

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ITS ROLE IN THE LIFE OF SOCIETY

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### ANNOTATION

Sociology is a science that studies, analyzes the relationships between a single whole society, its life, its problems and those who live in it, and can conclude by relying on empirical data through scientific methods. It is formed only through the society, sociology also develops if society matures. In this article, opinions and reflections are made on the development of sociology and its role in the life of society.

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Thanks to the emergence of society in the history of mankind, a new stage of development began. This, in turn, was the impetus for the formation of perceptions of society, sociality and concepts of social reality, which were the basis of sociological knowledge. Due to the consequences of historical development, there were phenomena of Understanding Society and its practical impact. However, many people believe that sociology is a new science. And in fact, it is the youngest science that studies the most ancient subjects.

Views and reflections on society were expressed in the works of thinkers of the Middle East, from scientists of the ancient world. Despite the fact that the grounds for many problems and evidence for their solution were given, it developed in the XIX century as a science. During this period, ideas about society and socialism began to manifest themselves in different forms. In the 30s and 40s of the 19th century, theoretical views on society were further enriched by social reformers such as Henri de Saint-Simon and his followers Charles fore, Robert Owen.

The basis of society is social ties. Under it are interpersonal relationships. For this reason, social relations are important in sociology. Social relations have a defining character in relation to the relations of material production, Political, Legal, spiritual, cultural, moral and other relations, expressing the general sociological laws of the life of society. It is no exaggeration to say that the whole society is built on the means of such relations.

Sociology also has its own history in Uzbekistan. He found expression in the searches of poets, thinkers and rulers who had been thinking for centuries about the problems of social existence. Our great compatriots have made a great contribution to the development of Sociology, like other areas. Despite the fact that the idea of a perfect society, the management of the state, the issues of the role and role of the individual in society were the subject of works of various genres created by them, the possibility of the proper development of Sociology only after independence was born. In Uzbekistan, skills are being formed to put a wide range of theoretical and methodological problems, to look at the social world with an analytical look. The creation of books and treatises, textbooks and manuals on the subject of sociology is becoming a vital need. The formation of sociological thinking, its implementation in the educational system, management, media, etc. efforts are being made to apply more widely in the fields.

Today, the subject of study of the science of sociology and scientific concepts on which this subject is based determine the structure of sociological knowledge. On the basis of this sociology own: 1) according to the level of knowledge, theoretical and empirical sociology (practical); 2) according to the tasks of the Constituent sociological knowledge, fundamental and applied sociology; 3) according to the object of research (the whole society or a certain part of it), general and sectoral sociology (macrosociology and microsociology); 4) according to the field of

In the structure of sociology, according to the degree of acquisition of knowledge, fundamental and practical (empirical) are distinguished into sociology. Fundamental sociology is distinguished by the breadth of the scope of the problems it is studying within its framework. It is formed on the basis of the search for general social laws and laws necessary for the existence and development of the social World Fundamental and applied sociology differs from each other in the degree of acceptance of theoretical and empirical sociological knowledge and analysis of society. P. Sorokin believes that fundamental sociology studies the interaction of people over the current state of affairs. It solves such scientific theoretical tasks as the formation of knowledge about the social being, understanding and explaining the processes of Social Development, the development of the conceptual apparatus of sociology. He said, " What is being studied? "and " how to learn? "answers his questions.

Fundamental sociology is a theory, it studies a universal sociological problem that studies the structure, content, category and concepts, methods of science. Through the function of the worldview, Direct being and consciousness try to find solutions to such pressing problems as the essence of man. Because these problems reveal the essence of the object and subject of sociology. At the time of solving these problems, sociology works in close connection with philosophy, creating a scientific idea of the social world on the basis of Universal sociological theory, a general methodology of sociology is developed. The Integrative function connects the theory of fundamental sociology with other sciences. As a result of this holistic approach, the solution of new social problems makes it possible to conduct a deep scientific analysis of the poorly studied aspects of social life.

Applied sociology differs from fundamental sociology in its structure, content, purpose and methods. Applied sociology differs from fundamental sociology in its structure, content, purpose and methods. It was formed at the beginning of the 20th century on the basis of empirical research. During this period, empirical research was considered a tool that leads to social practice. In the system of applied sociology, there is both theoretical and empirical knowledge, which, in order to improve the functioning of various spheres of social life, develop practical recommendations based on the results of practical research.

Within the framework of applied sociology, together with theoretical and methodological problems, procedural and methodological problems are studied. The main factor determining the progress of applied sociology is the socialistic state in society. Because the order is determined by time and space in order to identify the problems of applied sociology and develop ways to study and solve them. Forms in different countries the need to study different problems in different historical periods, based on the social political situation. For the first time, social orders (community demand) are needed to solve the problems of Organization of production, socialization of the individual, deviant behavior, urbanization and stabilization of society.

In sociology, sociological research is conditionally divided into theoretical and practical types. Because it is difficult to pass a strict border between them. After all, any fundamental sociology is theoretical, while empirical research is carried out in jeeps with theory. Universal sociological theories solve problems that cover society in a holistic way. For example, the periods and structure of the development of society, the laws of its functioning, etc. Special theories study the important aspects of the object of sociology. Social structure theory has been formed in sociology as special fields of private theories that study lower-level social processes, relying more on empirical research. For example, the theory of referent groups, the theory of subgroups, etc. These theories try to determine the appearance of solid mechanisms of human character in different conditions and states.

In addition to special areas, there are Branch areas in sociology. Sectoral orientations among the most advanced are industrial sociology, the sociology of deviant behavior and the sociology of public opinion, among others. Network routes arose in the late XIX and early XX centuries. On the basis of these directions, such as exchange theory, referent group theory, leadership theory was created. As a result of the formation of sectoral orientations, fundamental sociology posed to it such problems as the role of various social systems in the holistic structure of society and the foundations of their types of interaction, development. The objective of sectoral sociology is to create patterns of interaction and development, such as the state of materiality and spirituality in the social structure, the principles of increasing the productivity of Labor, production and family relations.

Hence, as sociology encompasses a large society, groups, it is natural for sociologists to have a large range of tasks as well. For people of this profession, intellectual thinking is important, they are more concerned with obtaining and processing information. During their activities, they conduct various sociological studies. They use methods such as questionnaires, interrogation, analysis of documents, interviews. It seems to me that it is interesting to study public opinion and find solutions to their problems. It is no coincidence that the demand for this profession also increases. Relying on statistics, it is expected that by 2028 the demand for sociologists will be very high. In this case, great opportunities are discovered for qualified and experienced science professionals.

**In conclusion**, sociology is the science of the future that studies problems and solutions about social existence. As long as there is humanity, its problems continue to increase every day. Determining their causes, finding an evidential solution, increasing the status of the concept of personality in society, ensuring the stability of social ties are always at the forefront. And sociologists are responsible for the above tasks. In addition, all people will need knowledge about sociology. Because through sociological thinking, a scientific assessment of social life and objective information can be obtained.

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