

Basic types of interaction of society system and control quasi-system

Petukhov Alexander Yur'evich¹, Starkin Sergey Valer'evich¹

¹ NI Lobachevsky Nizhny Novgorod State University, Nizhniy Novgorod, Gagarin Avenue, 23, 603950, Russia
Lectorr@yandex.ru

Abstract: The basic types of interaction and administration of authority quasi-system and system of society are proposed and considered in this article. Furthermore, the basic parameters and laws of effectiveness of the managerial authority quasi-system existence in principle are established.

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1. Introduction

A great amount of different models of society and state or alliances of states with common geopolitical goals are considered in the modern political literature.

A significant part of these models is characterized by the inclusion of all branches of a government or governance structures, including higher institutions (president, monarch, prime minister, General Director, in other words, those who has full authority and responsibility for the functioning of the whole system) in the model within the framework of the concerned system (more often in the form of subsystem). [1-4].

The earlier introduced concept of the "social energy" allows taking a broader view to the fundamental laws in the interaction and the development of social systems [5-6]. Here this term means the quantity, characterizing the potential of the social system to do work. Attempts to introduce such a concept were made earlier. Nevertheless, they were undertaken without any use for creation a mathematical model, limited to generalities [7].

We assume, that the law of conservation of energy is the fundamental law of nature, which is correct for social systems (certainly, for social energy). Consequently, it is not complicated to notice that part of any system has no possibility to change the total energy of the whole system, provided that the system is closed, when there is no external influence. Actually, if you are drowning in a swamp and trying as Baron Munchausen to pull her out of the water holding your own hair, only with the help of your own effort, it is impossible to achieve a result. After all, this would require a significant change of the energy of the «horse – rider» system concerning the environment (changes of the kinetic energy as well as potential). The most possible is transformation from one type of energy into another.

However, let us return to mentioned above state models. We denote by "horse" society, and by the «Rider» - the machinery of governmental authority (we will consider only the one particular state for simplification). What do we get? We assume that the law of conservation of energy, as the fundamental law of nature, which is valid for all systems, applies to social systems for introduced above "social energy" (in fact, the system data is also a part of nature). Moreover, we will take into account the basic system approach and analysis [8].

Then it turns out that the «rider» cannot pull out the "horse" with the help of independent own efforts sitting on it, in other words being a part of one system with the horse. Consequently, according to this model, the state has no opportunity to change its own energy, as well as to change its state qualitatively, its total energy by its own efforts. Certainly, it is possible to redistribute energy inside yourself. The «rider» can sit down on the «horse» on the crupper, on the head, he even can stand on his own head however, if the horse is drowning, it will continue to drown. Nevertheless, it will be impossible for him to create the energy and to stop the fall. Conversely, it will happen only if «someone» throws him a rope from the side, hence there will be no help from the exterior system, which intends to swap with a given energy. The "Rider" is the highest state authority in such a model, which has no opportunity to help the system. Moreover, it used to be embarrassing for such a model to assess the situation on the outside. We imagine that the "horse" is very large, whereas the "Rider" is very small (as it happens quite often is in the case of power - state). Then the "rider" may not even know that the horse is drowning, as he will move along with it, exactly as we do not notice, that the Earth is spinning on its axis. Furthermore, as well as we he will not see the movement and the swamp. Meanwhile, the society - state, will "sink".

The power in such situations is similar to a ball inside another hollow ball with large dimensions. If it notices the motion of the system as a whole, it will not be able to change it, only increasing the inertia of the system. At the same time if someone on the outside tilts the table, where this ball is lying, the ball inside will simply repeat actions of the rolling down entire system. It is a frequent example in the history of many countries, indeed, where the government had such relationships with the society when she just yielded to aspirations of the entire system and to the complaisant "inclined table". The system of the government in such moments is usually called the "ochlocraty", in other words the authority of the "ohlos" or the crowd. The similar situation, to some extent was in Russia in the 90s, when actions of everybody were dependent on their own desires, efforts and impudence. The government gave everybody «as much power as they could get». We denote it as a type of the first interaction "Power – Society».

By contrast, there are other variants of political systems. However, it turns out that most of the existing models are not able to consider them, even in theory, as this approach (with the power, included in the overall system, even in the form of the subsystem) does not correspond to the real situation in a number of cases.

For instance, the authority machinery of the state can be in fact completely out of the system. In such cases, the society cannot practically influence the government, but also the government practically cannot cope with the society. This often leads to revolutions, uprisings and so on. It is like in the situation when the "Rider» sadly looks at the "horse" on the other side of the swamp. He can drown with it; however they are not able to reach each other. The most vivid example of such a system is a colonial government. This is the type of the second interaction "Power - Society"

As a result, we can point out the third variant of relations between the government and the society. It means that the state machine is partly within the system, partly out of the system, or has the opportunity to be in both positions. This variant is difficult to present in natural sciences, nonetheless the peculiarities of the human state of mind and the human ability to make independent decisions give opportunities to realize such a model. For instance, the Emperor Peter the Great secured the modernization of Russia and the significant increase of the system energy owing to the construction of his thinking and hence the machinery of the governmental authority. Peter the Great, being inside the system of "Russia", constantly participating in its internal affairs, in its functional structures,

independently visiting factories, army units, was not afraid to take part in work on the level with ordinary members of the system. At the same time his thinking, goal setting, his vision of the geopolitical situation were outside of the system and those limits that were common to the most of his contemporaries. It is clear that we should not idealize certain peculiarities of Peter the Great, as this historical period is characterized by considerable ambiguity in methods.

Thus, the existence of three types of the interaction of the state machinery of the ultimate authority makes significant changes in the construction of the society model, which should be assigned to one of these types or theirs mixed model.

2. Types of the administration of the society by the machinery of power

Together with the types of interaction between the society and the government it is necessary to allocate types of the administration of the society by the machinery of power. It has been allocated three types during the research process:

1. The direct submission.

This type means the society administration with the aid of pressure and repression, especially the power, but not necessarily physical. In other words it is orders, threats of physical violence, repression, and so on. This method is most peculiar to dictatorships.

2. The manipulative.

Here, the power does not subordinate the society by the direct order, but tries to secure the same through mass manipulations. In this case, the object of manipulations can think that he makes his own choice absolutely on his own, but in fact - under the influence of the manipulative politics of the authority. This method is the most convenient for the "democratic countries," which are not democratic in reality; what's more they have a strong management structure of power.

3. The will-executive

This is passive method of administration, when power is completely subordinated to aspirations of the system, in other words of the society, has no long-term policy, and reacts only to direct stimuli. This type of management as the dominant is peculiar to formations with weak government, where politicians of the highest rank are completely dependent on the society, so it is the Democratic Republic, especially of the parliamentary type.

It is important to understand that more often, the State uses all three types of government, but the dominant idea of some of them indicates the type of its structure and construction of the power vertical.

For example, it is obvious that for a state with the first type of the interaction structure "society

- power" (when the machinery of government is fully included in the overall system) will not be possible to use fully the first two methods of management.

Direct submission will not be effective, as it will make the "common boat", where everybody sit wobble. The instability, generated by such intervention, will inevitably spread to all other parts of the system (influence -resistance).

The second approach is more real to use, but there will be serious limitations in the scale of manipulation. The main reason is that in order to manipulate the opinion of the entire system it is necessary to be out of the system, but this is not possible for a government. Then there will be the opportunity to change partly the position of some layers of the population, always with significant consequences for the other layers (again influence = resistance).

The third method will be basic. Actually, being inside the system, authorities will know well enough internal processes and can quickly respond to them. However, this type of administration is not able to affect the destiny of the whole system.

The picture will be reverse for states with a system of building relationships as «the society - the power» of the type 2 (the machinery of a government is fully out of the system). Mostly possible for it is the first type of control. The authority is not directly dependent on the society; the most part of the population may die of hunger, whereas the "elite" will not even notice this. But since there is no energy exchange, the government can decide to use a force and the hard power management style. The only caveat here is in the army, as the main force and the support of such a management style. If it is, as in ancient Rome (Caesar's time), taken out of systems of the rest society and is used to be in the same system with the authority, then such a system will have a chance to exist for a long time. If the army is a fully independent structure, it leads to the mass of military coups and military juntas (look at South America and Africa of the 20th century, the time of Ancient Rome «Imperial Soldiers»). If it is not so, then the armed forces of the country exist in the overall system, the army sooner or later betrays the power, or it would be more logical to say, stands on the side of her native system – the society. Then small system «the supreme governmental authority» remains vulnerable to a large system of «the rest society» and is often quickly destroyed (for example, the French Revolution, and so on).

The manipulative way to manage is poorly implemented in such a society due to the lack of the practical energy exchange between systems «the power – the society». The machinery of a power weakly represents the state of affairs in the main

system and so it is unlikely that he will be able to manipulate it effectively, in the situation of the lack of information.

The third way is not possible for the same reason. The power in such a form of the existence not only cannot, but more often still do not want to give in to the requests of the host system. If such shifts occur, then they are often partial and are made under the threat of destruction of the power machinery (the July manifesto 1905).

The most difficult situation is with systems of the type 3. Here, in varying degrees, depending on the particular system, all types of control are possible. The final result is defined only by personal qualities of leaders and the power efficiency of the system-defined mechanisms. [9-10].

In general, it is most effectively for the system to combine all three types of control in different proportions, depending on external factors. The first two types are required for the formation of long-term policy, as due to the peculiarities of the mass psychology a society does not accept and does not understand the long-term policy, if it is not caused by today's stimulus. For instance, if there is no image of the «enemy» – the strengthening of the army and the navy will be criticized. If a country is agricultural, then the majority of the population will wait investment just in this area, and will not understand the need for industrialization. In wartime, even the most liberal states adopt features of the dictatorship (for increasing of efficiency of the military component and discipline of labor, as well as prevention of sabotage and espionage); moreover the propagandistic (manipulative) component is becoming stronger. Otherwise, the population yield to a defeatist mood, it becomes vulnerable to propaganda from the outside that leads to the defeat of the state and poses a threat to its sovereignty. The third type is also necessary for collection of the information about the system and for the formation of corrections and amendments to existing mechanisms of power.

3. Optimal administration of quasi-system «Power»

To avoid confusion with the terms "system" and "subsystem" of the authority, depending on the type of control and interaction with the society, we use the term "quasi-system of power." It is becoming particularly interesting to use the term in relation to democratic systems, where actually a large part of society is included in imperious quasi-system at the time of election because it can influence the formation of the policy. Certainly, the condition of fairness and effectiveness of such elections is important.

In general, analyzing the characteristics of quasi-system power, the following parameters are necessary for its effective existence:

1. Hierarchy- stratified

To avoid bureaucratization of the system it must be a clear separation of structures of power and power lines, clear and strict hierarchy.

2. Personalization of the responsibility.

The system must have a clear personalization of the responsibility for those who has the power . Otherwise the adjustment of the system and finding it inefficient elements is becoming difficult.

3. Interchangeability

Any element of the system must be replaced without appreciable loss of efficiency for the whole system if it is necessary. Otherwise, the period of existence is limited by the term of existence of its several elements – of people.

Consequently, it is easy to deduce the basic laws of efficient living system (not just the public and state):

1. Replacement parts must be the coefficient of the efficiency, где – initial value, at least not inferior to the previous item.

2. Replacement of elements should be with preserving social (optional physical) coordinates of the element (social penetration of the society and information penetration of the society, where and – initial values)

3. Replacement of components should be indifferent to the rest of the system (without exhibiting of rigidity) structurally.

4. Replacement of elements should be indifferent to the rest of the system (without showing of the rigidity) structurally.

Secondary laws of the effective system:

a. Combining of different types of impact on the society of the power quasi-system in appropriate proportion, taking into account external factors.

b. The presence of inside and outside system connection (the power quasi-system is both inside and outside of the society system - in a sense, the paradox of the power efficient quasi-system).

c. Construction of hierarchical chains inside the power structures should be maximum parallel (minimization of the addictiveness and the duplication of functions of individual elements and institutions), in other words it is minimizing of the redundancy and creating of continuity connections inside power structures in the system. .

5. The direct system of responsibility for the decision or selection of the responsible person in the system.

Two of the combined methods:

a. The right to choose is given for specific contributions.

b. The right of choice can be withdrawn for specific actions.

Should be exercised at any level (from highest to the person connected to the electoral processes of the society).

4. Conclusion

As a result, we have identified the main types of power quasi-system interaction and system-society. Moreover, we identified types of the administration of the society by the power quasi-system, namely:

1. The direct submission

2. The manipulative

3. The will-executive

The main parameters, as well as the primary and secondary laws of the effective system are defined. This will help in determining the fundamental mechanisms of the effective power quasi-system construction, in the conceptual justification of organizational and structural heterogeneities in the modern formed hierarchy of framework links.

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Corresponding Author:

Dr. Alexander Petukhov Y.

Institute for Global social political processes,
NI Lobachevsky Nizhny Novgorod State University
Russia, Nizhniy Novgorod, Gagarin Avenue, 23,
603950

Lectorr@yandex.ru

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