



DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL PROCESSES AND ITS PECULIARITIES

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 20 th March 2022 Accepted: 24 th April 2022 Published: 30 th May 2022	This article describes the dynamics of social processes and shows its peculiarities in the development of society which helps the society to understand how to react in a particular situation
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The problem of studying the dynamics of social processes has attracted the attention of almost all social spheres. Many social crises in the world community today are happening unexpectedly, moreover, the existing theories are unable to provide sound explanations for such changes. The dramatic events of recent years once again call for a reconsideration of the dynamics of social processes. American sociologist M. Hallinen in his address to his colleagues, noted that the acceleration of change, the growing interdependence of globalization and the processes taking place in the modern world are becoming the most pressing problem of today's social theories. In his view, the history of the theory of social sciences takes place in several distinct stages. First, global theories of the dynamics of social processes, which are analyzed at an abstract level are constructed. Then, on the basis of global theory, a number of specific theories (models) are created, designed to study specific processes in more depth. Finally, M. Hallinen argues that the analysis and generalization of the practical experience of using these theories necessitates the creation of a new global theory.¹ In our view, the above views, unfortunately, mean a gradual ascent to an increasingly evolving theory of social dynamics that is not entirely consistent with the realities of scientific life.

However, in any case, in modeling a particular social process, it is necessary not to start all over again, but to build on the accumulated knowledge. In this regard, in P. A. Sorokin's encyclopedic work "Socio-Cultural Dynamics" it can be said that no other similar work has yet been written where it is possible to gather the necessary knowledge. No matter how popular Sorokin's fundamental work on the subject may be, it has been little studied today due to the workload of the researchers (4 volumes of 700 pages each) and the high level of complexity of the work.

Based on Sorokin's findings, his student W. Moore published one of the best textbooks on social dynamics in 1963.² W. Moore's work was a success because it was presented in a shorter but more convenient form than other works on the subject, only 117 pages long.³ The next-generation textbook published by S. Vago is in many ways an extended version of Moore's book (but Sorokin is hardly mentioned in this play). In 1996, The textbook "Sociology of Social Change" ⁴published by P. Stompka is distinguished by the fact that it fully covers theoretical approaches in all respects.

When we study a social object in a static state, we can recognize that its qualitative and quantitative indicators do not change in practice in a certain short period of time (more precisely, the changes that have taken place can be ignored). We can officially say that there is no time in static models. In dynamic models, time is clearly available. Researchers have been interested in the time change of quantitative and qualitative variables that change over the period of observation, as well as their parameters. The description of object dynamics always involves the use of a process concept. In this sense, social change is any change in the characteristics of the observed social object.

¹ Hallinan M.T. The sociological study of social change. 1996 Presidential Address//American Sociological Review. 1997. Vol. 62. № 1. P. 1 - 11.

² Moore W.E. Social Change. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1963

³ Vago S. Social Change. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1989.

⁴ Штомпка П. Социология социальных изменений. М.: Аспект Пресс, 1996

Social research considers such types of dynamics of social processes as mandatory and voluntary, reversible and irreversible changes. These changes can be planned or unexpected, understood or not realized. It is important to distinguish systematic changes from unexpected changes that occur under the influence of self-organizing processes. In the development of global theories, it can be observed that today's socialists are trying to identify one or two leading (main) causes of social change.

However, the creation of real models of these social processes, in turn, requires a multifaceted approach, taking into account a network of interrelated causes. We know that scientists point to the following as the main types of causes of social change:

1. Natural causes - depletion of resources, environmental pollution, cataclysms;
2. Demographic causes - population changes, overpopulation, migration, the process of generational change;
3. Changes in the field of culture, economy, scientific and technological progress;
4. Socio-political causes - conflicts, wars, revolutions, reforms;
5. Socio-psychological causes - addiction, satiety, thirst for innovation, increased aggression, etc.

It should also be noted that every social object goes through stages of development within social time, which, unlike physical time, can accelerate and slow down at a definite and definite rate, return to the past, remain stable, and move into the future. And it can also expand and contract within a social space. Recently, it is known that the narrowing of the social space is observed due to the processes of globalization.

The listed causes of social change can be both internal and external to a particular social system. P. Sorokin believes that the main causes of social change are exactly internal, immanent causes. The principle of immanent change formulated by him is described as follows: "After the emergence of the socio-cultural system, its natural, normal development, the forms and stages of the way of life are largely determined by the system itself ...".⁵ External conditions can slow down or speed up internal system processes, eventually destroying it, but cannot change the development program embedded in the system.

The system determines its own evolution, which, according to Sorokin, is tantamount to free development. The influence of external forces must be taken into account, but their influence is not able to change the sequence of stages of development of the system.

Thus, each socio-cultural system has its own life cycle, which can be divided into several periods, stages and phases of development. The change in the development phases of a system is sometimes referred to as system time. Obviously, phase is a qualitative unit of time.

All types of processes are constantly repeated, maintaining a certain balance. If there is social control over the balance of these processes in society or social institutions, and the well-being of citizens, the basis for the satisfaction of their needs is created, then we recognize that these processes continue in an organized manner.

If this balance is disturbed, if there is a threat to the needs of citizens, if the control of the system ceases to function effectively, then social unrest will occur. Disorder is a social process in which the activities of a particular community are negatively assessed, threatening the life of the community, exceeding the optimal level, or deviating from the norm. They are manifested in cases of disorder in social institutions, non-fulfillment of the tasks they have created, weakening of the formal and informal control mechanism, poor evaluation criteria, deviations from the norms of behavior.

In short, it is important to emphasize the importance of effective implementation of state programs in society through the theoretical and practical application of social processes. The general legitimacy of social processes is based on the laws of development of the individual, group and society. Social relations have their own laws, and the pursuit of success in the life of society determines the direction of certain processes. Therefore, the adoption of promising programs in this area is not considered a natural and spontaneous law of social processes.

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⁵ Sorokin P.A. Social and Cultural Dynamics. Vol. 1-4, N.Y.: American Book Company, 1937-1941. 4 P 602