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SYSTEMATIC APPROACH IN MODELING SOCIAL PROCESSES

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Abstract:
In this article the ways of modiling of social processes is deeply discussed and is shown the systematic way of modeling. The social process is discribed as an independent process which has lots of peculiarities.

Keywords: System, modeling, social process, development, society, aspect, integrated system, scientific knowledge.

It is known from the history of philosophical thinking that the methodology of a systematic approach is used both in the field of natural sciences and in the study of society. Today, social cognition studies society as a whole system, which is hard to imagine without a systematic approach. The systematic approach is an important aspect of scientific methodology and is manifested as one of the most effective methods of scientific knowledge. Through this approach, a number of normative requirements are required to understand the object under study and its elements as an interconnected and structurally integrated system. The systemic approach therefore explores the dynamics and changes of social processes by philosophically imagining a social being as a whole, presenting it as a system of interconnected and structural units of its elements. The systematic approach has a strong influence on the development of science and philosophy, revealing the universal general characteristics of the phenomena of nature and society.

In our view, in order to reveal the role of systematic analysis in the modeling of social processes, it is important to first consider the essence of the content of the systemic approach and research conducted in the history of scientific thinking on this issue. It is expedient to use system analysis in modeling and to study its basic principles. The first ideas about this can be found in the works of ancient philosophers (Aristotle and Plato). They understood as a system a set of elements that were structurally interconnected, ensuring overall integrity. Later, the development of views within the framework of a systematic approach was encountered in the work of Central Asian scholars, who turned to him in the study of things and phenomena, properties and relationships. Examples include Beruni, Farobi, Ibn Sino, Umar Khayyam, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi and many other thinkers.

N. Kuzansky, Spinoza, Kant, Shelling, Gegel, who later played an important role in the development of Western philosophy, continued it at a new stage. Especially in German classical philosophy, dialectical ideas about nature, society, and knowledge have risen to a higher level of quality. An in-depth and adequate epistemological analysis of the system and systemicity of his time was put forward by Gegel, who wrote that "a systemless philosophy," he wrote, "has no scientific meaning; not only does such a philosophical thought itself reflect subjective thinking, but its content is also random. The composition of any water is proven in its entirety, beyond which it is an unfounded assumption or subjective belief.☐[1] Again in the philosophy of the systemic approach B. B. de Condillac's "Booklet on Systems" and I. Kant is also considered in his works, such as "Critique of Pure Alk." It was later formed in the fields of chemistry, biology, and later the social sciences.

By the twentieth century, a systematic approach began to be applied in all areas of knowledge. Austrian scientist L. Fon. Bertalanfi made effective use of a systematic approach in biology in the 1930s and 1940s. After World War II, he proposed the development of a concept for the general theory of the system. The main tasks of Bertalanfi's system theory are: the elements of the system and their interrelationships reflect the general laws and principles independently of nature; determine the similarity of the laws of biological and social objects, the laws of nature; the laws of different fields perform such functions as the creation of a synthesis of modern scientific knowledge during isomorphism.

So far it has been argued that Bertalanfi's theory[2] cannot be applied to all disciplines, but this systematic thinking has been applied to all disciplines. At the same time, the effective use of a systematic approach in the analysis of social processes is becoming more widespread.

[1] Гегель. Энциклопедия философских наук. –М., 1974.-Т.1-С.100.

[2] Берталанфи Л. Общая теория систем: критический обзор // Исследования по общей теории систем. М., 1969. С. 23-82.

As a result of the use of a systematic approach in the analysis of specific practical problems in the history of science, it has received the name of systematic analysis. VN Sadovsky ☐Historically, systematic analysis has been successful in the field of technology in 50-60 years. As in the past, systematic analysis is a specific type of scientific and technical activity, which is considered important in the study and design of the necessary complex and extremely complex objects. Systematic analysis is a special kind of scientific and technical art, and for an important result it is useless to use pure mechanics, which is carried out in the hands of the master of his work and without his creativity.[3]

In our view, structural analysis studies this or that object (event, process), but mainly examines the problematic situation related to the object under study. In recent years, we can observe that there is a need for new concepts for the enumerated areas, such as cybernetics, information theory, game theory of decision making, analysis of the electoral system.

In a systematic approach, the theory is seen as a geographical map of the observed reality or a hierarchy of diagrams. It depicts reality without tools through drawings and maps.

Preliminary systematic analysis of a research object is essentially through modeling of research problems, i.e., in the study of an object, its various elements are qualitatively separated and combined depending on the hypothetical system. When talking about the basic requirements of a systematic approach, it should be borne in mind that it is aimed at considering objects and events as a system.

There are also many concepts related to the system in the scientific literature. Basic concepts of system analysis; system, element, structure, system integrity, emergence, and so on.

Before examining the system analysis and the systematic approach in detail, we analyze its basic concepts: a system is a set of interconnected and interconnected elements that are considered as a whole; element - refers to the indivisible components of complex objects, events and processes in a particular analysis process; structure - reflects the strong interrelationships of the elements of the system; the integrity of the system - its relative independence from the environment and other similar systems; emergency - indicates the incompatibility (degree of asymmetry) of the properties of the system with the properties of the system elements.

It should be noted that these concepts have a specific meaning and are mutually exclusive. One concept helps to explain the content of the next concept. At the same time, they reveal the concept of a systemic approach as a whole.

The following definitions can also be considered when explaining the nature of the content of the system. "The system," writes M. H. Hasanov is a separate set of elements related to a particular structure and function. In another definition, attention is paid to the ontology of the system.[4]

A system is an object that has certain properties that exist in a predefined relationship.[5] In the following definition, however, it follows from the essence of the system from the principle of duality. The system is part of the separated reality in the mind, the elements of which show their commonality in the process of interaction. The definition given by B. B. Heinz is developed by J.W. Clear.[6] A system is everything we need to look at as a system. The concept of ☐system☐ occupies the highest place in the hierarchy of concepts. It should be noted that the main disadvantage and at the same time advantage of this concept is the difficulty of giving it additional classification. While these definitions provide important information about the system, they do not reveal problems in the relationship between the system and the collection. It should be noted that the system and the set do not mean the same thing.

According to R.Akkoff, the system is considered as a whole defined by one or more basic functions, where the role, purpose and ☐mission☐ of the system are understood through the function.[7] As Akoff goes on to say, a system consists of two or more important parts, i.e. without these parts it cannot perform its functions. In other words, he argued that the system is a whole that cannot be divided into independent parts.

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[3] Садовский В. Н. Системный подход и общая теория систем: статус, основные проблемы и перспективы развития //Системные исследования. 1987. М., 1987. С.45

[4] Хасанов-М.Х. Структура и функция в системе, категорий материалистической диалектики. – Ташкент: Узбекистан. 1981 – С,222.

[5] Уемов А.И. Системный подход и общая теория систем. М., 1972.

[6] Клеар Дж. Системология. Автоматизация решения системных задач. М., 1990.

[7] Акофф Р. Планирование будущего корпорации. М., 1985. С. 40

Systematic analysis is one of the most rapidly and rapidly developing methods of scientific knowledge in the field of natural sciences, social sciences and humanities. Systematic understanding of the studied phenomena in scientific practice promotes the concepts of integrity, structure, emergency, subsystem. This opens up a wide range of opportunities for a deeper understanding of social processes.

Theoretical debates about the nature of social processes may raise a pertinent question in the researcher. Is there any benefit in using a concept such as an ambiguous and ambiguous system in practice? But most interestingly, a systematic approach is referred to as the most effective tool quality in solving practical problems.

A systematic approach is a methodology of scientific cognition and social practice that considers the objects under study as a system. The essence of a systematic approach is, firstly, a systematic understanding of the object under study as a system, and secondly, a systematic understanding of the process of object research according to its own logic and means of application.

As with any methodology, a systematic approach has a style and specific principles that organize the activity, in which case the activity is related to the analysis and synthesis of the system.

Thus, the system-structural method of modeling social processes confirms its suitability for the study of each historical state of society, and thus takes a clear step towards understanding the development of the whole history of mankind. System-structural analysis is used not only in terms of space, but also in terms of time, in the formation and development of social systems, as well as in the management of social processes.

The history of society is therefore a clear expression of the unity and succession between periods and civilizations, past and present, present and future. Without knowing the laws of historical development that affect us today, we cannot know and predict the present and its future. However, it is impossible to know the future without knowing the laws of modern development. This applies to all life, to all social phenomena and processes, including the philosophical concepts of culture. Therefore, emphasizing the importance of a systematic approach to the study of social phenomena and processes, it is necessary to first take into account its interrelationship with other methods of modeling. A systematic approach at the same time, no matter how important it is, cannot replace other methods and approaches. Thus, without a systematic approach to the modeling of social processes, it is impossible to successfully develop a scientific interpretation of social life and the problem of contradiction.

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6. Қодиров А.Сиёсат фалсафаси. – Т.: ТДЮИ, 2005