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## SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN EXAMINATION AS MEANS OF AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CONCEPT

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### Abstract

The authors of the article discuss a problem of social and humanitarian examination as means of a social assessment of concepts, results of research, introduction of achievements of science. The research objective consists in the analysis of essence of a social assessment and social and humanitarian examination.

**Keywords:** research, science, social assessment, science philosophy, examination.

### Introduction

The social assessment of the concept isn't only interdisciplinary problem-oriented, it is transdisciplinary research. This applied area of philosophy of science which received institutional registration for the last decades.

The direction which can be defined as a social assessment of development of science develops in the present. Than the necessity of emergence of estimated and expert structures as a part of scientific and educational communities what makes the content of their activity is caused? The science in the opinion of the public causes a set of various often inconsistent associations today. On the one hand, science provide us comfort and does life safer and reliable, but on the other hand, always there are some such new unforeseen and nobody desirable consequences as environmental pollution, climate change, and also social deviations and the conflicts. In this situation also there are necessary special researches of consequences of introduction of scientific achievements in our everyday public life, need of social and humanitarian examination of scientific concepts.

### Relevance

The science usually is associated with concept of progress. Such representation starts dominating in the West European culture since industrial revolution and is closely connected with ideals of the European education: aspiration to release by nature and the restrictions imposed by it by means of domination over the nature, receiving means of autonomous existence and self-determination of the person by means of purposeful use of scientific concepts for the human purposes. The belief that scientific and technical development always has to be followed by social, cultural and moral progress was the main line of optimism.

Situation changed cardinaly in XX and XXI centuries in connection with disclosure of the new horizons and opportunities of human activity by means of achievements of modern science [1]. Modern discussions about geoeengineering, social and cultural engineering open one more possibility of global impact on our planet. Continuous expansion of such opportunities of mankind by means of science, equipment, technology is on the first place. The perspective of undesirable collateral consequences of science in insufficient degree was the focus of attention of scientific and public discussions. Negative and undesirable consequences of use of results of scientific researches are originally considered as small in comparison with advantages and achievements. These consequences can assume a drama scale. Therefore absolutely new understanding of the relations between science, equipment, society and the

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person is required. Collateral consequences can not only alter the initial purposes. They can lead to positive and negative results.

Scientific concepts are introduced in a context of public use. They alter natural environment, changes the social environment. But whether it is available and in what measure development of science is available to public control or it submits to immanent dynamics? From the point of view of a technological determinism scientific and technical development happens under own laws. Economic pressure upon equipment through market mechanisms is behind rational interests of engineers, managers, scientists, inventors, users.

Clients, buyers and users of equipment have impact on success of technical products in the market. Enterprise decisions directly or indirectly affect aspects of formation of equipment. Technical and political decisions on regulation or deregulation of subsidies, the state support of technical development, research and technological interests influence the course of scientific and technical development. However casual decisions are often made.

### **Problem**

What do the social assessment of scientific concepts and social and humanitarian examination of scientific concepts include? In what their specifics and the social importance consist? There is a problem of projects and scientific researches for the benefit of society, the person and the nature surrounding it.

### **Purpose and research problems**

It is possible only by means of research by methods and means of the social humanities [2]. In the purpose of a social assessment of scientific and technical development, a social assessment of concepts, social and humanitarian examination of scientific concepts consists.

The purpose can be stated in the following components:

- Detection of mechanisms of impact of scientific concepts on environment and society, research of chances and risks in ecological, social, economic and political measurement.
- Studying of the return action of these effects on human individual and collective activity. Here it is about strategy of support of technical development and strategy of avoiding concerning negative consequences, about changes in the field of standard boundary conditions in society concerning regulation, public and political communication concerning equipment, risk.
- Research and reflection of mechanisms of development of science and its influence in various public spheres.
- Preparation on the basis of the gained knowledge of ways of action: the integrated strategy for technological development or for reaction to it, possibilities of a choice for technical and political, scientific, administrative, social and economic decisions, scenarios of further development of certain parameters or the recommendation about implementation of concrete steps.

### **Essence of social and humanitarian examination as means of an assessment of the concept**

Such researches within an assessment of consequences of implementation of scientific concepts demand interdisciplinary approach. Politological, production, economic, ecological, social, cultural, technical, social and psychological and ethical aspects have to be integrated and added with local knowledge of participants. Problems of it problemno of the focused studying of equipment correspond to public expectations. Integration of various components of knowledge from various areas isn't end in itself. She has to instruct on consecutive strategy of the solution of problems.

For purposeful formation of conceptual approach to research of problems of society, science, equipment, the person it is necessary to have knowledge of consequences and methodological means of a social assessment, establishment of priorities, social and humanitarian examination [3]. It is important to consider all available knowledge of various scientific disciplines, to carry on in society dialogue about the purposes of formation of the future, about desirability, the acceptability and an admissibility of this or that way of scientific and technical development.

From here requirements to knowledge follow:

- skilled and theoretical knowledge has to be moved from the observer's prospect to prospect of the participant;
- need of an assessment of consequences has to be in continuous confrontation with incompleteness and unauthenticity of the available knowledge;
- duty of clear disclosure of conditions of suitability of knowledge;

- the social assessment and social and humanitarian examination have to indicate mistakes and correct incorrect estimates;
- research of scientific and technical development;
- analytical assessment of social and technical development in the context of ethical, environmental, economic, social, political and institutional and cultural issues.

At research of generation of innovations it is necessary to analyze development, distribution and influence innovative technologies, economic, ecological and social consequences of application of new technologies. In the analysis and an assessment of scientific and economic potentials of technologies it is necessary to consider public and political conditions for development and use of new technologies, and also opportunities for realization.

### Results

1. Innovations are successful when they are focused on perspective use.
2. The social assessment of potential and restrictions of technical, organizational or institutional innovations, the carried-out social and humanitarian expertise help with creation of the favorable environment for innovations.
3. When carrying out an expert social and humanitarian assessment interdisciplinary approach is used. This approach defines interest and understanding of the parties.
4. The researcher is focused on the general questions of interrelation between the law, science, equipment and society.
5. Now topical issues:
  - Whether there is a future for the person in modern information society?
  - Whether it is possible to claim, what there are guarantees in the world of surrounding intelligence?
  - Whether it is possible to speak about confidentiality and trust in information society?
  - The system of support of decision-making can solve a problem of safety of investments into technologies?
  - Whether there is a need of loyalty of knowledge for formation of responsibility of scientists for the democratic constitutional state?

The social assessment of the concept is result of association of experts in the field of philosophy, philosophy of science and equipment, linguistics, engineering pedagogics, technical and natural science [4]. Specialization in the sphere of a social assessment of scientific concepts, researches of problems of adaptation and integration natural, technical, social and the humanities, results development of the principles, methods and technology of social and humanitarian technology in need of development of social and humanitarian technologies for training of specialists of various profile and activity.

### Conclusions and prospects of further research

- The main activities of experts in the field of social and humanitarian productivity are:
- The personal focused and substantial integration of researches in the sphere of science and equipment in the context of an assessment of consequences of science and equipment.
  - Improvement and development of fundamental representations and methods of an assessment of scientific concepts.
  - Research of problems of adaptation and integration natural, technical, social and humanities.
  - Development and the principles, methods and technology of social and humanitarian technology, social and humanitarian technologies in training of specialists of various profile and activity.
- The most perspective area of work is development of the system of an assessment of scientific concepts.

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