

***THE ROLE OF INTER DISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN DEVELOPMENT
OF DIGITAL SOCIAL SCIENCES***

Jalalova Gulbahor Odiljonovna

National University of Uzbekistan

Senior Researcher, PhD in Philosophy

ANNOTATION

Today, the process of globalization in all regions of the world has its own diverse impact on socio-cultural phenomena. The inhomogeneity of such influence is closely related to the political, economic, social, informational, spiritual capacities of the countries of the world and geopolitical factors.

Keywords: digital economy, digital human sciences, interdisciplinary approach, transformation, integration

As we conditionally divide threats into economic, social, political, natural – climatic, environmental, demographic, ideological and military categories, it is advisable to designate all this in the name of a common "social threat". Because, at the heart of all, social relations lie, first of all, processes related to human activity. Therefore, today in every area of our republic, transformations are carried out. As a result, our society is moving towards a new complex system. In this, changes occur in each element of the social system, including science, education, law, economics, culture, art, thinking. These changes are seen by us on the example of liberalization, democracy, informatization processes. Transformational processes can be constructive and destructive. The role of state governing bodies in the constructive division of transformations in the social system is much greater. President Sh.Mirziyoev's appeal to the Supreme Assembly on January 25, 2020 [1] focused on making the directions of the transformational processes taking place in our society more constructive. The appeal revealed the directions, essence, goals and objectives of these changes in the need to move to the digital economy, which is one of the models of modern development.

As you know, " digital economy is an economy based on the widespread introduction of electronic and Information Communication Technologies in the processes of production, distribution and consumption of the benefits of society. The

term digital economy is used to refer to two different concepts. First of all, the digital economy is a modern stage of development, which is characterized by the priority role of creative labor and information benefits. Second, digital economics is a self-centered theory whose object of study is an informed society[2,5].

In such a type of society, changes also occur in the science system. The question arises? As the digital economy develops in Uzbekistan, what will be the future of science, including the humanities? How do digital technologies affect the humanities? What should be the role and importance, prestige of the humanities? Digital technologies have a huge impact on the humanities as well, expanding their research information space both quantitatively and qualitatively. Digital technologies are widely used in scientific research in the field of Humanities, in international scientific communications, in the interpretation of texts, in the reconstruction of social cultural phenomena (three-dimensional visualization). So, the sources of research, methods, information flows, tools of the humanities began to change. Also, as a result of the impact of digital technologies on the humanities, digital humanities[3] sciences are developing in the science system. The subject of the digital humanities, about the definition of which there is not yet a single opinion, has many definitions. From such definitions, it can be concluded that the digital-humanities are areas of science that use information technology as a tool in the preservation, processing, transmission and integration of knowledge. T.Presne I S. Based on the opinion of scholars such as Johnson, it can be said that the digital humanities formation of this is an expansion of the existing boundaries in the humanities[4].

How did the digital humanities take shape? By the beginning of the XX – end of the XXI century, the fields of Humanities began to be greatly influenced by scientific Policy, Information Communications, an interdisciplinary approach, as well as the use of Information Communication Technologies in the development of knowledge. As a result, in the USA in 2005, 6% of scientific research in the humanitarian sphere was carried out by means of networked structures and digital technologies. This practice is characterized by the fact that a new innovation will open a wide path to research, the development of the paradigm of an interdisciplinary

approach in the humanities and transformations in scientific knowledge. The widespread penetration of information communication tools into the fields of the humanities has led to structural changes in them as well. Different fields of science, inter-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary crossovers have developed. Transformability in science can also be seen in the example of transdisciplinary Sciences.

One such transdisciplinary field today is the digital humanities. Relevant scientific results in digital humanities are the methods of traditional sciences (history, philosophy, linguistics, literature, art, archaeology, music, etc.k.) and computer, converted to digital materials using digital technology. As a result, computer tools and digital technologies are leading to the further development of the humanities in a new direction. The development of the humanities leads to an increase in the efficiency, quality of processing, storage and transmission of a huge amount of data. For example, the creation of digital samples of historical invaluable cultural property increases the quality of their preservation and transmission to the next generation. Also, the results obtained on the basis of the direction based on this interdisciplinary approach make it possible to use new methods and approach existing problems in the humanitarian sphere differently. Today, this direction is widely used by specialists in Cultural Studies in architecture, theater, teaching with digital games in education. As a result, the humanities will have, firstly, a new source of information; secondly, an analysis of information that satisfies the methodological requirements of a particular field of science; thirdly, it will have a wide possibility of publishing information obtained as a result of analysis[5].

The most distinguishing feature of the digital humanities is the openness of the scientific results obtained from them for everyone to enjoy, that is, their placement on the Internet. Also, the use of computer methods in the humanities makes it possible to process, edit, structure a huge amount of information by an easy way; with digital technologies, it ensures the convergence of the humanities.

The origin of this direction is attributed to the British scientist Susan Hawkey, who in 1949 made the first use of the computer technologies of the Italian monk Roberto Busa on the border of theology, linguistics and history. In the 1950s, computer

capabilities began to be widely used in European academic circles in the construction of dictionaries.

Today, digital history, Digital philology, digital linguistics, Digital Archaeology, electronic philology, electronic history and other scientific fields are being formed. In order to develop this field of science, centers, alliances, periodic conferences, thematic magazines are operating today. In Europe, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, France, Austria, Ireland, the United Kingdom are leading the development of this industry. The field is also developing in Russia. For example, today Masters in the digital humanitarian direction are also being prepared in Russia[6]. One of the first publications in which the content, problems, prospects of the digital humanities are expressed is "Manifest Digital Humanities"[7], published in France in 2010. As stated in the manifesto, digital technologies are relevant for all humanities. Therefore, courses related to digital humanities should be included in the curricula of students of all humanitarian fields. But in the development of the digital humanities, the demand is also respected to consider the second aspect. That is, with an emphasis on technology, it is not advisable to put analytical techniques and tools at the second level.

It should be noted that the development of the digital humanities is the development of an interdisciplinary approach in the science system, which is not the crisis of the humanities. As a result, scientific documents become a "dynamic scientific result" within the framework of these disciplines. That is, it is able to combine not only text, but also multimedia, meta data and dynamic environments in itself.

So, in conclusion, it can be said that modern science is becoming a complex system. Complexity in the science system is manifested in the processes of an interdisciplinary approach in it. The formation of the digital-humanitarian Sciences today is a manifestation of the interdisciplinary approach. The basic methodology of the digital - humanitarian Sciences is an interdisciplinary approach.

From the above, it can be concluded that the modern science system is becoming more complex. What is the essence of the concept of complexity? In what case can a system be called complex? Complexity in itself embodies instability,

helplessness, integrity, self-organization, emotionality [8, 50-69]/ as a result of the development of an interdisciplinary approach, such features of complication are observed in modern science. In this situation, what should we focus on when giving knowledge to our youth in the stages of higher education of our republic? First of all, it is necessary to further develop activities aimed at developing the methodology of interdisciplinary approach in our republic, to include courses "methodology of interdisciplinary approach" in all directions of higher educational institutions of our Republic. In this regard, the "social Faculty" of the National University of Uzbekistan is engaged in the development of social humanities. But in the era of modern threats, as the digital economy develops, the extensibility to personnel who acquire qualified, modern knowledge will continue to increase. After all, modern threats are an extremely complex system, the study of which, based on an interdisciplinary approach, acquires methodological and constructive significance.

REFERENCES

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш. Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси. <http://uza.uz/oz/politics/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyeevning-oliy-25-01-2020>.
2. Гулямов С.С., Аюпов Р.Ҳ., Абдуллаев О.М., Балтабаева Г.Р. Рақамли иқтисодиётда блокчейн технологиялар. - Т.: "Иқтисод-Молия" нашриёти, 2019. - С. 5.
3. Digital Humanities: гуманитарные науки в цифровую эпоху / под ред. Г.В. Можяевой. – Томск: Изд-во Том. ун-та, 2016. – 120 с.
4. Таллер Манфред. Дискуссии вокруг Digital Humanities. Методологические проблемы исторической информатики. http://kleio.asu.ru/2012/1/hcsj-12012_5-13.pdf
5. <https://dhumanities.ru/>.
6. Digital Humanities: гуманитарные науки в цифровую эпоху / под ред. Г.В. Можяевой. – Томск: Изд-во Том. ун-та, 2016. – С. 5.
7. Князева Е.Н. Инновационная сложность: методология организации сложнѣх адаптивнѣх и сетевѣх структур. Философия науки и техники. 2015. Т.20. № 2. С. – 50-69.