



# Responsibility: Harmony Between Freedom and Commitment

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**Abstract:** Responsibility, freedom and commitment are fundamental qualities that form a mature and harmonious personality. It manifests itself in a person's ability to be responsible for their actions, decisions and their consequences. Responsibility allows us not only to develop self-discipline and self-control, but also to make a meaningful contribution to the world around us.

**Keywords:** Responsibility, Freedom and Commitment, Mature, Personality, Ability, Self – Control, Contribution.

## Introduction

Responsibility begins to form in early childhood. A child gets his first lessons in the family when he learns to carry out simple tasks, observe the daily routine, and handle things carefully. Parents, demonstrating their own responsibility, become a role model for the child. As the child grows up, he gradually begins to expand his responsibilities and areas of responsibility. In education system, he learns to be responsible for his studies, homework, and behavior. In extracurricular activities (clubs, sections, volunteering), the child learns responsibility in group projects and the achievement of common goals. In adolescence, responsibility becomes one of the key factors determining the success of socialization.

Teenagers learn to be responsible for their words and actions, to make independent decisions. An important role is also played by a sense of responsibility towards family, friends, and society. In adulthood, responsibility becomes an integral part of professional and personal spheres. People are responsible for their career, financial well-being, health, family, and for their contribution to the development of the community. Responsibility also manifests itself in a person's ability to take responsibility for the consequences of their decisions and actions.

## Methodology

Responsibility is formed gradually, starting from childhood and continuing to develop throughout life. This quality is closely related to self-awareness, self-control, and a person's ability to be the master of their own destiny. How does responsibility help in life? Responsibility brings many positive fruits in a person's life.: Promotes self-discipline and self-organization. A person who is aware of his responsibility is more likely to plan his business, finish what he started, and restrain impulsive desires in order to achieve long-term goals.

People who know how to keep their word and be responsible for their actions arouse greater trust and respect. Responsibility helps to build strong, reliable relationships in family, friendship, and at work. Provides a sense of control over your life. A person who acts consciously and responsibly is less prone to self-deception, sacrifice, and shifting blame onto others. He clearly represents his goals and takes responsibility for achieving them. generates a sense of inner strength and confidence. By making commitments and fulfilling them faithfully, a person feels an increase in their capabilities and self-esteem. Responsibility gives meaning and direction to life.

Responsibility is a fundamental quality that helps people realize their potential, strengthens their connections with the world around them, and gives them a sense of inner harmony and integrity. When does responsibility get in the way? Like any other quality, responsibility has its dark sides. If over-developed or misapplied, responsibility can become an obstacle on the path to happiness and well-being. Excessive responsibility bordering on perfectionism can lead to burnout and chronic fatigue. A person who tries to control everything and everyone runs the risk of forgetting the importance of rest, recuperation, and work-life balance. Responsibility based on the fear of condemnation or punishment, rather than on inner aspiration, can paralyze initiative and creativity. A man who acts from under a stick, instead of being guided by his values.

Thus, responsibility allows you not only to grow and develop, but also to make a meaningful contribution to the world around you. However, responsibility requires a reasonable balance so as not to become a source of chronic stress and fatigue. Excessive responsibility based on fear of judgment or perfectionism can paralyze initiative and creativity. It is important to remember that responsibility must go hand in hand with dedication and the ability to respect boundaries. Having learned how to manage this quality competently, a person acquires the opportunity to realize his potential and responsibility becomes not a heavy burden, but a source of inner strength, confidence and harmony, which allows him to create a meaningful and fulfilling life.

In modern philosophy, there are two concepts of responsibility: classical and non-classical. According to the classical concept, an individual is responsible for the consequences of his actions. As a bearer of responsibility, he must be independent and free; which once again proves the relationship between freedom and responsibility. An individual should be able to foresee the consequences of his actions, and this is possible only when he acts independently, and not as a "cog in the wheel." Finally, he must answer to someone: the court, the boss, God, or his own conscience. The ethics of responsibility is the

ethics of an act; if the act has not taken place, there is no responsibility. Where the subject is a member of a group, where, due to the division of functions, it is in principle impossible to foresee the consequences of their actions, a new, non-classical concept of responsibility is needed. The individual is now responsible not for the failures of his actions within the framework of a given organizational structure, but for the assigned task, for the success of the latter. Responsibility is no longer linked to the absolute freedom of man, but to the norms and functions of a democratic society. It would not be an exaggeration to state that the concept of absolute freedom of an autonomous individual corresponds to the classical concept of responsibility. While the non-classical concept of responsibility has as its parallel a free society, with the demands of which everyone has to reckon. When we talk about human responsibility, we also mean moral responsibility, which manifests itself as the reverse side of a freely made decision, as a natural consequence of freedom of choice. Being free and independent means being responsible. Freedom and responsibility are directly related: the wider the freedom, the greater the responsibility.

## Result and Discussion

The measure of moral responsibility varies from person to person in different situations. It depends on a number of circumstances:

- the independence of the action being performed, and the presence of coercion and even a threat to personal safety does not remove responsibility from a person.;
- the importance of the act being committed for the fate of other people (in an extreme situation, when people's lives may depend on the decision made, the measure of responsibility is much higher than in normal times);
- the scale of the decisions taken, depending on whether it is the fate of an individual enterprise or the fate of the state.;
- the influence, authority, social standing, or position of the decision-maker.

Responsibility, accepted by a person as the basis of his personal moral position, acts as the foundation of the internal motivation of his behavior and actions. The regulator of such behavior is conscience. For a person, the possession of freedom is a historical, social and moral imperative, a criterion of his individuality and the level of development of society. Arbitrary restriction of individual freedom, strict regulation of his consciousness and behavior, is harmful to both the individual and society.

Ultimately, it is thanks to the freedom of the individual that society acquires the ability not only to adapt to the existing natural and social circumstances of the surrounding reality, but also to transform them in accordance with its goals. Of course, there can be no absolute freedom of a person from either nature or society, but at the same time, the specific material carrier of freedom, its subject is always the individual, and accordingly those communities into which it is included - nations, classes, states. The more deeply the concept of freedom was studied, the more questions arose related to responsibility for free human actions. Some problems involving these two concepts have not been solved so far. Today, freedom is one of the traditional ethical problems that arises in connection with the problem

of moral choice, determining the conditions that make such a choice possible (the availability of alternatives), understanding the reasons for the choice, and the activity of the individual in the process of making it. The latter is related to the responsibility of the individual for the results of his choice.

In an objective sense, a choice always creates a new reality, a new range of social relations that were absent before it was made. These relationships can have a positive or negative meaning for other people, they can meet or partially meet the interests of some people and not meet the interests of others. Accordingly, moral responsibility arises due to the fact that the choice affects the interests of other people, that it contributes to the stabilization of certain social relations, the reproduction of social interrelationships if the right balance of a combination of different interests is found, or vice versa, leads to conflicts, to tensions that have a destructive effect on public life. On an individual level, choice also matters in terms of influencing the development of a person's motivational sphere. Its commission and people's reactions to the objective result of a choice have the opposite effect on the nature of the motives that contribute to making this choice.

Moreover, even a negative result in an objective sense can have a positive effect on the moral consciousness of a person. For example, the emergence of a conflict situation as a result of a certain choice may contribute to the fact that a person begins to analyze the motives of his moral behavior more deeply. If, as a result, he does not even give up the motives of the behavior that caused the conflict, he can somehow correct them, find means to resolve the conflict situation, convince other people to change the motives of their behavior, etc. So the result of a moral choice, which is negative in one respect and in some time parameters, may in some cases turn out to be positive in other time parameters. All this shows the incredible complexity of the problem of moral choice and the difficulty of determining the measure of individual responsibility for its commission. This circumstance causes a significant variation in decisions regarding the definition of the measure of freedom and responsibility presented in ethical thought. From those in which freedom was declared just an illusion (Stoic philosophy), to those in which the individual is charged with absolute responsibility in a global sense, since his individual choice is supposed to influence all processes developing in society, due to the fact that he becomes an example for other people choosing their way of life. (existentialism).

The urgency of the problem of freedom and responsibility is dictated by the extreme importance of understanding the problem of freedom in connection with a number of other aspects of human existence.: This is a recognition of human free will, the problem of necessity and determinism in human history, the responsibility placed on a person for choosing a path, his role in society and the norms of moral behavior, his self-fulfillment, self-expression. A clearer understanding of the problem of freedom within the framework of social conditions puts the topic of freedom not in an abstract theoretical, but in a practical, vital interest.

There are several models of the relationship between man and society regarding freedom and its attributes. First, most often it is a relationship of struggle for freedom, when

a person enters into an open and often irreconcilable conflict with society, achieving his goals at any cost. But this is a difficult and dangerous path, fraught with the fact that a person may lose all other human qualities and, having become involved in the struggle for freedom, fall into even worse slavery. Secondly, it is an escape from the world, the so-called escapist behavior, when a person is unable to find the freedom of people, flees to a monastery, to a hermitage, to himself, to his "world" in order to find a way of free self-realization there. Thirdly, most often, a person adapts to the world, sacrificing in some way his desire to gain freedom, going into voluntary submission in order to gain a new level of freedom in a modified form. Based on this, it can be argued that the problem of freedom and responsibility in human activity, having enormous social, scientific and political significance, is one of the most pressing philosophical problems in need of reflection and further careful research.

Freedom and responsibility are part of the structure of each person's being and consciousness, being the highest social needs of the individual, and require theoretical justification at each new stage of social development in order to implement them in practice. Freedom is one of the main philosophical categories characterizing the essence of a person and his existence, consisting of the ability of a person to think and act in accordance with his ideas and desires, and not as a result of internal or external coercion. But freedom is by no means equivalent to arbitrariness. Depending on objective conditions and specific circumstances, people may have freedom or be deprived of it; they may have freedom in some fields of activity and be deprived of it in others; and finally, the degree of their freedom can be very different — from freedom to choose goals through freedom to choose means to freedom to adapt to reality.

Responsibility is a natural constraint on freedom. Responsibility is a category of ethics and law that reflects the special social and moral-legal attitude of an individual towards society and humanity as a whole. It is the ability of a subject (a person, a group of people, or an organization) to be adequately responsible for their actions. In the modern world, the issue of freedom and responsibility is particularly acute. Humanity is going through a crisis regarding the understanding of these phenomena, sometimes going to extremes. Not everyone understands that freedom and responsibility are inextricably linked. Freedom is for a person not only an important privilege that distinguishes him from other beings, but also a burden, since it requires him to fulfill many duties both towards others and towards himself. Not everyone is capable of this, so many are inclined, one way or another, to give up their freedom, running away from responsibility and shifting it to someone else.

## Conclusion

Responsible, therefore, can only be a person endowed with a significant degree of self-awareness, able to independently evaluate their actions and make important decisions. Based on this, we can conclude that the problem of human freedom and responsibility is at

the center of social and spiritual life these days and will remain relevant for a long time. Therefore, the main criterion for the civility and democracy of modern society and its general cultural development is the degree of harmony achieved between these two phenomena.

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