



## Social ideology as a form of consciousness

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**Abstract:** *In determining the essence of social consciousness, the issue of its connection with individual consciousness is of great importance, since it is closely related to the development of social consciousness. Social consciousness is the reflection of social existence in the minds of all classes and social groups in a given society. Individual consciousness expresses the spiritual image of a specific person, his views, moods, and feelings. Individual consciousness is the consciousness of a certain person belonging to a certain class or group, and is a reflection of real reality in the brain of a certain person.*

**Keywords:** *consciousness, social consciousness, rationality, social ideology, social existence.*

Both social consciousness and individual consciousness are expressions of the conditions of human material life. Accordingly, the views of individual people reflect their views on life, the conditions of the social environment to which they belong. However, individual consciousness expresses more specific feelings in its own way than social consciousness. Social consciousness is not a simple arithmetic sum of individual views. It is a new qualitative stage in the development of consciousness. Just as any commonality is expressed in individuality, through individuality, social consciousness can also be expressed through individual views. Social and individual consciousness are in dialectical contact with each other, one influences and enriches the other. Each person is formed and matures under the influence of views and social ideas in society throughout his life. At the same time, the views of individual people, individual consciousness can be of great value for society, can contribute to the development of social consciousness, and works and discoveries related to various fields of science, technology, and culture can be a vivid example of this. With the discovery of the periodic system of chemical elements, D. I. Mendeleev managed to open a new era in the development of natural science.

That is why the comprehensive development of human abilities and talents, the upbringing of a fully developed person, and the enjoyment of the achievements of social thought largely depend on the existing social system.

In general, the dialectic of generality and particularity is manifested in the relationship between social consciousness and individual consciousness.

The relative independence of social consciousness is manifested in the following: in the continuity and continuity of the development of social ideas. Historical development



shows that in the process of the formation of a certain economic and social formation, a new social consciousness characteristic of this period is also formed, but at the same time, elements characteristic of the social consciousness of the previous historical period, such as knowledge in the field of science, vestiges of antiquity, are preserved. As a result of the continuity in the development of ideas, world history consists of an integral process closely interconnected. The cultural heritage acquired by the past generation, literature, art, science, and technology, is an invaluable asset for the new generation that has stepped onto the stage of history.

In the development of social consciousness, the spiritual direction of the incompatibility of various interests is also reflected. If the advanced progressive classes accept and develop the progressive aspects of the cultural heritage, they will try to take those aspects that are in line with their important interests.

The relative independence of social consciousness is also manifested in the fact that some aspects of people's social views do not correspond to reality:

in some cases, they can be observed to surpass, or even lag behind, ideas, if they surpass social life, then an opportunity for historical progressive development is created.

The active influence of social ideas and theories, aspirations on the life of society is one of the aspects that express the relative independence of social consciousness. Ideas can arise on the basis of an economic basis and actively influence the development of this system.

The active role of ideas depends largely on, firstly, their correspondence to the needs of social development, and secondly, on which groups put forward these ideas. Historical experience shows that the creative role of progressive ideas is especially fully manifested in the process of social revolutions.

The relative independence of social consciousness is manifested in the interrelationship of forms of social consciousness and their influence on each other. In each historical period, certain forms of social consciousness come to the fore. In ancient Greece, in the 6th century BC, philosophy and art occupied the leading place in social consciousness. In the Middle Ages, both in Europe and in Asia, religious philosophy and morality had a great influence on the development of art.

The determining role of social being in relation to social consciousness allows us to understand the legal nature of the development of social consciousness. There are certain historical types of social consciousness, which are expressed in the consciousness of primitive communal systems, slavery, feudalism, capitalism, socialism.

The rule that social life determines social consciousness makes it possible to understand the special character of social consciousness in the conditions of various societies. Social being, as opposed to the material conditions of life, expresses some contradictions in it.

Social consciousness has a complex structure. This structure has the following elements: - spheres of social consciousness; levels of social consciousness, forms of social consciousness.

Social consciousness, all its forms, can be expressed at two main levels of consciousness: social psychology, social ideology. Social psychology is a collection of feelings, moods, thoughts, customs and aspirations that arise in the process of reflecting the daily living conditions and social environment of people and certain social groups, which are not systematically organized, not theoretically grounded, and not systematized.

Social psychology arises in the form of everyday consciousness as a result of the influence of everyday activities of the masses. It expresses the labor experience, habits, feelings, and abilities of people. People's views have a theoretical expression within the framework of social psychology. It does not reflect the laws of the development of reality. Social psychology is the mental state of people's everyday consciousness.

The content of social psychology reflects the economic system of society. That is why philosophers paid special attention to the connection between social, especially political ideology, and the psyche of the masses when solving the problem of social consciousness.

The degree of influence of spirituality on the masses largely depends on its connection with the psychology - ideology of the groups in which it is expressed.

Ideology is a set of systematized political, legal, moral, artistic, aesthetic, philosophical views, ideas of a particular group.

Social ideology is a systematized, specific level of social consciousness, which has a certain direction, and is directly related to solving social problems. Social ideology can reflect reality correctly, truthfully, or invertedly, distortedly.

Ideology is a set of views that summarize the interests, goals and objectives of a certain social group. Social psychology influences the views - ideology of representatives of various groups. However, one should not conclude that psychology is the only source of such ideology. It should not be forgotten that in ideas and theories, social ideology primarily reflects social relations, social processes.

Social ideology and social psychology, as levels of social consciousness, differ from each other in certain characteristics.

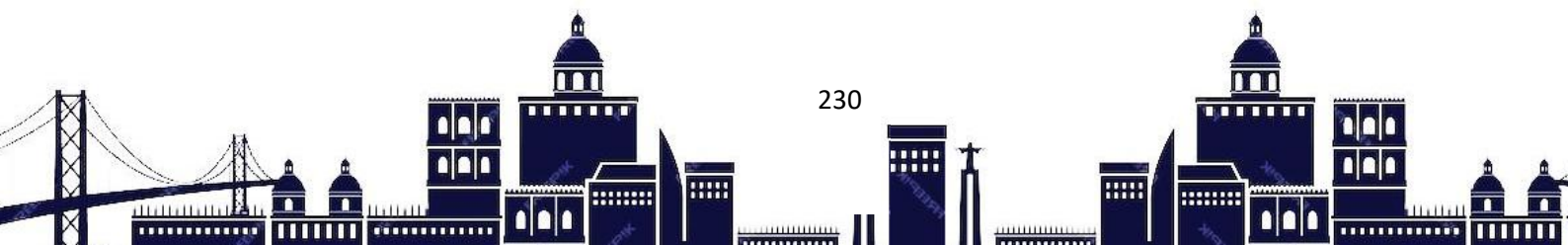
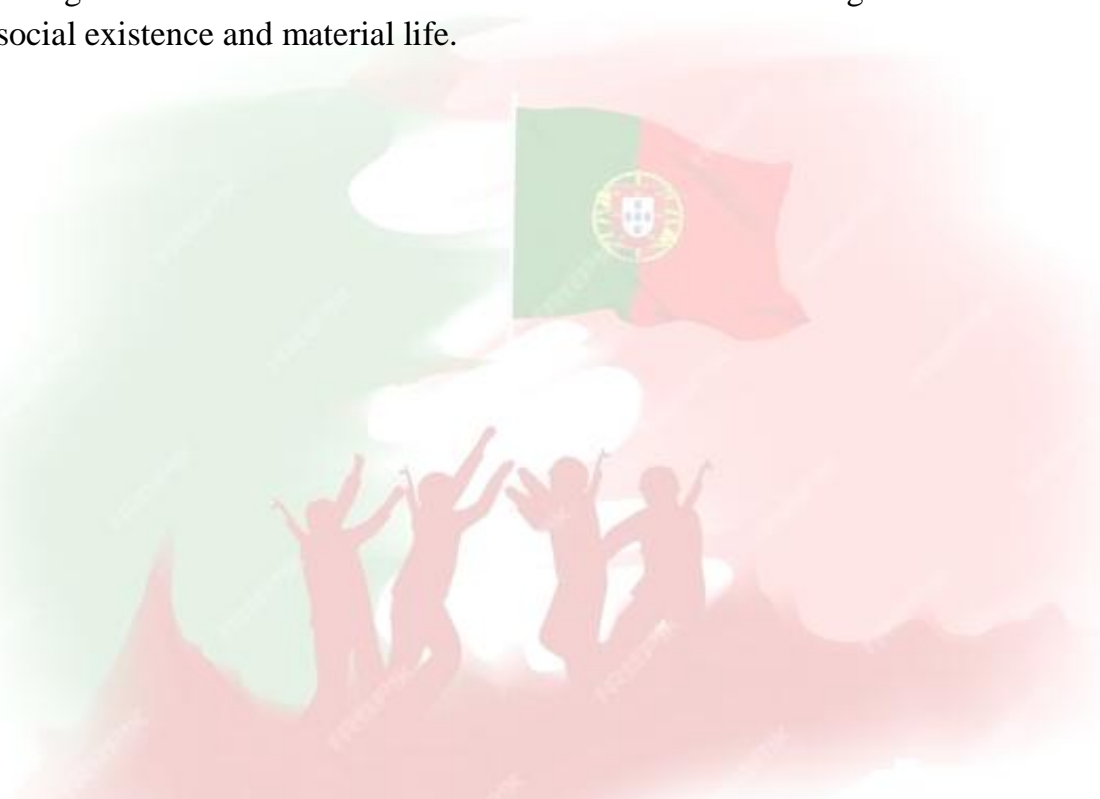
Relations of production and economic relations, in different historical periods and groups, along with material needs, also form other needs. Accordingly, political, legal, moral, aesthetic views, feelings, that is, various forms of social consciousness arise.

The origin and development of forms of social consciousness are determined by the social structure, life, and social existence of people. In the social consciousness of the primitive community system, people's views, initial knowledge about the family, and artistic and figurative ideas were generalized and reflected.

Already during the primitive community system, although people's views were generalized, some elements of art, morality, and religion began to form in them. The

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development of social productive forces, as a result of the social division of labor, especially the separation of mental labor from physical labor, led to the development of the spiritual life of society, and forms of social consciousness arose. So, in general, the history of forms of social consciousness stems from their relationship with social existence. Social existence affects social consciousness through material and spiritual needs that arise in the process of practical activity. These needs, in turn, form interests. A deep study of the material and spiritual needs of people helps to reveal the reasons for the emergence and development of forms of social consciousness. The conclusion that follows from the above is that, firstly, it is necessary to approach the issue of social consciousness from a concrete - historical point of view, and secondly, the reasons for the emergence of forms of social consciousness should be sought in the contradictions of social existence and material life.



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