



## Synergetic Analysis: Self-Organizing Factors Of Social System In Globalization

*Tajibayev Muxiddin Abdurashidovich*

*Teacher of the Department of "Social Sciences" of Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute*

**Abstract:** The article deals with the approach to the phenomenon of society as a complex system, the main principles of synergetics in the process of its research, such as non-linearity, self-organization, mutual cooperation of the structural elements of the system.

**Keywords:** Synergetics, self-organizing processes, globalization, inconsistency, coordination, disorder, chaos.

### Introduction

It is determined by the complexity of the worldview and diversity of needs in the background of socio-economic, political, demographic, ecological, moral stability and instability occurring in the world. Today, destructive events related to the diversity and diversity of society's needs, on the one hand, mean synergistic fluctuations, and on the other hand, occur due to the complex structure of the worldview. In such conditions, approaching the phenomenon of society as a complex system, effectively using the main principles of synergetics in the process of studying it, such as nonlinearity, self-organization, and the mutual cooperation of the structural elements of the system, strengthens the need for a deeper understanding of its essence, and for determining the self-organizing mechanisms of the worldview.

Today, "In today's turbulent and dangerous times, we are faced with the extremely complex problems that we have not faced before, and in the joint elimination of global threats, in the process of uniting all good-intentioned people, in the spirit of humanistic ideas, young people, who make up about a third of the world's population, Today, life itself demands that the role and responsibility of artistic speech in education should be increased more than ever <sup>1</sup>. " Unfortunately, today neither culture nor science is able to satisfactorily explain the world in a universal way. In the world of self-organizing processes, there is no division into simplicity and complexity. All phenomena of self-organization are natural: inconsistency, coordination, disorder, chaos, etc. The conclusions of the theory of social self-organization show that globalization is natural and logical.

In addition to natural causes, the modern crisis of worldview can be the cause of environmental, demographic, age, gender, religious, moral and other world crises. By misinterpreting the nature and uniqueness of socio-cultural processes in the world, the world around us and our place in it, we behave inadequately and turn the future into a trap built by our own hands. Perhaps we have attached the content of our minds to the image of globalization. Because, strictly speaking,

<sup>1</sup> Shavkat Mirziyoev " Uzbek classic and modern literature international scale learning and promote of doing current issues " topic to the participants of the international conference Greetings sent . "Khalk sozi" newspaper No. 161. August 7, 2018.



globalization as a phenomenon is such a new formation that the perceiving subject gives it meanings and mentally connects unrelated units into a whole.

### Analysis and Results

At present, the methodology of searching for solutions to global problems has diverged into several paths. First, the positions of traditional rationalist approaches are still strong and consider the world as a kind of linear-deterministic and generally closed reality. Within its framework, various methodological approaches are implemented, which enable a multifaceted study of the multifaceted global world. Such a statement of the problem arises from the new features and new circumstances of the world; the growing number of scientific disciplines whose results cannot be generalized due to their inconsistency; The level of modern science has fallen due to the idealization and absolutization of the possibilities of a systematic approach that cannot solve the problems of nonlinearity, imbalance, and spontaneity of development. Achieving such a multiparadigmatic science is not realistic in the near future for many reasons. Therefore, there is a growing recognition that knowledge is spontaneous, realized in a chaotic collision of different forms of consciousness and activity, and that discoveries often occur accidentally and unintentionally. This means that scientists have the right to use any methods, theories, approaches, standards that are convenient for them.

The formation of the matrix of synergetic science further confused the eclectic language of describing social reality. Although there are no serious lines of demarcation between synergetics and the whole complex of natural sciences, the working vocabulary of synergetics is hardly adopted by sociology, political science, ecology and other humanities. There are also no agreements on the application of the basic concepts of synergetics in sociosynergy, and their direct translation requires serious clarification.

The evolution of social systems over the centuries is primarily determined by the behavior of the processes operating in it, which is related to the ability of people to create their own projects, have their own desires, predict the desires and actions of others, and create the logic of their actions. The development of such processes can be predicted. Due to the closed nature of the system, the conditions imposed on the system by the external environment are not taken into account by the organizational potential of the system, which can block self-organization. Since the second half of the 20th century, the influence of environmental conditions on the development of society and vice versa has increased dramatically. The future of such processes cannot be predicted in advance due to their non-linearity (violation of the total superposition).

Therefore, traditional linear-cyclical forecasting models, despite their multidimensionality, multifactorial nature, and the complexity of mathematical reasoning, have serious shortcomings in the "performance" of these models. These are: the state of the system at unstable critical points, sharp jumps, loss of stability, conditions for the emergence of chaos, the interaction of levels of disorder and order, the amount of entropy, the disruption of rhythmic movements, the accumulation and loss of energy, and the formation and emergence of new structures.

Over thousands of years, the human gaze has shifted from a single and indivisible universe to rationalistic thinking, trying to distinguish the contours of the object of interest, turning the landscape of its main features into a concept. But the gaze cannot determine the contours of nonlinearity, imbalance, irreversibility, infinity, chaos. The image of such events can only be formed rationally. Concepts formed in the images of absence cannot adequately reflect the phenomena of existence. Essentially irreducible phenomena cannot be understood by relevant means. That's why the mind pushes them beyond the rational limit, into the mythological region, and tries to keep them there as some kind of "metaimages" within the limits of the universal imagination. From this, nonlinearity is a world of its own, with its own laws, rhythms and role. This implies a greater reality than the linear world as we know it, and the possibility of drastic changes in the direction of processes.

Sociosynergetics tries to explain the formation, development, possible options and forms of changes in the social environment based on the general principles of synergetics, using qualitative



models and methods. The secondary attitude of the scientific community towards qualitative research methods is gradually changing.

Sociosynergy is faced with the need to represent a large number of state parameters with a large number of control parameters, random variables, lack of precise localization, presence of strong layers of contextuality, ambiguous images, unrevealed meanings, and unformatted language. Sociosynergies emerges only where qualitative research methods are possible, where there is conceptual amorphism. It "works" around situations that cannot be imagined, expressed or formalized by traditional scientific approaches. Society, in the language of mathematics, has the properties of "computational impenetrability of the system". So far, the behavior of such systems can only be predicted intuitively and with the help of various simulation technologies. However, unstable situations do not exclude the possibility of social development that can be stabilized by negative feedback.

Unfortunately, in the conditions of globalization, social systems can demonstrate their stability only at the upper limit of the critical point. In addition, the modern social system automatically decides on the optimal solution, before the analytical research is completed.

The manifestation of the effect of natural self-organization over a period of time is longer than the life of a particular generation of society. A certain person always exists within the process of self-organization. Man's eternal problem is to hastily complete the processes that nature has not yet completed. The production of the final result corresponding to the meaning of existence is a necessary and sufficient condition for the motivation of organizational, managerial and labor activities of a person.

Human communities are always localized in terms of resources: territory, organization of life, culture, language, etc. In order to achieve stability, the subjects of social management eliminate the diversity that interferes with the conscious organization of social life. In self-organization, diversity is observed, and it is not allowed to eliminate diversity, which hinders development and reduces efficiency. Thus, a limited and controlled number of diversity parameters are involved in the organization of social life, which naturally limits the effectiveness of the planned result, repeating the gap between the goal and the result every time. At this point, it is necessary to remember two basic laws:

- Law for organization: "Less diversity, more organization for sustainability."
- Law for self-organization: "More diversity for development, less stability."

The diversity created by human activity can only accumulate, which indicates the increasing complexity of social life. Social diversity differs from the sum of "appropriated" social entropy, which has not yet been realized by social practice (i.e., exists latently), but in any case, social diversity is irrevocably and inevitably present, capable of changing its forms.

Social self-organization and social organization are incompatible in their foundations, principles and results. Social self-organization is based on non-equilibrium, non-linearity, stochasticity and irreversibility. There is an initial principle in the processes of self-organization:

- maximizing entropy;
- minimize dissipation;
- maintain an adequate standard of diversity.
- The basis of social organization is based on opposite principles:
- linear hierarchy of controlled space;
- striving for equilibrium states;
- planning of desired results;
- possible reversal of the management decision.

The first principles are information maximization, diversity minimization, and dissipation optimization.



The result of the bifurcation of self-organization processes is the birth of a phenomenon that changes the evolutionary code of development. For the organization, the occurrence of such an event is the beginning of their activity.

Due to the inconsistency of the main principles, social self-organization and social organization also play opposite, but interrelated roles in the process of socio-cultural development. The phenomena of self-organization serve as a source of creativity for society, the emergence of a new quality, structural perfection that stimulates the dynamics of the system's development. The results of the system's organizational activity are confirmation of stability, optimization and stabilization of the vital activity of the system.

The essence of the destabilizing effect of self-organization is the parallelism of the results of the targeted organizational activity of social management subjects. The subject of purposeful management action recognizes only the result that corresponds to his plan, and only that. Other (harmful) results of his activities do not interest him and remain outside the scope of attention, continuing life in his logic. They are not manifested if their cumulative effect does not create a problem situation important for the life of society or interferes with the implementation of the next management decision of the authorities. Any (even the most optimal) management action, along with the implementation of the intended plan, simultaneously opens the door for a new stream of self-organization.

### Conclusion

Management sciences must recognize that the population of most countries has long lived outside their recommendations, that is, in a mode of self-organization. Social self-organization and social organization differ in their roles in the production and utilization of information and entropy. Self-organization activates and uses information to construct its own structures, separated from the environment as a result of the constant search for optimal forms.

**If we draw conclusions about the self-organization of the social system in the era of globalization:**

- 1) globalization is a natural, logical, legal process and should be recognized and accepted.
- 2) the analysis of the state of socio-cultural knowledge is the level of influence on its further development paths, the course of historical processes, the development of the conceptual foundations of sciences and the ability to act as a paradigm. Determining the strategy of social development has become very relevant today.
- 3) the increase in the dynamics of socio-cultural processes, the complexity of the social structure of society, the differentiation of social relations and the autonomy of the individual naturally led to the weakening of the idea of the so-called "primary collective solidarity", but allowed access to the technology of forming "social capital" or "secondary collective solidarity" gave The mental and spiritual shift that took place gave impetus to the acceleration of socio-cultural changes.

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