International Engineering Journal For Research & Development
Vol.5
Issue 1
E-ISSN NO:-2349-0721
Impact factor : 6.03

METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF SYSTEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

I Negmatov
Associate professor of Samarkand State University

ABSTRACT

This article has methodological problems of systematical analysis of development processes. On this case, research has been focused on problems of systematical analysis of development processes. Paper has been mentioned both outcomes and shortcomings as the whole. Finally, it has been pointed outcomes and shortcomings as the whole.

Keywords: ***Methodological, problems, systematical analysis, ,development, processes***

INTRODUCTIONS

Analysis of development processes is one of the most pressing issues today. There are different views and opinions on this issue, as well as on the internal source of development, its mechanism, its various forms, as well as its orientation and infinity(Kalpakjian & Schmid, 2014).

We first considered it expedient to dwell on the category of development. The concept of development is one of the most important issues in philosophy.

Development is a form of development from simple to complex, from bottom to top, directed, its rise. Development is one of the most common properties of being, which is reflected in the transition of the object to a new qualitative state, changes in the properties of its composition and structure, changes and relationships, and so on.

Development is a philosophical category that represents the progressive movement in the universe, qualitative changes in objects, the emergence of new forms of existence(Fauziah & Aryanto, 2012; Li, Qian, Howard, & Wu, 2015; Wegerich, 2005). The most important concept of development is dialectics. According to him, development is associated with qualitative change, which has three main features: 1) development does not go backwards; 2) development is only forward-looking; 3) development is related to necessity. Only when these three features are present can change rise to the level of development. Without the first feature, the change is limited to any activity process, without the second feature - a process with no options and relevance, without the third feature - a random process. In the process of unity and struggle of the contradictions that exist in systems of development, the transformation of quantitative change into qualitative change occurs through the denial of the old quality by the new quality. The first feature of this process is reflected in the law of dialectical contradiction, the second feature is reflected in the law of transition of quantity to quality.

“The concept of development,” says academic S.T. Melyukhin consists of the whole integrity of the legitimacy and stability of the change of any material system in a new qualitative state. We cannot call the property of change that leads to decline a development.

Matter development manifests itself as a multi-plan process and occurs at different levels of structural complexity. At each of these levels one can see specific laws of

development that are not similar to the laws of other phenomena. The lower forms are in constant interaction with the higher forms during their development ".

The development of the material world is an infinite process consisting of the abolition of the old and the beginning of the emergence of the new. For example, the history of the earth's crust is the history of the formation of all new geological strata. In the plant and animal world, all the old organic forms give way to newer and more perfect forms. Just as cells in living organisms are constantly renewed, old ones live their lives, and new ones emerge, so too in society the end-of-life forms of the social system disappear and new, more perfect, higher forms emerge(Ganievich, 2019; Kishor, International, & 2015, n.d.).

Countless changes in the objective world are not the same in nature and direction. Some changes represent a progressive development from the bottom up, from the simple to the complex, while others, on the contrary, represent the disintegration of complex material lenses, leading to simplification, i.e., degradation.

The concept of development cannot be understood without an understanding of the interconnectedness, interdependence, and interaction of events. No change and development would be possible without the connection and interaction between different objects, as well as without the connection of different aspects and elements within each object.

In order to properly understand each object and event, it is necessary to look at it in relation to other events, to know its origin and further development. The connection between the items is of a different nature. Some of them are directly related to each other, others are connected to each other through several intermediate links, but this connection always occurs in the form of interdependence, interaction.

Any system in the material world is formed only as a result of the interaction between the elements within them. In the same way, all the properties of bodies arise on the basis of interaction, motion, and arise through them1.

Every event and the whole universe as a whole is a complex system of relations, the most important aspect of which is the interrelationship and interaction of cause and effect. Because of this connection, some events and processes give birth to others, some forms of movement take on other forms - eternal movement and progress take place. The objective world is manifested not in the form of a chaotic and random overlap of objects, events, and processes, but in the form of a legitimate whole. One of the peculiarities of modern science is the analysis of events and processes as systems, that is, as integral whole, in which the elements and parts are in a certain relationship, and they themselves are the sides and parts of the wider systems. To look at the objective world as a definite set of systems of integrity of different orders leads to the conclusion that the interdependence of the structural levels of matter is a condition for the sustainable existence and development of systems of integrity. When a new level is created, new relationships emerge. The preservation of old connections and the emergence of new ones leads to the stability of the system regardless of changes in the external environment. This stability of integrity systems depends not only on the 'network' of internal connections of the elements, but also on the degree of influence of the environment. It will be more stable when it is affected by the coincidences that cause the collapse of this system and the maximum conveniences that allow it to be maintained and developed. During the development of concrete integrated systems, not only is there an upward and complex process, but at the same time there is a downward and simplistic trend. In particular, IT Isaev states: "Development can be associated with both simplification and complexity. Moreover, the simplification of the same structure is often used as a criterion for the development of science and technology, characterizing a higher level than complexity. Complexity is not always a high indicator of organization. "

However, it is not enough to note that specific integrity systems are characterized by a process of ascent and descent, simplification and complication. The concepts of 'simple' and

'complex', 'lowest' and 'highest' are relative. The concept of 'highest' characterizes the final state of elevation over a period of time recorded during the 'progressive' or 'ascending, ascending' period of development during the organization of the system. The concept of 'lowest' characterizes the final state of organizational decline or 'declining' decline over time. At the level of this or that structure of matter, the tendency of organization to rise or fall during the development of concrete systems of integrity does not occur in a "pure" way(Aldridge & DDcary-HHtu, 2014; Bloom, Canning, & Chan, 2006; Li et al., 2015; Thomas, Thanopoulos, Knüpffer, & Bebeli, 2013).

These concepts characterize different aspects of evolving integrity systems. Increasing the level of organization of this or that subsystem, which belongs to the system of integrity, goes hand in hand with the simplification of the level of integrity systems, as well as the complexity of some elements. Both the increase and decrease of the high level of organization of subsystems lead to the complication or simplification of the elements of the integrity system, which in turn leads to the increase or decrease of the high level of organization of the subsystem1.

Objective world events, processes and objects are considered as a system of integrity. If they have a place in management processes, they will be active, they will develop. A dialectical analysis of the phenomena of purpose and expediency in systems of wholeness shows that in them development takes place under the influence of natural causes, without the intervention of any intangible forces. Understanding the phenomena, processes and objects of the material world as a system of individual concrete integrity brings some clarity to the question of the nature of their development. In the case of integrated social systems, we can talk about the nature of integrated systems (upswing) or regressive (decline). It is possible to compare two socially integrated systems, and on the basis of approved criteria, it is possible to tell which of these systems is rising or falling, and which of them has a future. A systematic approach to the study of the development process is the most important methodological method of studying material objects, especially living systems, as a whole1. The qualitative and quantitative diversity of world events, processes, and objects, as well as their dialectical interrelationships, require the existence of a certain level of matter, each level having its own "hierarchy" of matter, corresponding to its own integrated system. Therefore, the world can be thought of as a complex of systems of integrity of different levels in the structure of society, including living and dead nature. This creates a certain specific sequence of integrity components that operate within this or that form of motion of matter. Due to this, the world appears in the imagination of the modern man as a single chain of interconnected structural forms of matter, reflecting the stages of development from the simplest beings to the most complex systems such as human society.

The concept of development encompasses such changes as irreversibility, ascension, decline, succession, and the characteristics of one-sidedness, multiplicity, continuity, and continuity.

Development is a focused, irreversible qualitative change. The system withstands internal and external change as a result of its interaction with another system during its development. The evolving system changes in every way as a result of internal and external interactions. Such changes are irreversible processes.

In the process of development, a new state occurs, as a result of which its previous (old) state is denied. The current state of the evolving system occurs due to the denial of its previous state. By comparing the previous and subsequent state of the system, the subject can determine the direction and pace (pace) of development.

If an evolving system moves from a less organized to a more organized state, such a system will move in the direction in which the system progresses as a result of development1.

Progress mainly refers to the rise of a changing whole object in a certain range of time and space, the expansion of its foundations and functions, the acceleration of processes. Development, by its very nature, means the transformation of one object into another, creating a property and quality that did not exist before, but has a more complex structure and function.

By determining the direction and level of development in this or that area of reality, it is possible to determine the state of development, at what stage of change. If we look at the concept of development, which reflects the renewal of the quality of the transition from the lower stage to the higher stage, then we can more clearly imagine the development process through this concept, focused on certain aspects, for example, the rise of the sequence.

Development does not take place in the form of a constant and stable direction. It is associated with degradation, which is its opposite, and their interaction determines that the development process takes place in an uneven, complex, and contradictory manner2.

Continuity and continuity - philosophical categories that describe the structure and development of matter. Continuity refers to the structure and state of matter in space and time, its elements, appearances and forms of life, "wisdom" (discreteness) in the process of movement and development. It is based on the nature of the division of matter in the process of development and, to a certain extent, its internal differentiation, as well as the relatively independent existence of structures (e.g., particles, nuclei, atoms, molecules, organisms, planets, etc.) with stable properties.

Continuity, on the other hand, implies that the unity of elements in a certainly complex system is interconnected and interdependent, and is based on the relative stability and indivisibility of a particular object1.

Synegretics, rather than dialectics, is becoming more decisive in finding the universal laws of an unbalanced system (where ecological imbalances are implied).

This concept provides a philosophical analysis of issues such as chaos in development - arbitrariness, disorder, instability, division, spatial transition, gradual deviation, a new state of self, voluntary transition, the mutual formation of internal structures.

In the process of development, the elements of all developing objects undergo change. It will also have a holistic and complex character. Thus, development is a holistic and complex change2.

The evolving system ensures the transition from one quantitative qualitative state to another as a result of complex and holistic change. Such a change leads to a transformation of the system into a whole. It is not guaranteed that the present has become the state of the past and that the future has become the state of the future, that the past has not yet become the present. From this it follows that the state of rotation is the result of development.

The cycle of the system has its own direction, it will have renewal, flowering and vice versa obsolescence, erosion. Circulation provides both the complication and the simplification of the organization of systems. Depending on this, system development will be directed along an upward or downward line. This is where the definition of development-oriented ‘directional change’ comes from.

Therefore, there can be no absolute solitary, separate, closed systems in the world, the evolving system can withstand internal and external change as a result of its interaction with other systems in the process of development. This change ensures that the stage of freedom to increase (progressive development) or to decrease it (in the case of regression) leads to its internal and external connection. The evolving system changes in every way as a result of internal and external interactions. Such a change is irreversible. The bottom line here is that development is an irreversible process.

In the process of development, a new state occurs, as a result of which its previous (old) state is denied. The current state of the evolving system occurs due to the denial of its

previous state. The comparative subject of the previous and subsequent state of the system can be able to determine the direction and speed (tempo) of development. If the evolving system moves from a less organized to a more organized state, in such a system, progress will move in a progressive direction. If, as a result of development, the level of organization of systems remains the same, the development of such a system will have a flat character. At this point, although the level of complexity and organization of the systems remains the same, the interrelationship of the elements and their place among other systems will change.

Given the nature of the change in systems in the process of development, we propose the following definition of development: development is the transformation of holistic, complex, focused and irreversible systems, the transition of a developing system from one quantitative qualitative state to another quantitative qualitative state1.

The organization of the living world system creates a completely new type of development mechanism. This is a feedback mechanism. Any living organism and system strives to maintain organizational stability. Because without the bus, it is clear that it will crash. However, these systems have the ability to change their state only within certain limits, which is called the feedback mechanism. This can have both positive and negative effects on the system. Because negative feedback causes the system to retain its foundation, life is different from non-life.

The desire to maintain the stability of the organization of the system (homeostasis), its own type, has always been one of the powerful factors of evolution. But the dialectic of developmental tendencies negates the question of whether the thing is strictly preserved or not. There is no room for any progress in the stability that has reached its ultimate limit. Because it does not allow the principle of variability to apply. An overly stable form is in fact a situation that stops evolution, that is, in which the head of evolutionary development enters a dead end1.

Matter always has a certain structure, it exists in the form of concrete material systems. A system is a set of elements that are interconnected in a certain way and form a certain integrity2. A system is a set of many interconnected (or interacting) elements arranged internally (or externally).

The concept of system plays an important role in modern science, technology and philosophy. Since the middle of the twentieth century, extensive work has been carried out in the field of general system theory and system approach - the development of national and philosophical ideas about system research and broad theories describing the specific features of systems, their main categories, methods of analysis, etc. being carried out. There are different notions about “system” which is considered to be one of the most important concepts of modern science. When some scientists say a system is a concept of each object of the event, while other scientists analyze it as a whole stable concept, the system becomes a concept of a general nature. The second approach allows for more use in practice1.

In a system, the relationship between the elements in its composition is stronger, more stable, and more internally necessary than the relationship of the elements in the environment to each of the elements in the other systems. The internal ordering of a system is expressed in the sum of the relationships and interactions between its elements. Each law represents a specific order or type of relationship about certain events. The structure of a system is manifested as a set of its internal relations about the elements, as well as the laws of these relations. Structure, the structure and internal form of system formation, this form occurs as a unit of stable interactions between the elements of this system2.

So, structure is an integral attribute of all objects and systems that exist in real life. Without internal changes and the ability to move from one state to another, unstructured bodies cannot exist in the universe. The concepts of system and element are relative concepts.

An element is an integral part of a complex whole. Any system can be an element of a larger structure that is part of that system.

REFERENCES

I. Philosophy: encyclopedic dictionary. Tashkent, 2010, 254 - p.
II. Philosophy. Encyclopedic Dictionary. Tashkent, 2004, 349 - p.
III. Melyuxin. S.T. On the dialectic of the development of inorganic nature. Moscow, 1960, s-19.
IV. Negmatov I. Methodological problems of systematic analysis of development. - Problems of methodology of science and scientific creativity. –Samarkand, 1997. 42 - p.
V. Isaev I.T. The principle of development. Methodological foundations of scientific knowledge. – Moscow, 1972, 89-bet.
VI. Negmatov I. Methodological bases of research of dialectical concept of development. - Tashkent, 1981, p.18.
VII. Taganov R. Systemic - historical method in biology. - Moscow, 1989, 50-bet.
VIII. Negmatov I. The problem of synergetics and the systematization of development. SamSU Bulletin of Scientific Research. 2006, №4, p.4.
IX. Aldridge, J., & DDcary-HHtu, D. (2014). Not an "Ebay for Drugs": The Cryptomarket "Silk Road" as a Paradigm Shifting Criminal Innovation. SSRN Electronic Journal. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2436643
X. Bloom, D., Canning, D., & Chan, K. (2006). Higher education and economic development in Africa. Retrieved from http://www.arp.harvard.edu/AfricaHigherEducation/Reports/BloomAndCanning.pdf
XI. Fauziah, S., & Aryanto, R. (2012). Journal the winners : economics, business, management, and information system journal. The Winners (Vol. 13). Retrieved from https://www.neliti.com/id/publications/27053/consumer-preferences-toward-marine-tourism-area
XII. Ganievich, D. O. (2019). Development of information security competency in students. International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, 8(2 Special Issue 10), 370–373. https://doi.org/10.35940/ijrte.B1061.0982S1019
XIII. Kalpakjian, S., & Schmid, S. (2014). Manufacturing engineering and technology. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Vijay_Sekar2/publication/262156319_Manufacturing_Engineering_and_Technology/links/00b49536c9c352428b000000.pdf
XIV. Kishor, N., International, K. N.-A. A., & 2015, undefined. (n.d.). Customer relationship management in Indian banking sector. Indianjournals.Com. Retrieved from http://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:aca&volume=5&issue=6&article=013
XV. Li, P., Qian, H., Howard, K. W. F., & Wu, J. (2015). Building a new and sustainable '"Silk Road economic belt."' Environmental Earth Sciences, 74(10), 7267–7270. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12665-015-4739-2
XVI. Thomas, K., Thanopoulos, R., Knüpffer, H., & Bebeli, P. J. (2013). Plant genetic resources in a touristic island: The case of Lefkada (Ionian Islands, Greece). Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution, 60(8), 2431–2455. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10722-013-0011-3
XVII. Wegerich, K. (2005). What happens in a merger? Experiences of the State Department for Water Resources in Khorezm, Uzbekistan. Physics and Chemistry of the Earth, 30(6-7 SPEC. ISS.), 455–462. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pce.2005.06.013
XVIII. Qoshokov Sh.S. The concept of development: issues of its renewal in the current context. - Scientific and technological revolution and the human factor. - Samarkand, 1993, pages 95-96.
XIX. Philosophy: encyclopedic dictionary. –Tashkent, 2010, 264 - p.
XX.