

## SOCIAL LAWS AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY OF PEOPLE

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**Annotation;** This article covers general information about sociology, sociological laws and their importance, wide spread of sociological laws, sociological views and activities of people in the whole society.

**Key words;** Deterministic, sociological studies, society, social legitimacy, individuals, social units, dynamics, social system, socio-political,

Today, analyzing and studying the development opportunities of the Republic of Uzbekistan within the framework of sociology, and using the obtained scientific theoretical conclusions in practice is becoming one of the important issues. Studying the development of the future social development of independent Uzbekistan in many ways helps to correctly understand the development of the country's internal policy by conducting sociological research and summarizing its theoretical conclusions. Because of this, sociology is studied in depth in all higher education institutions.

Sociology is derived from the words (Latin *societas* - society and Greek *Logos* - teaching) and means the science of society. More precisely, it is a science that studies society as a holistic system, individual institutions, social groups, social structures and social processes occurring in them. The concept of "sociology" was introduced into scientific use for the first time in the 30s of the XIX century by the French philosopher Auguste Comte. According to him, sociology is the same as social science, which includes everything related to society.

Sociological laws are divided into 2 types: general and specific laws. 1. General sociological laws: a) apply throughout the development of all social systems. b) reflects the fundamental foundations of social systems, clarifying the essence of other laws that apply in the social environment. General sociological laws represent the dependence of social relations on production methods. The active role of social relations in relation to production and economic relations is also an important social law. For example, the integration of people's relations in social units, the creation of a suitable environment in the community directly affects the development of production and society in general. The social conditioning of needs and interests is also part of the general sociological law. The social nature of personality formation is studied through general sociological laws. General laws apply in all social systems. For example, the law of value and the law of commodity-money relations, the application of specific laws is limited to one or more social systems (for example, the transition from one type of society to another).

2. Private (special) laws. It is valid in the separate areas of the social system. For example, social units have their own way of life and activity: class, national, family-daily, etc. The laws of social development are objective and apply independently of human consciousness and will. But in social life, nothing works without people. Therefore, social laws are the laws of human activity, and their actions are the determining mechanism of the masses and people, social subject

From this point of view, the general laws of sociology apply in the socio-political, economic and spiritual spheres. Depending on their manifestation, laws can be divided into dynamic (vibrant) and static (stagnant) laws. The laws of dynamics determine the factors and forms and directions of social changes, as well as the duration of events in a specific situation. Static laws, unlike dynamic laws, reflect only the evolution of changes without strictly determining the connection of social reality. In the practice of sociological research, division into groups is of great importance, with the help of which sociological laws are divided according to the forms of communication. Social laws differ in terms of the degree of generality. There are laws characterizing the overall development of the social sphere. These laws determine the development of individual parts of the social sphere (for example, classes, groups, nations).

Five categories of social laws can be distinguished.

First, the laws that have an immutable character or are related to it. According to this law, if reality "A" exists, reality "B" must also exist.

Second, laws reflecting the development trend. In it, the dynamics of the structure of a social object is related to the transition from one type of interaction to another.

Third, the laws that determine the functional connection between social reality. These laws ensure that this or that social system is maintained in a stable state.

Fourth, laws reflecting the causal connection between social reality. For example, the most important and necessary condition of social integration is the rational combination of social and personal interests.

Fifth, the laws that make it possible to establish connections between social reality. Social laws are implemented during the specific activities of people.

A person is the primary agent of social interaction and relations. In order to know who a person is, it is necessary to determine the boundaries of the concepts of "person", "individual", "person". The concept of "human" is used to express the general qualities and abilities that are common to all people. This concept means that there is such a unique historical community in the world called the human race. This humanity differs from all other material systems by its own way of life activity. Humanity exists as a unique material reality.

Such an approach to understanding a person is appropriate. Because it represents a sociological feature that manifests a person as a representative of a certain society, social community, groups, which embodies various social-typical signs.

The sociological concept of personality includes several different theories. All of them recognize that a person is a unique structure formed under the influence of one or another social factor. Putting the problem in this way leads one to analyze it only from the point of view of sociology.

American scientists Don Moreno (1892-1974) and Robert Merton (1910t) defined personality as a function of a set of social roles that an individual performs in society.

The process of implementation of roles depends on many factors.

-biopsychological capabilities of a person. They may or may not allow the performance of one or another social role.

- examples of individuals that define a complex of ideal characteristics. The individual should exemplify these role models and the ideal ways of behavior expected of the individual by the group.

-character of roles and social control adopted by the group.

- the structure of the group, its strength and the level of compatibility of the individual with that group.

Although the social role is not considered the only unit of sociological analysis, (because it arises from the interaction of individuals), but the role is very useful in the study of institutional relations in society.

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