

Social and economic interjacent process in the logical discourse of synergetics

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ABSTRACT: *This article considers the methodological approaches to modern society undergoing social and economic transformations. Authors have shown the existence of analysis challenges of the interjacent process, which, subsequently, implies its investigation and presentation with further consideration of axiological, praxeological, and methodological aspects. We have demonstrated that if the discourse involves talking about the internal structure of the interjacent process from authoritarianism to democracy itself, there is a point to say there are various options of exiting from the transition periods that are characteristics of such social and economic development structure. It was shown that phenomenological gaps can be mitigated with the problems that arise when certain connections are not yet established between dynamic categories, when there is no correlation between the terms that have to not only depict transformations and movements of development and formation but also be in a certain system.*

KEYWORDS: *synergetic methodology, social and economic transformations, non-linear development, self-organized systems, transit periods, bifurcation field, transitivity concept*

I. INTRODUCTION

Social philosophy specifics of investigating the concept of social and economic transformations and social and economic transitivity have mainly shaped the trends of forming and adequate conceptual apparatus for social transformation and economic investigation. Social philosophy literature brings forward scientists who have analyzed social and economic transformation as part of synergetics, but, at the same time, these scientists usually try to connect their developments to the challenges which an adequate analysis of transit periods involves. In these circumstances, we would like to say the following: the discourse basically involves this important point which is necessary to pay attention to. When investigating social and economic transformations from the point of the transitivity theory, the researchers often use the terminology from different areas of expertise, which is why it is too soon to talk about creating an integral dynamic system of conceptual knowledge. When the researcher applies synergetic methodology

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to social and economic transformations and social transitivity, it is necessary to prioritize social synergetics with its conceptual apparatus.

Modern phase of society development is different in that the challenge of its correct and adequate reflection in the system of conceptual semantic apparatus of social philosophy is a serious challenge, especially given that modern researches do not give a definite idea about what a dynamic system of categories should be like in order to be able to give a truly good description of the social development the humans are witnessing. Furthermore, if we add to this not only linear processes of social development but also non-linear processes, we will get new conceptual issues which require their own social apparatus, methods, and methodologies.

There exist alternatives of social development which also aspire for future, which compete with each other, which contradict to each other, and the social subject is not always capable, at the exact given transit period, of assessing the correct alternative from their point of view, let alone purely assessment or interpretation points happening at other levels of transit period, which allows for creating a general concept of social transitivity.

II. METHODOLOGY

The article aims at making one of the first attempts in the modern philosophical and economic literature to show the features of social transitivity in the context of social synergetics while trying to submerge social transformations into complex self-organized systems of society, which is a great input into the formation of ontology of modern social philosophy.

The academic novelty consists in the fact that in order to adequately reflect the specifics of social transitivity in non-linear development it is necessary to give priority to the social subject which will independently search for certain ways and, possibly, perspectives for development of fluctuations that occur when a person initiates certain activity in the complex and self-developing systems.

The findings of this paper have practical significance when attempting at solving philosophical, social and cultural, political and economic issues that have methodological character. They involve different aspects of simulation and constructing social subject's activity as part of social transitivity and social synergetics taking into account certain pragmatic and logical-semantic models.

The objective of this article is to reflect the specifics of social and economic transformations in non-linear development.

The methods used in the study include general philosophical investigation methods and principles, i.e. the methods of historicism, specificity, systematicity, comprehensiveness, integrity of specific and abstract, logical and historical aspects in the social cognition, as well such social and philosophical methods as analogy, simulation, comparative historical and historical retrospective method.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Modern literature allows observing a multitude of approaches to social and economic transformations, starting with social, cultural and sociological approaches leading to political and legal transitivity. Outlining these approaches in the investigation of social and economic transformations is quite useful but the mere philosophical part of problematic was given a secondary role. At the same time, the main emphasis in such local discussions shifted to

interdisciplinary problems, and the priority could be granted to both political and sociological aspects. As part of intensive dynamics of society development, there has become significant and relevant not only integral investigation of social and economic transformations but also its presentation from the point of view of n-levelness connected with the study of the development mechanism, internal structure, specifics of formation and functioning. The concepts of preferences, temporality, common significance, truthfulness, etc. have come into active usage when performing an integral investigation of social and economic transformations. The variety of approaches to structure and specifics of social and economic transformation in the context of social transitivity have made certain impact on the variety of points of view concerning the presented problem, furthermore, it is appropriate to have a discourse on the fact that the formation of ideas and knowledge on social and economic transformations received high development form different positions in the philosophical life, positivism, philosophical anthropology, existentialism, and phenomenology.

In modern social and philosophical literature, investigation of social transformations implies using such terms and concepts as assessment, time, and structure, without denying indi

vidual psychological parameters of a social subject studying existent approaches to social transformations. These problems have been looked into by prominent Russian scientists (such as Bestuzhev-Lada 1997, Moiseyev 1998, Porus 2003, Sergeychik 2002, Stepin 2000), who have been widely developing the concept of postnonclassical theory and postnonclassical rationality with an emphasis on active position of a subject in the alternatives of a society undergoing transformation. Consequently, the theory of alternative trends gains its relevance in regard to transit periods in the situations when real versions of social existence are studied at different levels. In this regard it is necessary to point out the conceptual semantic side of the theory of “possible worlds”.

Different aspects of correlation of social transformations to the contents and structure of social processes have been investigated in the works of Akhiezer 1997, Melville 2007, Rutkevich 2004 and others. Interpretational specifics and the factor of assessment in the context of social transformation studies have been examined by Agranovich 2005 and Fedotova 2010.

Investigation of social transformations in the synergetic aspect has been studied by Bransky et al. 2006, Vasilkova 1999, and Delokarov 2003. The factor of time in the investigation of internal specifics and mechanisms of social transformations development have been examined by Artog 2008, Wallerstein 1998, Muzika et al. 2017.

The researchers quite accurately pay attention to the fact that the problem is challenges in analysis of a transitive period or transit points, which, in turn, implies their investigation, presentation, and analysis with further consideration of axiological, praxeological, and methodological aspects, since otherwise it is quite difficult to construct certain models of social transformations. If we approach this problem from complex positions, the problem itself will sound more or less as follows: if we assume that transit is not a point but a period in which it is necessary to talk about the dynamics of the phenomena and events it contains, this leads us to talking about social dynamics as part of internal structure of social processes when, inside them, there may occur processes which are characteristic of the past condition of the society, without denying other new parallel processes taking place.

In this sense, of course, it is worthwhile having a discourse about the fact that investigations of this area do not take into account the specifics which we talked about earlier, that as part of investigating social and economic transformations the transitivity concept itself possesses a multi-level character. This multi-level character allows talking about the existence of processes which started in the past, which go through the present, but, for some reason, did not receive a certain evaluation.

That is why when we are talking about the internal structure of the transitivity itself, it is worthwhile to say that there are various options of exiting the transit periods which are characteristic of such structure of social development, and it does make sense to say that, in these periods, different prospects, trends, and patterns appear and gain significance. Perhaps, in this case, we are observing certain shapes of the models that will not be characteristic of the given internal structure of society development but of the new society that comes to substitute the existing one. This is the essence of social transformation. There is no doubt that certain challenges concerning the analysis of the internal structure of social development are connected with the fact that as part of the history of philosophy itself the problems of transition moment, transition point and transition state have often appeared.

In cases like this one, postnonclassical science somewhat softens this issue, and the priority is given to concepts of phenomenological gaps in the context of social and economic transformations. It is these gaps that can mitigate the problems that occur when certain connections are not yet established between dynamic categories, when there is no correlation between the terms which should not only describe transformations, development and formation movements, but also be a part of a certain system. We believe that, in this case, the term “epistemological gap” needs to be viewed as a certain working term as part of the analysis of social development, and various trends and scenarios regarding social development can be built around this term, and we can look at the society states when periods of instability are examined and when periods of stability are characteristic (Elizbarashvili 2014; Erven et al. 2014, Koch 2017).

Certain social transformation investigators, when characterizing transition states, prefer not to use Aristotle type phrase like “already stops being...” or “stops being...”, or “it turns out that...”. However, we believe that Aristotle was right when he accept such phrases because this problem did occur throughout the whole history of philosophy, when the question was posed directly regarding whether there exists the last point completing the boundaries of the interval when a process ends, and the starting point when another process starts\$ that is why Aristotle suggested his own way to solve the issue.

Another question is whether to agree or disagree with him — that is the question of scientific taste. What’s more, let’s consider the fact that Aristotle’s maxims are not as much valuable for descriptive aspects regarding social transformations, but rather for outlining the local social processes which need to be analyzed, as they might stop their movement in the transition period, or the opposite might occur, i.e. these processes will be reborn, start over, etc. Aristotle’s maxims offer the researcher quite a lot of room for maneuver within the problems regarding the beginning and the end of certain social processes. After all, they give the opportunity to look into the different positions and see the multitude of patterns, the many versions of social being which exist on different levels of transition.

The most important is the possibility of the social subject to influence the social processes. Of course, in this case, the influence of the social subject on self-developing systems is hard to present in the interpretation of Hawking. However, in this case, he did not seem to intend it. We believe that it is worthwhile considering in this context that when he applied synergetic methodology to social and economic transformations and social transitivity, there is no doubt that it is necessary to prioritize the examination of social synergetics with its conceptual apparatus. At the same time, the social subject will play the role of the investigator examining all aspects of the occurring social and economic transformations. By the way, it is the social subject who will also be independently searching for certain ways, or possibly even perspectives of fluctuation development which take place when a person initiates certain activity in complex and self-developing systems (Farrington 2016).

Of course, we can also come to a different conclusion: if the social subject can hardly influence the local and global processes that happen in complex and self-developing systems, it might make sense to say the researcher does not represent an innovational start but rather a variant of an irrational start. Furthermore, some researchers say that if, in such situations, social subjects as investigators try to meddle in the development of complex systems; it can bring an element of unpredictability into them. This interesting question is poorly studied in modern literature, but the mere posing of these questions with the consideration of the rather developed synergetic methodology at hand hardly allows saying that the social subject can make any kind of impact on the theory of self-organization. It is the social subject who, within both complex and self-organized systems, has the right to be responsible for certain actions in the context of influence on social and economic transformations and processes, which clearly does not contradict to theoretic cognitive field of social synergetics (Hawking et al. 2010).

Let's note that the question of the researcher's significance as a social subject getting involved into non-linear systems of non-balanced development and fluctuations can be defined in different ways in scientific researches. However, it is also worth pointing out that a number of scientific papers suggest rather clearly that the social subject is actually viewed as a sort of initiator of actions towards complex and self-developing social systems. Nevertheless, we should not forget that the researcher is not able to make a major impact on these complex and self-developing social systems. However, considering different sides of complex systems, we can say that since complex systems represent systems with a multitude of characteristics and parameters on which the development depends, the social subject can initiate his/her activity in some way. Of course, a number of scientists tend to believe that if we talk straightforward and if we say that the social subject does not have the direct influence on complex and self-developing systems from the point of view of the possibility of initiating certain actions, this means that to some extent the mere dialectics of subjective and objective examination of transit periods and social transformations starts gets stuck (Klinkova 2014).

To some extent, the significance of the researcher becomes secondary. In our opinion, this is a normal situation because we are looking at synergetics that initially was not oriented at solving problems of social philosophy. We can pose the question in a different way, too: how possible is the solution and application of sociosynergetic methodology within complex and self-developing systems? Isn't it better in this case to answer the emerging questions through mathematics, physics, or other natural sciences?

All in all, there is a serious debate going on, and a great number of works in this direction shows that both national and international scientists are not indifferent to the problem that connects such terms as social transformation, social processes, and social transits to new methodologies, in this case synergetic methodology. Furthermore, the authors directly say that it is not only about the possibility of the combination of, for example, dialectical and synergetic methodology but also about viewing the activity of a social subject to some extent in the context of complex and self-developing social systems. In our opinion, this is the right decision, especially considering that certain measures have already been taken in this direction; the mere appearance of social synergetics says that the authors understand how important it is to examine social humanitarian views in the context of such powerful methodology and the very theory of organization (Shah et al. 2013).

It is also worth noting that the researcher as a social subject is able, in some kind of way, to initiate different intentions concerning complex and self-developing social systems. These initiations can without any doubt serve as an original object for investigation and they need further support; especially in this case a philosophical interpretation is important for this situation since the scheme of a social subject within the synergetic methodology and the subject's

transition to complex social and economic systems definitely does not have solid correlations and definitely needs an extended discussion, possibly when any quasi-apparatus is created which will allow taking a closer look at the role of the social subject in the formation of complex and self-developing social systems. The researchers have advanced quite far a lot in this direction when examining such parameter as non-linearity in the context of complex systems, and while examining non-linearity, there emerged a number of schematic ideas which try in this way or the other to define the role of the researcher as a social subject in complex systems. Firstly, let's note that the mere parameter of non-linearity implies that absence of patterns in one context or another will definitely keep growing with the course of time. That is why we can say that non-linearity is directly connected to the parameter of fluctuation amount increase.

By the way, we can also say that this opinion is suggested in a number of other social humanitarian researches, where it is directly said that, in different separate cases, the parameter of non-linearity will substantially increase existing fluctuations, which tells us that the methodology of social synergetics have found its way into not only general philosophic theory but also started playing a significant role in the context of other social humanitarian disciplines.

However, what is fluctuation increase, really? In this case they are the social transformations and social changes which happen in the world and change their scale to some extent, i.e. if we take John Locke's idea, for example, regarding microscopic and macroscopic processes, we can say that in this case fluctuation increase creates certain macroscopic aspects concerning certain social processes. By the way, this opinion in a lot of ways tells us that the role of the researcher as a social subject in the complex systems becomes clearer. In the cases when nonlinearity of a complex system is studied, it is worthwhile claiming the presence of a social subject, and in this case the social subject will initiate this nonlinearity. This means that, in a wider sense, nonlinearity of a situation will make a certain impact on a complex system from the point of those characteristics and parameters that are principal for it. Note that if we are talking about this kind of impact, it will be somehow directed towards managing a complex system in a way that this management is directed towards progressive development of social transformations.

This means that complex and self-developing social systems have a progressive transformative role. As an example of such case, we can look at non-stable situations which are a sort of result of the dialectics of chaos and order in social and economic transformations in the context of social development. This is when there occurs a possibility to correlate the researcher and the casualty in which the subject will to some extent initiate some sort of social development direction. At the same time the social subject is responsible for the presence of preferences, alternatives, casualties which will definitely occur within a complex and self-developing system. We will also point out that a self-developing system in these cases usually exists in the context of some sort of transit from chaos to order taking into account controlling parameters and casualties at hand. Such movement of a social system happens in a way that if we recognize the social subject as the initiator of the impact on the complex system, we can say that a complex social system in its formation is able to move away from the initial direction of movement.

When the discussion is about the social subject trying not only to guess the existing fluctuations of a complex system but also to influence such deviations, it makes sense to say that we are dealing with cases when the social subject tries to not only find a certain vector within complex and self-developing systems but also tries to take part in some way in directing their development (Solovyeva E. 2017). This definitely proves some significance of the researcher as a social subject in the context of theoretical and topological aspects of social synergetics. There exists a different characteristic or parameter directly concerning nonlinearity. In this case the researcher is dealing with some sort of sensory threshold which reflects the phenomenon of a multiple-level system in the formation of self-organized systems.

These cases only say that when the social subject tries to initiate own actions concerning transformations, no matter whether they are local ones, concerning some kind of influence on the development of complex social systems, his actions surely have to correspond to the existing sensory threshold.

Otherwise questions might occur concerning the fact that the social subject as a researcher will have to deal with certain negative aspects reflecting the formation and construction within social transformations of segments of future and, possibly, some of its scenarios. The main problem, as we see it, consists in the fact that with this negative development we might witness certain imbalances regarding preferences or alternatives which the social subject has already outlined in the bifurcation field, and such negative situation might only lead to reassessment of these preferences and alternatives in the context of social transformations.

There is a third parameter of nonlinearity which is rather connected with nonlinearity being able to cause quantum effect itself (Solovyeva E. 2017). If we somehow connect such quantum effect with the problems of the social subject when it deals with self-organized social systems, in this case it makes sense to say that the social subject does not have a direct impact with a quantum effect.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the study, the authors came to a series of conclusions:

✓ any transforming society in a structure, essence, or substrate contains different multitudes of contradictions, and they reflect different versions of the current social existence put in place during the transition from one level of a transforming society to another;

✓ the subject is presented as initiative, active, not only initiating variants of alternative of social development in social and economic;

✓ transformations, but also directly paying attention to the searching character regarding the alternatives that can be outlined in the transitive periods;

✓ simulation of social and economic transformations prioritizes initially accepting certain preconditions, which finds its fulfillment within certain local solutions. Such solutions imply constructing models correlating not only with certain results of activity of the social subject; they are directed towards the anticipated usefulness in the context of the activity of the social subject regarding the complex of social events within the social and economic transformation;

✓ if the examination of social development transfers to the context of synergetic representation of the social subject, representation of their possibilities, the leading roles are definitely given to such aspects that allow talking about how much participation can a person as a social subject have in the formation of complex systems, in the development of processes, and overall, what place will they take in such social transformations, as in this case, during the social transformation, as well as during linear development, they will consist of transit periods, and this situation should not be taken into account;

✓ social subject is capable of not only reflecting local social alternatives in social and economic transformations and building possible scenarios of social development on their basis. The latter allows the subject to identify the main significant line of development which exists in the context of the investigated time interval from the point of view of its duration on the scale of which it is appropriate and possible perform reconstruction, simulation

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