

Complectics as a practice-oriented development of the idea of the whole

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Abstract. Complectics is aimed at creation of the practical philosophies, applicable theories and practical methods of the whole and complete activity. For the first time the main definitions of Complectics are systematized, the definitions of completeness and wholeness, the complete and the whole are described in a single complex. There is shown a succession of the concepts of Complectics, holism, Gestaltpsychology, theory of advent of life, system and technology theories. The concept of minisphere is specialized as a universal description of workers, enterprises, social institutions, region, country, world economy, system, technology, model. The Law of Survival, preservation and development is conceived as a common rule of the environment and its parts. The Principle of completeness and wholeness of minispheres is conceived, and the road map of the complectical approach using the special complete-whole terms is developed. This allows to apply the idea of the whole and the complete in detail for solving a certain problem of a minisphere. The experience of 1971 is described as well as the prospects of use of Complectics in theory and practice.

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Introduction

According to the author Complectics is the total of practical philosophy, theory methodology and practical methodology of the whole and complete activity. The basic section of Complectics is the complete-method - general practical philosophy of the whole and complete activity. The complete method is realized by means of the complete-approach, as well as by means of the complete-project method. Complete approach is a method of the theory of the whole and complete activity, the complete-project method is the method of the whole and complete practice [1].

The subjects of complectics are the objects and their structures, processes and results of activity both whole and complete notwithstanding their nature and format.

Aim of complectics is the formation and development of objects their structures and processes of activity both whole and complete, oriented to the achievement of whole and completes results.

This article systematizes the main concepts of complectics and complexes of the tasks of the road map of complete approach. The experience and the prospects of use of Complectics in theory and practice are described. Main definitions - the main basis for the building of the whole complectics method was the Law of Survival, preservation and development [1], suggested by the author, which was conceived as: *the universal rule for the environment is the orientation of activity (being, functioning) of the environment, its parts, the total of its parts to its own survival, preservation and development*.

The following definitions are accepted:-
environment - the total of the parts, separated from the other world; the source of potentials and resources of survival, preservation and development of its parts; the total of interaction orders of environment parts with other parts and environment;

- minisphere - the total of the environment parts, separated in time and space from the other environment and oriented to its own survival. preservation and development;

- micro-environment (microsphere) - part of the minisphere; can be a minisphere as well;

- environment element - micro-environment which is considered as a part of the environment that has no parts;

- all the parts of environment - minispheres except the environment elements;

- every environment is the part of at least one other environment and therefore can be considered as a minisphere, every minisphere can be considered as environment;

- every minisphere can be considered as the complete, the whole. the system, technology, model.

According to the idea of the complete method of complectics the quality of wholeness is peculiar for the minisphere-the whole. The quality of wholeness occurs in the ability of the whole to form and use the code of the wholeness for its own survival, preservation and development.

In the artificial world minisphere-the whole uses the code of wholeness for building methods, programs, policies of its own survival, reservation and

development in the competitive environment. In the natural world the code of wholeness determines the behaviour aimed at its own survival, preservation, development of the representatives of the living and non-living world, their whole totals [1,2].

Minisphere can also be complete and have the quality of completeness. The completeness of minisphere occurs as the influence of this minisphere on survival, preservation and development of its own part, environment, some minisphere or micro-sphere. Completeness is considered by the complectics as the quality of the complete. Such minisphere is then the complete [1,2].

Complectics also has methodological bases for definition of types, ranks and measures of the wholeness and completeness of minispheres [2,3].

The definition of the whole is designed on the basis of Euclid's concept (the eighth Euclidean axiom "The whole is bigger than the part") [4] and Aristotle's concept ("The whole is bigger than the part") [5], as well as on the basis of A.I. Oparin's concept ("...it was not parts that defined the organisation of the development of the whole, but the whole in its development created "the "the reasonability of parts building") [6], wholism of J. Smuts ("The whole is bigger than the part") [7], M. Wertheimer («... that, which appears in a certain part of the whole is determined by the inner structural law of this whole») [8,9].

The concept of the code of the wholeness concentrates the concept of the whole in its development according to A. I. Oparin and the concept of the inner structural law of the whole according to M. Wertheimer. Besides the concept of the code of wholeness corresponds to the concepts of the world-systematic analysis [10,11] about the centres of the world system's development since the world system can be considered as minisphere of the planetary system of the substance, energy and information exchange. The concept of the code of wholeness allows to specify the concepts of J. Smuts, A.I. Oparin, M. Wertheimer on the whole as the development factor; it also allows to form the mechanisms of development of the environment that contains minisphere-the whole.

Complectics allows to form competitive mechanisms which allow the whole to become bigger than the part in the sense of having great potential for survival, preservation and development comparing to the part. That's why the given whole should have the completeness. The whole then gets an opportunity to expand its code of activity on all its parts. As the result the use of the potential of all the parts is being performed in accordance with the code of wholeness. The presence of completeness gives us the opportunity to embody the idea "The whole is bigger than the

part", conceived by Euclid, Aristotle and J. Smuts.

The completeness (in the meaning which is demonstratively defined by the postulates) allows every minisphere, including minisphere-the whole, "to become bigger than the part", i.e. spread its influence on all the parts.

Thus, the formation of the completeness of minisphere that contains technologies allows to use the existing concepts of technologies [12,13] and systems [14,15] in order to build the complete system technologies, that combine the possibilities of systems, technologies and models [2,3]. As it is shown in [2] the use of models of the complete and the whole allows to contribute to the development of models of noosphere according to V.I. Vernadskiy [16,17].

3. The principle of the wholeness and completeness of minisphere is conceived here by means of generalisation of the previously developed Principle of systemacity of activity, Principle of the completeness of activity and Principles of completeness of technologies, management, cogitation, innovation, re-engineering [1,2,3,18,19,20,21] and others in the form of the following main condition:

in order to provide the quality of the wholeness and completeness of minisphere in the process of its functioning it is necessary to build a minisphere in the form of complete-whole tern ("subject - object - result").

The components of the complete-whole tern (subject, object, result) successively appear in the process of its functioning in the form of several interacting essences. The main essence of the object is the producer of the result, the main essence of the subject is the coordinator of the result producing, the main essence of the result is the product (knowledge, goods, service) which is needed for solving the problem of survival, preservation and development of a minisphere.

The particular essences of the result are "intention", "idea", "project", "final result" etc.

The particular essences of the object are "analyst", "researcher", "designer", "investigator", "producer" etc.

The particular essences of the subject are "policy maker", "coordinator", "controller", "expert" etc.

The wholeness is peculiar to the complete-whole tern and all its components; thanks to this wholeness the components are able to form and apply the code of wholeness for their own survival, preservation and development.

The completeness is peculiar to the complete-whole tern and all its components and essences; thanks to this completeness they positively influence each other's survival, preservation and development.

According to the complete method of

complexities some other types of terns can be used in the process of minisphere's functioning: "criterion-virtual model-real model of solving problem" tern; "problem - bearer of the problem - result for problem solving" tern; "missionary - own - group goals of solving problem" tern, which were described in the previous work of the author [2]. All these, as well as other terns, can be transformed into the complete-whole terns according to the Principle of the wholeness and completeness of a minisphere.

Previously made analysis shows the existence of the common basis for terns in the form of Hegel terns suggested by complexities [22]. Though it is necessary to perform an additional investigation beyond the scope of this work in order to prove this statement.

Road map of the complexities approach is aimed at practice oriented use of the idea of the whole and at solving some current problems of minisphere on the basis of the Principle of the wholeness and completeness. It contains 12 complexes of tasks for solving some chosen problem of survival, preservation and development of minisphere using complete-whole terns.

As it was previously noted, a group of workers and specialists, enterprise, social institution, system, technology, model, region. Country, world economy can be considered as a minisphere.

Here are presented the elements of the general scheme of road map of the complexities approach. In order to create the work road maps of the suggested scheme and previous experience of creating road maps can be used [1, 2, 3, 18, 19, 20, 21].

The first complex of tasks is the tasks of problem analysis. In order to solve these tasks it is necessary to form the problem tern "problem - bearer of the problem - result" and transform it into the complete-whole problem tern.

The second complex of tasks is the tasks of result producing (goods, knowledge, services) which are needed to solve problem. In order to solve these tasks it is necessary to form the "subject- object - result" tern of production and transform it into the complete-whole tern of production.

The third complex of tasks is the tasks of produced result (goods, knowledge, service) delivery to the bearer of the problem in order to create the conditions for solving the problem. In order to solve these tasks it is necessary to form the "subject- object - result" tern of delivery of the produced result and transform it into the complete-whole tern of delivery.

The fourth complex of tasks is the tasks of produced result (goods, knowledge, service) consumption by the bearer of the problem in order to provide solving of the problem. In order to solve these tasks it is necessary to form the "subject- object -

result" tern of consumption of the produced result and transform it into the complete-whole tern of consumption.

The fifth complex of tasks is the tasks of missionary goal of minisphere "to provide the bearer of the problem with the solving of the problem". In order to solve these tasks it is necessary to form the "subject- object - result" tern of achievement of missionary goals and transform it into the complete-whole tern of minisphere mission.

The sixth complex of tasks is the tasks of coordination of their own and group goals of minisphere.

In order to solve these tasks it is necessary to form the "subject- object - result" tern of achievement of one's own goal and transform it into the complete-whole tern of one's own goal of minisphere.

It is also necessary to form the "subject - object - result" tern of achievement of a group goal of homotypic minispheres and transform it into the complete-whole tern of group goal of minisphere.

It is also necessary to form the "subject - object - result" tern of coordination of one's own and group goals and transform it into the complete-whole tern of coordination of the two goals - minisphere and group.

The seventh complex of tasks is the tasks of coordination of one's own and group goals of minisphere with the missionary goal of minisphere.

In order to solve these tasks it is necessary to form the "subject- object - result" tern of coordination of the three goals of minisphere and transform it into the complete-whole tern of the three goals of minisphere.

The eighth complex of tasks is the tasks of the complete performance of the operating and managing functions of minisphere.

In order to solve these tasks it is necessary to form the "subject- object - result" tern of function of minisphere and transform it into the complete-whole tern of every function.

The ninth complex of tasks is the tasks of the complete functioning of the parts of minisphere, for example, its producing and managing sections if a minisphere is an enterprise.

In order to solve these tasks it is necessary to form the "subject- object - result" tern of the part of a minisphere and transform it into the complete-whole tern of every part.

The tenth complex of tasks is the tasks of performing of every process of minisphere as the complete process of achievement of a goal.

In order to solve these tasks it is necessary to form the "goal- process- structure" tern of the process of a minisphere and transform it into the complete-whole tern of every process of minisphere.

The eleventh complex of tasks is the formation and realization of the minisphere support functioning information system - information minisphere.

In order to solve these tasks it is necessary to form "subject - object - result" tern of producing knowledge, information goods and services for providing of the functioning of minisphere and transform it into the complete-whole tern of information system. The 1st and the 10th complexes of tasks should be applied to the complete-whole tern as well as to the information minisphere.

The twelfth complex of tasks is the formation and development of minisphere architecture.

In order to solve these tasks it is necessary to form the "subject - object - result" tern of minisphere tern integration and the tern of its information minisphere as well as their parts and transform it into the complete-whole tern of minisphere architecture.

Conclusion. The experience of Complectics use

The use of Complectics allowed to develop the concept of the formation of productive completeness of cogitation and practice of the students and specialists [20], paradigm of the state system management [21]. On the basis of Complectics there was developed the national idea of the Russian nation; there was also formed the complete management, and there were created the road maps for providing life safety as well as formation of the complete information systems etc. [2]. On the basis of Complectics use for the re-engineering [23] the methodology of the complete engineering was built [18]. The lessons on Complectics are kept for students and post-graduates.

Report. Possible prospects of Complectics use.

The experience which has been accumulating since 1971 shows that Complectics can serve as the basis for creating practical social, ecological, economical philosophies, practical theories and practical procedures of the whole and complete activity in different spheres of human activity.

Complectics gives an opportunity to solve different problems wholly and completely - from politics and global projects, national and regional development, management and producing systems of different levels to the creation and use of practical systems, technologies and models.

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