COMMUNITY AS AN ARTIFICIAL SYSTEM:

FROM THE NEED TO SURVIVE TO WORLD GLOBALIZATION

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Topicality.

The course of socio-economic processes currently taking place in the world requires their understanding and scientific justification.

Goal.

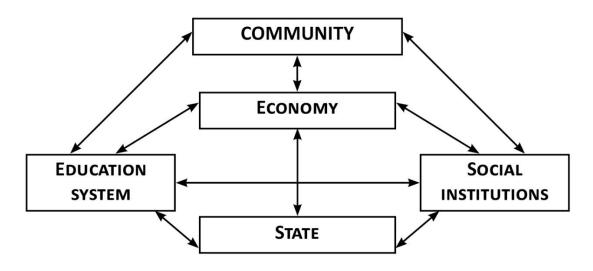
To identify the regularities of these processes and to predict the possible directions and results of the development of the community.

Research methodology.

To analyze the reasons for the development of the community, we will use the author's functional-systemic approach and the theory of the development of artificial systems (TDAS). Let's define the concept of "system" as a complex of interdependent elements that create a complete integrity by their union, and the essential feature of the system is its origin. This makes it possible to divide systems into **natural** ones, which arose in the process of the evolution of nature without human participation, and **artificial** ones – created as a result of human activity to satisfy his needs by performing the **main function**, which allows us to evaluate the development of artificial systems from the point of view of the quality of the performance of this function [3].

The emergence of the community as an artificial system is connected with the need of a person to increase the reliability of survival among other living beings, to become independent from the external environment and the ability of the psyche for creative activity. This led him to the creation of tools for hunting and work, and thereby to the formation of an artificial system "economy", the first main function of which was the production of food, tools and household items, and later - the creation of new

sources of energy, means of communication, movement, etc. The need to develop faster due to the transfer of accumulated experience from generation to generation led to the creation of an education system. The need to establish and maintain certain relationships between members of the community - before the emergence of moral norms and social institutions. The need to protect oneself and one's territory led to the emergence of the "state" system. The complex of these interdependent artificial elements, each of which is also a complex system, generally creates the "Community" supersystem (Scheme 1) [2].



Scheme 1. Community as an artificial system

The only active element of the entire supersystem is a person, it is his subjective qualities that influence the content and development of each of its elements.

How does the community development process take place? When using the opportunities of the economy, which satisfies a person as a member of the community at this stage of his existence, he has **new needs**, and he begins to put forward **new demands**, which leads to the emergence of a **contradiction** between the needs of a person and the opportunities of the existing economy, which, in general, is resolved only due to the implementation **of new knowledge**. Then new needs arise and the chain repeats itself...

But the use of new knowledge through the education system raises the intellectual level of workers, which, through **social institutions**, affects the relationship between

them and the government both horizontally and vertically. In the historical process, this led to the transition from a slave system to a serf system and then to a capitalist system, and in terms of the form of power, from a single government (emperor, tsar, king, etc.) to parliamentarism and periodic elections of the head of state.

The stages of the development of the **economy** as a working body of this system are classified by the main product, the production of which employs the maximum number of the population, and change from the production of food products to the production of machines and mechanisms and ideas and technologies - a clear increase in the level of ideality of the product being produced, in the direction of its intellectualization and corresponds to the basic law of TDAS.

But already at the first stage of economic development, some states, in order to use certain territories that have specific natural conditions for growing certain types of products, begin to "assimilate" these territories. At the next stage, in order to reduce the cost price, the production of industrial goods is transferred to sources of raw materials and cheap labor. This is how the process of globalization is gradually proceeding - the formation of a single market of capital, goods and labor, which consists of separate world territories, each with its own specialization, but with strong industrial and financial interconnections. In general, the world of factories is turning into a single world factory, based on the main need of the market economy: the desire to make the production of goods cheaper.

Research results.

The inevitability of the process of economic development in the direction of increasing intellectualization of the production product was revealed, which corresponds to the basic law of the theory of the development of artificial systems: "The development of any artificial system goes in the direction of increasing the level of its ideality." Along the lines of relationships between the elements of the "Community" system, this creates new problems and poses new challenges to the main function of the education system and the forms of relationships between members of the community horizontally and vertically.

Conclusions.

Taking into account the laws of the development of artificial systems, it is possible to confidently predict that the globalization processes taking place in the economy will erase not only interstate, but also inter-national and inter-confessional borders, contradictions and misunderstandings. The incessant intellectualization of society, caused by the unprecedented rate of development of science, and the growth of general culture cause a reassessment of life values, a shift of emphasis towards spiritual needs. All causes leading to inequality between people will be destroyed. And the first article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will become the norm of life, not a beautiful declaration: "All people are born free and equal in their dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and must act in relation to each other in the spirit of brotherhood" [1].

Literature

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