

## СОЦІОЛОГІЯ

**Balashenko Inna Valerievna** – candidate of philosophical sciences, associate professor, Department of Philosophy and Sociology State Institution "South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K.D. Ushinsky"

### SOCIOLOGY IN THE SYSTEM SCIENCES OF SOCIETY

*The article examines the place and function of sociology in the system sciences of society, which are determined by the trend became popular in the twentieth century. We can fix the three main features of this process. The first – a "shift" of scientific paradigm of positivism to what has been called "free (liberal) arts," namely to phenomenology. The second trend is linked to the process of integration of the various social sciences. The third feature of this process – a transformation of the social science towards practically oriented knowledge. Through the influence of sociology the economics, psychology, philosophy turned into the management methodology.*

**Keywords:** sociology, social science, philosophy, methodology.

### СОЦІОЛОГІЯ В СИСТЕМІ НАУК ПРО СУСПІЛЬСТВО

*В статті досліджується місце та функції соціології в системі наук про суспільство, які детерміновані тенденціями, притаманними ХХ століттю. Ми можемо зафіксувати три головні особливості цього процесу. Перша – це «пересування» наукової парадигми від позитивізму до так званого «вільного (ліберального) мистецтва», а саме до феноменології. Друга – пов'язана з процесом інтеграції різних соціальних наук. Третя особливість цього процесу – це трансформація соціальної науки в бік практично орієнтованого знання. Завдяки впливу соціології економіка, психологія, філософія перетворились в методологію управління.*

**Ключові слова:** соціологія, соціальна наука, філософія, методологія.

### СОЦИОЛОГИЯ В СИСТЕМЕ НАУК ОБ ОБЩЕСТВЕ

*В статье исследуется место и функции социологии в системе наук об обществе, которые детерминированы тенденцией ставшей популярной в ХХ веке. Мы можем зафиксировать три главные особенности этого процесса. Первая – это «сдвиг» научной парадигмы от позитивизма к тому, что было названо «свободным (либеральным) искусством», а именно к феноменологии. Вторая тенденция связана с процессом интеграции различных социальных наук. Третья черта этого процесса – это трансформация социальной науки в сторону практически ориентированного знания. Благодаря влиянию социологии экономика, психология, философия превратились в методологию управления.*

**Ключевые слова:** социология, социальная наука, философия, методология.

Sociology as an independent field of social knowledge, formed in 40-th years of the nineteenth century. The emergence of science of sociology has led to the transformation science of society, and in particular social philosophy.

You can detect the three trends that are the result of the emergence of sociology. Firstly, it is a paradigm shift from positivism to the paradigm of human knowledge, represented by phenomenology, hermeneutic; secondly, it is the trend of integration of the social sciences, interdisciplinary synthesis; Third, it is the practical orientation of social knowledge, in particular its use in order to manage social systems.

We would like to prove the novelty of the approach to social epistemology that emerged after the "entry" of sociology in sciences of society, which can be schematically represented as follows.

For the traditional approach characteristic are the following features:

- transpersonal position of the scientist;
- the objective nature of knowledge, social science;

- general scientific knowledge of rules of the nineteenth century;
- scientism and rationalism;
- apodictic, axiomatic, deductive construction of the theory;
- ideological model and the scientific world, characteristic of the nineteenth century;
- the identification of social epistemology and social ontology.

Modern knowledge was influenced by sociology, have acquired the following features:

- personal, intersubjective approach to understanding the essence of social processes;
- laws of behavior social actors were the center of attention of researchers of the society;
- are formed humanities, based on the principles of axiology, idiographic method cognition of spirituality;
- antistsientizma, psychology, reflection;
- inductively syllogistic logic of construction the theory;
- worldview model and the scientific picture world of the twentieth century;
- the development of the problems social gnosiology;
- interdisciplinary syntheses;
- descriptive explanatory orientation of theory.

"Post-classical alternatives – says Ukrainian sociologist S. L. Kataev, – include integratism, holism, poly fundamental, additionality, nonstationarity, sinergetizm. It is known that recently formed postmodern methodology. Sinergetizm presupposes the unity of style of thinking in the natural and social sciences" [5, p. 39].

What is the restructuring of social epistemology? In our view, since the theory is focused on the problem of social regulation and management of its category, approaches, methods, logic should be subordinated to this function. Since all the problems of reality have complex character the same complex must be the knowledge that reflects it.

We offer two methods of constructing managerial and oriented knowledge:

- 1) is the development of methodological and logical basis of interdisciplinary synthesis;
- 2) the transformation of social theory with macro-level to the level of development of strategy behavior of real social facilities [8].

The first method involves the synthesis of disciplines who found itself isolated due to the crisis in the philosophy that occurred in the late XIX – early XX century.

Three basic social theories: philosophy, political economy and sociology sharply delimited, while criticizing not only the basic theoretical knowledge systems, but sometimes attacking opposing social knowledge and theory.

If this stage in the history of social thought was a necessary condition for the birth of sociology as a science, the end of the century demonstrates the need to restore social theory primarily as a philosophical and sociological knowledge.

A similar approach we find in the works of Ukrainian and Russian philosophers.

Ukrainian researcher, E. A. Podolska, said: "The content of philosophy can distinguish part or parties related to the humanities, the object of which is the individual. To the humanities relate psychology, history and other social sciences" [9, p. 31].

Russian philosophers P. Alekseev and A. Panin, took the same view. "The philosophy is closely related to private social sciences – law, political science, economics and other generalizing from a certain angle data of these sciences" [1, p.76].

Analysis of the works of the classics of social philosophy and sociology – M. Weber, G. Zimmel, E. Durkheim, G. Tarde, K. Marx suggests that within the framework of social philosophy was born sociology as its sequel, but in a different form.

Philosophical heritage evident in sociological theory in the form of a number of problems: the individual and the general, partial and whole, objective and subjective, social determinism, which refracted into new categories, adapted to the cognition society, continued philosophical tradition.

New social knowledge, giving up some positions the philosophy of history (scholasticism, a

high level of abstractness, ideologizing, mechanistic understanding of social causality, et al.) Under the influence of the new trends in the same philosophy (phenomenology, neokantianism, philosophy of life, hermeneutics) sought to combine a high philosophical theory and specialized scientific knowledge based on empirical data, social facts.

The combination of a global theory of society and the special theory has been possible due to the functional method and behavioral paradigms, most convincingly they were represented in the concept of M. Weber and E. Durkheim.

Another area of integration of social knowledge is the synthesis of sociology and economics. Economic science dealing with the objective material respect, was represented always partially knowledge about society, leaving aside the spiritual and social processes or by touching them only in connection with your problematics.

But because the she, like sociology, one way or another was related with human social interactions, sooner or later their interests clashed. First it was the attitude of confrontation, and then – synthesis in the form of economic sociology.

As part of knowledge economic sociology of "consumption as a purposeful use of object to meet the needs of the basis and defining characteristic of sociality. It permeates all spheres of public life, mediates all human activities ... »[10].

The specificity of consumption in contemporary society characterize the J.Gelbrayt, O. Toffler, R. Bart and J. Bodriar, which specifies that "consumption to the extent that the word has any meaning, is an activity of systematic manipulation of signs" [2, 164 ], as well as "things here designed not for their the possession and use, but only in order to be produced and bought ... all this" social system of production" seizes "the intimate world of the consumer and his consciousness" [2, 135].

Next problem is the restructuring of social theory in order to transform it into the practice of social management. Social knowledge was traditionally formed as a cognitive type of research. This – logical methods, structural construction science, a high level of abstractness of her laws and categories.

Changes in the functional purpose of social knowledge has become possible due to the applied tasks.

Sociological and economic theories were formed not only as informative, but as a type of cognition management, aimed at forecasting the state of social systems, on the conscious control of the behavior of social groups and institutions.

It should be noted that despite the presence of a large number of studies and scientific research on the question of social management it does not find a place problem of transformation of the social knowledge from management activities.

The author dwells on the observation that all the social disciplines (philosophy, economics, sociology, praxeology, social psychology and others.) are connected with the theory of social management.

However, in these studies, no mention of scientific knowledge as a specific form of social media, the transformation of social goals, needs, interests, elements of a scientific theory, methods of conversion of theoretical information from one form to another.

Social management – a system of methods of influence on mass behavior united in social groups and groups of people to achieve certain goals.

Systemic vision of society – a methodology of theory of social control, which on the one hand, formulates the goal of society, and on the other hand, the change itself under the influence of changing social needs.

Systematic approach in the different periods of the development of science, it has in the basis different categorical apparatus, it contains distinct understanding of the mechanisms functioning of social subsystems and their elements (theory of E.Diurkgeym, M. Veber, T. Parsons, Karl Marx, U. Rostou, D. Beiul, U. Gelbreit et al.), but in spite of the differences, these concepts have formed thinking of the subject of management, determined its strategy, were implemented in the political programs.

The above theory as well as many others, have this ability because they are forming integrative knowledge of philosophy, sociology, political economy.

The system of normal science and its additional variant of methodology owned by such functions as regulatory, evaluation, value-orient.

Under the structure of managerial of social knowledge understood the type of relationship between the theories, methods, categories, approach defining the problem, for the solution of which is specially are created system of scientific knowledge; the subject of management, experts, scientists collected scientific tools that are designed to address specific social problems.

For a long time, social science was structured vertically, as if reflecting the vertical hierarchy of society, where was philosophical methodology at the top. In sociology, was dominant approach level, where the focus is on the top of the pyramid as a major ideological values.

In our case, we are talking about the application of scientific knowledge as a means of influencing the behavior of social organization in order to simulate various systems of incentive and expected behavioral patterns. Using for this purpose the formal and logical methods have to somewhat different from those techniques that accompany the process of conceptualization, translation for empirical language to language of theory.

It seems doesn't developed logic of movement generalizing of abstract knowledge (meta-theoretical) to the subject-practical knowledge. In particular we are talking about issues such as the coherence of the conceptual tools of various specialized scientific theories, translatability of theoretical positions in the forward-looking proposals, in the concept of planning and management decisions, regulations, organizational arrangements.

Scientific theory and complex scientific knowledge in system of management should be the basis of cognitive motivation subject of management, all management activities. Or in other words, the object throughout its systematicity should be "refracted" in the objects of those sciences that are the subject of management considers necessary to use to solve practical problems [8].

Broad interest of our logicians of science to the problems of philosophy of analysis don't by chance due to the need of reconstruction of science, in particular social, under the pressure of new empirical data and social practice.

In the problem of "reducibility" language of theory to the "language" of practice methodologic credo is the relationship of language, thought and behavior. This refers primarily an information-theoretic armed actors control design his way of seeing the object of his style of management thinking and hence the logic of his actions [8].

I would like that transformation of knowledge manifestation of meaning of the scientific theory of meaning through the manipulation of variables and unvarying concepts.

An operational definition is don't defined in the strict sense of the word, but the formation of the conditions of applicability of theoretical concepts, with the same theoretical concept can get some empirical interpretations by different operational definitions.

For us the most significant conclusion is that, the world is linguistic signs not the same as objective world, but a theoretical model is not identical with the object being modeled. This principle is violated in the practice of social management when under the influence of value consciousness of society "to imposing" certain model of the future without taking into account the actual conditions on the basis of which the implementation of such a model is not possible.

Introduction of sociology into the system of the social sciences has caused a wave of discussions about its status in social cognition and its object. Over the entire period of its existence in domestic science became possible to understand that sociology has brought with it not only the methods and procedures of sociological research. It can be argued that there is a sociology and a new socio-humanitarian, managerial type of knowledge.

It the strongly impacted on philosophy and economics that compel them to gradually change its ideological foundation, cognitive norms, complement the traditional paradigm of behavioral concept.

Sociology became the basis for convergence of disparate social sciences, the emergence of multi-disciplinary fields of knowledge. Currently, in the sociology there is an underestimation of

theoretical knowledge. By the way this is due to dismissal, many Ukrainian sociologists and the need for their inclusion in the study of global philosophical theory.

Macro theoretical approach to society – is both a social philosophy and sociology. Are here it is extremely difficult to draw a line.

It a theory of society provides culture and a certain type and style of thinking, armed with cognitive tools such as category, approaches, methods, etc.

Social theoretical knowledge primarily ideological character, is necessary for all types of interpretive paradigm. The loss of the "big" social theory (as in sociology USA) weakened the management capabilities of modern sociology. Accusations against of the practices-managers about the insufficient use of sociological information accumulated in huge volume today, scientists should be addressed and to ourselves [8].

Thus, sociology in its present state does not solve any practical problems or tasks of the new increment of social knowledge.

The new orientation of sociology should not only to appeal to empirical information (don't whichever interesting she was or not), but to the development of innovations.

In connection with the problem of crisis of methodology should be debated question of the relation of sociology to philosophy, not their opposition to each other. And in this link are categories, general and for philosophy, and for sociology.

Unconditional practical orientation have concept "social", "social management", "social organization", "social control", "social structure", "social behavior and activity" and so on.

They differ in the degree of generality to translating into the language of practical actions, but they allocated certain patterns of social system, its conduct, operation, development.

The most fundamental category is the notion of "social". The definition of social work in Weber, being a rationalist, based on the following assumptions a) social clarity for participants of social interaction and social action; b) universal of social absorbing economic, political, psychological; c) *refleksiruemosti* individuals (actors) of its activity [4].

Yatsenko A. N. emphasizes that "category" social "describes the particular aspect of public relations, which is part of the economic, political, spiritual relations of society" [11, p. 33].

E. R. Borinshteyn rightly notes: "Category "sociality" reflects compatibility livelihoods as its interdependence and interdependence..." [3, p. 46], also "...sociality it is essential quality of social life, the presence and capabilities of implementation potential fulfillment of social actors... has a transformational direction for improvement or degradation of social relations" [3, p. 39].

It is significant that this category has enriched modern "language" legal science.

The UN report ("Report human development") involves the concept of "social capital". However, it should be noted that initially this category appeared in the writings of Pierre Bourdieu, the French philosopher and sociologist.

"Report human development" has next definition of Social capital "Social capital – is the relationship between people, moral and legal basics these relations" [7, p. 5]. Here necessary be noted, that social capital is the property of the nation, where a person stands as a first basis principle of industrial, legal, cultural, administrative relations as a manifestation of his creative abilities, which prisoners in the system of laws. Hence the system of laws, categories of different theoretical levels – this is a theoretical stage of transformation of social knowledge in social practice.

At this stage social knowledge is part of the science, the theoretical level of social consciousness in the methodology system.

The next phase of the social knowledge is defined by its entry into the education system, and through it to the sphere of management, philosophy, and then to the mass consciousness.

Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that it is insufficient to consider only the philosophy as a methodology of sociology. Sociology – philosophical knowledge? Today she needs philosophy as a special style of thinking, science, retaining a wealth of knowledge, techniques, ideas, whose value is everlasting. Only through the philosophy the sociology can maintain its involvement in humanitarian culture and humanities sciences.

Also needed a philosophical theory of society sociology obtaining conclusions and generalizations of empirical research. Otherwise they will be "reduced" to a simple interpretation of the collective consciousness, not rising above the ordinary knowledge.

No less needed today and sociology of philosophy. Under the influence of the first, it will be enriched with new categories, cognitive tools, will find an empirical basis, can flexibly combine the opposite direction and methods. On the basis of the principle of tolerance (objective and subjective methods, transpersonal and personal knowledge, explanation and understanding). Philosophy will be an open system, but keeping their traditional problems, methods, holistic perception of the world.

### СПИСОК ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ

1. Алексеев П. В., Панин А. В. Философия: Учебник. — 3-е изд., перераб. и доп. — М.: ТК Велби, Изд-во Проспект, 2003. — 608 с.
2. Бодрийяр Ж. Система вещей / Жан Бодрийяр; [пер. с франц. С. Зенкина]. — М.: Рудомино, 1995. — 224 с.
3. Борінштейн Є. Р. Особливості соціокультурної трансформації сучасного українського суспільства: монографія / Є. Р. Борінштейн. — Одеса: Астропринт, 2006. — 400 с.
4. Вебер М. «Избранные произведения». — М.: Прогресс, — 1990.
5. Катаев С. Л. «Постмодернизм как методология современного обществознания» // «Соціальні технології», — Одеса, — 2000. — Вип. 6-7 — С.39-40.
6. Инглхарт Р. Модернизация и постмодернизация: культурные, экономические и политические изменения в 43 обществах. — М. — 1997. — с.
7. Сила децентралізації. Україна. Звіт з людського розвитку. — Київ, ПРООН, — 2003. — с.5. — Режим доступу: <http://www.un.org.ua/ua/publications-and-reports/un-in-ukraine-publications>.
8. Социальные идентичности в динамике институционального и самоорганизационного / Н. А. Победа, В. М. Онищук, Э. А. Гансова и др.. — Одесса: ВМВ, — 2013. — 308 с.
9. Філософія: 100 питань-відповідей [Текст] : учебное пособие / Є. А. Подольська, Т. В. Подольська. — Київ : Інкос, — 2008. — 352 с.
10. Экономическая социология / В. Е. Пилипенко, Э. А. Гансова, В. С. Казаков и др.. [Электронный ресурс] — Режим доступа: [http://tourlib.net/books\\_others/pilipenko25.htm](http://tourlib.net/books_others/pilipenko25.htm).
11. Яценко А. М. Організаційно-культурні ресурси і механізми соціального управління (соціологічний аналіз). / А. М. Яценко — Одеса: Астропринт. — 2003 — 205с.