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THE SPECIFICITY OF SYSTEM ANALYSIS AS A METHOD OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

The article analyzes the essence of system analysis and clarifies its relation as a method of political science with a systematic approach, general systems theory, synergetics and systems engineering.

At present, systematic analysis is actively used not only in the natural sciences, but also in the humanities and social sciences. It is even considered one of the most promising methods of political science. It deserves such attention, among other things, by making it possible to use the theoretical and methodological achievements of other fields of knowledge to solve political problems more effectively and efficiently.

At the same time, the rapid evolution of systemic ideas about the world led to several directions of their development. In addition to systems analysis, these include, in particular, such as "systems approach", "general systems theory", "synergetics", "systems engineering".

The broadest of the above categories is the "systems approach". It involves the separation of an object of interest to the researcher from the external environment by defining the boundaries and analyzing the object as a system.

In contrast, system analysis is an independent scientific method with its principles and algorithm of application, which requires a clear stage of research and use of a certain set of technologies.

System analysis as a method of science is based on a number of principles. First of all, the system is considered as a whole, not as a simple set of elements. However, the properties of the system as a whole are not the sum of the properties of the individual elements, since they can acquire qualitatively new properties, while the properties of the elements inherent in them in the state of "independence" may be lost.

The development of system analysis as a method of solving complex multidimensional problems has led to the emergence of different approaches to determining the stages of its implementation. It is most advisable to distinguish the main stages of system analysis, grouping them into three categories - preparatory,

basic and final. This allows for a better structuring of the researcher's actions by devoting time to preparation that will help formulate the problem, identify the main goal, and choose the best way to perform the system analysis.

System analysis is the basis for a large number of concepts for the existence and functioning of systems, from which the general laws inherent in any system. The totality of these concepts forms a separate interdisciplinary area of research - the general theory of systems. This theory, by its very nature, is a summary of the results of a systematic analysis of a particular phenomenon or a process for the continued use of isolated patterns to study such systems.

The term "synergetics" was introduced into scientific circulation by the German physicist G. Hacken. The essence of synergetics is to study the connections between the elements formed in open systems due to the intensive exchange of energy, information and matter with the environment under non-equilibrium conditions.

A key concept of synergetics is the concept of a "dissipative" (open) system, that is, a system that constantly exchanges substance, information, or energy with the environment. The life cycle of such systems can be explained on the basis of two categories - "order" and "chaos".

Another important concept in synergetics is the "point of bifurcation" - the ramification of options for further development of the system and the need to choose one or another option. Due to the constant and dynamic interaction of the system with the environment, fluctuations occur in it - random deviations of values from the averages (from equilibrium). Over time, fluctuations can intensify and reach a critical level, pushing the system to the point of bifurcation. Another is close to the listed categories that characterize the study of certain phenomena and processes as a system - "systems engineering". The term began to be used as early as the 1940s to refer to practical activities that aim to actually develop and manage systems.

System engineering, unlike other approaches and methods analyzed in the article, involves not just studying a particular phenomenon or process as a system, but direct practical steps to create, improve or eliminate the system.

To sum up, it should be noted that of the above concepts, the broadest approach is a systematic approach that involves considering a particular phenomenon or process as a system without necessarily searching for universal laws or following a clear algorithm of action. General Systems Theory is a science that studies different systems (natural, technical, social) and searches for common patterns of their development. It is the result of systemic perceptions of the world and is a system analysis that has already been completed and completed.