

Methodological Problem Analysis Regarding the Explanation of the Perception of Social Reality

Dumarov M. X

Associate Professor, Andijan State University (PhD)

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes socio-psychological approaches to the views of scientific schools on the study of the perceptual aspects of the formation of the attitude of young people to social reality in the science of psychology.

KEYWORDS: *perception, psyche, psychology, social reality, psychoanalysis, behaviorism, humanism, information, organization, man.*

A behavioral stimulus can be interpreted differently by different people, even by the same person, in different contexts. Therefore, the problem of researching subjective interpretations in different psychological directions is central. The completeness of a person's perception is influenced by his experience, education and knowledge, determining the content of any information in the act of perception. A modern socio-psychological approach to the study of the cognitive process discovers two aspects of the problem:

- 1) Analysis of the social determination of the process of understanding.
- 2) Social reality, the very process of understanding social objects.

Within this approach, several aspects of perception are taken into account: the presence of social perception (mechanisms and effects of interpersonal perception, accuracy of interpersonal perception, interpersonal attraction, etc.) and attributive (relative) processes (G. Kelly, E. Jones, R. Nisbet) and existence of cognitive constructs (F. Haider, T. Newcom, Ch. Osgood, P. Tannenbaum, L. Festinger).

If we turn to the study of the objects of social perception, then the scope of social reality is much wider: another person, a group, a large community. However, the further development of research showed the need to apply to a wider range of objects. Already social awareness is always formed in the interaction determined by a very broad social context, so the analysis of interactions in these concrete social "environments" is necessary.

"Environment" means different fragments of reality. First, many concrete social groups: organizations, social institutions; secondly, "environment" can be interpreted in its original, ecological meaning: natural or artificial environment of residence; thirdly, "environment" can be understood as a linguistic environment, which is a symbolic expression of the surrounding world; fourth, "environment" means all aspects of intergroup relations. The understanding of "environment" is an important factor that determines a person's place in the social world.

There are many approaches to distinguishing between 'environments'. The entire experience of a person, each of which consists of certain identifying components (that is, "environments"), viewed as a flow of infinite situations, makes it possible to apply the approach of E. Toffler, to cover a wide range of motivational elements of behavior. E. Toffler distinguishes five identifying elements of social reality:[1;151].

<https://cejsr.academicjournal.io>

1. "Objects" - artificial objects created by man or his natural physical (material) environment, as a study of their psychological effects. A person exhibits a specific attitude towards objects, reflecting a sense of continuity or fragmentation (discretion). The degree to which we relate to things accelerates the flow of our lives and reflects our basic criterial values. The main difference between the past and the future can be seen in the way we treat things. According to E. Toffler, a society based on temporality will be formed in the future due to intensity of the person's attitude towards the object.

In the past, greatness (immutability) was ideal, and all human effort, thinking and actions were aimed at preserving the product of creation for centuries. Even now, many people have not come out of the psychological state caused by scarcity, and while they are still trying to preserve things as a whole, it is noted that the average duration of "person-thing" relationships is getting shorter.

2. "Place" is a specific place where action is performed or an area where human experience is gathered.

Nowadays, Distance has ceased to be the main obstacle for a person, and the relationship of a person with his place of residence has become very delicate and temporary. However, the psychologically important part is that the geographical address of residence often changes. A person who has changed his residential address once will tend to change his address more often, unlike a person who has lived permanently in one place. Since a "nomadic" person is not strongly dependent on the environment, it is not difficult for him to change his place of residence. R. Clarke's research allowed us to think about the fact that people who are educated far from their home can work far from their home in a much wider range than people who are tied to their home and do not have higher education, engaged in manual labor.

3. "People" are a set of "characters" associated with the human experience. While understanding a particular environment, it is necessary to pay attention to the depth of the connections of the people who are interacting. Nowadays, there is a growing tendency to prefer short-term relationships. Many people in densely populated cities have limited social interaction. Consciously or unconsciously, relationships are built based on the functional (depending on the tasks they perform) principle. E. Toffler believes that in this way, a monad of disposable items - Modular Man - will be created. Such a person is perceived not as a whole, but as a unique (specific) configuration consisting of modules (functions). Such relationships lead to fragmentation of relationships between people and may lead to alienation between people.

In modern human life, the average duration of interpersonal relationships is getting shorter and shorter. The increase in the ability to "transmit" people throughout his life is related to the skills of not only tying ties, but also severing them, not only uniting, but disintegrating. In modern society, the value of people with such adaptive capabilities is increasing more and more. K. Tol believes that "based on relationships between non-plural people based on closeness, stability, high mobility, expansion of the range of interests and differences in the styles of adaptation to changes may not be effective." He pointed out that people develop the ability to form close relationships based on common interests and internal group ties, as well as to quickly extend these friendly relationships when moving to a new place of residence. A person's interests change rapidly and he is able to join groups of similar interests at the same time, replacing the few continuous friendships of the past with short-term close relationships with many people. There is still a view that temporary relationships between people are superficial, and that only lasting bonds can lead to genuine mutual understanding. However, E. Toffler, W. White, E. Gintsberg, Dj. Barth and other researchers believe that the processes of formation of real friendly relations and mutual understanding between people become more intense over time. Therefore, it is necessary to add to the landscape that the duration of human relationships is getting shorter and longer, the variety of these relationships, which requires the understanding of a certain social environment, the style and forms (the fact that any new relationship requires a special appearance of behavior).

<https://cejsr.academicjournal.io>

4. "Organization" is a person's position in the organizational network of society. Any human action takes place not only in a certain geographical locus, but also in a certain organizational locus, located in the invisible "geographical" locus of special, human organizations.

A person fills a fixed place with himself, takes a fixed position in the organizational structure and interacts with the organizational structure itself, with a relatively permanent organizational framework. We should not ignore the fact that in modern organizations, people mostly gather to achieve certain short-term goals. Sometimes such teams are formed on the road for just a few days, but in some cases they work together for several years. These project-based, operational teams, unlike functional structures and departments in traditional organizational systems, are essentially temporary. Temporary organizations are eroding traditional perceptions of organizations as stable associations. Every day, organized teams, operational structures on new projects appear and disappear, and people do not occupy the same space once and for all, they are constantly on the move. Ultimately, the sense of dependence on organizations is decreasing, and on the contrary, the intensity of people's adaptation to organizational changes is increasing. Traditional structures of functional organizations were created under stable conditions and turned out to be incapable of responding effectively to rapid changes in the surrounding environment. Interim structures are created at a time when the organization is trying to maintain its integrity and ensure its progress. And the more the environment changes, the more rapidly the life of organizational forms shortens.

5. "Ideas" is the context of information or ideas. Each person has a "worldview" as a subjective perception of reality. These images can be close to reality in many ways or they can be vague and misleading. The mental model is the result of the cognitive process and depends not only on many subjective factors (social institutions of human psychological protection mechanisms, etc.), but is built on the basis of information provided by communication tools and people around, and in rare cases on the basis of personal observations. If society had remained great, there would be no need for man to revise his system of private ideas and images. As long as society was stable or changing very slowly, man was changing the images that determined his behavior just as slowly. However, in order to survive in a rapidly changing environment, a person is forced to constantly revise his images in accordance with the variety and rapid changes. Nowadays, changes are happening quickly and irreversibly, which means that it is most likely impossible to keep track of everything that interests us at the same time. New information either expands the scope of initial knowledge or destroys it. In any case, a person is doomed to revise his imagination.

Literatures:

1. Э.Тоффлер. Третья волна. М. 1998.г
2. Брунер Ж. Психология познания. М., 1997. 412 б.
3. Асмолов А.Г. Психология личности. – М.: МГУ. 1990. -180 с.