

# Strategy of Activity and Systematical Approach

Gaffarova Gulchehra Gulamjanovna

**Abstract---** *The structural changings are going on in our Republic. A structure includes connection with elements and their inter-influence of the structure. As a result, changing the structure makes change the society. The basis for the development of our Republic is the idea of forming a democratic and legal state, and civil society as well. Nowadays path of development has been reflected in 'The Strategy of action'. Therefore, taking into account the socio-economic changes taking place in our country and the rapid changes in the world, a strategy of action has been worked out for the future development of the Republic. In the article, the strategy of activity of development is researched.*

**Keywords---** *Communication, Feedback, System, Complex System, Approach, Systematic Approach, Society, State, Strategy of Activity, Change, structural Changes, Dialogue, Element.*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

As a consequence of large-scale reforms in the country, changes holding in it are reflected in the daily life of our people. Because 'the acquisition of modern knowledge, the attainment of a truly enlightened and high culture, must be a lifelong necessity' [3, 19-20]. Thus, we need digital knowledge and know modern information technology to make progress nowadays, which is changing rapidly. This enables to further develop the science in our country, to educate our young people as owners of deep knowledge, high spirituality and culture, to continue the democratic reforms that have begun in the formation of a competitive economy. That is why 2020 in our country is called the 'Year of development of knowledge and digital economy' [5]. Reforms circled in the Action Strategy will actively be continued by this year's work-plan.

## II. THE MAIN PART

So what is a systematic approach? How does a systematic approach relate to the Action Strategy?

The systematic approach was developed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Integration and interconnection of elements in the system creates integrity and wholeness. System and systematic approach were developed by L. fon Bertalanfi researching biological processes [6]. 'The system was first introduced into thought by biologists, who believed that the living organism is a whole' [7, 10]. Indeed, research based on a systematic approach enables complex processes to be built in integrity and wholeness.

Actually, the Australian biologist L. fon Bertalanfi was the first to introduce the term of 'system' into science and A. A. Bogdanov did 'systematic approach'. As a result of the further development of this approach, it became possible to study the essence, nature, manifestation and nature of synergistic bases of complex systems in philosophy and science.

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*Gaffarova Gulchehra Gulamjanovna, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, National University of Uzbekistan. E-mail: gulchehra\_3@mail.ru*

L. von Bertalanffy's theory on general systems has played an important role in the formation of scientific branches studying modern complex and open systems. This led to a deeper understanding of the complexity of various complex systems, e.g., 'that even a higher system is nothing without its parts' [8, 3].

It should be said that a complex system exchanges matter, energy, information with the environment. In a complex system emergence arises (a property that unexpectedly arises in the system). However, the study of complex systems leads to the formation of new approaches, concepts in the theory of knowledge. That is, "the study of complex systems opens up new facets of the connection between foresight and determinism" [7, 16].

70-80s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is age of developing of systematic approach. The systematic approach at this stage is a general methodological approach that can be seen in the following foreign authors' research: L. von Bertalanffy, St. Bir, O. Lang, U.R. Eshbi, A.N. Averyanova, V.G. Afanaseva, I.V. Blauberg, L.B. Bajanova, D.M. Gvishian, Y.L. Egorov, V.P. Kuzmin, I.B. Novik, L.A. Petrushenko, V.S. Tuhtin, V.N. Sadovsky, A.I. Uemova, A.D. Ursul, E.G. Yudin and so on. Indeed, as part of a systematic approach, methodological, gnoseological, and socio-scientific studies of the means of object exploration as a system using the achievements of cybernetics and other disciplines have been developed.

The 80-90s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is the stage of scientific and practical application of systematic approach, which investigates the emergence of synergetics - the inequality of the theory of self-organization of dissipative structures. The synergetic approach is structurally indivisible, which has emerged as a systemic synergistic approach in a systematic-cybernetic manner.

A system-cybernetic approach is the transition from a systemic-synergistic approach to the path of development in the context of inequality, non-linearity, 'chaotic order', instability and uncertainty, based on the principles of governance, self-organization as part of the system.

According to V. Sadovsky, 'a systematic approach is the expression of objects as a system and an opportunity for its development' [13]. Thus, a systematic approach is the direction in social practice and scientific methodology, based on the study of objects as a system and based on research such as information about a single theory of subject and the effects of many types of communication on it, the disclosure of the integrity of things.

Firstly, a systematic approach is the methodological focus in science, which consists of the task of designing and researching different classes and types of systems, that is, the design of complex system objects; secondly, it focuses upon the system as a whole but not as a part [10, 189]. However, the systematic approach is based on the general and interdisciplinary approach, that is, the integration of all science achievements, including the practical experience, especially in the field of management and organizations. In general, the basis of a systematic approach is to accept complex objects, their boundaries and the integrity of their internal and external relations. The basic accepted general theory of system is prevalent in all system objects of the real world. In particular, a systematic approach in philosophy states that the object of study is the formation of a systematic view of the universe underlying the idea of integrity, a complex organization.

Now let us analyse a systematic approach linking it with the Action Strategy. It is well known that mankind is currently exploring complex open systems. Because society itself, the changes that take place in it, are part of complex systems. A complex system consists of elements that interact in a complex way. This is why we can take The Action strategy of development as a complex system. Because The Action is a system, its elements are the five priorities. In particular, there are five priority areas of development of the country: improvement of state and social construction; ensuring the dominant of law and further reforming the judicial and legal system; further economic development and liberalization; development of social sphere; security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, pursuing a well thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy [1, 19-20]. Actually, changes in these areas allow for interaction with each other and implementation of systematic reforms.

In essence, The Action strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 has become a 'road map' of systemic reforms in all spheres of life. Of course, The Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, developed by President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, is in essence a systemic strategy. Because The Strategy of these actions reflects all the elements, connections and relationships of the 'human-society-state' system.

It is known that 'The Action Strategy for Uzbekistan's further development in 2017-2021' [2, 7] also envisages further structural changes in our society. Because the project includes eleven directions for 2017. That is, the interconnection between the elements of the system increases.

Thus, philosophically, the strategy of development of Uzbekistan reflects the idea of being systemic. As we know, understanding the complexity lies in the concepts of interconnection, structure, and system. A system is the integrity of many interconnected elements. If any of the system elements is removed, a change occurs in the system. The behaviour of the system is determined by its structure. Changes in the system structure cause system itself changes. The system is unique which is not be seen in the elements [9, 20-21]. In addition, a system has the following features: the feature of the system is determined by the composition, interdependence, and not the properties of its elements. For instance, the state of the crystal lattices of carbon causes it to look graphite, diamond, and carbine. System features are features of integrity but not system elements'.

A system has dynamic complexity, which is due to the different state and interconnection of elements in it. It maintains stability through the connections among system elements. A system contra-interacts with the external environment. Each system has a purpose. This goal may simply be in the form of self-preservation, sustainability, or a higher functional hierarchical system.

The Strategy means for a new mechanism of dialogue between the state and society, that is, a change in the relationship between the state and the people, that the government agencies should serve our people, not the people them. At the same time, it requires constant interaction between the state and society. Because the changes in the structure of our society provide the interaction between its elements, the person, the state, society, the existing connections and influences between these elements. Indeed, dialogue further strengthens the inter-connectedness and increases the interaction and activism of citizens, society and the state in our society.

It should be noted that the State Program on implementation of the Action Strategy on the five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the years 2017-2021 was adopted in ‘The year of dialogue with the people and human interests’. This means that the relationship between the state and the people is to change, that is, not the people should serve the government, but the government should do to the people. At the same time, it requires constant interaction between the state and the society.

In particular, the first leaders are not only sitting in the office, but also going to the places and practicing the most pressing problems that are disturbing the population. In this sense, ‘2017 was the year of the creation of a new system of close communication with the people, its anxieties, and the effective solution of life problems [3, 5]. Namely, the fact that many people have successfully solved unresolved problems for many years at the Public Reception and Virtual Reception of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is the basis of this system, shows that Uzbekistan is developing practically. Consequently, the establishment of public receptions or portals of public services in the aforementioned government institutions will provide a clear link between the state and the people. This, in turn, is a mechanism that guarantees better public service delivery. Indeed, positive feedback is the basis for the growth of the system, the adaptation of the system to changing conditions.

In particular, the announcement of 2017 as ‘The year of dialogue with the people and human interests’ is an important factor in strengthening the structure of our society. Because, as we consider our society as a complex system, the interaction between its elements, the human, the state, and the society, further strengthens the existing links and influences between these elements. Indeed, communication enhances the interconnection and increases the interaction and engagement of citizens, society and the state in our society.

In particular, based on the main goals and objectives of this year, one can see the new mechanism of interaction of state bodies with citizens. In other words, it was decided to establish the Public Receptions in 2017 and to ensure their full functioning in order to maintain a constant dialogue with the public and to address the problems that plague them. In order to implement this decision there were created ‘people’s receptions’ in each district and city. The introduction of such receptions allows government agencies to always be aware of the problems in people’s lives and a power that realizes the goals and interests of citizens. These receptions continue to serve to increase public confidence in the state and society by listening to people, communicating with them, and alleviating the burden.

It should be noted that this year is based on the principle of feedback. In other words, the relationship between the state and the people means the relationship between them. As we know that any relationship cannot be a relationship unless it is the change of something or event that changes one another. Consequently, the establishment of public receptions or portals of public services in the aforementioned government institutions provide a clear link between the state and the people. This, in turn, is a mechanism that guarantees better public service delivery. Indeed, positive feedback is the basis for the growth of the system, the adaptation of the system to changing conditions.

According to N. Wiener, ‘feedback is a way to manage the system by entering the results of previous tasks in the system’ [8, 152]. Indeed, feedback provides a philosophical interpretation of the circular connection of cause and effect. That explains the cause and mechanism of steady states, as well as the emergence of new ones, the transition from instability to stability, from disorder to order. Feedback in communication allows one to change one’s mind,

behavior, until one gets the response one wants. That also allows one to change perceptions about the processes that take place in social life, events, and help make decisions that allow to overcome negative events.

Commonly, the feedback is positive (increase in intensity change) or negative (decrease in intensity) [12, 415].

Positive feedback provides mutual stimulation of growth and development in response to external influences. The negative feedback is compensatory, the system tries to maintain its state in the process of external influences. We can see this simply by the fact that in social life, the state, the government receives information about the real situation and makes decisions, these decisions are based on negative or positive feedback depending on the problem being solved. Most importantly, they must serve the interests of the people, the realization of people's hopes. Of course, the dialogue, the implementation of the results of the conversation is associated with many problems. Unexpected coincidences, uncertainties, personal resistance to innovation can occur, which must be eliminated in the process of working together.

Actually, The Action Strategy is a complex system, consisting of several sub-systems, so that philosophical analysis can be performed from a variety of methodological perspectives. According to Professor M.N. Abdullaeva, 'dialogue, various forms of communication between leaders and people are the most important aspect of the implementation of the Concept' [6, 87]. For this reason, the dialogue between the state and the people opens up new prospects for development, allows to solve development problems based on laws and decrees.

It is well-known that the purpose of the Action Strategy is to radically increase the effectiveness of the ongoing reforms, to create conditions for the comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society, to modernize the country and to liberalize all spheres of life.

The fact that 2018 is the 'Year of active entrepreneurship, support of innovative ideas and technologies' in our country also sets a task to expand the ranks of entrepreneurs in our country, to bring and introduce high technology, machinery and equipment based on the latest scientific advances. At the same time, 'today we are moving on the path of innovative development aimed at radical renewal of all spheres of life of the state and society' [4:19-20]. Actually, in today's fast-paced world, countries that rely on new ideas, innovations will win.

The Action strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 pays special attention to the implementation of an innovative approach to the educational process. It identifies 'the promotion of research and innovation activities, the creation of effective mechanisms for the implementation of scientific and innovative achievements' [2, 38] as an important area of activity of the education system. In general, the fourth direction of the Strategy is the development of the social sphere. That is, its 4.4 article is on the development of education and science. It includes issues such as the establishment of specialized research and experimental laboratories, high-tech centres and technology parks at universities and research institutes, along with the promotion of research.

Namely, 'on the basis of innovations and creative approaches in the education system, special schools named after Muhammad Khorezmi and Mirza Ulugbek have been established, with in-depth study of specific subjects' [4:11]. At the same time, a lot of work has been done to further improve the higher education system. It should be

noted that part-time and evening departments have been established in higher education institutions based on the demand and needs in the real sector of the economy. The system of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan has been improved, and a number of research institutes and centres have been restored. In particular, the program of integrated development of the higher education system for 2017-2021 has been adopted [3]. In general, the purpose of the reforms and adopted programs in the field of higher education is that ‘Uzbekistan must be globally competitive in science, intellectual potential, modern personnel, high technology’ [3, 12].

Today, the country has entered a qualitatively new stage of development. That is why changes have taken place and continuing in the political, social and economic spheres of the country. Especially as a result of large-scale reforms in our country, the changes in the country have been reflected in the life and daily life of our people.

At the same time, society needs to determine its future life, eliminate systems and institutions that do not conform to the level of social development, identify new societies and develop new ways of development. Criteria for these processes are the effectiveness of social institutions, the structure of social groups, and the quality of the human factor. We think that the task on ‘Developing material condition of educational institutions to advanced states and to their requirements’ [1] is the main factor in improving effectiveness of social institutions, structure of social groups, and quality of human potential.

In 2019, which is named ‘The year of active investments and social development’, one of the key tasks of each leader is to actively promote our economy through the attraction of investments, launch of new productive capacities. Fulfillment of such tasks can be achieved by ‘positive results in the economy, which allow systematically addressing the problems accumulated in the social sphere’ [4, 10]. It should be noted that this year was based on the principle of a systematic approach to its essence. That is, as a result of systematic reforms in all spheres of society, including economy, social, energy, transport, agriculture, construction, the volume of investments in all sectors has increased significantly. In particular, along with public health services, private medicine is also actively developing. Namely, ‘634 private medical institutions were established last year owing to the increase in the range of treatment activities from 50 to 126 and a number of benefits’ [5]. This has created the necessary conditions for a merit life of our people and the realization of the creative potential of our citizens.

It is important to note that the digital economy plays an important role in the implementation of the Action Strategy. The 2019, the Year of active investments and social development sets out the task of developing the National Digital Economy Concept, which envisages the modernization of all sectors of the economy based on digital technologies [3, 10]. On this basis, the goal of the implementation of the ‘Digital Uzbekistan-2030’ was put forward. Reforms to achieve this goal have also been put forward as the 2020 priorities. This is because the introduction of the digital economy will increase job productivity and competitiveness of the company, create new jobs and eliminate poverty and social inequality.

‘Digital economy is an economy model based on e-business, e-commerce and digital technology’ [12,46]. In a broad sense, digital economy can be understood as a new system of economic, social, cultural relations based on digital information and communication technologies. Digital economy operates in the virtual space of economic relations, with the Internet being a key element. The main components of such an economy are e-business

infrastructure; e-business; e-commerce. In general, the development of the digital economy is a multifaceted process that is the basis for innovative development. After all, the digital economy has a tremendous impact on all aspects of social life, including human relationships, research, science, education, knowledge generation, and cognitive processes.

### III. CONCLUSION

To sum up, the world around us is getting increasingly complex. Socio-economic links and connections in our country are inextricably tightened, and a systematic vision and approach is required to understand, know and operate. Nowadays, especially in globalization, it is desirable to analyze the environmental processes taking place on Earth, such as climate warming, fresh water, demographic issues, and socio-economic issues, based on a systematic approach and systematic approach) as a system, allowing it to move to a new complex system.

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