

Eurasian Journal
of Humanities and
Social Sciences



In the Process of Social Relations Characteristics, Methods and Development Mechanisms of Rational and Irrational Thinking

**Tashniyazov Umirbek
Khurramovich**

Researcher of Karshi Engineering Economics Institute
Head of the department of work with youth, spirituality and
enlightenment

ABSTRACT

This article presents a theoretical analysis of the characteristics, methods and mechanisms of development of rational and irrational thinking in the process of social relations, as well as analysis of problems, synthesis of details, and comparison of facts in rational thinking.

Keywords:

Social relations, rational thinking, irrational thinking, rational and irrational thinking mechanisms, etc.

Introduction. Scientists understand civil and moral education by socialization. Also, another group of scientists consider the socialization of the individual as the main goal of education. However, upbringing is one of the main factors of child socialization. Social action is the basis of education, which distinguishes it from socialization.

Social relations are relations that arise in the process of social relations between people. They are formed in one form or another under certain conditions. Examples of social relations are well known to each of us. After all, we are all members of society and in one way or another we are in contact with other individuals. However, it is worth paying a little more attention to this topic and considering it in detail.

The term "socialization" was first applied to people by the American sociologist F.G. Keddings. It is the development of social nature or individual character, preparing a person for social life. The French scientist Emile Durkheim

and the American sociologist Telcott Parsons emphasized in their studies that a person is regarded as a slow consumer of the influence of society. This implies the active role of a person in the process of socialization, his ability to influence life situations.

The main goal of the research is to inculcate spiritual values in future pedagogues and psychologists of pedagogic higher education institutions, to prepare them for socio-pedagogical activities by improving axiological education, and to further develop their social culture.

You're more likely to make deliberate decisions or steer intuitively, or perhaps you use both methods at once. Let's look at the difference between rational and irrational thinking and which type of thinking is better to develop. Based on the logical principle, rational thinking blocks the influence of emotions, mood, and all subjective forms. Irrational thinking, on the other hand, refers primarily to feelings and

experiences without limiting thoughts to any framework.

Rational and irrational thinking are opposite sides of the same whole. Many people prefer to stick to the rational approach without developing other skills. But these two types of thinking can perfectly complement each other. By learning the opposite way of thinking, you will be able to move faster in different unknown situations.

Methods of rational thinking:

People with developed rational thinking rely on evidence, logic, clear thoughts. They are not in a hurry, even slow to make decisions. They carefully consider each step, analyze and compare available data. Such people have the following skills:

Problem Analysis: To make a decision, they first break down the situation into parts, details to understand the relationship.

Synthesis of details: The individual parts of the problem are combined into a whole to see the whole picture.

Comparing facts: By comparing the differences between different events, they identify commonalities that contribute to what is happening.

They discard unnecessary elements to get to the bottom of the truth and see the root of the problem.

Systematization of information. The obtained facts are combined into a whole. There is no such phenomenon in the world where everything is interconnected and exists separately from each other. These techniques can be used both in scientific activities and in everyday life. Rational thinking is more developed among those who love concrete or natural sciences such as mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology.

Irrational ways of thinking. Irrational thinking is based on emotions, self-awareness, and impulsive decision-making based on emotions. Let's consider the principles of irrational thinking:

Intuition. It's just a hunch, a feeling, unsupported by any evidence or logic. You just have to follow your heart in this situation, not the other way around.

Illumination. The sudden realization of the right decision, the instant appearance of the right thought. Lighting can be, for example, in a dream, during breakfast in the morning or during a conversation with a friend.

Imagination. It is a person's ability to model a situation and solve a problem without using practical skills. Think about the missing elements and reconstruct the overall picture of what happened.

This is the basis of irrational thinking, and you can add emotional reactions, spiritual insights, meditation, subconsciousness, contemplation, and more. Irrational thinking is more developed among those who love art, create, and believe in miracles.

Every society has norms that regulate social relations - social norms. Social norms are examples, standards of activity, rules of behavior that are expected to be implemented by a member of society or a social group and are supported by sanctions. There are many types of social norms. The main ones are customs, traditions, legal and moral standards. Traditions are the rules of social behavior that are passed down from generation to generation, reproduced in a certain society or social group, and become the habit, lifestyle, and consciousness of its members. Traditions are the elements of socio-cultural heritage preserved for a long time in certain societies and social groups, the process of social heritage, its methods. Legal norms are general mandatory rules of behavior established by the state, by law. As a rule, they indicate the conditions of their implementation, the subjects of regulated relations, their mutual rights and obligations, as well as sanctions in case of their violation.

Moral standards are certain behavior requirements based on the accepted ideas of good and bad, right and wrong in society. They only rely on the support of the community. Various authors suggest distinguishing independent and other norms that regulate social relations: political, religious, aesthetic, etc. Social norms can be spontaneously formed or consciously created, reinforced and expressed orally or in writing. Social norms, despite their great differences, have a number of common features: they are the rules of behavior

of people in society, they have a general character, that is, they are aimed at everyone and everyone.

Conclusion / Recommendations. Both types of thinking can be developed at any age. This is a continuous process that requires constant work on itself. There are a variety of exercises that can help both adults and students develop their thinking. If you want to improve your skills and develop your weaknesses, then take this and other online courses like "Emotional Intelligence". Then learn how to improve your personal performance, learn to work with motivation, habits, perception and emotional state.

References.

1. Taylakov N.I. Socio-pedagogical means and technologies of raising students prone to criminality and delinquency among minors. Monograph Volume IV. "Innovatsiya-Ziya" publishing house, Tashkent-2020. 330 p.
2. Alikulova M.M. Importance of pedagogical and psychological integrated education in the socialization of minors. "School and Life" scientific and methodical magazine. No. 5, 2020. p. 25-28.
3. Polyakov A.A. Sotsialnaya solidarnost v predstavleniyax rossiyan i v rabotax Emilya Dyurkgeyma i Telkott Parsonsa. Sotsiologiya vchera, segodnya, zavtra. Materiali molodejnoj regionalnoy nauchno-prakticheskoy konferentsiya. BelGU, Belgorod, 16 aprelya 2018 g. S. 12-14.
4. An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. - T.: "Uzbekistan national encyclopedia" state scientific publishing house, 2006. - 680 p.
5. Ergashev, N. (2022, May). FEATURES OF MULTI-STAGE TRAINING OF TEACHERS'CONTENT TO PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES USING CLOUD TECHNOLOGY IN THE CONDITIONS OF DIGITAL EDUCATION. In International Conference on Problems of Improving Education and Science (Vol. 1, No. 02).
6. Ergashev, N. (2022, May). THEORETICAL STAFF TRAINING USING CLOUD TECHNOLOGY IN CONTINUING EDUCATION. In International Conference on Problems of Improving Education and Science (Vol. 1, No. 02).
7. Ergashev, N. (2022, May). PROBLEMS OF USING DIGITAL EDUCATION IN PEDAGOGICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE. In International Conference on Problems of Improving Education and Science (Vol. 1, No. 02).
8. Ergashev, N. (2022, May). THEORY OF TRAINING OF PEDAGOGICAL PERSONNEL IN HIGHER EDUCATION USING CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES IN THE CONDITIONS OF DIGITAL EDUCATION. In International Conference on Problems of Improving Education and Science (Vol. 1, No. 02).
9. Ergashev, N. (2022, May). PROBLEMS OF DIGITAL EDUCATION IN PEDAGOGICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE. In International Conference on Problems of Improving Education and Science (Vol. 1, No. 02).
10. G'ayratovich, E. N. (2022). The Theory of the Use of Cloud Technologies in the Implementation of Hierarchical Preparation of Engineers. Eurasian Research Bulletin, 7, 18-21.
11. G'ayratovich, E. N. (2022). The Problem of Training Future Engineer Personnel on the Basis of Cloud Technology in Technical Specialties of Higher Education. Eurasian Scientific Herald, 13, 1-4.