

## **THE FUTURO-SYNERGISTIC CONTENT OF GLOBALIZATION**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This article analyzes the futuro-synergistic nature of globalization, the possibilities and realities of social processes. Understanding the futuro-synergistic nature of change in the context of globalization, the development of concepts for its further development is extremely important and topical.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Globalization, Thinking, Futurology, Synergetics, Opportunity, Reality, Rationality.*

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The process of globalization, which is an important phenomenon of our time, with its complex nature is leading people to the formation of a new way of thinking. According to the researcher G.Sultanova, the way of scientific thinking forms such a mosaic unity of historically formed ideas, principles and norms of rationality that it has a unique, holistic image; serves as a basis for orientation, consolidation, generalization, evaluation of traditional and innovative scientific views [1, p. 26]. Today's process of globalization is of particular importance with the inclusion of means of production and high technology, high quality information and communication technologies. From this point of view, it is extremely important and topical to understand the futuro-synergistic nature of change in the context of globalization, to develop concepts for its further development. According to A.P. Nazaretyan, the emerging new way of thinking is showing a number of changes. In the middle of the XXI century, that is, in the coming decades, at the level of philosophical reflection, we will have to reconsider the content of the categories of life, death and life, nature, human technology, mind and intellect [2, p. 18].

Research around the world shows that globalization is a complex non-linear process of self-organization in terms of its content, development strategy. Naturally, this situation makes it an urgent task to expand research in this area and to study the features of globalization, which still do not have clear parameters, on the basis of new scientific criteria. At the same time, scientists emphasize that at the stage of development of the process of globalization, this process is not a linear phenomenon, but it has its own complex, non-linear nature. According to President Sh. Mirziyoev, "Life itself and the demands of the people pose new and more complex tasks that we need to find a practical solution" [3, p. 10].

### **THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS**

In the 21st century, we may find ourselves in a situation where, by that time, we have limited resources that have already been "passed". On a new level, with global telecommunications, nuclear weapons and other wonders of military technology, the eternal plots of history can be repeated. Also, in the next turning point in the evolution of a modern civilization with unparalleled technological potential, people can avoid self-destruction only if they manage to improve the system of basic values, norms and mechanisms of self-organization in accordance with the new requirements of history. This requires, in particular, the disappearance of the diversity of self-

organizing macro-group cultures under the “they-we” model, and their acquisition of increasingly micro-group and individual forms of culture. According to Professor M.Abdulaeva, in the development of science, it is impossible to conclude that subsequent situations can always strictly repeat the previous ones.

From this point of view, modern social reality is unstable. This is because it is no longer a set of sustainable trends that, from a scientific point of view, can have a direct impact and produce a clear result. After all, the founders of the synergetic direction I. Prigogine and I. Stengers noted that “The modern scientific landscape of the universe is undergoing radical changes, which are proliferating, increasing in speed and becoming more complex. By their very nature, our existence is becoming pluralistic, complex in nature. Structures can both disappear and reappear. Therefore, while at the level of existing knowledge, some processes are described using deterministic levels, others require the involvement of probabilistic considerations” [4, p. 298].

The regularity, predictability, and rhythm of social processes are contradictory. With the non-linear nature of social development, with its unpredictability, stochasticity, it demonstrates a synergetic worldview; but we can only deny the dispersion and development of the synergistic interpretation of the order at the macro level, as the combination of social cycle-wave dynamics does not exclude the micro-disorder of processes with the synergetic model of social development of wave dynamics. Because, as D.M. Bozarov noted, “the principle of nonlinearity of synergetics helps to develop a multidimensional and multivariate image of the system” [5, p. 54].

As the main features of a self-organizing complex system - global integrity, regulation and self-regulation process play a central role in the operation of cyclic waves and system development, and regulatory and self-regulatory processes are included in the cyclic-wave context of system development. These processes are related to a number of factors, the occurrence of which can be explained in terms of synergetics. The manifestation of these factors is strange and inconsistent with the internal logic of development. In this regard, the synergetic worldview creates the necessary conditions for understanding the nature and disclosure of the content of the processes of regulation and self-regulation of systems. Because, “Synergetics as a general theory of self-organization and complexity forms a new attitude towards man and plays the role of a new worldview direction” [6, p. 26].

The diversity of the forms of existence of everyday real life in terms of their origin is noted by them as an important condition for the development of the modern world. Any equating of this diversity will lead to serious losses in the scientific research landscape. In practice, such simplification leads to errors in the formulation of goals and objectives of public policy and the choice of means of its implementation. That is why the last quarter of the twentieth century has formed a fundamentally new type of rationality. This is a synergetic rationality, based on probability in postclassical science, not on cause-and-effect relationships in dialectics. According to Professor Sh. Madaeva, the historical and cultural development of mankind over the past fifty years has acquired its own characteristics. Social time has accelerated, and the pace of social life has accelerated. This is reflected in the rapid development of scientific and technological progress, the emergence of new information communication systems, the process of mass communication. At the same time, in individual countries there is a reduction in human life expectancy, the spread of social diseases at the level of geometric progression [7, p. 203].

In this sense, the process of globalization increasingly encompasses issues of universal importance in our daily lives: first, that certain events and processes cover all regions, states and the entire Earth's surface, and second, that they affect the destiny of humanity.

The phenomenon of globalization has a very broad meaning today as a scientific-philosophical, vital concept. This process, along with the formation of a completely new economic, socio-political, natural and biological global environment, reflects the state of existing national and

regional problems on a global scale. We need to recognize the root cause and reason why globalization is entering our lives more and more quickly and deeply.

Today, the development of any country is closely linked with its near and far neighbors, but also with other regions and territories around the world, it is not difficult to understand that any country's exclusion from this process will not lead to positive results. Indeed, one of the main reasons why global problems are so confusing is scientific and technological progress, which is having an impact on human life. Along with its positive results, scientific, technical, technological capabilities have also made it possible to create chemical, bacteriological, nuclear weapons for humans. In this sense, the processes that threaten the present and the future of the whole world and humanity, which require the concerted action of all states and peoples in finding a solution, can be called global problems. Global problems, in turn, are the result of the interaction between the socio-economic development of the population and the environment. Speaking about the methodological nature of synergetics, G.Xaken said, "Synergetics, unlike traditional approaches, studies complex changes from simple systems to complex systems, from closed systems to open systems, from linearity to nonlinearity, from stability to instability" [8, p. 320].

It should be noted that the world population growth rate is currently increasing. This leads to the emergence of complex issues related to social life. These include environmental, technical and social issues. G.Burjelem, who raised this issue, came up with various proposals and recommendations. In his view, a new approach to the process of urbanization in cities is mainly due to the correct organization of the state of self-government. That is, the development of a new action plan based on cooperation and self-organization in each city to prevent this situation will give good results. "The synergetic method is aimed at reflecting the characteristics of the current changing, unstable period" [9, p. 66].

So, first of all, synergetic continues the classical thinking traditions that put man, his anthropological and spiritual essence at the center of human development, the processes of global evolution. The integration of philosophical and synergetic knowledge and its heuristic potential is especially relevant in our time, which forces us to reconsider the creative heritage of the classics in many ways, to explore new meanings in it, including the formation of the modern concept of sustainable development. Second, the increasing application of the synergetic approach in different scientific fields does not allow synergetic to collect commentary material to justify the universal nature of the laws of self-organization in them, but can have a serious impact on the methodology of different disciplines. Thus, in modern social consciousness, this influence is determined not only by a significant change in the general paradigmatic ideas about the development of society as a system of self-organization, but also by the emergence of new 'growth points' in traditional problem areas of the social sciences. These include, for example, the problems of the relationship between randomness and regularity in history, the definition of social order, the role of cyclical dynamics in the evolution of social structures, the role of cultural archetypes of order in society, predictable boundaries and management of social processes, nonlinear principles of pedagogical systems. Others can be added. Such an understanding of synergetic principles raises them to the level of the philosophical and synergetic foundations of the concept of sustainable development and opens up the prospects for the formation of a synergetic philosophy.

## **CONCLUSION**

To conclude, the futuro-synergistic content of globalization was associated with the strengthening of integration processes between states and regions, the formation of international relations. Globalization occurs as a result of objective factors of world development, deepening of the international division of labor, deepening of scientific and technical progress in the field of transport and communications, which reduces the economic distance between countries. Today, high-performance telecommunications systems allow users to access data in real time, anywhere,

allowing them to make quick and easy decisions, manage international capital investments, and collaborate in marketing and manufacturing.

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