

Socio-Philosophical Reflection of the Social Sphere Model

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Abstract: In the article, the theoretical aspects of the concept of social sphere and its uniqueness, its ontology, logic, axiology, ethics and methodology are researched because of socio-philosophical reflection. In addition, the development of the social sphere is described based on various theoretical approaches, including historical-formational, civilizational, technological and socio-economic approaches. The emergence of global problems observed today and their direct impact on the social sphere - various diseases, environmental pollution, economic and natural instabilities, and dependence on technologies - are explained by socio-philosophical reflection. The article also provides an analysis of theoretical approaches to ensuring the development of the social sphere. In particular, the analysis of considerations for defining social problems and studying them based on the social pathological approach, social disorder approach, functional approach, conflict-value approach, and interactionist approaches is shown..

1 INTRODUCTION

Because of the philosophical study of the social sphere, it is necessary to study the historical-philosophical foundations of the issue and the idea of philosophical teachings in order to study the needs of citizens and establish the mechanism of social service based on its objects and networks. The philosophy of the social sphere studies the creation and functioning of the social sphere, the interrelationship of its components in meeting human needs at the level of the cultural environment. In this case, the relationship between the basic relationship and the superstructure ensures the emergence of dilemmas [2]. A. Orekhov, taking into account that social philosophy studies the cognitive values of sociological evidence and develops theories and concepts [17], during the study, the essence of the social sphere as an ontological issue, its past functions have changed based on the influence of exo and endo factors, that is, the logic of the social sphere, the values of the social sphere - axiological aspect, defining the mechanism of applying science-technological and innovative achievements to socio-cultural life, more precisely, methodological bases are determined. The theoretical and comparative analysis of the sources shows that the social sphere in the USA operates on the basis of the economic and demographic indicators of each state,

while the theoretical and methodological idea of all of them operates on the basis of Liberal social policy [8].

2 Materials and Methods

Because of the reflection of the social sphere, social theories will emerge, and it will be possible to determine the dynamics and driving force of social processes. In this case, the needs and requirements of large groups (in particular ethnic, national, professional groups) have a special influence, which can be shown in the form of gestalt and reflection of the social sphere in the context of the philosophy of the social sphere (table 2.1.1. Philosophical description of the uniqueness of the social sphere). If we take into account that many countries are intensively preparing specialists in the field of STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics) technology [10], it is not necessary to emphasize how important it is to improve the personnel training system.

Table 2.1.1. Philosophical description of the uniqueness of the social sphere.

#	Philosophy of the social sphere	Social sphere gestalt	Socio-philosophical reflection
1	Ontology	Determining the essence of the social	Knowing the essence of the social sphere at

		sphere and determining its place in ensuring the well-being of human life	the macro level (society), meso level (social institutions, organizations), micro level (individual-personal)
2	Logic	To justify how the components of the social sphere are and how they are interconnected	Knowing the meaning of constant transformation of the social sphere, the emergence of changes
3	Axiology	Determining the nature of the social sphere in the process of evolution of human phenomenon, personality, culture and spirituality	Knowing that the social sphere follows the moral motives, norms, laws in ensuring a comfortable life of a person
4	Ethics	Determining the acceptable form of behavior of participants at the level of the social sphere	To express needs, to express requirements and to know the content of the manner of relations to be followed in their satisfaction
5	Methodology	Acquiring, comparing, justifying, relearning and evaluating different knowledge about the social sphere	Based on the analysis of the unity of experience, knowledge and practice, form an image of the social sphere and know its future development period

The uniqueness of the social sphere is its ontology, logic, axiology, ethics and methodology, and models of its development can be determined based on socio-philosophical reflection. I.N.Boldyreva states that economic and spiritual activity is the basis of the development of the social sphere, and that smooth or wavy movement of this sphere requires the introduction of new cooperation models in social relations [13], so that the waviness does not have a destructive content, it is

desirable to have a systematic approach to the methodological aspects of the social sphere. At this point, K. Armindjen's opinion about the Swiss social sphere is noteworthy. According to him, the social sphere operates on the basis of liberal ideas, or it can be seen as a remnant, and the main goal is to satisfy the needs of citizens [1].

In our country, it is possible to point out the work carried out in a targeted manner within the framework of the programs "Obod Makhalla", "Obod Kyzhol" and "Yashil Makon" nationwide project, in which the satisfaction of the primary needs of our citizens is being implemented as a social mechanism[4]. The purpose of the social sphere is to use the available resources based on the demands and proposals of large social groups to satisfy the basic needs of a person and ensure the well-being of life based on his demands and proposals. At this point, the role of individual philanthropic activities or institutionalized philanthropic activities should also be taken into account. In order to determine the essence of the matter, K.Kh. Momdjyan, the basis of the structure of society, is represented by the levels of social life, and any society is divided into four in order to follow the type of human interaction. These include material (economic), spiritual, organizational and social. It is not for nothing that these levels are divided into four, and the fact that they are equal to the elements of the life of society [19] requires attention to the historical-philosophical aspects of the issue.

According to P. V. Alekseev, there are stages of development, including social development, in which scientific approaches provide methodological and political-cultural content [11]. Nevertheless, the development of the social sphere:

- on the basis of the historical-formational approach (determining the model of the social sphere on the basis of specific criteria. In it, the laws, the forces that set the process in motion are fully expressed);

- based on the civilizational approach (shows the social sphere based on the history of the emergence, growth and decline of local civilizations based on the essence of the high differentiation of social life, the growth of the normative-regulatory value system, the rationalization of production);

- based on the technological approach (determines that the development of the social sphere was influenced by the scientific and technical revolution and influenced the reformation and improvement of its content and tasks);

- on the basis of the socio-economic approach (the development of production, industry and agriculture, unemployment in the social sphere has caused social deformations, and the social sphere has developed in its elimination).

The emergence of global problems and their direct impact on the social sphere - various diseases, environmental pollution, economic and natural instabilities, and dependence on technologies require

socio-philosophical reflection [10]. In these aspects, the above relations show that socio-philosophical reflection is considered promising in the development of the social sphere, because the basic-superstructure relationship is characteristic of all social systems[16], E.I. Morozova emphasizes that the superstructures have relative freedom and activity. In our opinion, the base is primary compared to the superstructure, V.P. Fofanova believes that the base determines the functionality of the superstructure, and the superstructure is considered the leader after the base is replaced [23], the economy is the superstructure in the development of the social sphere. In discussions about the genesis and evolutionary levels of the social sphere:

that a single point of view has not been formed in focusing on the breadth and narrowness of the contents of the social sphere;

that when distinguishing the main components of the social sphere, priority is given to economic, political, legal, cultural and technological components;

existence of description of the social sphere on the scale of levels such as social service, social protection, social cooperation, social connection;

it can be observed that the conceptual approach to the social sphere is not formed in terms of ontological, logical, axiological, ethical and methodological aspects.

Methodologically, it is noteworthy that the Indian philosopher D. Edra proposed defining paradigmatic dilemmas on the basis of a "holistic and synoptic view" of the social sphere [3]. All social relations are the development of relations of social subjects, in which social differentiation does not require a separate separation in relation to labor and gender equality. Nor does the function of the social sphere require it, since health care, education, cultural recreation, awareness of social security, household assistance and service are available to every citizen.

Globally, mainly social welfare/quality of social life:

- physical health;
- population income;
- social relations;
- absence of depression;
- employment;

if we assume that it is evaluated based on indicators such as the availability of free time[5], it can be observed that the development of the social sphere is directly dependent on the activity of citizens.

E.O. Smoleva states that the well-being of social life, the characteristics of subjective and objective conditions of human existence, all relate to human needs and are expressed in subjective imagination and assessment [18]. According to E.O. Smoleva, space and time are clearly defined, and in the improvement of the social sphere, it is necessary to take into account the problems related to that space and the fact that some aspects of it are not expressed or are manifested in a changed way in the course of globalization. A social problem is an emerging situation,

situation, event or condition that affects a citizen directly or indirectly in a negative way in society. Different attitudes towards this concept are expressed at the institutional level. However, XIX began to be used in Northern Europe in the first half of the century. Today, poverty, alcoholism and drug addiction, "social anxiety", abortion, juvenile delinquency, violence against women, various forms of discrimination, and unemployment are among the most urgent social problems. It is possible that these indicators can be distinguished in terms of their priority in a specific area, as Yu.N. Zarubina and E.A. Serova have shown that in the case of the Russian Federation, juvenile delinquency, alcoholism, and violence against women are represented relatively high in percentage terms[15].

In ensuring the development of the social sphere, social problems are decisive, and there are a number of theoretical approaches to their study. Although T. Stoner emphasized that the state's continuous capital accumulation, military occupation of territories, and the use of new technologies are the primary issues in the development of the industry[20], in our example, the first and last indicators, namely capital accumulation and the use of new technologies, are important for the development of the social sphere [9, 25]. If we approach the issue from the point of view of the problem of the social sphere and the need to solve it, then:

social pathological approach (C. Lombroso, E. Krechmer, V. Sheldon, etc.);

social disorder approach (U. Thomas, F. Znanetsky, E. Burdjess, R. McKenzie, etc.);

functional approach (R. Merton, R. Nisbet, T. Parsons, etc.);

conflict-value approach (K. Keys, V. Waller, R. Fuller, R. Mewes, etc.);

interactionist approach (G. Becker, E. Lemert, etc.) can be pointed out separately.

In ensuring the development of the social sphere, defining social problems on the basis of the above-mentioned approaches is decisive in determining the direction and task of institutions and organizations established for the implementation of the social sphere. Then, there is no duplication in the performance of institutions. In our country, it is known that such approaches - because of putting an end to repetitions - have appeared as a need, which is considered a normative indicator of the improvement of the social sphere. Based on the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 21, 2022 "On measures to implement administrative reforms of the new Uzbekistan" No. PF-269:[22]

The Ministry of Public Education - the Ministry of Pre-school and School Education was established on the basis (stops duplication in terms of tasks and scope);

The Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade was established on the basis of the Ministry of Investments, Industry and Trade (duplication was observed in tasks);

The Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation was established on the basis of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Employment (duplication was observed in tasks);

The Ministry of Finance was established on the basis of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (duplication was observed in tasks);

On the basis of the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services, the Ministry of Construction and Housing and Communal Services was established (duplication was observed in tasks);

On the basis of the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations and the Ministry of Neighborhood and Nurani Support, the Ministry of Poverty Reduction and Employment was established (duplication was observed in tasks);

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education was established on the basis of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation (duplication was observed in tasks);

The Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications Development - the Ministry of Digital Technologies was established on the basis (duplication was observed in tasks);

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism was established on the basis of the Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage and the Ministry of Culture (duplication was observed in tasks);

Ministry of Pre-School Education - basically, the Pre-School Education Agency was established under the Ministry of Pre-School and School Education (duplication was observed in tasks);

The Ministry of Innovative Development - the Innovative Development Agency was established under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation (duplication was observed in tasks);

The Ministry of Sports Development was established because of Youth Policy and Sports Ministry (duplication is observed in tasks).

Committees:

The Ministry of Natural Resources was established on the basis of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection;

Anti-Monopoly Committee - Committee for Competition Development and Protection of Consumer Rights was established;

The Ministry of Mining and Geology was established on the basis of the State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources;

Agencies:

On the basis of the Horticulture and Greenhouse Development Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agency for Providing Services in Agriculture under the Ministry of Agriculture was established.

It can be seen that in the development of the social sphere, science, education and innovation have an impact in the form of spiritual power, and although N.M. Berezhtoy has pointed out that in the dynamics of human needs, the needs of material content are clearly expressed compared to non-material ones [12], it should be shown on the basis of analysis that in ensuring the development of the social sphere :

socio-economic;

political-legal;

socio-cultural content is treated as a regulatory factor.

In this case, the state uses them within its functions, but the welfare state is excluded. The main idea of the social state is the need to develop mechanisms based on the highest goal, demands and proposals to satisfy human needs [14].

This situation, in turn, requires defining indicators for the development of a national strategy for the improvement of the social sphere. N.D. Emirov meant the setting of indicators by innovative approaches to the social sphere. The indicator is considered the only basis for resource selection and orientation[24] . For this, based on the "Adjemoglu-Robinson" concept (the economic success or failure of any institution depends on the priority of extractive or inclusive institutions. Two archetypal contrasts are expressed in this: Extractive - squeezes, withdraws. Inclusive - introduces, gathers):

a) in order to recognize the social sphere as a high value, to create an exemplary model of it, to ensure socio-philosophical reflection, to include the science of Social Philosophy in all areas of Higher Education;

b) to have the culture of expressing personal values, human needs and desire to satisfy students, for this purpose prepare the "Fundamentals of the Social State" module;

it is appropriate to set collective criteria for the development of the social sphere.

The main source of development of the social sphere is knowledge, improving it on the basis of scientific research and bringing it to the level of value is a condition for the social sphere not to pass in a wavelike manner. Unemployment, youth crime, violence against women, aggravation of the environmental situation, the presence of various forms of discrimination in society, and systemic problems in the social sphere are expressed. This, in turn, shows that the issue of cogotological analysis is becoming more urgent by analyzing the social sphere on the basis of systematic, structural-functional, sociodynamic, cognitological, functional, humanistic ideas. On January 2, 2022, the mass protest that took place in the Republic of Kazakhstan was based on the social sphere. This situation, in turn, shows not to allow

processes in the social sphere to pass in a wavelike manner, to carry out diagnosis and forecasting of the sphere, and to implement improvement mechanisms, which makes socio-philosophical reflection even more relevant. Resolution No. 522 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 23.09.2022 "to organize food fairs at reasonable prices in all regions to socially support the population of the republic"; The timely delivery of coal and liquefied gas to families included in the "Women's Register", "Youth Register" and "Iron Register" and the provision of warm clothes for children [21] is evidence that social sector facilities and networks are being improved based on the needs and gives demands of the population.

CONCLUSIONS

The socio-philosophical reflection of the social sphere model provides an opportunity to introduce social mechanisms in the form of "Social sphere - Real problems in the social sphere - Resources for solving social sphere problems - Social technologies" and serves to ensure social solidarity of the population. As a result:

At a time when the foundation of the social state is being established in our country, it is necessary to carry out systematic studies to improve the model of the national social sphere, taking into account the paradigmatic aspects of social policy models such as Liberal social, Conservative social, Social-democratic.

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