

NONLINEARITY OF SOCIAL PROCESSES

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ABSTRACT

This article analyses the character of nonlinearity of social processes. Nowadays the states of the world have undergone the complicated, uncertain, risky conditions in global character. The humanity has faced the dangers and challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic. In order to answer adequately for this kind of dangers it is demanded new methods and new thinking. In this condition it is necessary to determine new dimensions for adapting to new conditions and to be based to pragmatic views.

In the COVID-19 pandemic, the uncertainty and social turbulence have increased, but not decreased, in the whole system. The system has reached the border of unsustainability and critical state. To disclose the explanatory methodology of such social processes helps us to determine the subsequent states of the system, it's developing tendencies and possibilities of its management. To determine such processes based on synergetic paradigms helps us to know the adequate content. In this article it is described the glance of social bifurcation and social attractors.

KEYWORDS: *Social Reality, Nonlinearity, the COVID-19 Pandemic, Bifurcation, Attractor, Goal.*

INTRODUCTION

In the 90th of the past century many scientists and philosophers considering the complexity of the social processes began to view the synergetics as a methodological strategy. In current times studying the social processes with a traditional view cannot simplify and describe its complicated sides. Because in the social processes it is impossible all time to predict order, sustainability, certainty, proportionality between cause and effect, meaning and subsequent state. In short, linear legitimacy does not always exist in social processes. In particular, in social processes, critical situations, uncertainties, instability, non-linear situations are legitimate.

The modern non-postclassical paradigm has shown the inappropriateness of the methodological principle of determinism which always presents the possibility of knowing meaningfully the future state of social processes in a study of social processes. For instance, in the scientific works of G.Hagen, I.Prigojin, V.S.Stepin, V.I.Arshinov, S.P.Kurdyumov, E.N.Knyazeva, G.G.Malineskiy, V.G.Budanov, D.I.Trubekov, V.V.Afanaseva it is substantiated that the principles of linearity and determinism is limited to know the natural processes as well as in the social processes, and it proved the universe of nonlinearity in the social processes. It is considered the nonlinearity is the adequate methodological principle in the social processes. Because the social processes is the open, self-organized unsustainability which goes through complex curves, bifurcations, crises, chaos, fractals, developmental diversity, and multi stability. The social system is not always a deterministic system and it is a dynamic unsustainable system as well. Including to these, the chaos in social processes is also caused by strong fluctuations.

In consequence of this, the system stays in the bifurcation state, and the unsustainability and equal imbalance appear in the social system.

After the bifurcation point, the situation is determined by random. It should be noted that there are soft and hard types of bifurcations, which are happening in today's society.

However, the application of these concepts to social processes has not yet been systematized. For example, when we apply the concepts of chaos and order to social processes, they are concretized by the concepts of social order and social chaos. Social order is the result of public control over the system of governance of a society.

The self-organization means a building themselves, producing themselves, regulating themselves by the systems with different natures. It is known that the research object of self-organizing theory consists of the self-organizing systems.

The main features of the self-organizing systems are:

1. Self-organizing systems are dynamic systems whose motion is nonlinear.
2. Self-organizing systems are open systems in which there is an imbalance in the system due to the exchange of energy, matter and information with the external environment.
3. Self-organizing systems are such systems in which cooperative processes, including system elements, are coherent and coordinated with each other. I. Prigogin describes this situation as follows. "In equal balance, molecules behave independently. These molecules can be complex. But they do not "feel" each other. Once in a state of equal balance, the molecules change from their state of equal balance to a state of coherence.

Many researchers have been done on the nonlinear nature of social processes. This leads to the fact that social processes are far from a state of strict determinism, their future states are not strictly clear, in short, it is necessary to study social processes on a non-linear principle. This method is more suitable for the study of social processes in the current uncertain, unstable and unbalanced conditions.

Nowadays the states of the world have undergone the complicated, uncertain, risky conditions in global character. The humanity has faced the dangers and challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic. In order to answer adequately for this kind of challenges it is demanded new methods and new thinking. In this condition it is necessary to determine new dimensions for adapting to new conditions and to be based to pragmatic views.

The COVID-19 pandemic put up barriers for social-economic developments of the states. The uncertainty and social turbulence have increased, but not decreased, in the whole system. The system has reached the border of unsustainability and critical state. To disclose the explanatory methodology of such social processes helps us to determine the subsequent states of the system, its developing tendencies and possibilities of its management. To determine such processes based on synergetic paradigms helps us to know the adequate content.

Bifurcation, which is a theoretical construct of synergetics, helps to explain more fully the content of social processes during the pandemic through the attractor.

Modern scientific knowledge and practice show that the cases of social reality, as we previously thought, consist not only of such characteristics as simplicity, linearity, orderliness, stability, strict determinism, equal balance, but it is also characterized with the characteristics like complexity, nonlinearity, uncertainty, disorder, instability, inequality, spontaneous variability, versatility, self-organization.

For this reason, it is not adequate to study the social processes with the principles of classic and non-classic methodology.

Because nowadays the social processes is getting more complicated. When complex systems are considered as objects of science, it is necessary to change the methodological basis of scientific knowledge. This is because the methodology serves as a direction as a theory for the study of objects.

Objects and phenomena in social reality are complex and require the introduction of new conceptual concepts into scientific knowledge. The reason is that the categorical apparatus of classical methodology is not sufficient for the scientific study of complex systems.

Therefore, it is necessary to develop new methodological criteria. These concepts must be described in the correct scientific language in order to study the object. In this regard, firstly, in the scientific knowledge of complex nonlinear bifurcation social processes need to analyze the scientific basis of nonlinear thinking through a nonlinear paradigm, and secondly, the scientific analysis of the mechanisms of application of these methodological principles in the research process.

Indeed, the COVID-19 pandemic is characterized by social bifurcation. The bifurcation point is a turning point in the development of social processes, a critical moment. The direction of further development of the system will not be determined in advance. The possibilities for further development of social processes are characterized by diversity or non-linearity. For example, during the pandemic time, there were uncertainties, instability, and critical situations in socio-economic processes. Under such circumstances, we could have allowed "blind" coincidences and observed the further development of the system. However, in this context, our country has eased the critical situation by setting clear strategic goals, setting conscious, rational goals for the further development of the system, and developing measures to implement new opportunities.

President Sh.Mirziyoyev has set long-term strategic goals and prevented the socio-economic crisis. This was determined by social attractions. Social attractor - it provides future images of social development, future goals are defined. It also provides a future stable state of the social attractor system. This established social attraction begins to draw the system from a critical point.

There may be a lot of attractions. If the system is drawn to one of the social attractions, the other attractions are closed to the system.

If we analyze the social processes that took place during the pandemic in our country with a social attractor, we can consider the following:

Strategic goals set by the President of our country;

Unification of our people;

The values of our people such as patience, gratitude, kindness.

Such dimensions served as the basis for the system to move from a state of social bifurcation to a social attraction.

In conclusion, it is necessary to take into account the main tendencies of nonlinearity of social processes. This is due to the fact that the negative internal and external factors that now affect the social processes in Uzbekistan, further increasing its nonlinearity, can lead to an increase in entropy in the system. Therefore, for the sustainable development of our society, it is necessary to identify the positive attractions (the goal of evolution) of the system.

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