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## THE INDIVIDUAL AS A SELF-ORGANIZING SYSTEM

**Abstract:** *The article analyzes the transformation processes in the psychology of personality research. The author assesses the penetration of a synergistic paradigm into the science of psychology as a scientific achievement. The approach of the individual as a self-organizing complex system gives a great constructive solutions to society and science, proposing the idea that human capital plays an important role in the development of OIC.*

**Key words:** *personality, theory of complex systems, paradigm, self-organization, system, purpose.*

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Today, man and his spiritual world are considered the most pressing problems of civilization not only in the humanitarian sciences, but also in the entire nation, nation, state, and the rest of humanity. Therefore, a person is one of the most fundamental concepts that a person learns in psychology. Since the 30-ies of the last century, the individual began to study in fundamental terms all the different psychological schools. But to this day there has not been a single opinion on the concept of the individual, its structure, basic management, factors of development, the effects of biological and social factors on the individual. The existence of such a diverse approach in psychological schools that investigate the individual is the cause of the formation of a unified methodological approach. As a result of the processes of methodological transformation in the modern system of science, there is a development of synergistic paradigm, this methodology is also used in the study of a person in the science of psychology. We think that this process will be one of the important achievements of the humanitarian sphere in the understanding of a person, and not only for Psychology.

Analysis of literature shows that self-organization of a person is studied in different ways.

For example, self-organization as a person-specific quality (g.N. Izizine, S.N. Kapustin i A.V. Smirnov); the principle of self-organization in psychology (N.A. Bernshteyn i A.A. Ukhtomsky); problems of motivation and formation of self-organization in students in the educational process M. I. Kurnev, M. A. Reunova i g.V. It was studied by such scientists as Kogan. V.A. Arshinav, V.G. Budanov, E.N. Knyazeva, S.P. Kurdyumov, 6 G.G. Some aspects of self-organization in pedagogy were studied by malinesky. Problems of self-organization in Uzbekistan, theory of complex systems M.N.A.Abdullaeva, G.O, Jalalova, G.O.Gaffarova, M.K.It is being studied by niybbetov and other scientists. Based on the analysis of the study, we described self-organization as the shell of an individual to effectively organize their activities. This process involves a certain system of knowledge of the individual, motivation, willpower, planning and purposefulness.

Cognitive capabilities of the individual form the structure of the individual: consciousness, subconscious, memory. Such cases as self-organization, chaos, self-reorganization, existential choice in the bifurcation chamber, instability, inherent in the complex system, also belong to the individual.

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The individual as a complex dynamic system constantly embodies such processes as self-organization, self-renewal, transformation. In this place, we will plunge into the concept of complexity. The question arises, has not the human problem been studied for this period? Is human self-management not researched? Society appears that the human problem is constantly being studied, each period studies on the basis of the level of social economic development, geographic conditions, historical processes and specific paradigms. Philosophers, writers, artists and now representatives of many spheres study a person from different sides. But as we climb the stairs of periods, Time sets, social progress, the problem of the spiritual world of Man, the ability of man to manage himself, the problem of his own self-organization has become the most pressing problem. This paradigm Studies a person as an open complex system on the basis of nonlinear and Cube variability. The effective, constructive significance of the Murakab systems theory is manifested in the following: this paradigm studies the interrelated, interrelated spiritual and physical qualities that exist in man as a holistic complex system. Therefore, it is recognized by scientists that in the following years the study of a person, his activity as a complex system of self-organization, plays a constructive role.

In this place, we will plunge into the essence of the concept of complexity.. Complexity is the dynamic system of these elements, which is a variety of elements or systems that allow for the ability to change the movement of their behavior and flexibility in changing situations. Also, a complex system is an open system. It exchanges matter, Energy, Information with the environment. In a complex system, emergent phenomena are formed. Emerdjentlik is a creative coincidence, which has an ontological basis, consisting in the emergence of new features in this system. This process is the way of the formation of innovation throughout evolution in nature and society. There will be a constant re-connection between the elements of complex systems. In the individual, too, there are signs of a complex system. His consciousness, memory, thinking, behavior, body are constantly interrelated. For this reason, the individual is able to organize himself as a

complex system. Since man acts as a complex, self-organizing system, then the following principles apply:

1. Openness; 2. Weakness

Openness is the exchange of matter, energy and information between a person and a scientist. When we say non-compliance, it is implied that there are a lot of ways of development of the system, the existence of alternative ways of development in the development of such a system goes through different stages. Development will not be in one direction. The system monitors the processes of formation of complex new structures as a result of constant updates, emergent phenomena. In linear systems, however, the ways of development are one-sided, one-flat. Alternative ways of development can not be ignored.

The process of self-organization helps to meet the necessary needs on the path of the individual's development . Self-organization serves as elements of time, planning, order, self-control .

The factors of a person's self-organization are that the inner and outer world of a person is in mutual influence and interrelationship. That is, the consciousness, values, morality of a person, his creative activity constitute a system of human self-organization; in a person, self-organization takes place through conscious and creative activity. That is, self-organization is carried out not automatically, but purposefully. In self-organization, the purpose of a person determines his own self-organization. Also, the goal is the internal motivation, impulse of the process of self-organization of the individual.

In conclusion, we can say that methodological transformations are taking place in the system of modern science. As a result, the synergistic paradigm is also widely penetrated into the psychology of personality research. The study of the individual as a complex system of self-organization also plays a more important role in modern society, in which non-linear, complex, transformational processes occur. Because in an innovative society, human self-organization is crucial to human capital development. Therefore, it is desirable to further develop research in our republic on the basis of the theory of synergistic complex systems of the individual.

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