

EARLY THEORIES OF SOCIOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

In this article you can read about the science of sociology and the fact that a person is directly related to the social environment and his role in society. Today, social psychology is of great importance in the formation of a person in the right way. Social psychology serves both in direct and indirect development.

Keywords: Sociology, social environment, positivism, empirical science, speculative theory, biogenetic theory, physiology, individual psychological characteristics

MAIN PART

Sociology is the oldest science and also the most modern one. For two and a half thousand years, thinkers analyzed and described society, but they did not call the acquired knowledge sociology. The first sociologists of antiquity were called social philosophers. Among them, two great duos are distinguished - Plato (427-347 BC) and Aristotle (384-322 BC). The first written source views belonged to the American psychologist William McDougall in London in 1908. they studied traditions, customs, relations, summarized the facts, built concepts that ended with practical recommendations for the improvement of society. The term "sociology" appeared only at the beginning of the 19th century - in the years 1838-1840. Its creator was a man who had never taken a survey in his life. The Frenchman Auguste Comte (1798-1857) was a very clever philosopher. First, he is considered the founder of one of the most powerful and effective philosophical currents - positivism. Secondly, he is the father of a strong empirical science - sociology. O. Comte gave it a name and defined its subject and methods, but did not actually use anything invented. The global sociological theories he created (in particular, the three-stage theory of the evolution of society, which was very speculative and pretentious from birth) are remembered today only out of respect for the counter, but they have not yet been of any use. Thirdly, he is also called the father of the theory of industrial society, which forms the basis of modern sociology. But even here, he became famous for correctly stating the problem rather than finding an effective solution. Gradually, the composition of sociology began to change. It caused a lot of controversy until it was separated from philosophy. Some scientists the social environment is related to sociology, some say that it is directly related to psychology. It follows that both sociology and psychology are products of complex activities that do not negate each other in the social environment.

Sociology has been extensively studied in all countries. In particular, in Russian sociological thought at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, a number of directions, scientific schools and trends were formed that alternately dominate and replace each other in the social consciousness: socio-cultural theory (N .Danilevsky), the concept of sociological Russian conservatism (K. Leontiev), the state school (B. Chicherin, K. Kavelin, A. Gradovsky),

sociological ideas of anarchist theorists (L. Mechnikov, M. Bakunin, P. Kropotkin), social organicism (A. Stronin, P. Lilienfeld), psychological orientation (E de Roberti, L. Petrajitsky), subjective school of sociology (P. Lavrov, N. Mikhailovsky, N. Kareev, S. Yuzhakov), genetic sociology (M. Kovalevsky), a number of theories and currents emerged in sociology, such as the Marxist trend, empirical sociology (K. Takhtarev, P. Sorokin). Pyotr Lavrovich Lavrov, the founder of the subjective trend in Russian sociology, believed that "sociology is a science that studies the forms of manifestation, strengthening and weakening of solidarity between conscious organic individuals." Therefore, it includes, on the one hand, all animal societies in which humans develop a sufficient level of individual consciousness. On the other hand, not only the already existing forms of human society, but also the social ideals that man hopes to realize a more united and at the same time a just society.

Psychologism, which is generally close to the subjective method, believes that human nature has its own characteristics in the form of needs, interests, desires, various feelings and ideas, the manifestation of which is inevitable with people. related to communication. In addition, in the process of psychological interaction, new social phenomena appear in a person that are not outside the process of interaction. Social society was directly the spiritual content of an individual's life, its spiritual and moral forms. One of the local sociologists who contributed greatly to the development of the psychological elements of sociological knowledge, E.V. de Roberti. The interests of this scientist are primarily focused on the theory and history of sociology. . The interests of this scientist are primarily focused on the theory and history of sociology. He was closely involved in defining its subject matter and style, as well as in developing the ideas of progress and solidarity traditional to positivist problems. The definition of the science of sociology by M.M. Kovalevsky is closely related to the study of the collective consciousness of various social groups, their formation and evolution. Following O. Comte, he considered sociology to be a science designed to develop a set of social laws and thereby reveal the meaning of human existence. However, the famous formula of O. Comte: "sociology is the science of social system and social development" was replaced by the formula of M.M. Kovalevsky "sociology is the science of social organization and social changes". Thus, M.M. Kovalevsky, "a sociologist must deal only with facts; groundless generalizations should be avoided when working with ethnological and historical material; it is important to follow the necessary sequence: first, identify the signs of similarity between the studied phenomena, and then identify the differences; it is necessary to systematize the facts taking into account the stage of evolution and the level of development. Bekhterev mainly mixed sociology with biology, and psychology with physiology, so confusion was allowed in determining the universal laws of the development of the individual and society. In the 1920s and 1930s, two directions appeared aimed at studying the social psychological development of children and adolescents, which were not without a number of shortcomings. For example, supporters of the biophysiological or biogenetic theory believe that genetic and biological factors play a leading role in the formation of a person, while sociological or sociogenetic theorists defend the role of the social environment in this regard.

In the 1930s, scientists tried to prove the role of the social environment, the community, and the importance of education in the formation of a person. But the 1940s and 1960s were a relatively quiet period in the development of social psychology. Because there were no social

psychological studies among the research conducted in the field of psychology. This science began to develop sharply in Russia and other former allied republics after the 70s. The school of scientists from Moscow and Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) played a big role in this. For example, a number of aspects such as socio-psychological functions of the family, interpersonal relations in the family, emotional relations that arise on the basis of the family, motives for building a family, social-psychological factors of the family that directly affect the upbringing of children, were later studied by scientists led by G.B.Shoumarov from Uzbekistan. was studied. V. Karimova and her scientific works led by young people's ideas about the family, their family motives, their relationship to family building factors, individual psychological characteristics of the person in the family environment, self-evaluation, from the point of view of personal and acquired qualities manifested in the person in the family environment approaches were analyzed.

CONCLUSION

So, social psychology is directly related to the social environment and it is the main source that lies at the root of society. In conclusion, we can say that according to the results of research conducted by many scientists, both psychology and sociology are at the basis of social society. Which one to use depends on the development environment and social activities of each person.

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