



HISTORY OF ORIGIN, TASKS AND METHODS OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN SCIENCES

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
The article discusses the history of the origin of social and humanitarian sciences, their tasks, methods of their use, and methods of applying the humanities in the process of teaching.	Philosophy, history, sociology, social and humanitarian, exact sciences, natural sciences, knowledge, method, research.

Introduction

Today, there is a lot of knowledge about the differences between social and humanities knowledge and natural science knowledge, and the uniqueness of social and humanities knowledge. At the same time, if we look at the history of social and humanities sciences in our republic, we can see the dialectics of development from history to the present and the factors that underlie it.

The main part

As we know, the research of natural and exact science researchers also deeply analyzes aspects of social life, and in general, their research itself is based on the demands of life.

A very important and equally unique area of scientific knowledge is the social sciences and humanities, which are often combined with the concepts of social sciences and humanities, or even broader socio-humanitarian knowledge.

Representatives of the humanities often consider history to be socio-economic, political, and cultural history, an irrational process in which millions of actions, aspirations, and wills participate, as well as unpredictable accidents. Each event in history is individual and therefore cannot be generalized. No experience is possible in history, no historical event or mental activity can be repeated, there are no laws similar to the laws of nature, only laws can be discovered, and yet this is a real field of knowledge. In this sense, sociology, political science, law, political, economic, social sciences, philology, art history, history are classic examples of the humanities.

First of all, it is related to the sociological sciences, which are represented by the natural sciences that are nomothetic, such as geography, which describes specific situations, and idiographic sciences.

The main feature of social and humanitarian knowledge is a “one-sided” attitude to existence. If we turn to social knowledge, then by its nature it is oriented towards axiological value. It is not only information about the object, but also the object of knowledge.

If we look at the history of social sciences, they appeared in the middle of the 19th century. Their emergence was due to a number of socio-cultural factors and can be divided into the following factors. The presence of social science ideas and historical and logical reconstruction in social philosophy; the presence of a significant body of empirical data about society and man in the science of history; the practical need for social and humanitarian knowledge to improve the management of society; the presence of a certain number of trained personnel to create new sciences;

Social sciences arose in order to study the specific features of society.

Social sciences began to study various areas of society, for example, economics - the economic sphere of society, sociology - the social sphere of society, political science - the political sphere of society, cultural studies, pedagogy, psychology - the spiritual sphere of society, and the humanities began to study texts and sources of information containing information about society and the individual, for example: historical sources that study history, philology - written sources.

Social and humanities sciences perform important tasks:

For example: Cognitive - providing knowledge about society;

Worldview - forming a system of society's views on man;

Methodological - they teach social knowledge and rules of action;

Axiological - focusing on specific ideas and norms.

Critical-teaching grounded conversations about the possibilities of society. Each of the social and humanitarian sciences has all of these functions.

The most basic and important method of social and humanitarian sciences is the method of historicity. Historiography is a research method that involves examining social phenomena in the process of their emergence, formation and development in specific conditions. The main thing in it is to reconstruct the past, describe the present.

Social sciences and humanities use the following special methods:

dialogue;

questioning;

interview;

expert assessment;

design;

testing;

biographical, etc.

Among the specific methods of social sciences and humanities, the most important can be distinguished:

Survey - a method of collecting primary data by sending questions to a specific group of people, distinguishing between written questionnaires (questionnaires) and oral surveys (interviews);

Monographic method - a method of studying an individual case; a comprehensive long-term analysis of one object, which is considered typical for this class of phenomena;

Biographical method - a method of studying the subjective side of a person's social life, based on personal documents, which, in addition to describing a specific social situation, also includes the writer's personal point of view;

The idiographic method is a description of the object in its own uniqueness, an interpretation of social facts on the basis of their specific value.

The pragmatic meaning of modern social and humanitarian science lies in the awakening of the mind of a practical person: it does not teach, does not give projects, it puts a person in a state of thinking, because it reveals to him various boundaries. In philosophical language, the boundaries of meanings, actions, situations reveal the possibility of destroying existence.

The main thing for social sciences is to explain the laws that determine stability and change in socio-cultural life, to analyze the basic structures that influence people's behavior when the motivation for these actions is not clear to them.

The relevance of social knowledge also affects its truth, its nature.

The contradiction between humanitarian and scientific knowledge even led to the separation of “natural sciences” and “cultural sciences” at the end of the 19th century. Of course, social and humanitarian knowledge should include not only the description and explanation of phenomena from a scientific point of view, but also such areas as art history, journalism, and essays. This includes everyday understanding based on life experience, centuries-old traditions of culture and social life.

Conclusion

In conclusion, today in the social sciences and humanities, a certain set of methods is constantly used. Nowadays, with the increasing importance of interdisciplinary methods, the convergence of methods of natural sciences and humanities, the use of non-rigid methods, an important part of science is social and humanistic knowledge.

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