

INVESTIGATION OF SPIRITUAL HERITAGE AS A NON-LINEAR AND COMPLEX PHENOMENON (SYNERGETIC ANALYSIS)

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Abstract:

This scientific article delves into the practical development stages of spiritual heritage and highlights the inherent utilization of synergistic thinking throughout human history. Synergistic thinking, although not explicitly labeled as such, encompasses intricate processes such as self-development within the structure of synergy, analysis of complexity foundations, interpretation of order within chaos, nonlinear thought patterns, irreversibility of complex real-world processes, revelation of energy replenishment mechanisms from external sources in open systems, and a fresh perspective on the dialectics of systems and elements. This approach encapsulates philosophical processes and paves the way for interdisciplinarity. It examines the need to study these processes, which are considered genuinely complex, to expand humanity's research capabilities. While the principles of synergy were initially employed by naturalists and physicists, the 1960s witnessed the emergence of non-linear theories and methodologies.

Keywords: Synergistic thinking, nonlinear phenomena, complexity, interdisciplinary, spirituality, dialectics, synergy, non-linear thinking, scientific discoveries.

In the 21st century, non-linear phenomena have become an intense focus of study across various disciplines, marking a significant shift in scientific exploration. Remarkable peculiarities of the non-linear world have been revealed through computer technology experiments in natural, ecological, biological, genetic, technical, economic, socio-humanitarian, and other sciences. This has expanded the horizons of scientists beyond linear intuition and linear worldviews. Consequently, the foundation for the development of a cross-disciplinary knowledge system – deterministic synergy – has been established.

Professor B.Turaev's research, emphasizes that the seeds of synergistic thinking were sown much earlier in human history, in the history of science, when



humanity first encountered the complexities of nature and devised ways to solve them [1]. It suggests that the emergence of life on Earth and other evolutionary phenomena, specific behaviors in the plant and animal world, from conscious and cognitive activities to complex social phenomena in society, all exemplify nonlinear processes. Hence, random fluctuations and deviations play a crucial role in nonlinear processes, fundamentally transforming systems and giving rise to entirely new systems, accompanied by abrupt qualitative changes [2].

Contemporary scientific achievements and the present demand a formulation of nonlinear thinking. Firstly, the science of synergy challenges the classical worldview. Secondly, it serves as the foundation for numerous discoveries as an interdisciplinary methodology. Thirdly, any system can become an object of synergistic analysis, regardless of its properties. Finally, synergy finds its applications in social sciences, particularly in the study of spirituality and spiritual heritage [3].

In the synergy approach, the essence underlying a phenomenon cannot be explained through dialectical thinking, where the essence consists of primary or secondary aspects. Instead, it manifests as an infinitely hierarchical ensemble of essences and mechanisms, interconnected within a system. The relationship between form and content in synergy is not a matter of "content determines form," as reflected in dialectics, but rather "form also opens the path to embodying the corresponding content." In dialectics, reality is interpreted as the realization of potentiality, while in synergy, this regularity is expressed as a means of embodying future possibilities in reality [4].

Synergy defies linear thinking, simple cause-and-effect rationale, and emphasizes the importance of nonlinear thinking rooted in "democratic" thought processes. For instance, the publication "Synergy in Contemporary Natural Sciences" or "Synergy for Humanities" in 2003 serves as an illustrative study.

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