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## SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

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### THE PROBLEM OF CRISIS IN SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

**Abstract.** *The concept of "social reproduction" is useful when analyzing the problems of uncontrollability. It provides a defined social order, since by socializing, people get approximately the same ideas about values, goals, means of achieving them, and general cultural baggage. Society is an adaptively-adapting system, that is, it is able to bring itself into compliance with the external environment for the purpose of self-maintenance. Adaptation of the social system occurs through purposeful transformations that are carried out by people.*

**Key words:** *society, crisis, group activity, human development.*

#### INTRODUCTION

A society in terms of social philosophy is usually considered as an extremely especial state of human development, an exceptionally complex and multifaceted formation. One of the parameters characterizing the society as a phenomenon that is to be studied is social relation, which is a form of interaction between the society and the nature. The sphere of material production acts as the main and determining side in the life of the society; it is on its basis that culture has been formed as a combination of unnatural developed means and mechanisms, as well as algorithms and skills to use them. This idea is principal in works of K. Marx, who, systematically analyzed capitalism, showed its conflicting nature and pointed at potential sources of economic crises: overproduction, centralization of capital, alienation of workers from labor results, the contradiction between the general nature of production and private capitalist form of appropriation. Neo-Marxists gradually smoothed the sharp corners of such an understanding of crisis capitalism by shifting the emphasis to the sphere of equitable distribution of wealth in the social system.

The concept of "social reproduction" is useful when analyzing the problems of uncontrollability. It provides a defined social order, since by socializing, people get approximately the same ideas about values, goals, means of achieving them, and general cultural baggage. Reproduction as an important activity of society is the only obstacle to social entropy capable of stopping it. Such an approach requires a certain methodological, epistemological position, where each social phenomenon is not considered as defined from the outside, but as a modality of human abilities to recreate it. The complexity of the process of the reconstruction is that there are constantly contradictions in society between social relations and culture, that is, sociocultural contradictions.

They arise as a result of disorganization of society, social entropy, mistakes in the development of culture, the loss of its individual elements, as well as attempts to

establish ineffective relations. These contradictions manifest themselves in the conflict of cultural programs that develop historically. A person consciously or unconsciously identifies himself with a certain culture, norms and ideas produced within its frameworks for a long period of its historical development. However, people are not able to assimilate the norm and value of culture in the same way, the process of socialization is very individual, and its failures and deformations often occur. Society is an adaptively-adapting system, that is, it is able to bring itself into compliance with the external environment for the purpose of self-maintenance. Adaptation of the social system occurs through purposeful transformations that are carried out by people. It can be as a fact by the way of nature transforming, with the help of material and production activities, creating an artificial world of things. In addition, society is an open system that manifests the quality of openness, capability to exchange of substance, energy and information with nature. Each new generation begins its life not from scratch, but inheriting the material and spiritual culture of previous generations. Separate parts of society interact with each other through different channels: trade and economic, military, scientific, etc. Society is an information system, since the interaction of society and nature, as well as all types of human activity are based on information processes. Society is a deterministic system, because production relations, forces and methods of activity are formed at the previous stages of development, significantly affect the life of the next generations. It acts as a stochastic system, since social laws are stochastic in its nature. The set of political tools applied by the government without risk not to disrupt the existing social structure within the country is rather limited.

Due to the creative, projecting and practical activity of the social subject, the possibility of performing of his multivariate transformations embodied in the very nature of the social system is realized. Each of the social classes makes its own historical choice, realizes a certain historical opportunity. Social system does not have a single alternative to choose the historical ways, forms and methods of development of the society. Nevertheless, it can be argued that if there is a constant dialogue in the society concerning the possibilities of expanding its potential, finding an acceptable model of interaction between people, the government and the society, the center and the periphery, then it is possible to manage this society fairly successfully by concentrating on the processes of self-organization.

If a crisis in society cannot be neutralized, it can lead to a national catastrophe, which is primarily as a sociocultural phenomenon, which arises as a result of the ability of the community — the society — to fall below the required minimum, lower than the ability to prevent social entropy in a stream of irreversible disruption. A catastrophe is the breakdown of historical ties, cultural degradation, the emergence of conflicts between parts and the whole, parts between themselves. The real catastrophe is characterized by the violation of unity, the destruction of the consensus on morality, cultural basis, which is necessary for the re-establishment of society, the effective development of creative forces (human, material, informational). Non-viable systems unable to provide their own recreating activities can emerge. They will lead sooner or later to a catastrophe. The joint recreating activity of people is possible only under the condition of the existence of a common cultural basis, a moral ideal, which includes the ideal of a person and human behavior.

The nature of the crisis can also be explained in terms of switching modes of group activity. Group activity can be represented in three modes: P-mode; S-mode; G-mode. P-mode of activity is characterized by increasing of individuals activity as relatively independent subjects, when regulators of social behavior are localized in the individual psyche. The individual and his characteristics are set mainly by goals, needs, motives, values, attitudes and psychological qualities. S-mode of activity is expressed in the activity of informal subgroups, which act as a collective subject and focus the activity of individuals on themselves. The internal density of ties and the intensity of interaction within such a subgroup increase. The regulators of the individual's behavior are his own norms and values. Subgroups carry out certain functions in relation to their members, while outside the sub-group positions itself in a certain way, acquiring a certain psychological status and getting, to a certain extent, possibility to influence on group processes. G-mode is the mode of activity of the whole group as a collective subject. Changes in the group activity regimes within a large society act as an objective source of uncontrollability and various crises. Integration and disintegration are fundamental processes of manifestation of order and chaos, resilience and instability, stability and instability, organization and disorganization. In Western theories of management, there is a strategy of overcoming a crisis successfully. It consists of five phases: receiving a signal about a crisis, preparing and preventing overcoming crisis phenomena, controlling the danger of continuing and restraining a crisis, restoring business relations and business, reflection and learning. In most cases, management is not ready to cope with a crisis, because crises often have long-term negative consequences.

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