SYSTEM ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE AND ACTS OF AMIR TEMUR AND TEMURIDS IN THE HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND WORLD HISTORY

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ABSTRACT:

The article considers the possibilities of systematic analysis in overcoming the problems of improving the integrity of the system "The role and significance of the activities of Amir Temur and Temurids in the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the world." A working model was selected to conduct the systematic analysis. Criteria for improving the integrity of the system under analysis have been developed.

KEYWORDS: system, integrity, model, criteria, self-development, uncertainty, uncertainty, degree of division, coincidence.

INTRODUCTION:

In recent years, at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, especially after the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, the historical, social, cultural, scientific, practical and other aspects of studying, researching and using information on the significance of the role and actions of Amir Temur and Temurids in the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan and world history.

Along with previous manuscripts and other historiographic, archaeological, religious-cultural, medical, scientific, literary and artistic sources and works, numerous articles, brochures, dissertations, monographs, research, educational and other literature, as well as works of art, have become public. reflecting the role and significance of the era and deeds of Amir Temur and Temurids in the historical, social, cultural, political, spiritual life of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as in even story.

However, a simple listing and references to existing, modern, not yet found and expected sources of information about the analyzed system "The role and actions of Amir Temur and Temurids in the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan and world history" (denoted for brevity by its abbreviation "Zrdattiri" or the letter "S ») Cannot give complete and comprehensive knowledge of its integrity. Therefore, to solve the urgent problem of increasing the integrity (i.e., completeness of information) of a system S, it seems necessary to use a systematic approach and a system analysis method.

A system is any entity, conceptual or physical, which consists of interconnected parts, i.e. subsystems and elements. A system is understood to mean the presence of many objects with a set of connections between them and their properties, their integrity and unity, structure and hierarchy, i.e. an integral set of parts and elements interacting with each other. An element of the system is the simplest indivisible part (object) of the system. In general terms, there is an unlimited number of such parts, the method of separation of which depends on the formulation of the goals of system analysis and system construction.

A system may not be considered immediately, but by its sequential division into subsystems. Subsystems themselves are systems and must also have a certain integrity. The system itself can also be considered as a subsystem of some super-system (super-system). The subsystem is different from a simple set of elements that are not united by a goal and a property of integrity. Integrity is the comprehensive information and resource completeness of a certainty of a system.

The goal is the key concept of system analysis, which underlies the development of

the system and ensures its focus (expediency), in other words, the goal is the ideal desired result of activity in the future, it determines what the system is created for.

The goal is formulated during and after determining the problem to be solved in system analysis.

The purpose of the system analysis of the studied system S is to solve the problems and tasks of studying, researching and using information and material sources about the significance of the era, role and deeds of Amir Temur and Temurids.

The object of system analysis can be the socio-economic state of the country, the military-political situation, the activities of individuals, the problem situation in the historical, social, spiritual sphere, etc. The object of system analysis is the studied system S (ZRDATTRUMI), i.e. qualitative assessment of the analyzed object.

The problem that must be solved in the analyzed system is to ensure the enhancement and development of its integrity, the integrity of its subsystems, components and parts that are part of the created system and its models.

The study of this system by the method of system analysis has an impact on the vital activity, functioning of the system, this modifies the problem situation, and sets new research tasks. A new problematic situation stimulates further system analysis, etc. Thus, the problem of increasing the integrity of the investigated system is gradually solved in the course of its active research, study and use, i.e. self-development of this dynamic system is carried out.

The main procedures and algorithms for conducting system research are as follows:
- Study of the structure of the system, analysis of its components, identifying the relationships between the individual elements:
- building research models:
- Determination of the goals of system analysis:
- Formation of system analysis criteria:
- generating possible alternatives for solving the problem:
- Implementation of the choice and solution of the problem.

Generation of alternatives, i.e. ideas about possible ways to achieve the goal is a creative process; you need to generate as many alternatives as possible.

The problem of decision making in system analysis is associated with the choice of a particular alternative in the face of various kinds of uncertainties.

Uncertainty can be due to the fact that research optimization problems can be multicriteria, development goals are uncertain, systems development scenarios are ambiguous, a priori information about the system is insufficient, as well as the influence of random factors during the dynamic development of the system and other conditions.

The following methods for generating alternatives are available:
a) The search for alternatives in patent and journal literature;
b) An increase in the number of alternatives due to their combination;
c) Interviewing stakeholders and wider questionnaires;
d) The inclusion in consideration even of those alternatives that at first glance seem far-fetched;
d) The generation of alternatives designed for different time intervals (long-term, short-term, and emergency).

It is necessary to conduct a preliminary analysis of the criteria and narrow down the many alternatives in the early stages of the analysis, using high-quality methods for comparing alternatives and rough screening.

The implementation of the decisions taken to remove the research problem affects all factors of the functioning of the system. The stages of research and implementation in this type of system actually merge during an

iterative step-by-step process of model analysis.

The conducted studies have an impact on the vital activity, stability, survivability of the system and modify the problem situation, pose a new research task. A new problematic situation stimulates further system analysis, etc., the problem is solved in the course of an active study.

After studying and analyzing the composition and structure of the system "The Role and Role of Amir Temur and Temurids in the History of the Republic of Uzbekistan and World History", analyzing its subsystems and components, we select and build a working model of the system. It serves to identify relationships and relationships between individual elements and subsystems that complement, develop and enhance the integrity of the system.

The structural diagram of the studied model of the system can be described and expressed using mathematical and logical descriptions, matrices of binary relations, hierarchical network and structural graphic systems.

System S (the role and acts of Amir Temur and Temurids in the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan and world history) can be considered as a system consisting of subsystems of the nth level of division (S_1, S_2, S_3..., S_n), each of which, in turn, can be divided into subsystems of the next n-th level of division, and those into subsystems of the k-th level, etc., up to the smallest (almost infinite) level of division, decomposition.

Subsystems S_1, S_2, S_3..., S_n the first level of the division of system S "The role and actions of Amir Temur and Temurids in the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan and world history" (ZRDATTIRUVI) are as follows:

S_1 – the importance of the role of Amir Temur in history;

S_2 – the meaning of the acts of Amir Temur in history

S_3 – the importance of the influence of Amir Temur on the development of architecture, religious, cultural, military, social and economic objects;

S_4 - the importance of the influence of Amir Temur on the development of science, education and art;

S_5 - the importance of the acts of Amir Temur in urban planning, the construction of roads, bridges and other infrastructure facilities;

S_6 - the importance of the influence of Amir Temur on the development of medicine and science;

S_7 – the importance of the state activities of Amir Temur;

S_8 – the value of historiographic, literary and artistic sources according to the era of Amir Temur and Temurids.

S_9 – the significance of the traces of the role and deeds of Amir Temur in the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan and world history;

S_{10} – the value of lessons, useful memory and other artifacts of the role and deeds of Amir Temur in the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan and world history.

S_n- ………………………………………………

S_∞ - ………………...…………………………….

Next, each of the subsystems S_1, S_2, S_3..., S_n... S_∞ may, in turn, be divided into subsystems of the second level of division S_{1-1}, S_{1-2}... S_{1-n}; S_{2-1}, S_{2-2}..., S_{2-n} etc. to subsystems of the most detailed, shallow level of division, in which each of their elements contains increasingly detailed qualitative aspects of the integrity of the systems.

The generalized criterion for increasing the integrity (KPC) of the system S can also be considered as a system consisting of subsystems of criteria of the nth division level KPC-1, KPC-2, KPC-3, ... KPC-n, each of which can, in turn, , is divided into the following subsystems of the mth level of division, and those on the subsystem of the kth level, etc., up to the smallest (almost infinite) level of division.

For clarity and sufficient completeness of conducting a system analysis at the beginning, we can limit ourselves to choosing the ten most important subsystems (KPC-1) - (KPC-10) of the first level of division of the following aspects:

- (KPC-1) - the development of ways to study the system S;
- (KPTS-2) - development of scientific research of the S system;
- (KPTS-3) - use of the S system in fiction, art and poetry;
- (KPTS-4) - the use of the historical role and traces of the acts of Amir Temur and Temurids;
- (KPTS-5) - the use of historical lessons on the roles and acts of Amir Temur and Temurids;
- (KPTS-6) - an assessment of the phenomena of national self-awareness and self-esteem of the people from mastering their history associated with the era of Amir Temur and Temurids;
- (KPC-7) - deepening the disclosure of the role of system S in the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- (KPTS-8) - deepening the disclosure of the role of system S in world history;
- (KPC-9) - development of interdisciplinary approaches, system analysis and synergetic research of the S system;
- (KPTs-10) - deepening the disclosure of the role of subsystems $S_1, S_2, S_3 ... S_{10}$ in predicting the development of system S and its contribution to the creation of theoretical history.

In the process of system analysis of the studied system S, it is enumerated elements of one-to-one correspondence i.e. relations of criteria for increasing the integrity of the KPC system to subsystems of different levels of partitioning S_n, S_m, S_k structural models.

As a result of the identification and analysis of these relationships and relationships, more and more new qualitative elements are synthesized to increase the integrity of the S system and its subsystems.

As a result of enumeration and synthesis of elements of unambiguous correspondence of 10 criteria for increasing the integrity of the KPC to 10 subsystems of each level of system partitioning, 100 new high-quality elements for increasing the integrity of the system, enumeration and synthesis of the relations of 100 criteria to 100 subsystems - 10,000 new elements, etc., - right up to the practical endless synthesis of these elements.

Therefore, theoretically, all the works covering the system S and its subsystems in the past, present, and future for various time intervals can be found with the corresponding element that increases the integrity of the analyzed system S in this matrix model of binary relations.

This opportunity creates an extensive and fertile ground for the classification, integration, creative analysis and synthesis of works to solve the self-developing problem of increasing and developing the integrity of the S system - "The Importance of the Role and Acts of Amir Temur and Temurids in the History of the Republic of Uzbekistan and World History".

Thus, selecting the desired one-to-one correspondence relations between the criteria of the KPTs and subsystems. The names of topics for system analysis of the system S and its subsystems are identified, determined, for example, by the relations:

(КПЦ – 4)/ S_3, (КПЦ – 6)/ S_8, (КПЦ – 10)/ S_4, (КПЦ – 5)/ S_9, (КПЦ – 8)/ S_1

The names of these topics can be formulated, for example, as follows, based on 10 aspects of the KPC

(КПЦ – 4)/S_3 – the use of the influence of the historical role and traces of the acts of Amir Temur on improving the integrity of the subsystem "The importance of the influence of Amir Temur and Temurids on the development of architectural, religious, cultural, military and socio-economic objects;

(КПЦ – 6)/S_8 – assessment of the phenomena of national self-awareness and self-esteem of the people from mastering their past

history related to increasing the integrity of the subsystem "The value of historiographic, literary, artistic and other sources of information on the era of Amir Temur and Temurids";

(КПЦ – 10)/S_4 – the relationship of the significance of the influence of Amir Temur on the development of science, education, art with the criteria for disclosing the role of subsystems in predicting the development of system S and its contribution to the creation of theoretical history;

(КПЦ – 5)/S_9 - the use of historical lessons arising from the role and deeds of Amir Temur and Temurids in increasing the significance of traces of their role and acts in the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan and world history.

(КПЦ – 8)/S_1 – deepening the disclosure of the role of system S in world history to increase the integrity of the subsystem "The role of Amir Temur in history"

An example of a qualitative element of relationships (КПЦ – 8)/S_1 the historical fact of the victory of Amir Temur in the battle with the Turkish Sultan Bayazid, which delayed the capture of Constantinople by the Turks for half a century in 1452, can serve as

Upon further analysis of the interconnections of the elements of a deeper dismemberment of subsystems of various levels with the criteria for increasing integrity, new more detailed and small topics, new connections, aspects and facts are revealed, both investigated and subject to new assessments, studies and fruitful use.

At the same time, some connections and relations of subsystems of different levels of division with the same different criteria for increasing the integrity of these subsystems, at a certain level of system analysis, can be exhausted, fade after a certain point in time (i.e., their research topics end, disappear or become irrelevant), while others continue to appear as long as they like, determining the self-development of the dynamic system S.

An example of such relationships and interconnections can be a huge variety of historical, archaeological, visual, architectural and construction, literary, artistic, poetic, social, medical, religious, philosophical, military-political, diplomatic, feudal geopolitical, geographical, ethnographic and other not ending information in available sources and literature, which contributes both to the further study, research and use of the analyzed system, as well as finding new topics and the compilation of new research plans and their forecasts, increasing its integrity. All this confirms the fact that the analyzed system is nonlinear dynamic and self-developing, with almost unlimited possibilities for its study and use.

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