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SECTION 30. Philosophy.

DIALECTIC AND SINERGETIC PECULIARITIES OF MATERIAL PRODUCTION PROCESS

Abstract: This scientific article is about analyses of philosophically material production process as the main component of Uzbekistan's people's life, natural-material and social-spiritual factors which influences several functional links which consist of social-economical production and repeated production and dialectic-synergetic peculiarities.

Key words: material production, spiritual production, dialectics, synergetic, component, static and dynamic character, polyproperties, differential, non linear, system, structure, cogitative activity.

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Introduction

A material production which is the major component of the economic life of the community - is considered as a phenomenon consisting of the most complex components, the object and function essentially linked with each other from the functional side, having a static and dynamic character, consisting of the system of processes functioning in dialectical and synergetical way. If we analyse the process of material production which is the main component of the economical life of the people of Uzbekistan, we can see that it has the following structural conformation.

In general, the main structural conformation of the material production – consists of relatively stable sectors of the economy constituting the social division of labor and reproduction, the socio-economic production consisting of a number of functional relationships arising from the influence of natural-economic and socio-cultural factors. To put it simpler, as a structural conformation of a material production it can be understood its division into a relatively stable various parts and pieces.

Materials and Methods

The structural conformation of the processes of a material production can be differentiated to the types according to their following criteria.

1. A material production based on the composition of ownership. It is a manufacturing process arising as a result of involvement in the internal and external forms of property, forming and developing according to it. In Uzbekistan this process was established after independence based on variety properties, in other words on individual and private property of citizens, public property, state property, mixed property[2.92] and in turn, it is considered at a basic social index representing the material essence of the production process.

Thanks to the Independence, in our country the process of material production was completed which was based on individual control of the state property remained from the former totalitarian regime and the economy was liberalized because of the works of material production based on introduction of a new type, variety of a full-fledged forms of property was established in its place, it was hit the ax to the root of the mood of appears remained deeply settled in the minds of people and as a result, was established ontological foundation to the formation of a new type of national economic perception of the population. This ontological foundation of the process can be seen in the example of share ration of sectors of the manufacturing based on governmental and non-governmental property shown in the following table.

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Table 1

The ratio of the share of material production sectors based on the state and non-state property in Uzbekistan to the status of January 1, 2015 [3.39]
(in percent of a total)

No	Names of the sectors of material production	Share of the state property (%)	Share of the non-state property (%)
1.	Gross domestic product	17,1	82,9
2	Industrial products	6,9	93,1
3	Agricultural products	0,1	99,9
4	Construction works	6,6	93,4
5	Turnover of a retail trade	0,2	99,8
6	The total value of services	10,6	89,4
7	Paid services to the public	13,7	86,3
8	The number of employed in the material production	18,1	81,9

This statistic information shows that the share of state property in the process of material production on the whole structure of the community property was decreased and that the share of non-governmental property grew to 80%. The concept of ownership means that material production process should meet the needs of consumers in a democratic way based on the principles of dialectics.

A dialectic feature of the production process based on the composition of ownership is characterized by: *first of all*, that all underground and surface values of our country are a property of a society, that it consists of the parts of different types of an ownership given to the winners on the basis of the law for the rationalization of the use of it more efficiently; *secondly*, that all forms of property separated to parts to act as a differentiation independently performing its function; *thirdly*, in the development and increase of property owned by the whole society, with respect to carrying out activities adversely of certain types of ownership against it; *fourth*, the presence of incidental connections

consisting of otherwise influence and influence between property belonging to the community and with a variety of different forms of ownership which is its part; *fifth*, that all forms of ownership of property reflects the social structure of society; *sixth*, property that in fact, belongs to the whole society ,that it can not live without parts which established from a variety of property forms and on the contrary various forms of the property is not available without properties that belong to the government.

2. The material production, which is based on the composition of the sector. The material production in our country established on the basis of the sectors is considered as an objective process occurring in sectors such as economic activity differentiated from industry, agriculture, forestry, construction, transport, communications and technical support, sales and procurement organizations. We can see the changes of this process happened during our 25 years of independent social development (2000-2015 years) in the example of numbers reflected in the following table 2.

Table 2

The composition of gross domestic product of Uzbekistan in terms of sectors of material production.[□]
(in percent)

	Year 1990	Year 2000	Year 2015
Gross domestic product	100	100	100
Gross value which added sectors	88,7	87,5	91,6
Including:			
Industry	17,6	14,2	24,1
Agriculture	33,4	30,1	17,2

[□] See: This table was concluded by an author according to the information given in statistic collection with a name "Socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan over the years of independence (1990-2010), the main trends and indicators as well as forecasts for 2011-2015: the collection of statistics T.: "Uzbekistan", 2011", "Uzbekistan in figures year 2015".-T.: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan Immediate printing and technical service department, 2015".

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Construction	5,8	6,0	6,8
Transport and communication	5,2	7,7	11,4
Trade	4,5	10,8	8,6
Other sectors	22,2	18,7	23,5
Net of taxes for products and export-import operations	11,3	12,5	8,4

Decisions adopted in years of Independent social development and as a result of measures taken, with the creation of new sectors of industry in our country such as automobile engineering, oil and gas, petrochemical, railway engineering, soda, polyethylene, televisions, computers, sugar, salt bought to the increase of the total volume of industrial production and the share of it in the gross domestic product reached 24.1 percent by 2015. This is more to 6.5 percent in the comparison to the last period of the totalitarian regime -1990.

Due to the steady growth of the volume of material production in sectors in independent social years the share of the material production in

agricultural sector in the country's gross domestic product went down from 33,4 percent to 17,2 percent. It is, in turn indicate that the share of material production in agricultural sector in the gross social product will decrease to 16,2 percent and in the future will not increase more than 10 percent and it is close to the rapidly developing countries of the world.

A material production in agricultural sector is of an especial importance in the material life of our country because it is connected with the meeting of the needs of a population to every day food and clothing.

Table 3
Indicators of grown products in agricultural sector of a material production in Uzbekistan[□]
(Years 1990-2015)

	Unit of measure	Year 1990	Year 2015	The difference	
		Size	Size	More	Less
Cotton	Thousand tons.	5057,7	3400,2		1657,5
Grain	Thousand tons.	2038,2	8050,5	6012,3	
Potato	Thousand tons.	336,4	2452,4	2116,0	
Vegetable	Thousand tons.	2842,5	9286,7	6444,2	
Melons	Thousand tons.	1000,0	1691,1	691,1	
Fruits	Thousand tons.	660,4	2490,6	1830,2	
Grapes	Thousand tons.	744,7	1441,2	696,5	
Meat (Live weight)	Thousand tons.	789,1	1906,3	1117,2	
Milk	Thousand tons.	3034,2	8431,6	5397,4	
Egg	Thousand tons.	1231,8	4950,0	3718,2	
Wool (physical weight)	Thousand tons.	25,8	34,4	8,6	

* See: This table was concluded by an author according to the information given in statistic collection with a name "Socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan over the years of independence (1990-2010), the main trends and indicators as well as forecasts for 2011-2015: the collection of statistics T.: "Uzbekistan", 2011", "Uzbekistan in figures year 2015".-T.: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan Immediate printing and technical service department, 2015".

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If we analyze this statistic information according to philosophical features, we can see that for a great deal of works that was done in a way of independent social development of our country and this works consistently continuous, the process of material production in agricultural sector develops as: *first of all*, to get rid of the politics as “individual administration of cotton” set by the totalitarian regime, *secondly*, to achieve independence in meeting the demand for grain; *thirdly*, to establish sufficient level of production of fruits, vegetables, melons and potatoes in our country; *fourth*, to find a large income in exchange for the export of these products; *fifth*, to provide food security on the basis of production ecologically clean products.

In understanding the dialectic properties of the material production process is especially important to define the system of material production based on the composition of sector, interaction of the structure and components, their transformation to each other and to show special characteristics of each of them, their common and differences from each other.

1. The process of material production is a system consisting of the legal unit of the production sectors, which is connected with each other, has a certain individual impact and influence to each other. For example, in agriculture it is not possible to manufacture numerous, qualitative and cheap products without agricultural machines which were created in a material production process of industry. On the contrary, if we don't have the raw materials produced in agriculture, industrial production will also stopped. Thus, from the dialectical point of view, the process of the material production with the composition of the sectors is a unique, whole system.

2. The process of the material production based on the composition of sectors has its own structure as a whole system. Its structure is the formulation of the things, an order of events and processes, its structure, composition and location

which preform this system. For instance, if we analyze the structural composition of the material production in industry, we can see that it consists of the structural parts as electricity, gas, iron and steel, non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical, machine-building and metal processing, building materials, light industry, food industry, agriculture farming, livestock and other. Thus, process of the material production with the composition of the sector system also has a unique structure.

Synergistic features of the process of the material production. Before the investigation of specific synergistic features the process of material production there is a need to find an answer to the question of *what is synergistic itself?*

At the end of the 60 years of the XX century a German philosopher Hans Hacken introduced the concept of synergetics to the academic community and gave description and characteristics as:

“Synergetics – is general social attempt of a large number of small systems, it leads to form stable structures and self – organizational processes”[4.9]. “Synergetics studies the systems which include many small systems. They are electrons, atoms, molecules, cells, neurons, mechanic elements, photons, bodies, animals and even humans”[5.320], On books written in Uzbek-language on this subject different explanations were siven: “Synergetics – is the theory of self – organization, studying of non-linear events, self – management”[6.369], “Synergetics explains the couples of scientific thoughts based on the presence according to links of several systems, their interrelations, sequence of things and events in space and time, self – organizing of the world”[7.553], “Synergetics as the scientific direction explains the notion and legitimacy of linear and non linear, self – organization of physics, chemical – biological events and economical, technique and social processes, self – management, transition from order to chaos”[8.708], “Synergetics plays the role of new outlook direction as general theory about self – organization and complex ty”[9.26]. Among the books dedicated to the study of phenomenon of synergetics in a philosophical way a monograph of D.Bozorov “Synergetic paradigm”[10.160] is noteworthy. Not denying scientific and practical value of the above explanationss, we join to the definition of D.Bozorov as «Synergetics – is a paradigm explaining a thinking on changes in the the world (open system) and meaningfullnes of the process of self-organization and the need to rely on the alternative approaches in knowing them significant and think on the basis of the nonlinear thinking”.[10.19]

It is clear from the above definitions, that to study the events taking place in society, in particular the synergistic properties of the process of material production is a complex issue. Because the society and the nature as the whole universe have the nature of synergistic movement. There is no doubt to that. The complexity in that is in the dependence with the conscious activity of man of processes, things, events and actions taking place in society. Intelligence activity is do not digest in itself the concepts defining processes of non-linearence happening always in nature, self-organization, chaos, instability and extremity. Despite being so, conscious activity of man is always directed toward knowing in linear way towards knowing. Taking into account this aspect of it the synergetic properties of the processes of material production can be seen in the following cases.

1. The process of material production is a monolithic system having properties of closeness from the one side and openness from the other side. For instance, taking as an example a process of manufacturing automobiles within the material production, a factory manufacturing automobiles is a

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close system itself, being in touch with other numerous and complex systems arrounding it when this automobile goes out from the factory leads to express itself as an open system. Thus in terms of the synergetic point of view a whole process of material production in social life is an open system, systems entering in a compositional structure (structure) is closed, component parts (elements) forming structural composition as a small open systems, linear, non-linear, stable, balanced self-organizational system (the system) is involved in the process of social production. Clearly, such a synergetic movement is dominated by the principle of openness.

2. The process of material production which is the key component of the economic life of the society in turn, in a synergetic point of view have a linear feature. For example, if we consider the process of making different products got from grain crops which satisfy human needs for food, we can see that it is non-lineal, in other words, there is many ways of preparing food from grain rops and even there are a number of alternatives of it. As Yu.A.Danilov wrote: «Non-linearity is a birth of elementar things and their annihilation...Non-linearity is a volume concept, it has many colors and gradations»[11.14]. Thus, the process of material production is a system not free from the non-linear features.

3. In studying the process of material production from the synergetical point as self-organizational system thoughts of Omanulla Fayzullayev as: «Synergetics see everything as a system. Divide a system into two categories: one is a closed system, the second is an open system. Dead systems of the world is considered as open systems and alive system is open»[12.92] and thoughts of G.Nikolas, I.Prigojin as: «To series of open system is included undoubtedly biological and social systems. It means that it is not right to consider them in only within the mechanical model»[13.156,157] will serve as a theoretical and methodological basis. As to this the openness of the process of material production is seen in the following.

First of all, provides new innovational flow of sources from the outside to the process of material production and lead to the happening of some new one situation to this system.

Secondly, the system of material production will reach the level of a without balance at the level of loss of stagnation in any period of time. It means that the process of material production loosing its stability, will fall in the situation of crisis.

Thirdly, it means jumping out of the material production from difficult, crisis, hard situation to the new stable position in the next period of time.

So, it is seen that there are two kinds of situation in the development of the systems of the process of material production. In the first stage the qualitative status of the material production does not change. To be more precise at this stage a system of material production coming to non-balanced status will lose its stability with the increase of external conditions or internal conflict. At the same time, at the same place the due to the complex changes happened in the systems available in the nature and society the second stage, in other words there happen the jumping from one qualitative level to the other higher qualitative level of the process of material production on the basis of self-organization. This, of course, will depend on the number of potential, random and possible circumstances.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that the synergetical features of the process of material production as a whole system can not be put opposite with its dialectic properties. This properties is two sides of a whole, a specific areas of knowing this object scientifically. To be more precise, without scientifical-philosophical study of the synergetics to give it much appreciation is as Q.Nazarov notes: «not the same as to put aside a dialectics from philosophy. Because in philosophy every doxy, methods and techniques have their role and scope of activities. In considering the significance of the dialectics in philosophy its place, value in the field of social sciences is very large and it remains to be one of the main parts of philosophy. As well as this, synergetics also is not the last and exclusive style of the sciences, but is the fruit of thought changing and improving as a result of development»[7.554]. As our great leader Islam Karimov said: «Life is a dialectics. Because all the events in our life are inseparably linked with each other»[1.121].

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