

A Poly-Dimensional State. A Frame for State's Existence Rethinking

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The latest years were marked by a number of unpredicted events and turbulent processes in several Asia-Pacific states, for example, D. Trump's victory, Park Gyn-he impeachment, protests in Hongkong. But unpredicted and turbulent doesn't mean unnormal on the contrary such phenomena or processes are consequences of hidden preliminary dynamics, which couldn't be seen with existing methods. Its key problem is related to analytical tools, as the ones are products of theories and conceptions of previous time. The escape from the situation is related to development of a new fundament to rethink state's existence. It may be designed according to provisions of post-non-classical philosophy of science. It establishes basic principles for new research tools elaboration common for all disciplines. First, it is necessary to treat the world as a chaos which is determined by logics while unknown. Second, general source for science development is tied with integration of knowledge resources which didn't belong to scientific field before. Third, any discipline's surrounding perturbation is a way to develop it. Fourth, any new research should have expediency correspondent with the world objective existence. Also, the latest principle makes anyone's mind be reduced as much as possible before the research, be free of any conceptions and theories which had been attached artificially which provide classification due to its parameters not objective ones [1].

These principles let to treat any state as a specific phenomenon which has its own peculiarities. To research it is to find its existential logics. But to follow such approach only is to reconstruct world as one consisted of multitude of non-corresponding parts. To avoid this dangerous path, I understand multitude of states

as a multitude of peculiarities based on common pillars that acquire different sounding in different places and situations. This approach is based on general frame elaborated within German and Polish schools of history of everyday life. According to German version all the widespread phenomena typical for multitude of places and times have common characteristics which acquire peculiar accents in different spaces and situations [2]. Jerzy Topolski as a representative of Polish history of everyday life stressed that any phenomenon in close conditions but in different places reveals itself in different manner [3].

In general, the combination of post-non-classical philosophy principals and history of everyday life approaches lets to elaborate a frame for further research of a state as a phenomenon which takes into consideration both common for any state parameters and its peculiar characteristics.

The frame is based on six pillars, six dimensions of a state existence: dynamical time, structural time, space, levels, system, control.

Dynamical time is related to normal social processes of the state which go from the past through the present to the future as it understood by modern English epistemology [4]. According to J. Topolski classification the processes could be cyclical, directed or irregular ones [5]. But it doesn't mean that in a specific state, in a specific moment specific phenomenon is determined just by one of dynamical process. It is better to speak about its combination. For example, US political life is determined by phases of historical cycles [6] which provide peculiarities of agenda and political strategies, by directed times which appear as presidential, congressmen's governors' and others' terms, and by irregular waves of political parties' development [7; 8].

In every state dynamical time acquires different peculiarities and US example is the one among many others which are likely different than typical, so to isolate the dimension peculiarities is the first step to understand state as a specific phenomenon.

The second dimension of a state is a structural time. Its understanding is based on provisions of German [2] and Polish [3] history of everyday life, Russian

historical adaptology [9], and several provisions of American political science, first of all on researches by Morton Halperin and Priscilla Clapp [10], James Lindsay [11], Anthony Nownes [12]. According to the provisions structural time is determined by combination of formal and informal social interaction with obvious and hidden sense. The one may be reconstructed in different ways or through its combination. The first research strategy is related to history of everyday life pillars. The ones are to reconstruct an integrated picture of networks of exploiting practical steps, to isolate its purposes, to give personal characteristics of involved actors, to reconstruct networks of their real and potential contacts and to combine it as parts of common picture, to find evasions which don't come in a direct contradiction with normal behaviour. The second research strategy is related to Russian adaptology and acquires the search of obvious and hidden senses of everyday social behaviour as parts of common personal or group strategies through texts and speeches analysis. The researches by American scholars direct to isolation of obvious steps and interactions hidden sense. Of course, if we study the past with enough number of official and personal sources it is relatively easy to use the combination. But in case of contemporary time research in case of primary sources shortage it seems better to pay more attention to official declarations and contexts of its content, moment and place [13].

Under word space I understand peculiarities of any state's territory which influence on its policy and politics. The peculiarities may be related to climate zones and belts, degree of economic and other development, administrative division, etc. Also, the way how these characteristics may be understood by central and local governments, by social groups, by business is the key to isolate the lower dynamics of that how space influences state's politics and policy. Every state has its own spatial characteristics and its combinations. In different cases different parts of a space may interact with each other in different manner. So, to understand the role of any state's space in policy and politics is to divide it with accordance to multitude of objectively existing parameters and to reconstruct logics of the parts interaction.

The dimensions I talk before mark any state's peculiarities and let to think about states in a corresponding manner. But if there was nothing common it would be difficult to speak about states as about subjects of any communication, interaction or integration. Next three dimensions articulate common aspects for all the states. Yes, in different cases they will sound differently, but they let to reconstruct parameters of any state which make it rather typical than peculiar one.

Fourth dimension of any state is a system understood as a combination of subsystems, due to global modeling provided by Soviet mathematicians D. Gvishiani and V. Gelovani [14; 15]. Also, taking into consideration the facts of impossibility to express all subsystems with formulas and character of current world development I isolated that any state has 16 subsystems. The subsystems are economical, demographical, agricultural and food, resources and raw materials, energetical, climate-natural-ecological, trade, financial, technological, social, military, cyber, law, civil, humanitarian and cultural. Posture of all the subsystems may be reconstructed as a complex of its interpretations by different domestic actors (government, ministries, regions, social groups, etc.). In majority of subsystems the posture may be also expressed through mathematical calculations. To research it in such manner is to understand has government common complicated vision on the state development, is the vision correspondent to objective data, what fields are the one of potential interstate cooperation, and what ones may provoke problems, tensions and conflicts.

Levels are the fifth dimension of states. At least there may be isolated seven levels of any state: governmental, parliament, regional, municipal, corporate, church, non-commercial. All actors of any state in accordance with peculiarities of dynamical and structural time and space may realize their interests within one or several of the levels.

The sixth dimension is control. Under word control I understand capability of any state to prevent disintegration, to minimize capabilities of social disorder. Also, it means possibility of any state to incorporate in existing system social tendencies appeared without its participation within its borders or to make it serve in a

favourable manner. If posture with orders established by other actors come into contradiction with the state order vacuum will appear. It is capable to have positive sense based on lower initiatives or negative sense tied with activities of criminals, terrorists, extremists, armed nationalists etc. In cases of negative vacuum appearance, it should be eliminated. If the positive vacuum is difficult to incorporate or if there is an absence of some necessary rule mechanisms it would be better not to impede it, but to establish such law, economic and other surroundings which provoke the social groups involved into positive vacuum to play by the rules which are admissible for the state.

The suggested frame may be viewed as a very complicated one but it is likely correspondent to objective existential posture of modern states. Of course, it may mark the very beginning of related researches and investigations. It articulates attention to every state posture, which could be divided into multitude of cases for analytical accommodation. So, the frame needs many researches which are likely to be related to new analytical tools development and its practical implementation, which let to understand the world objectively, as it exists.

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