

System-Integrated Approach

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Annotation

The article conducts a comparative analysis of the concepts of two types of combinations claiming durability and indestructibility: "system" as an artificial-technical combination and "complex" as a natural-historical one. It is argued that the system-complex approach in science is an oxymoron that has no real denotation.

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System-Complex Approach

In the 60s and 70s, a "system-integrated approach" was very fashionable in the scientific sphere: if not in all sciences, then in many, in particular, in my native geography. Conferences and scientific councils were held, and collections were held, dissertations were defended: a system-integrated approach in geography ... in geomorphology... in climatology... in cartography... in economic geography... and even in the period between the XXIII and XXIV Congresses of the CPSU (certainly in Roman numerals and nothing else). There are huge tables, large and complex diagrams, long words with a breath and meaningfulness, but meaninglessness.

At the same time, no one could really explain what it was – a systemic-integrated approach – and did not even try, but everyone puffed up their cheeks and wrinkled their high foreheads.

Now no one remembers or remembers it, it's like caloric or herbalife: it's gone – and thank God. Actually, this is, in the terms of astronomers, a vulgar phenomenon: it is not known where it came from, and it is not known where it went.

It was all the more surprising to find the following on the Internet today:

The system-integrated approach is closely related to the program-target approach, which can be considered as an annex of the first to the solution of individual sets of planning problems. The program approach is the unity of a clear target orientation, the complexity of the planned activities, the directive and targeting of tasks, the certainty of the timing of the implementation of activities and the indication of the main sources of resources.

It's the third decade of the third millennium from the birth of Christ, and the cavernous fantasies of the planned "economy" are here, live. I've always been touched by the hierarchies of fictions in fictions. It turns out that the system-complex approach is an appendix to the program-targeted approach of the U, or perhaps vice versa (the very idea of approaching the approach is from entertaining acrobatics). At the same time, the complex is understood as a set of measures, and under the system... nothing is understood or implied, simply, the word is beautiful and very clever. All this is on a par with the project-program approach, the planning and project approach, draft forecasts and plans, forecasts of projects and plans, project plans and project plans, draft programs and project programs ... God, what nonsense we've been doing for decades, we", "scientists" and "designers", "planners". "programmers" and "economists", a whole army, measured in millions of empty heads and wiped asses.

And yet, what is a system-integrated approach from the point of view of a system-based investigative approach (another absurd mantra behind which there is nothing from the real world, but which is a sesame when entering the MMK methodology)?

The system approach \analysis\method of action assumes that "systems do not run through the streets" (SE Shchedrovitsky), that this is a purely technical, artificial view of things that allows you to identify and create (it is more important to create than to identify, but no one has ever been able to create it) in a particular substrate:

Material

- its morphology/diversity
- its organization for a particular purpose of use and use
- its structure, that is, a natural, purposeless picture of heterogeneity, its mosaic pattern
- processes occurring in this material
- the connections that arise between the heterogeneities of the material and give rise to the functions of these heterogeneities relative to each other and relative to the external world of the system.

I once asked: why study this, I understand, because systematics is the same respected scientific procedure as typology and classification (and in geography there is something else similar - zoning),” and why build and create this?

I was answered very clearly: in order to create something indestructible and indestructible, self-existent.

I couldn't immediately parry this statement, but now I can: I can't give a damn thing about the systematic investigative approach, knowing or reading Bertalanffy and Shchedrovitsky's GP, not being members of ISSS, the International Society for the System and Sciences (and I was) and not working at the International Institute for Systems Studies (and I worked), rather ignorant, illiterate and uncultured people have created completely unkillable systems: the KGB, the Gulag, the planned sectoral economy, domestic journalism, the Ministry of Railways, the system of power, "sport", pedagogy, the mafia and its varieties (cosa nostra, CPSU-Edinnaya Rossiya) - all this is reformable and changeable, but indestructible as practice shows. It turns out that you don't need to be seven inches in the forehead to create systems - for centuries and generations. And, by the way, aren't the complexes listed above? Are they historically inevitable phenomena, and not products of the will of people?

Unlike a system, a complex is a natural, historically emerging and existing combination, but it is as changeable and indestructible as a system. It can certainly be studied, but it is unlikely to be created and reproduced. We, for example, know why sorrel prefers acidic soils, and lilies of the valley are so shade-loving, but how do they make their choices in the reality of the natural elements? We still can't understand why slums in the city are as inevitable as down-

towns, and why in the tundra of the city do not grow and quickly wither without external feeding and cultivation.

Not only natural landscapes and cities are complex, countries and languages are complex (and states and grammars are systemic), farms, anthills, markets and bazaars (but trade breakwaters are systemic), galaxies and intestinal microflora are complex.

The system and the complex are united by only two features:

- it's a combination
- These combinations tend to have the property of indestructibility.

That is why we can still talk about system-complexity:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| object approach to the object | complex | system |
| complex | Complexity | integrated system |
| system | system complex | Consistency |

If everything is quite clear with complexity and consistency, to the point of obviousness, then the "complex system" assumes that we study / consider it by complex means, that is, we recognize its right to an independent existence, independent of us and other external influences, and the "system complex" implies that we can consider it in different target aspects: for someone the forest - Someone is a logging site, someone is a fishing land, someone, for example, Ivan Shishkin, creative inspiration, and someone is a place of treatment, recreation and rest.

In other words, it all depends on what we consider mechanically and what we consider ontologically.

In the matrix proposed above, both the predicate and the subject have ellipses. They can be filled in in two ways:

- complication and heaping of constructions from the existing ones, for example, the appearance of columns and rows "complex system" and "system complex", as well as even more complex and already incomprehensible constructions
- the introduction of other entities and manifestations: "techno-natural system" and "techno-natural complex" - with the wide prevalence of these cadavers, they are still practically not studied and therefore cause special scientific, design and engineering interest.

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