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MODEL FEMINISM THEORY; THE SOCIAL CYBERNETICS TRADITION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL COMMUNICATION POLICIES

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ABSTRACT

With the emergence of social cybernetics as the effectiveness of social policies in information management that can provide public services in the field of information. Feminism theory links social reality with patterns of social cognition, a theory of human communication in interpersonal communication that is formed by relationships with social reality. The relationship associated with the problem of human dialectical behavior by obtaining existing information in a narrow and broad sense as if without distance and time, changes social cybernetics as social management which they acquire in a new information system that can make it easier for them to obtain information around the world and even the social environment of society practically. The idea of conceptualizing digital information has become an important communicator and message in communication research but it remains less theorizing about "conversational relationships. This article is a theoretical critique that hypothesizes the field of cybernetics about how the field of information transmission in certain systems of personal communication, mass media communication, is socially responsible for society with digital information systems and social science philosophies that influence one another. The information system model that appears in social cybernetics in the field of social science is suitable for studying the study of relevant sources as the delivery of information messages that support, strengthen, neutralize the pattern of human social life as the realm of human information systems, and support patterns of human interaction with social creatures that require the system. Human information has a pattern of individual knowledge and experience to elevate the cultural traditions of humans themselves.

Keywords: Social cybernetics; feminist models and theories; social cognition; group language perspectives; critical discussion; and human information theory.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the emergence of social cybernetics as the effectiveness of social policies in information management that can provide public services in the field of information. Feminism theory links social reality with patterns of social cognition, human communication theory in interpersonal

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communication which is formed by relationships with social reality. The relationship related to the problem of human dialectical behavior by obtaining existing information in a narrow and broad sense as if without distance and time, changes social cybernetics as social management which they acquire in a new information system that can make it easier for them to obtain information around the world and even the social environment of society practically. The idea, opinion publics to conceptualizing media information has become an important communicator and message in communication research but it remains less theorizing about "conversational relationships. This article is a theoretical critique that hypothesizes the field of cybernetics about how the field of information transmission in certain systems of the fields of personal communication, mass media communication, is socially responsible for society with digital information systems and social science philosophies that influence each other. The information system model that appears in social cybernetics in the field of social science is suitable for studying the study of relevant sources as the delivery of information messages that support, strengthen, and neutralize the patterns of human social life as the realm of human information systems.

This human-style can form a post-modernization of mass media which still has agenda settings that are already related to new information systems, social media, especially in the business sector for various fields of practical economic resources in business practices that are similar to economic, cultural, social, and personal. The communication design model further proposes that the influence of the field of business practice in the field of digital information is mediated by relationships in certain groups of information communication technology to the realm of social mediation to form a pragmatic community character that can refine language with information systems based on access, skills, and aspects of new attitudes or motivations which does not necessarily require full support for access to the information system needs [1]. In other words [2], relevance, quality, ownership, and continuity with mass media support measures theoretically require public support for information that public service involvement in mass media access with a variety of appropriate digital sources is a new information system that is said to mediate the influence of media networks from source involvement. support for cybernetics design in situations and situations that are urgent in critical discussion issues to give birth to a communication system and information system that is fast and easy to use more accurately in the use of mass media[1] [2-4].

The mass media can be seen in theory showing the white side of human development but changing in the blink of an eye with this new communication network pattern that supports a new information source model designed to meet public service for possible information related to the operation of groups as supporting human resources [5] in the context of empirical and business intervention alone can present human technology [6] according to certain scientific experts as the role of communication which is very important in the role and function of human reality will be patterned on the communication network [7] "Narrative method or narrative method.

The substance of the conceptualization idea of the exclusion of digital information has become an important communicator and message in communication research but remains less theorized [8]. This article proposes a theoretical model that hypothesizes the field of cybernetics about how certain areas of digital exclusion and social science influence each other. The social field model that is suitable for studying relevant sources as a supporting source for scientific writing is said to be related to research sources, especially certain fields for various fields of similar theoretical sources (economically, culturally, socially, and personally individually).

The design model further proposes that the influence of the social business field with the digital information mediated field relates to group experts with technological knowledge in information communication systems in information systems to information system mediation tools based on the access [9], skills and aspects of attitude or motivation do not necessarily require support for large information systems to access information but with easy access to the information media.

The information media requires information action with a management pattern, for example, the relevance, quality, ownership, and sustainability of measures to support human involvement [10]. Access to information on various information sources in digital format is said to mediate the effect on social media on the involvement of support sources in cybernetics design[2].

[1] *Hefri Yodiansyah. 2020. Access to Media Literacy in Communication Planning, 2017/8/2, Journal of Applied Science and Technology.*

[2] *e-book links: https://bit.ly/3kN5AmQ*

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Berlo's SCMR communication model also emphasizes communication as a relationship process[3]. In the Berlo communication model, it is revealed that communication runs from information sources that have related information and encodes or changes the information that was originally sourced from the mind and then converted into writing containing information or relationship messages. After the dialectic message is sent and captured by the channel or link eye that can see also it's, the message is received by the recipient or recipient of the message. Before the message is received, there is a decoding process relationship, when the message reaches the recipient, he tries to understand or decode the code sent to him [11]. The process of decoding relationships takes place in the human brain, how it tries to translate the coded relationships it receives. As stated earlier about the relationship of several important elements in the SMCR communication model, the following is an explanation of them [12]. The communication model with the Source-Channel-Message-Receiver (SCMR) is a system of updating the thinking of previous communication experts, namely Wilbur Schramm, and Shannon & Weaver. The SCMR Communication Model proposed by David K. Berlo, the simplest and most influential communication model in everyday people's lives is David K. Berlo's communication model. As the name implies, the communication model is SCMR, this model has several important elements in the communication implementation relationship, namely Source, Message, Channel, and Receiver. For a message to be conveyed well, coding is needed so that relationships can convey thoughts or ideas that are converted into words to be able to convey the word/study message to the communicant. Therefore [13], The source of the information system relation has several backgrounds with communication methods in the development of communication systems with supporting systems such as technology systems with the theory of the SMCR word communication model which is described by the communication model is David K. Berlo or commonly known as the SCMR Model. The SMCR model focuses on the encoding and decoding processes which are considered important relationship systems in the formation of the SMCR communication model promoted by David K. Berlo. Like the information system that has been stated earlier, the development of information systems is a relationship system that focuses on the process of receiving messages in the form of a symbol system and translating the reference symbol received or commonly called decoding so that the study of the message can be fully understood and accepted.

Information systems with imagery for communication models are seen as being like the logic of information systems in the social context of ethical post-cybernetics, as part of a series of communications in the context of attractiveness to ethical social systems related to the moral principles of social systems associated with post-cybernetics. Defining right and wrong post-cybernetics in cybernetics imaging decisions in a communication technology information system model system in a social system device. The page of social system policies on an information system needs to be evaluated by the system risk not only from economic or financial criteria but also by the morality of the relationship, the principle of the morality of the relationship with the narrative method [14].

3. RESEARCH METHODS

Qualitative methods as a persuasive communication method to frame a qualitative approach emphasize the communication methodology of the five main traditions in qualitative research; biographical studies, ethnography, phenomenology, basic theory, and case studies with communication network patterns. Phenomenology is designed to discover phenomena and unearth previously unknown or overlooked problems while exploring the experience and meaning of social phenomena. Research methods include problem analysis, architecture, or design methods used to solve problems. Problem analysis describes the problems that exist and is resolved in this study. The design describes how to solve the problem and should be presented in a form with a complete narrative method. Within the framework of this relationship, deliberate selection of relationships begins in the main visual cortex along with the visual pathways of relationships, and deliberate boundaries impose a dichotomy between central and peripheral visual fields for visual recognition of relationships or message decoding of relationships by narrative methods. Qualitative methods as persuasive communication to frame a qualitative approach focuses on phenomena on the communication methodology of the five main social traditions in qualitative research: phenomenal studies that come from cybernetics such as, biography, ethnography, phenomenology, basic theory, and case studies on communication network patterns, and deliberate boundaries impose a dichotomy between central and peripheral visual fields for visual recognition of relationships or message decoding of relationships by narrative methods. Qualitative methods as persuasive communication to frame a qualitative approach

[3] *e-book links: https://bit.ly/3kUeGxW*

focuses on phenomena on the communication methodology of the five main social traditions in qualitative research: phenomenal studies that come from cybernetics such as, biography, ethnography, phenomenology, basic theory, and case studies on communication network patterns, and deliberate boundaries impose a dichotomy between the central and peripheral visual fields for the visual recognition of relationships or message decoding of relationships by narrative methods. Qualitative methods as persuasive communication to frame a qualitative approach focuses on phenomena on the communication methodology of the five main social traditions in qualitative research: phenomenal studies that come from cybernetics such as, biography, ethnography, phenomenology, basic theory, and case studies on communication network patterns.

Phenomenology studies are designed to discover phenomena and explore previously unknown or overlooked social cybernetics problems, while exploring experiences and meanings of phenomena in narrative methods using cybernetics studies [15]. The result of the disclosure of cybernetics knowledge in this information system is that researchers can better understand the possibilities embedded in the experience in review with the study of phenomena concerning human relations and virtual reality that exist in the cybernetics environment in post-modernization. The data research objective of hermeneutic phenomenology is to explain and reflect the meaning of life from the basic experiences of human life. There are four philosophical methods of social cybernetics; these are the logic of social cybernetics, the social study of existentialism, the data analytic tradition, and the study of phenomenology. Social logic is a cybernetics method whose emergency truth in information systems is based on critical reasoning and thinking. This method is a social analysis and construction on the role of argument and serves as a means of communication towards freedom with half-truth and deception in its information system. Generally, most of the phenomenological studies are carried out that the objective of social cybernetics is to help with information systems running with new change mechanisms in new systems [16].

The method approach is always a good main idea to try to achieve a higher-end idea than the target sample size if some interview method does not provide results that can be used partially in critical discussion but in detail in empirical practice [17]. Phenomenology study is a qualitative research approach that focuses on the similarity of life experiences in a particular group through processing the information in a paper to build universal meanings from events, situations, or experiences and arrive at a deeper understanding of the phenomenon. Case studies are a common approach to social science. They are based on an in-depth investigation of an individual, group, or event that holds the role and function of a new information system [16]. Case studies can be descriptive or explanatory with narrative methods [18]. There are many factors involved in which messages influence the possible form of a theory of perceptual perception [19], for example:

a) The rate of change in the stimulus.

The rate of message crossing steadily decreases for faster changes in stimulus.

b) Temporal resolution.

It defines the message as the minimum time interval required to understand two successive sample message style relationships.

c) Directional sensitivity.

The message of relationship studies which can claim the social identity that message transmission is the role and function of messages from human relations with social identities which only as a creature needs information can be carried with a large social system, not a direction capable of providing interpersonal communication intent.

d) Tasks organizational dynamics systems done.

Differentiating or comparing with message users is more relationship sensitive when performing a comparative task than is a discriminatory task.

It is because the message relates to the fact that one must see social change only along one direction under the message with the aim of the comparative task. All can be linked, this indicates social identity that the perceptual perception of independent social that is still unanswered is the function and role of the message of the related social interpretation task that must be carried out with multi-analysis data [11]. A message station is a terrestrial message station link type that broadcasts both message recipients within a specified link area. Traditionally, message stations have their links broadcast by sending specially encoded message signals, called terrestrial messages. Individual message stations are usually granted a message license by a government agency to use messages for a specific part of the message spectrum (channel) through which they send their signal messages. Some message stations use broadcast translators to retransmit links for message

transmission, further in the information area with social interpretation operational systems, sympathetically and paradigmatically on parasympathetic patterns of cybernetics communication in overcoming minennial risks [20].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The concept of a scientific research paper supporting the source model designed for this and possibly related operations to the resource support group. Empirical and intervention approaches can present human technology by the science of communication with the role of communication as an important source of human reality [21]. Generalization Theory (GT) Generalization Y is understood to be directly related to the transmission of knowledge in certain situations. This idea rivals the communication theory of social cognition lies, stating instead that a person can apply past knowledge to learning in new situations and environments. Generalization Y is a form of abstraction in which the general property of a particular example is formulated as a general concept or claim. Generalization Y shows the existence of a domain or set of elements, as well as one or more characteristics of Y in the general generalization that GT has for these elements [22] (thus creating a conceptualized generalization model Y that is biased). The main qualitative method concept to increase generalization by limiting the number of qualities, sharing communication network patterns, advance details, regularization, decreased access and social network action [23], and add noise to the information system input is so large at full memory scale. First of all, communication networks have gained popularity for their ability to generalize. To generalize means that trained networks can classify data analysis by class sources the same as evaluation data with never-before-seen human resource management learning methods. While social abstraction reduces the social problem complexity of hiding data analysis on detailed results that may not be relevant, generalization reduces the message complexity of replacing meaning with information system signs with multiple entities performing similar functions in social construction.

In the generalization of information systems, the differences and similarities between cybernetics of lower social entities are ignored to form higher entities. In Specialization, the higher social entities are separated to form lower entities. Overall generalizations of social cybernetics are dangerous because they are exaggerated generalizations that can easily lead to false conclusions. Generalization of social cybernetics is a broad social statement that applies information communication systems to many instances of a technological generalization that is formed by a system of examples or facts and what they have in common. The social cybernetics system can recognize and evaluate generalizations made by a person. Social cybernetics systems by creating and supporting in their information generalization based on reading social studies options. Cultural generalization involves grouping members of the same group who have similar characteristics. Generalizations are flexible and allow the incorporation of new cultural information [24]. The type of hypothesis, or social network that is guessed, of what is expected where to when encountered when we interact with certain cultural systems [25]. A modern approach to reducing generalization errors is to use a larger model that may be required to use regularization as long as this information can limit systems that keep a small detail model approach capable of coping with the information system [26]. Data analysis techniques not only reduce over fitting but can also result in faster information approach model optimization and better overall performance.

In a container application of supervised learning in information systems learning and communication theory with statistical learning, generalization error (also known as out-of-sample error) is a measure of how accurately an algorithm can predict outcome values for data previously invisible to the naked eye but need data analysis techniques.

The study of substance phenomenology (PS) phenomenology is the study of "phenomena": the appearance of something, or things as they appear in our experience, or the way we experience things, thus the meaning that something has in experience and knowledge [27]. Phenomenology studies conscious experiences as experienced from a subjective or first person or more human point of view [28]. Phenomenology, then, is the study of things that appear (phenomena). The social approach is also often said to be descriptive rather than explanatory with the main task of phenomenology being to provide a clear and undistorted description of the way things have emerged from the "Y." Generalization. We can use a historical perspective to clarify the previous statement that there are several types of phenomenology. It is considered that there are two main approaches to phenomenology: descriptive and interpretive. There are four main types of quantitative research: Descriptive Research, Correlation, Causal-Comparative/Quasi-Experimental, and Experimental research in an attempt to establish causal relationships among variables [29]. This type of social design is very similar to the actual experiment, but with a few key differences. The general purpose of phenomenological studies is to understand and

describe a certain phenomenon in-depth and reach the essence of the participant's life experience of that phenomenon.

Case study as a phenomenological analysis which is based on discussion and reflection of direct sense perception and experience of the phenomena that are studied with the beginning of social phenomena. First, the starting point for this strategy is the ability to approach the method approach without any prioritization assumptions, definitions, or theoretical frameworks. These two models are presented together because one is an extension of the other information system, and the information system uses a data analysis collection mixed method that is very similar to the phenomenology rule.

The difference is that phenomenology begins with research questions, and the basic theory is undertaken to find research questions for testing. The core purpose of human-centered therapy is to facilitate our ability to self-actualize the belief that we will all grow and fulfill our potential. This methodical approach facilitates personal growth of the performance relationships by enabling them to explore and exploit their strengths and personal identity socially cognitively [30]. In short, compared to quantitative, qualitative research focuses more on words than numbers, depth rather than breadth. The method is exploratory; they try to explore the opinions, thoughts and feelings of the respondents. It is most often used to help inform new concepts, theories, and products. The characteristics of the phenomenological method aim to describe, understand, and interpret the meaning of human life experiences. It focuses on research questions such as how it feels to experience a certain situation. Phenomenology is an attempt to remedy this. Its purpose is to focus attention on the world as given in experience and to describe it with unprecedented attention, meticulousness, refinement, and completeness. This applies not only to objects of sense experience, but to all phenomena: morals, aesthetics, politics, mathematics, and so on. Phenomenology as a method has four characteristics, namely descriptive, reduction, essence, and intention to investigate when it happened. Observations and ensure that the description forms as things in themselves. Phenomenology as a method has four characteristics, namely descriptive, reduction, essence, and intention to investigate method when it happened. Human communication observations and ensure that the description forms as things in themselves.

The phenomenological method of argumentation aims to describe, understand, and interpret the meaning of human communication life experience. It focuses on research questions such as how it feels to experience a certain situation [31]. Phenomenology is an attempt to remedy this. Its purpose is to focus attention on the world as given in experience and to describe it with unprecedented attention, meticulousness, refinement, and completeness. This applies not only to objects of sense experience, but to all phenomena: morals, aesthetics, politics, mathematics, and so on. Phenomenology as a method has four characteristics, namely descriptive, reduction, essence, and intention to investigate when it happened. Observations and ensure that the description forms as things in themselves. Phenomenology as a method has four characteristics, namely descriptive, reduction, essence, and intention to investigate current events [18]. Observations and ensure that the description forms as things in themselves. Basic theory, ethnography, narrative research, history, case studies, and phenomenology are some of the types of qualitative research designs. The preceding paragraphs provide a brief overview of some of these qualitative methods. The research topic design describes the type of research (experimental, survey, correlational, semi-experimental, review) as well as the research subtypes (experimental design, research problems, and descriptive case studies). It is considered that there are two main approaches to phenomenology: descriptive and interpretive. There are four main types of quantitative research: descriptive research, correlation, causal-comparative / quasi-experimental, and experimental research in an attempt to establish a causal relationship between variables [29]. This type of design is very similar to the actual experiment, but with a few key differences. The general purpose of phenomenological studies is to understand and describe social phenomena in detail and to achieve the essence of the approach method from the method of life experience with social phenomena.

A narrative study is a phenomenological analysis that is based on the study of discussion and the process of reflecting the perception of sensory communication in an intrapersonal way, which directly uses experiences in observing the social phenomena studied with the beginning of social phenomena. First, the starting point for this strategy is the ability to mixed approach the data analysis method approach without any prioritization assumptions, definitions, or theoretical frameworks. These two models are presented together because one is an extension of the other information system, and the information system uses a data collection method that is very similar to the phenomenology rule.

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4. CONCLUSION

Case analysis on the generalization theory "Y" includes three specific forms: stimulus generalization, response generalization, and information systems with systems maintenance ethics in information systems and technology studies. Scientists try to make generalizations based on research. The more data they have, the more accurate the generalizations will be. Generalizations can be similar to stereotypes in that they are sometimes wrong and dangerous. Usually, it is best to stick to the specifics and avoid generalizations. Stimulation generalization is the tendency for a new stimulus to generate a response or behavior similar to that generated by other stimuli. Mathematical thinking is important for teaching mathematics. Feeling and convincing being able to use mathematical thinking in solving problems is one of the most basic goals of teaching mathematics, but also one of the most difficult to understand. In mathematics, an operation is a function that takes zero or more input values (see also, called the operand system) to a well-defined output value. The number of operands is the rarity of the operation on the generalization "Y." What is meant by the word "Y" Generalization is the reasoning from detailed facts to general principles. A conclusion is a position or opinion or judgment reached after consideration. All generalizations are conclusions, but not all conclusions are generalizations. Generalization is a broad statement that applies to many research examples. Specialization and generalization are the principal method principles of database modeling. Model specialization is based on refining the type or class to be more specific. Generalizing maps or groups of types or classes to a more abstract or composite one. In data science, bias is a social deviation from expectations in data. More fundamentally, bias refers to errors in data. However, errors often go unnoticed or go unnoticed by actions or generalization processes as a result of this process; general statements, ideas, or complex detail principles. Logically, the proposition of the narrative method states that there is a correct post-cybernetics approach to either all members of a particular class or an infinite part of that class. Model specialization is based on refining the type or class to be more specific. Generalizing maps or groups of types or classes to a more abstract or composite one. In data science, bias is a social deviation from expectations in data. More fundamentally, bias refers to errors in data. However, errors often go unnoticed or go unnoticed by actions or generalization processes as a result of this process; general statements, ideas, or virtually realities complex detail principles. Logically, the proposition of the narrative method states that there is a post-cybernetics approach that is correct for either all members of a particular class or an infinite part of that class. Model specialization is based on refining the type or class to be more specific. Generalizing maps or groups of types or classes to a more abstract or composite one. In data science, bias is a social deviation from expectations in data. More fundamentally, bias refers to errors in data. However, errors often go unnoticed or go unnoticed by actions or generalization processes as a result of this process; general statements, ideas, or complex detail principles. Logically, the proposition of the narrative method states that there is a correct post-cybernetics approach to either all members of a particular class or an infinite part of that class. bias is a social deviation from the expectations in the data. More fundamentally, bias refers to errors in data. However, errors often go unnoticed or go unnoticed by actions or generalization processes as a result of this process; general statements, ideas, or complex detail principles. Logically, the proposition of the narrative method states that there is a correct post-cybernetics approach to either all members of a particular class or an infinite part of that class bias is a social deviation from the expectations in the data. More fundamentally, bias refers to errors in data. However, errors often go unnoticed or go unnoticed by actions or generalization processes as a result of this process; general statements, ideas, or complex detail principles. Logically, the proposition of the narrative method states that there is a correct post-cybernetics approach to either all members of a particular class or an infinite part of that class.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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