
**REGARDING THE HISTORICAL THEORIES THAT EXPLAIN THE GENESIS AND
EVOLUTION OF HUMANS AS A COMPONENT OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY...**

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Abstract: *In this article, the author logically analyzed the existing views in the history of theories of social activity. These theories and concepts were philosophically analyzed by the author. Opinions were also expressed on the importance of the category of activity in human activity.*

Keywords: *social system, activity, resistance, asset, progress, subject, objective laws, social activity, passivity, internality of the subject, society, social subject, labor, phenomenon*

Man is the most basic component of social systems. First of all, a person is a social, conscious being connected with other people through thousands of relationships and forms of mutual influence. Man gives a stable diversity in integrity, this integrity allows him to adapt to the external environment and therefore provides him with the necessary stability. He implements forms of activity, social activity and activity in the process of adaptation. The concepts of "activity" and "resistance" were introduced by A. Bogdanov in terms of complexes (systems, organizations), considering them as characteristics of system elements, and describe the attention directed to the development or maintenance of the system.¹²

An increase in activity can provide an external environment, which, in turn, changes the internal relations of the complex, its structure. Society is a collection of interacting individuals and groups of individuals forming a whole. From this point of view, the modern world is seen as a world of various organizations, a collection of people united with a specific goal. Its main feature is active, purposeful behavior.

Any subject in the process of self-development (in socio-historical activity) becomes a subject of social activity only if he implements the objective laws of the old development of society in the most effective way. Social activism is also seen as a way for people to express and realize their own interests. Its level depends on how people's interests are compatible with the advancement and progress of society. Also, people have the freedom to choose the means to achieve their goals. Freedom does not have an absolute character, it can be defined as the realization of opportunities by choosing the goals and plans of actions in life. So, as people consciously understand their real possibilities, the means to achieve their goals will increase, the opportunities to use the favorable tendencies of the society's development will increase, and the possibility to resist their inconveniences will increase, which means that freedom will increase. This determines the formation and development of activity in them.

¹² Bogdanov A. A. *Novyy mir: (St. 1904-1905)*. — Moscow: S. Dorovatovsky and A. Charushnikov, 1905. — 169 p.

Generally, various explanations of the concepts of "activity" and "social activity" can be found in philosophical literature. In our opinion, the concept of "social activity" does not have the ability to fully describe human existence, regardless of its size. First, it cannot reveal the source, the basis, which creates social activity. In order to reveal its meaning and basis, it is necessary to introduce the category of "activity".

Secondly, the category of "social activity" cannot fix the quality rate of the object it represents. In other words, conditions such as the intensity of the subject are not shown in full. We are forced to use concepts such as "active", "active", which research activity. For example, M. S. Kagan explains the elements of activity as follows: "a subject with activity; the object to which the subject's activity is directed; lack of activity".¹³

In this place, the understanding apparatus of the object, which attracted the researchers, is not fully proven. Looking at the activity as a system in a certain situation, we see that it is an element of a slightly wider system in a certain situation. As usual, we understand the concrete existence of the subject of the activity, not the state of the activity itself. D. E. Frolov considers the activity of a social subject as an indicator of its activity.¹⁴

V. A. Sitarov, V. G. Marasov believe that it is necessary to look at the "man - society" system in a generalized aspect in order to study social activity.¹⁵ A.V.Zolotukhin considers social activity as a part of the process of increasing people's demands.¹⁶

So, in all works devoted to the issue of activity, the concept of "social activity" should not be explained. The reason is that the category of "activity" would be a little narrower without the concept of "activity". Therefore, in the application of the "activity" category, the object, goal, means and result of specific activity are fixed, but its source and other characteristics are often overlooked.

The category of "social activity" reveals the basis of a person's social form and creates an opportunity to resolve conflicts. Relations between conflicts, struggle ensure the development of subjects of activity and activity. By influencing them and the process of their interaction, creating conditions for their optimal development, society has the opportunity to regulate it in a conscious way.

Among the researchers of the phenomenon of social activity and the phenomenon of social activity, there is no uniformity in understanding its meaning. For one group of researchers, there is a common understanding of "social activity" in their understanding, not looking at both - social activity and social activity separately. L. A.

¹³ Kagan M.S. Human activity. Experience in systems research. M., 1984. p.19

¹⁴ Frolov D.E. Category "state" in studies of social activity // Philosophical status of the concept of state and its methodological significance. Saralok, 1991, p.106

¹⁵ Sitarov V.A., Marasov V.G. Social activity of the individual, levels, criteria, types and ways of its development // Problems of pedagogy and psychology. 2015. No. 4

¹⁶ Zolotukhin A.V. Forms of manifestation of social activity of the population at the local level in Tambov. Publishing house TSTU, 2004, 7-b.

Dmitruk and D. E. Frolov limit the appearance of the difference between them to the difference in intensity.¹⁷

Another group of authors limits the functions of social activity to the qualitative classification of social activity, fixing its levels and dimensions. For example, A. V. Myalovich considers social activity as a measure of social activity. The author confirms this idea that a person is defined not only by the fact that he works, but also by how he works.¹⁸

A third approach to understanding social activity tries to limit social activity to acts of consciousness. They describe the state of the social subject, readiness for action, activity. According to V. K. Shibanov, such activity reflects a conscious attitude to change and reconstruction of the conditions of life, creation and self. They wake up with individual, collective (layer, class), universal interests and appear in social movements.¹⁹

Of course, each of the researchers of these groups takes into account one of the functions of social activity. By the way, the scope of this concept is much wider than the one mentioned above. Social activity, as a unity of materiality and spirituality, abstraction and concreteness, includes both the act of consciousness and the material act, or is not limited to work, it appears only through the process of human activity.²⁰

When we limited social activity to the specification of consciousness, we looked at it only as a movement of the mind, and it was explained only as a corresponding stimulus or setting, and the mind was left to reflect the event in an adequate form (which cannot fully illuminate its content). However, even if the activity of the mind is high, it requires practical action and activity. The end is necessary for a concrete conclusion, for changes to occur in the context of the consciousness. So: social activity, practical immutability, repeatability are of great importance.

Perception remains unrealized in the imaginations and actions of inactive people for cultural and spiritual production. Contains no activity. Social activity can include not only higher activity, but also other components.

It is also wrong to equate social activity with social activity or consider it equal to its size (level). The fact is that tautology does not allow solving scientific problems. Comparing activity to activity directly impoverishes social activity as an objective process, which cancels the basis of the social movement of matter.

In our opinion, adapting social activism to social activity should be considered as a discussion about the differences and similarities between these two different phenomena. Accordingly, we refer to the roots of the concepts that reflect them. The point is: the process is like that, it has its own source of existence and development, it

¹⁷ Dmitruk L.M. Social activity of the production team: origins, forms, trends. Minsk, 1987. P.7-8; Tsybul'skaya. Social activity as constructiveness, centuries-old lifestyles of student youth // Vestsi VDPUs. Series 2. 2013, No. 3, 34-b.

¹⁸ Stankevich L.P. Activity as a measure of a person's activity // West Moscow University. Philosophy. 1990, Issue 6.

¹⁹ Myalovitsky. Social activity of women and raising children in the family // Social and ethical problems of family and family education. Gorky, 1992

²⁰ Shibanov V.K. The influence of some factors on the development of socio-political activity of the individual // Sociological studies of the work of public organizations. M., 1992, p.139

is carried out in actions, and this reflects the concept of "social activity" in our mind, and the properties that determine the degree of manifestation of the qualities, uniqueness, the difference of one event of an objective event from another, let's say, this means change of quality. Through this process, activity, activity, passivity, etc. become somewhat concrete.

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