

IMMANENT, GENETIC-EVOLUTIONARY AND FUNCTIONAL TASKS OF SCIENCE*Usmonova Laylo Rakhmatullaevna**Lecturer at the Department of Social and Humanities SamSMU, PhD***ANNOTATION**

This article is devoted to the study of the internal, immanent functions of science as a special sociocultural phenomenon. Unlike external, external functions of science aimed at solving the practical problems of society, its fundamental, self-value functions are considered. The article emphasizes that the functions of science are internally inherent, regardless of its social application. They reflect the fundamental purpose of science as an autonomous sphere, aimed at expanding the boundaries of cognition and understanding of the world. The article offers a holistic vision of the basic immanent functions of science, which is important for understanding its role and significance in modern society.

Key words

science, function, truth, pattern, picture of the world, phenomenon.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Данная статья посвящена исследованию внутренних, имманентных функций науки как особого социокультурного феномена. В отличие от экстернализованных, внешних функций науки, направленных на решение практических задач общества, рассматриваются ее фундаментальные, самоценные функции. В статье подчеркивается, что функции науки являются внутренне присущими, независимо от ее социального применения. Они отражают фундаментальное предназначение науки как автономной сферы, нацеленной на расширение границ познания и понимания мира. Статья предлагает целостное видение базовых имманентных функций науки, что важно для понимания ее роли и значения в современном обществе.

Ключевые слова

наука, функция, истина, закономерность, картина мира, феномен.

Science is a unique sociocultural phenomenon that plays a key role in the modern world. For a deep understanding of its meaning, it is important to consider two interconnected faces - the internal logic of the development of science and its diverse social functions.

Science appears as a multifaceted phenomenon, combining the internal logic of cognitive development and a wide range of social functions. The awareness of this dual nature of science is extremely important for understanding its place and role in the modern world.

Science, being a special form of rational knowledge of the world, performs a number of fundamental, immanently inherent tasks. Unlike external, socially determined functions, these tasks reflect the internal logic of the development of scientific knowledge.

The basis of science is the fundamental desire of a person to know the world. Science is a specific form of rational, systematic, objective knowledge of reality. Its development obeys the immanent, internally inherent laws:

Cognitive task. The basic, initial task of science is a comprehensive, systematic knowledge of objective reality. Scientific knowledge strives to identify deep patterns and essential characteristics of the phenomena studied. The constant expansion of the boundaries of cognition, the accumulation of new knowledge about nature and society is a key goal of scientific activity.

An explanatory task. Science is not limited to the simple accumulation of facts, but is aimed at their theoretical understanding, the establishment of causal relationships. An explanation of the

identified laws, the disclosure of the mechanisms of functioning and the development of the studied systems and processes is the most important task of science.

The prognostic task. Based on the knowledge gained and understanding of objective laws, science can build reasonable forecasts regarding future states of the objects studied. Scientific foresight opens up opportunities for purposeful management of the development of natural and social phenomena.

Critical task. Science acts as an instrument of rational, impartial analysis and assessment of existing theories, concepts, scientific paradigms. She is designed to critically review outdated knowledge, replacing them with more reliable and adequate models.

The worldview task. Scientific knowledge forms an integral picture of the world based on objective facts. It affects a person's perception of his place in nature and society, the development of value orientations and worldviews.

Heuristic task. Science not only systematizes and explains reality, but also generates new ideas, hypotheses, non-standard solutions. It serves as a source of creative search, stimulates imagination and innovative thinking.

Thus, the immanent, internally inherent tasks inherent in science reflect its fundamental purpose as a special sphere of rational knowledge of the world. Their implementation creates a strong basis for the scientific, technological and social progress of mankind.

In addition to key immanent tasks, such as cognitive, explanatory, prognostic, etc., science is designed to solve important genetic and evolutionary problems. These tasks are associated with the study of the origin and development of various natural and social phenomena.

1. The origin of the universe and life on Earth

One of the fundamental problems that science deals with is to identify the laws of the origin and evolution of the Universe, as well as the emergence and development of life on our planet. Various scientific disciplines, such as astrophysics, cosmology, biology, paleontology, genetics, contribute to the disclosure of these secrets.

2. The evolution of biological species

The key genetic and evolutionary task of biological science is the study of the mechanisms and patterns of the evolution of living organisms. Here an important role is played by such directions as evolutionary theory, systematics, comparative anatomy, paleontology.

3. The origin and development of man

A special place is occupied by the problem of the origin and evolution of man as a biological species. Anthropology, archeology, paleontology, human genetics examine the process of anthropogenesis, the evolution of hominids and the formation of modern man.

4. The emergence and transformation of social systems

Science also studies the genesis and evolution of social structures, institutions, cultural phenomena. Here, a leading role is played by such disciplines as history, sociology, cultural anthropology, ethnography.

5. Development of scientific knowledge

An equally important genetic and evolutionary task is to study the science itself as a developing system of knowledge. The history of science, the philosophy of science, the sociology of science analyze the processes of accumulation, transformation and change of scientific paradigms.

The solution of these fundamental genetic and evolutionary tasks allows you to reveal the deep patterns of the origin and development of various objects of study - from the universe to human society. This creates the basis for the scientific understanding of the origins and trends of the evolution of the world as a whole.

Science performs important functional tasks in its interaction with society. These tasks reflect the practical, sociocultural significance of science as a special type of human activity. The key functional task of science is to ensure technological development, modernization of production and other spheres of society. Scientific discoveries and development become the basis for creating new tools, means and technologies that transform the surrounding reality. Science is a powerful tool for the practical impact of man on nature and social reality.

Science performs an important function of accumulating, systematizing and broadcasting knowledge. It serves as a source of intellectual, educational and cultural development of people, enriching their ideas about the world. Scientific institutions, publications, educational programs disseminate and popularize scientific achievements, increasing the overall level of enlightenment of the population.

The scientific picture of the world, formed in the process of cognition, has a significant impact on the worldview, values and ideological attitudes of members of society. Scientific knowledge becomes an integral part of public consciousness, determining the perception of people in the world.

Science develops norms, criteria, standards that serve as the basis for social regulation and streamlining of relations in various areas of life. Scientific methods and principles are an important tool for streamlining social processes. The possession of scientific knowledge, belonging to the scientific community play a significant role in social stratification, determining the status, prestige and position of the individual in the social hierarchy. Scientific activity becomes one of the key factors of social differentiation.

Science as a special type of cultural activity has a deep influence on the development of art, morality, religion and other spheres of culture, transforming the picture of the world, a system of values of society. Scientific knowledge is integrated into the general system of culture, transforming it.

The functional tasks of science go far beyond the framework of purely cognitive activity, covering various aspects of the interaction of science with society. The solution to these problems determines the key role of science in modern civilization.

In conclusion, we can say that science performs a number of fundamental, immanently inherent tasks - cognitive, explanatory, prognostic, critical, worldview and heuristic. These internal functions reflect its essence as a means of rational, systematic knowledge of the world. The immanent and functional tasks of science are closely interconnected and interdependent. The internal logic of scientific knowledge underlies its external, practical impact on society. In turn, the social functions of scientific activity affect its internal goals and imperatives. The study of the functions of science is of important theoretical and practical significance. It contributes to a deep understanding of nature and the sociocultural status of science, as well as determining the optimal ways of its further development.

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