The main directions of the use of the Internet resources in the social and humanitarian studies

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Abstract – The importance of the social and humanitarian cognition for the solution of the topical issues of the information society was determined. The main directions of the use of the Internet resources in the social and humanitarian studies were justified.

Key words – socio-humanitarian studies, information resource, the Internet, techniques, history, sociology, political science, culturology.

I. Introduction

Socio-humanitarian sciences are an integral part of the great science. It is socio-humanitarian sciences that give knowledge of the complex contradictory processes of a society development and thus contribute to the growth of the social maturity of the people, formation of their social thinking. Hence the particularly important significance acquires the field of socio-humanitarian cognition, that has the man as its research object in its different from animal manifestations: social, psychological, economic, pedagogical, etc.

Socio-humanitarian cognition is characterized with everything that is inherent to the cognition as such: description and facts generalization (empirical experience), the theoretical and logical analysis of the discovery of laws and phenomena reasons, models development that are idealized, adapted to the facts, explanation and prediction of the phenomena, etc. Like other areas of scientific research, socio-humanitarian sciences are aimed at finding out the truth, revealing the objective laws of the society functioning, the trend of its development. The objectivity of the socio-humanitarian studies can be discussed only in the event that scientists consider all sources, the real material that relates to the theme without any pre-defined estimate judgment and conjuncture reasons.

Exponential growth of the electronic resources that is observed at the beginning of the 21st century opens up the new prospects for the development of socio-humanitarian studies. In the global computer network Internet the full sources of the professional information are represented for the historians, sociologists, political scientists, culturologists: electronic copies of the archival documents, scanned historical sources, database of statistical information, materials of the archaeological and ethnographic expeditions, collection of the historical photographs, museum exhibits. The "cyberspace" has e-journals, a variety of academic articles and books, virtual conferences. The thematic Internet-resources are extremely important for the studies.

II. Analysis of research and publications

The following researchers were engaged in the study of the relevance of socio-humanitarian cognition. A. I. Rakytov analyses the important concepts: the historical fact, the historical truth, the laws of history, examines the structure and content of the historical time, features historical and science cognition [1]. Korshunov A. M. and Mantatov V. V. reveal the complex nature of the cognition of the social phenomena, its structure, methods, give a reasoned critique of the approaches to social cognition prevailing in the Western philosophy [2]. Buhera V. E. challenged the legitimacy of the formation approach to the study of world history [3]. Among modern researchers it is worth to note Belonohov H. E. [4], Kruhlyak M. I. [5], Ilin V. V. [6], Lyebyedyeva S. A. [7, 8], Sabirova A. H. [9]. The new approaches to the socio-humanitarian studies with a rationale for the importance and the need for the involvement of the national Internet resources are presented in scientific works of O. Zhdanovych [10], A. Peleshchyshyn [11], N. Khymytsya [12], [13]. O. Yurkova [14], Zh. Myna [15].

III. The main directions of the use of Internet resources

With a technocratic view the process of the establishment of the information society is going on actively, and the information society creates from the humanistic one a number of problems. Global informatization brings a significant technical advantage, however, causes a number of moral and cultural problems. The historical, philological, juridical, pedagogical, psychological, sociological, political science and culturology are called to solve the problem of ensuring the quality and authenticity of the information, increase in the negative influence of mass media, the problem of communication between the "information elite" and consumers, the difficulties of adapting to the environment of the information society of the individual groups of citizens. In the face of the rapid increase of digital information and the need of confirmation of its authenticity, it is advisable to identify the following main directions of the use of Internet resources in the socio-humanitarian studies:

1. Internet resources as a means of access to the professional information: directories of libraries, historical archives and museums. Digitized documents are the most important sources. Rapid quantitative and qualitative growth of the information resources created by the digitalization of famous historical and cultural monuments and documents has the nationwide significance. Key features for the creating of such resources have to be taken by the government structures, because digitizing the collections of documents will provide the conducting of important social functions, such as: information (accumulation, systematization and transfer of the historical information), cognitive epistemological (gaining the knowledge about the events of the contemporary history); research (organization and conducting of the regional historical research); educational (formation of the national consciousness); protective (preservation of the monuments of history and culture).

2. Internet resources as the means to access information about modern events. A study of a large array of the unstructured information across the Internet and its services is an additional tool of cognition for the scientists. Media archives, forums provide a wide access to the information that was not filtered.

3. Internet resources as tools of researchers communication with the eyewitnesses of the events. The social networks would fulfill the main function here. Through this segment you may quickly consolidate the interested users, to conduct surveys, to share ideas, to get advice or recommendation. It is important for the social networks to operate on many levels: at the level of families, communities, organizations, cities, countries, nations.

4. Internet resources as important objects of socio-humanitarian studies. Coverage of topical issues of XXI century can not be objective without analysis of the Internet resources of socio-political organizations, authorities and governance. For the full study it is important to find out how the information was presented about the event.

Conclusion

Socio-humanitarian sciences are designed to evaluate, not only in general, but at the level of the individual, specific scientific and technical innovations, results and trends of scientific and technical progress in terms of the interests of the development of the society and individuals. Therefore, the principle of objectivity is a basic and fundamental in the methodology of socio-humanitarian scientific cognition. Multi-aspect use of the Internet resources in socio-humanitarian studies will ensure the objectivity of the scientific conclusions and will be the key to the preservation of the national identity.

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