's good to know a lot and collect information. But without understanding everything is useless.

By the 21st century, time and human movement have accelerated. In the information environment, dense information reflecting different interests, genuine and fake, tissue and real information, humanity completely loses its romantic and emotional balance. The dimming of faith, which keeps man in a fixed positivity that does not shine bright and clear, has brought about unexpected changes in the functions of the various sciences. As a result of the confusion of ideas about the meaning of life, the essence of life, today a huge disorder reigns in human society - chaos.

By the way, you can rely on the experience and achievements of foreign countries in science at your discretion. Only in this work there should be no superficiality. It is true that if we take into account universal human concepts such as thought, soul, heart, will, truth, death and survival, then all

the literature in the world can be called one whole literature. However, as long as there are major or minor differences in race, nationality, religion, beliefs, worldview, living conditions, etc., major or minor differences in literature are inevitable.

The human race is characterized not only by cooperation, kindness and support, but also by arrogance, violence and envy. The first to be affected by these negative qualities are those minds that cannot hide their secrets, that speak without thinking, and that see in everyone a perfect angel. But one should not confuse real simplicity and purposefulness with deliberate simplicity and purposefulness. In fact, the intelligentsia pretends to be simple and simple. Balthasar Gratian is right: "He who pretends to be stupid is not stupid." "The best way to get along with everyone is to try to do well." Nasriddin Efandi and Aldar Khosa show themselves to be simple, stupid and stupid and defeat their opponents. In fact, simplicity is the science of hiding purpose. Only a good mind can skillfully use this knowledge.

Indeed, what is difficult in this world is to determine and understand the true goal. After all, for this you need to be enlightened and knowledgeable. That's when a person begins to demand humanity, and not something else.

According to the German researcher Harro von Zenger, the West has an established idea that cunning and cunning are characteristic of the Chinese and the East in general. The expression "The East is a subtle thing" ("The East is a delicate matter") is based on this point of view. That is why the East, China and the West, Europe have different assessments of cunning, cunning, cunning. For example, in Chinese philosophy, cunning, cunning, and cunning are accepted as manifestations of the mind, but in the West they are condemned, even punished, as intrigues and cynicism. The Tao Te Ching and the Book of Changes recognize exile as a way of life and thought, but the Bible states that those who practiced them should be punished by death. In China, wisdom and intelligence are close realities, while in the West they are opposite to each other, like grass and water. However, according to G. F. Zenger, the West is not an absolute pure pole that has escaped persecution and deception. "Since time immemorial in the West, ostracism has been applied instinctively, applied casually but hidden in embarrassment." The exhortation to "Be wise as a serpent" in the Bible actually means to be cunning and cunning like a serpent. It is also common in the West.

Conclusion

According to the English researcher Robert Greene, the world is built on competition, competition, merciless territory. Moreover, the struggle for position and throne is an invaluable opportunity to expel art. If life were based on correctness, kindness, morality, existence, one would live in an ideal existence, in peace and pleasure. Of course, history does not know that such a life, an ideal society, was built, and it is impossible to create such a mature existence in the future. Therefore, "all interpersonal relationships are, to one degree or another, based on deception; one can even say that man differs from animals in that he knows how to deceive and be cunning. Deception is an art created by civilization."

Many believe that those who have the strength, support and necessary capabilities will win in battle and in life and will achieve all their goals. But the history of military campaigns and everyday life shows that it is not strength that wins - not intelligence, not opportunity, but the one who knows how to use cunning and cunning. With the help of dexterity and cunning, you can defeat the most powerful influence and get out of the most difficult situation. It is not for nothing that people cannot say: "There is nothing that can be done."

This fact alone shows that as long as there is life in this world, there will be differences and conflicts between different people and their consciousness. It is the reality of life itself that requires us to have such different worldviews, technologies and trends that deny each other as natural.

To better understand the social problems of our time, it is important to look into the past, to the times when our ancestors achieved great achievements.

References:

1. **"Hurriyat" newspaper (2008).**
2. **Materials of Tafakkur magazine (2024).**
3. Boodin, J. E. (1913). The existence of social minds. *American Journal of Sociology*, 19(1), 1-47.
4. Wilson, E. O. (2014). *The meaning of human existence*. WW Norton & Company.
5. PAVLOVA, T. (2017). THE GOAL OF HUMAN ACTIVITY AS AN ELEMENT OF SOCIAL EXISTENCE. *Bulletin of the Cherkasy Bohdan Khmelnytsky National University. Series Philosophy*, (2), 87-92.

