



Characteristics of Classical, Noclassical and Postnoclassical Paradisms of Social Reality Study

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Received 18-06-2022	Abstract: This article examines the peculiarities of the classical, non-classical and post-classical paradigms of social reality, based on V. Stepin's "classical-noclassic-postnoclassical" scheme of rationality. Based on this methodological model, the methodological effectiveness of the nonclassical and postclassical paradigms of social reality is revealed, based on the one-sidedness of the classical paradigm of the study of modern social reality.	Keywords: Social reality, classical paradigm, nonclassical paradigm, postnoclassical paradigm, simulation of social reality, postmodernism, determinism
Accepted 24-06-2022		
Published 28-06-2022		

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INTRODUCTION

The end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century saw an acceleration in the process of transformation of the landscape of social reality. Indeed, although social reality has been studied as a subject of study in social philosophy, a new debate has arisen on the above situation. In particular, the problem of methodology came to the fore in the study of this social reality. Indeed, scholars and politicians have, in a word, felt that the representatives of the social sphere do not respond to social reality in the traditional way. Based on this theoretical and methodological problem, the development of a new methodological strategy for the study of social reality is becoming increasingly important. Based on this problem, this article analyzes the peculiarities of the classical, nonclassical and postnoclassical paradigms of social reality in the study of social reality, approaching V. Stepin's "classical-noklassic-postnoclassical" methodological scheme of rationality [1, p.45-59]. consists of. The methodological standards of the classical paradigm of the study of social reality consist of the following criteria:

- Mechanism. A mechanistic approach to the universe prevailed. That is, all forms of motion of matter, including social reality, have been studied as a mechanical system.
- Reductionism. In the classical paradigm, the study of an object has been studied by bringing it from complexity to simplicity. For example, matter, which is the highest form of motion, has been equated with the forms of mechanical, physical, and biological systems, which are social reality and its following forms.

- Rationalism. The universe was a rational objective system, and objective logic prevailed. The human mind has risen to the level of a cult, and on this basis the social reality has been studied. The study of social reality did not take into account the level and axiological criteria of the subject.
- Optimism. The thesis that knowledge, science, and reason guarantee the development of social reality prevailed, believing that it would ensure the progress of humanity.
- In the study of social reality in the classical paradigm, no emphasis was placed on the place of the category of chance. That is, it was recognized that all processes in social reality have a legitimate, necessary origin.
- Determinism. The proportionality of cause and effect is recognized. That is, he believed that the cause of any event in social reality gives a definite result.

However, the methodological standards of the classical paradigm of social reality do not fully reveal the picture of modern social reality. If today social scientists, political analysts, economists, geopoliticians analyze, study, manage or make social predictions on the basis of the above criteria of the classical paradigm of modern social reality, they would have made a methodological mistake. A non-classical paradigm of social reality has been developed, which is recognized as an alternative methodological strategy to this paradigm. The methodological standards of this paradigm are:

- Irrationalism. The universe is irrational, that is, it is not intelligent, and it cannot be understood by reason. It is the center of irrational cognition (will, instinct, intuition). That is, in this paradigm, he lays out the

irrational foundations of the substance of the universe. Events and processes in social reality are revealed on this basis. (A.Shopengaur, F.Nitzsche, Bergson, etc.)

- In the study of social reality in the nonclassical paradigm, emphasis was placed on the place of the category of chance. Random events were taken into account in the study of social processes and events.
- Knowledge and intellect do not guarantee the development of social reality. The essence of human existence is revealed by art, that is, literature, poetry and music. During this period, as a result of contradictions in social reality, human nature, not nature, came to the fore as the subject of science and philosophy. In connection with this, philosophical doctrines such as existentialism, the philosophy of life, emerged.
- The principles of anthropology and nominalism form the basis of the noclassical model as one of the directions of the study of social reality. Accordingly, on the principle of anthropology, man is affirmed as primary and society as secondary. In the principle of nominalism, social reality involves only individuals. Society is a construct of knowledge.

Hence, in the nonclassical paradigm of the study of social reality, attention was paid to immanent features that were not taken into account in the classical paradigm of social reality. In particular, the importance of chance in the dynamics of social reality, the substantive nature of social reality, such as irrational bases, the predominance of individuality over generality, dominated.

After the end of World War II, the socio-political landscape of the world changed. New forms of social relations have emerged. In science, however, new approaches and theories have emerged. In particular, the further development of cybernetics, as well as the development of a systematic approach in science and philosophy, developed new methodological principles in the study of social reality. Accordingly, social reality was seen as an open, non-linear complex self-organizing system.

In the 1970s, a synergetic paradigm emerged as an interdisciplinary approach. In particular, self-organizing systems were studied in the scientific works of G. Hacken [2], G. Prigogine. Initially, the principles of synergetics appeared in

the natural sciences, and later these principles began to be applied to the social sciences. These social processes formed the direction of social synergetics as a new field of study of the laws of self-organization. From the point of view of social synergetics, social reality is a self-organizing system. However, for a social system to be self-organizing, the system must meet the following criteria. First, the system must be an open system. Second, the system must be nonlinear. Third, the system must be a dissipative system.

The methodological standards of the postnoclassical paradigm are:

- Cause is disproportionate to consequence. Accordingly, even a small cause can lead to big consequences. For example, any social strategy management or social reforms in social life, social programs do not always lead to the results that politicians expect.
- Nonlinearity. The evolution of the system is characterized by multivariate. The dynamics of social reality acquires a nonlinear character, and its development paths are determined by diversity.
- Openness. The system exchanges matter, energy and information with the external environment. [3] For this reason, anger is self-organizing when social reality is an open system.
- Uncertainty. The next state of the system cannot be determined by a single value. Subsequent states of development of the social system acquire uncertainty and its subsequent state cannot be predicted.
- Chaoticity. In this case, the chaos in the system is legitimately manifested. Chaos not only is destructive but also plays a constructive role. The general scheme of the evolution of the system is in the form of "order - chaos - new order...". For example, there is social order and social chaos.

Social chaos is defined by non-compliance with the norms of social life, violation of social laws, their ineffectiveness, escalation of conflicts between the social systems, the devaluation of social values. Social order is characterized by the mutual harmony of the social system, the adequate functioning of the elements of the social system, the adherence to socio-cultural values. The evolution of social reality is also manifested in the form of "social order - social chaos - a new social order."

In short, the possibilities of the classical paradigm in the study of modern social reality are limited. The postnoclassical paradigm, which is considered an alternative to this paradigm, provides an adequate model of social reality. The postnoclassical paradigm also includes views of postmodernist philosophy. The chaotic nature of social reality as a fundamental principle of postmodernist philosophy, the simulation of social reality [4] is determined by the pluralistic nature of the landscape of social reality, as well as its uncertainty, instability. But today, the sustainable development of the social system requires the priority of such principles as high spirituality, justice, equality, humanity.

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