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SOCIAL PROCESS DYNAMICS AND SPECIAL FEATURES

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Cover Page Footnote

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Erratum

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SOCIAL PROCESS DYNAMICS AND SPECIAL FEATURES

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Abstract: *This article describes the nature of social processes, the occurrence of various events in the life of society, their continuation on the basis of the movement of objective laws, and the development of society on this basis.*

Keywords: *process, social process, social dynamics, transformation, social space, community development, social impact, social attitude, phenomenon.*

IJTIMOYIY JARAYONLAR DINAMIKASI VA O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI.

Mansurov Abdulla Sayfullayevich.
O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti tayanch doktoranti

Annotatsiya: Bu maqolada ijtimoiy jarayonlar tabiati, jamiyat hayotida sodir bo'ladigan turli jarayonlar, ularning obyektiv qonuniyatlar rivoji asosidagi davomiyliigi va shu asosdagi jamiyat taraqqiyoti aks ettirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: jarayon, ijtimoiy jarayon, ijtimoiy makon, jamiyat rivoji, ijtimoiy munosabat.

ДИНАМИКА СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ И ИХ СВОЙСТВА

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Annotatsiya: В этой статье описаны природа социальных процессов, их продолжительность на основе происходящих изменений в жизни общества и развитие общества.

Ключевые слова: процесс, социальный процесс, социальное место, развитие общества, социальные отношения.

In the 21st century, humanity has entered the world with changes that have eroded global historical experience and perennial traditions and ideologies, requiring revision of many systems. At the same time, advances in information technology have also influenced social relations. The historically changing nature of social processes requires a revision of the social theories created in human thinking and practice. Undesirable changes in the life of society now indicate the ineffectiveness of the implementation of social systems, the need for systematic analysis of social processes in predicting the causes and future of social events.

Today, social science is trying to rethink the scope of social space. The fact is that many sociologists focus on the study of social processes rather than social structures. Researchers believe that explaining social life through social processes is the best decision. While the classical object of research focuses on the normative image of a holistic society,

social institution, social organization, culture, social phenomena, including social relations in complex social systems, which are the main result of human activity as a post-classical science object, have become the main focus.

A number of scholars consider the nature and nature of social processes and believe that social processes create a series of interrelated phenomena that change the state of social organization. It follows that a social phenomenon is manifested as a single event or a separate element of the social process.

When it comes to the essence of social processes, it states that various kinds of events occur in the life of a society, and that they are based on the movement of objective laws and, thus, the development of society. It provides a clear, holistic picture of the emergence, functioning, renewal, and crisis of the social system in the course of the movement of all its components, relationships, and effects. In another definition, the notion of "social process" means a directional movement, a consistent change of states, and a unit of activities aimed at achieving results. At the same time, it reveals the movement, dynamics, evolution of the social system, and its changes in space and time.

L.Gumplovich is one of the first to put forward the concept of social processes in social philosophy. According to him, the study of social studies should be a social group, and the social process is the interaction of different social groups. Groups into simple and complex (e.g., state), L. Gumplovich calls conflicts and conflicts in complex groups a social process. The individual's role in social life is considered to be the lowest.

P. Stompka, based on the classical definition of S. Sorokin, views the social process as a concept that "describes the consequences of changes in interaction" [2]. He relies on a systematic approach in his view and interprets the whole as a set of many elements that are interconnected with some boundaries.

The social process, in the opinion of sociologists, is a state of gradual change of elements of the social system and its subsystems in any object. The social process takes place under the influence of internal and external conditions directed at a particular state of the social object. At the same time sociology, political science, and philosophical dictionaries are defined as one or more repetitive social influences and interactions on the social process, the basis and sources of social activity, and the complexity of social change and social dynamics. The social process as a set of human behavior that determines the formation and development of a society, defines its preservation of a certain quality state and the interconnection of its elements.

Thus, social change is an indispensable attribute of human existence. In social cognition, changes in a person's social life are manifested in various forms.

It is also important to note that changes in social processes may occur due to their different patterns of social structure. Thus, when socially and philosophically analyzing social processes, the transition from a socially based form to the actual one, that is, the creative energy of a social entity in the transformation of social relations in space and time through new structured social systems, becomes relevant. Changes in social processes have always been of interest to philosophers. They first sought to focus on the terminology in their work, or to identify key modifiers that alter social processes.

Another dictionary defines social processes as follows. "A social process is a sequential change of states or movement of elements of a social system and its subsystems, any social object [...] The social process is carried out under the influence of internal and external conditions, has a stable order of interaction of its components, duration in time and focus on one or another state of a social object "[3].

There may be several objections to this definition. For one thing, it is unclear how the elements of the social system are just surrounded by movement. Secondly, it leads to social change as a result of the movement of elements, in which case the changes in the state of the social system are justified. Third, it is inappropriate to evaluate this replacement as consistent.

Comparing approaches from different perspectives, social processes are such changes in social systems, systems or elements that can be described as the emergence, transformation, or disappearance of certain types of interactions, social functions, and structures.

Social changes are important in the social system, and social processes cover all areas of transition. Social processes participate in the functioning and structure of the social system, cause stability or instability, and influence social time and social space.

Thus, the social process is a narrow social change that causes radical changes in social life. The nature of social processes can be evaluated by its diversity.

Social processes as a distinctive form of social change are subject to conditions in the social space and are expressed in various forms. First of all, it depends on the scale of social processes (which can be megaworld, macroworld, microcosm). Second, it depends on the gender of the subject involved in driving the social processes. Thirdly, it depends on what kind of social sphere is developing.

Depending on the scale of the social processes (mega world, humanity and regions; macro world - country, society, social system: microcosm - person) has specific terms. For example, the use of the term "civilization" in the phenomena of macronutrient manifestation.

One of the features of social processes is that of institutional changes. Institutional change can have a huge impact on society. It causes it to develop or vice versa. At the same time, of course, a new social structure will be created thereafter. This will enable the implementation of new reforms. With such a great revolutionary resonance, institutional changes in the economic, political, and cultural spheres of society can occur simultaneously.

The inner essence of social relationships is cyclical. But this is not exactly the case with constant fundamental social relationships. Social processes strengthen the stability of the system and coordinate the regulation of instability in the transitional system, which affects the continuity and continuity of national development in the new space and the present.

Thus, social processes are the most important functional part of social processes, helping to adapt to changes in the internal and external environment and to re-stabilize.

Social processes are a constant change in society or in particular systems. Social processes are also manifested in the particular direction of events and events at specific

times. It is followed by a dialectic character. Change and static status, such as continuity or continuity. The social system cannot exist without the social processes that lead to certain changes. One of the most important features of social processes is the generality and relevance of the process to the subject.

Social processes - transition from potential existence in socially justified form to actual existence; different forms of social change that create a social form; as a way of moving from spatial and temporal relationships in society to a different social form through a new structured form of social existence based on historical experience.

If sequential social events retain identity that is distinct from other events, if the event has little basis for the next, if they reflect the state of the same sex event, then this phenomenon can be called a process. For example, when we view socialization as a social development of an individual, it is a social process.

Hence, social processes are necessary changes in the continuous process. It can be organized according to the system: 1) internal processes of the person, for example, self-organization; 2) processes occurring in the relationship of two or more individuals; 3) processes occurring in the interaction between the individual and the group; 4) internal structure of society or processes of change in the organization; 5) the processes of changing the relationship between the two groups; 6) Organizations globally and processes in them.

The general legitimacy of social processes is based on the laws of the development of individuals, groups and societies. Social relations have their own laws, and the individual's pursuit of success in society determines the direction of certain processes. Therefore, the adoption of promising programs is not a natural and spontaneous regularity of social processes.

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