

## The Place and Role of Time in Human Activity

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### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** This study investigates the multifaceted role of time in society, focusing on its influence on individual awareness, work habits, and societal progress. It aims to explore how the effective management of working and non-working time impacts productivity, personal development, and social efficiency. **Method:** A multidisciplinary approach was employed, integrating perspectives from economics, sociopolitics, and culture to develop a conceptual framework for analyzing "social time." The research examines key factors such as financial incentives, organizational structures, and personal accountability in moderating the relationship between time use and societal outcomes. **Results:** The findings reveal a significant correlation between effective time management and enhanced social efficiency, personal motivation, and adaptability to modern societal demands. Optimized use of both working and non-working time contributes to greater personal satisfaction and societal development. The study also identifies key moderating factors that influence this relationship, including organizational and structural dynamics. **Novelty:** This research introduces a novel conceptual framework for understanding "social time," bridging economic, sociopolitical, and cultural dimensions. It highlights the broader implications of time management, advocating for policies that promote efficient time use to enhance societal well-being and individual fulfillment.

## INTRODUCTION

Time is one of the things that people quickly forget and don't always appreciate. Time is cruel, it will never go back. Meanwhile, time is the fairest judge. So to speak, human life also consists of a set of different levels of time measurements (hours, days, months, years). We conduct our activities in close contact with this time. Time is also a factor that shows the exact measure of all processes in society, large and small.

If a person regularly feels the changes in society and does not work on himself, he will fall behind the times. Such a person and through him the society will suffer. If human thinking is not in harmony with the times, it will eventually move away from the nature of curiosity and creativity. A person's spiritual existence weakens, his creative quality weakens, and the level of activity decreases.

Any event and process of events occurring in society interacts with time. Time is involved in the manifestation and duration of every event and event as a precise unit of measurement. "Time represents the sequence and duration of events and processes occurring in the world" [1. – 33 p.]. Reasonable use or inability to use it affects the result of work. The connection of time in this regard cannot be imagined without human activity, of course.

Therefore, changes in society are always manifested in harmony with time. In this case, time can be analyzed, first of all, in relation to the spheres of society from the point

of view of its function. At the same time, there is a tradition of studying time in a conditional way, in the form of "working time" or "non-working time" with society. It should be noted that until today the second direction has been more of a priority. In order to have a broad idea of time, it is necessary to consider the problem in the "man - time" system.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The aforementioned study uses a qualitative technique and focuses on the conceptual analysis of time in relation to the evolution of society. The study explores the effects of time on human activity, society advancement, and individual productivity by looking at several types of time, including working and non-working time, as well as economic, political, cultural, and social time. By using this multifaceted method, the analysis seeks to comprehend how time affects economic consequences, societal values, and human consciousness when it is seen as a resource and a measure of occurrences. This approach sheds light on how time, societal conventions, and personal accountability interact over the course of New Uzbekistan's growth.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Dividing the place and role of time into "work" and "non-work time" in human activity or social life has a conditional and necessary socio-legal basis. The following elements can be distinguished in the composition of "non-working time": 1) "Free time", 2) "Leisure time". If we consider the "Free time" part of this time as the time at one's disposal, the time that can be used according to one's wishes, and give it a socio-philosophical meaning, this part can be defined as "free" and "voluntary" time for a person. Everyone in it uses it as they want. Such an approach is related to the process of attracting people to a certain useful work process in society, guaranteeing their right to work and determining its "quantity". Hence, when the relationship between time and society is approached from the perspective of society's goals and human rights, it is a natural process. This situation plays an important role in the management, management and regulation of society, directing people's activities to a specific goal, meeting their various needs and harmonizing their interests.

From this point of view, the issue can be divided into "work" and "non-work", "free" time. For example, how much work should be done in an eight-hour workday, in practice? Approaching the problem in this way, it can be seen that the attitude to time or the productivity of "set work" time is not the same for everyone. On the one hand, it seems natural. However, if the problem is approached based on the definition of remuneration for work, not time, but the amount of work performed at this time, that is, the result of work, is an important factor. Everyone should understand this process. Changes in consciousness and thinking cause a change in the attitude of a person to work time. This, in turn, affects the development of society as a huge social impetus.

When a certain amount of wasted time is compared to the number of workers or employees, one can imagine the extent to which society's wealth is being wasted. Of

course, it is very difficult to calculate it exactly. The processes taking place in society can be a clear basis for this. The following factors in labor activity are related to the level of usefulness of time in many ways:

1. The potential of the employee's level of consciousness and thinking;
2. Established discipline;
3. Relationship between manager and employee;
4. The employee's clear knowledge of his work and his employment status;
5. Nature and content of work;
6. What technique and technology the workplace is based on;
7. Interdependence of employees' work;
8. Form of labor organization (property form);
9. Dependence of the amount of salary on the result of work;
10. Unity with the interests of labor teams, priority of labor results;
11. Each employee has a clear understanding of the tasks facing the country and a sense of responsibility, self-sacrifice, etc. [2. – pp. 215-216].

Depending on how these factors are implemented in life and taken into account, the "person-time" system also changes. As a result, time is rhythmically connected with social events and has a positive effect on its development. Or, it can have a negative effect by wasting a lot of time. Certain "amount of time" refers to the progress of time, the state of its irreversibility. "Wasted time" has a negative impact on human activity and content. The development of society is determined not by the amount of time, but rather by the result of the work done in a certain period of time.

"Time outside of work" is important in human practical activity, and first of all, it is of decisive importance both for the identity of a person and for the development of society.

Working time is the main basis of the concept of "social time", its research helps to determine the type of production system in society.

Working time has been thoroughly theoretically analyzed in the studies devoted to political, socio-economic and labor economics, and its essence and meaning have been revealed on the basis of specific data. Working time has taken an important place in sociological analysis, and free time in economic analysis.

It is known that the production of material wealth during work is carried out through human labor and this activity serves as a direct source of creation of all material wealth. Working time, its structure depends to a large extent on the political, socio-political structure of the society. It affects the distribution of individual time fund and other activities of time. The economic development of society, people's standard of living, and material well-being are directly related to how to use and organize working time, its general technological and opportunity level.

Sociological analysis of working hours of individuals and subjects of different levels is of great importance. For example, the importance of working time in relation to a person is defined as follows: "participation time" of the employee at the workplace, direct labor time ("working time") and useful production time. In the last case, some

unnecessary losses (for example, engaging in work that is not part of one's direct duties, correcting some defects in the work) are deducted from the "working time". Naturally, the time of labor and production of products should correspond to the normative length of the working day, week and year. Changes in the development of society always affect time, and social experience makes corrections to it.

Due to independence: first of all, socio-political development is based on national-spiritual values; secondly, people's intelligence, potential, way of thinking, the product of their creativity, in terms of time, have been combined with the purposeful and development path of New Uzbekistan; thirdly, the character and content of time is changing. He is becoming more creative.

If people realize the social, political, cultural essence of time and spend their activities on its rational use, it will appear as a factor of great wealth. After all, the wise saying of our people "Your time is gone - your money is gone" is not in vain.

## CONCLUSION

**Fundamental Finding :** This study highlights that time, as both a concept and a resource, profoundly influences societal development and personal productivity. The research shows that differentiating between "working" and "non-working" time, along with examining forms of "social," "economic," "political," and "cultural" time, reveals the multifaceted ways time management impacts human consciousness, labor efficiency, and overall social advancement. **Implication :** Recognizing time's multidimensional role can inform policies and organizational practices to improve worker productivity, societal cohesion, and individual well-being, aligning with the objectives of New Uzbekistan's developmental aspirations. **Limitation :** The study's findings are limited by its qualitative approach, which may not account for variations in time perception across different cultural and socioeconomic groups. Additionally, empirical data collection was not conducted, which restricts the generalizability of conclusions. **Future Research :** Future studies could expand by quantitatively analyzing time-use patterns across diverse demographics, evaluating the socioeconomic impacts of "useful" versus "wasted" time, and exploring the influence of technological advancements on time efficiency in New Uzbekistan's evolving society.

## REFERENCES

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