

Berezinsky V. P.,

doctor in philosophical sciences, docent,
professor of the Department of philosophical sciences,
Kyiv National University of Culture and Arts,
(Kyiv, Ukraine),
E-mail: 1-703@i.ua

Temporality in ensuring the effectiveness of political self-organization of communities

Abstract. *Reveals that communities temporality as the ability to deploy policy processes over time shows the extent of a special type of existence of its institutions, relations ruling and opposition elites, individual and group actors, government and international organizations. Temporality characterizes political communities organize themselves as undulating, rhythmic and uneven process. It is found logic of the community as a nonlinear wave process, which has certain rhythms period, amplitude, speed and pace. This makes special demands: self-organizing processes in the community by means of administrative actions must be in some way harmonized. Determined that the effectiveness of self-organizing communities depends largely on the extent to which management entities account for divergence amplitude controlled vibration modes. Three main types of wave amplitudes processes: optimal, is too small (stagnant) and too large. As the rhythms of social processes may be different – slow, asymmetric, arrhythmic, then an administration should provide symmetry and uniformity of dynamics driven processes, seek, where possible, smoothed amplitude, which would not have the sharp deviations from the «golden mean».*

Emphasized that communities can develop resonant, quickly and over quickly. The idea of resonance shows that there is a real opportunity to reduce the time of system at a future desired shape its organization, accelerating the development of the control system. For effective community self-important, not so much size and power control action as its distribution, spatial and temporal organization topology that this effect. However, the «topological» management will influence the desired effect only if they do

not conflict with its own rhythms, pulsations and trends of self-control system; otherwise, the external forces lead to unintended results.

Keywords: *community, political self-organization, temporality, wave, change, rhythm, speed, tempo, rhythm period, amplitude, resonance.*

Research on self-organizing processes in the community gains particular relevance in connection with the process of decentralization of public administration and local government. The community is a complex self-regulating system, which has tiered organization. It includes a subsystem with stochastic interaction of elements and information-management unit, which transmits the information to the sub-systems, and provides feedback to ensure the reproducibility of the system as a whole. Self-regulatory system, which belongs to the political system, including the idea of self-regulation (homeostasis), but not confined to them. Their evolution is associated with changes in the type of self-regulation, the transition from one type to another homeostasis. These systems are open, they exchange matter, energy and information with the environment. They are characterized by multilevel hierarchy of elements, the appearance of the development of new levels of differentiation of the new system into subsystems. Thus each new level affect the previously established level, modifies them, and the system begins to operate as a new unit.

Under these conditions the issue of political self-efficacy community becomes extremely important and among unexplored aspects of the matter is temporality of political processes unfolding in the community.

Self-organizational processes in the community have been the subject of scientific researches in the context of general issues of formation of order through chaos, bifurcation changes irreversible time as a fundamental characteristic instability of evolutionary processes. These issues are addressed in the works of I. Prigogine, G. Nicolis, I. Stengers, A. Babloyants and the works of H. Haken School relating to various aspects of the dynamics of self-organization in natural, social and cognitive systems. The problem is the use of a synergistic approach to the study of political phenomena and processes recently attracted the attention of many researchers. In particular, we highlight the works of such scholars as V. Arshinov, V. Vasilkova, V.

Bevzenko, S. Homayunov, K. Delokarov, I. Dobronravov, I. Ionov, I. Ishchenko, A. Knyazev, V. Kostiuk, C. Kurdyumov, A. Kravets, S. Krymsiy, V. Kyzyma, M. Moiseev, A. Nazaretian, S. Stavchenko V. Stiopin, A. Tretiak, O. Tupitzya, Yu. Yakovets et al.

The purpose of this article is to examine the essence of temporality in politics and its role in ensuring the effectiveness of political self-organization of communities.

Self-organization of community has a complex hierarchical, layered structure its environment (see [2]). For baseline of self-organization of community the elements of the environment are individuals, and factors that determine the nonlinearity of the medium, is the presence in people the mind, emotions, interests and so on. It should also consider the cultural and historical certainty of consciousness, emotions and interests, because that can cause panic or disturbance in a crowd, impress the other.

For higher levels of self-organizing community the elements of environment are family, tribes, party, state and other forms of human self. Thus, the difference of political processes in the Western democracies and the former Soviet Union is connected to the fact that these processes act in different environments. Self-organization of political parties creates the elements of the environment, which is possible in principle desirable political self-organization.

Famous researchers of self-organizational processes O. Knyazev and S. Kurdyumov explain how and why chaos can be as creativity, constructive mechanism of evolution as the chaos of their own can develop a new organization. In their view, through chaos different levels of the organization are associated. Sometimes moments of instability, small perturbations, fluctuations may grow in macrostructure. It follows that, in particular, the efforts, the actions of the individual are not useless, they do not always dissolve offset a general movement of society. In special states of instability of the social environment of each individual action can affect the macro-processes. Hence "the need for understanding each person of a huge burden of responsibility for the fate of the entire social system, the whole society" [7, p. 5].

Understanding at what the stage of self-organization is this or that community is extremely important to develop strategies and conduct it, especially to determine the

direction control actions. And as favorable scenario is considered to be relatively self-sustained existence of structures that organize themselves, to develop synergistic strategies is important that circumstances may exist stable communities, if one view them as a self-organized structure.

Clearly, self-regulating system, which include community, include the idea of self-regulation (homeostasis), but are not confined to them. Their evolution is associated with a change in the type of self-regulation, the transition from one type of homeostasis to another. These systems are open, they exchange matter, energy and information with the environment. They are characterized by multilevel hierarchy of elements in the development of new levels, there is a new differentiation of system into subsystem. Thus each new level affect the previously established level, modifies them, and the system begins to operate as a new unit.

Depending on the complexity of the system its self-organization can be identified with the ability to simulate the environment and be in an environment to show the differences and to clarify the boundaries. Rules are adjusted continuously according to certain algorithms that are well adjusted and so on. This hierarchy is typical for social systems. And these changes at different levels can occur in the same pace, constantly disrupting a balance trends, motivations, interests of the system.

Organization and management in accordance with the tenets of classical management (cyber) paradigm are designed to ensure social order in the social system. This is due to the establishment of certain framework of behavior and activity inevitably "covers" the system that restrains or constrains the self-organization processes. Post-neoclassical (synergistic) paradigm considers the human and social systems from the perspective of transparency (on the environment) and dynamic organization (through self-organization and management). Such processes relate to each other much difficult for the classic idea. First of all this complexity is due to the fact that all social processes involved the person. Self-organization in society is strongly influenced by the subjective factor - it involves a process organization and management.

The model of the social system of the second type, defined the dialectic relationship of self-organization and management, has a completely different look. The

aim of management subsystem here is the support of not static order (which emerged in the formation and functioning of social systems), and self-manifested in the process of its formation and development, ie support dynamic organization of the social system.

At the level of self-organization of the political system model of the third type is underlined, associated with a change in the type of political system. For example, changing the Soviet one-party political system with autarchic system of governance to multi-party in new independent states in institutes with formation of the institutes of realization of principle of public consent.

The mechanism of self-organization of the social system - a mechanism for generating and bringing in management information, aimed at increasing the organization, maintaining equilibrium of the entire system in a pressure environment. The development of the system due to changes in its dynamic equilibrium states in transition from a maximum equilibrium state to another. Each state is characterized by structural (organization links) and quantitatively (performance).

As for community, self-organization deals with the whole man and therefore the rules and regulations in force in self-organizing structure must be such that their regulatory influence permeated all levels of integrity - bodily, social and spiritual components of consciousness and unconsciousness. These rules are directly absorbed at all levels of consciousness and the unconscious through full psychosomatic incorporation [1, p. 60-61].

The essence of political self-organization in the community as an open nonlinear system is not to create within it new structural elements, and self-preservation of the system as a political whole, due to the need for restoring equilibrium (optimal condition) system, changing the direction of its evolution, alternating regimes of acceleration of and their deceleration processes of differentiation and homogenization of system structure.

The destruction of the integrity of the system, occurring at regular intervals, are due to overshoot of its governing critical parameter. They can be seen as aspects inherent in its development, as they are based on non-linearity and not closed as universal properties of any self-organized system. At the same time they form base for

the formation of a qualitatively new order in the system.

Political self-organizing social system is carried out in several directions:

- competition in the political sphere, including competition between the parties for votes;
- change the "rules of the game" in politics;
- change public-political system of society in conflict or conflict-free manner in terms of the institutional crisis resulting transformation taking place (the latter is a prerequisite for self). The principal difference between this trend of self-organization and the previous two is that as a result there is the increased overall rate of self-organization of the entire social system.

At the community level as the consequence of the principle of self-organization can be addressed the following issues:

- Knowledge of laws of self-organization allows to interfere in the system and somehow manage it;
- the management mode of self-organization is to identify patterns that occur in systems of evolutionary change, and focus them on the trajectory.

In ensuring effectiveness of political self-organization community temporality plays an important role, which is regarded as the ability to deploy policy processes over time. This time dimension policy demonstrates a special type of length of existence its institutions, relations ruling and opposition elites, individual and group actors, government and international organizations.

Social systems and their parts develop in waves, rhythmically uneven. In other words, the development of the society has wave nature. The concept of "wave" is associated with the term "change". Changes can be repeated many times. And then they become periodic. Wave, is a periodic fluctuation and has certain cycles, and is a form of non-linear.

Contents of wave process can be opened using the concepts of "rhythm", "speed", "rate", "rate period" and "amplitude" [6, p. 56-57]. Rhythm is alternation of certain elements (energy, psychological, economic, political) that occurs with some frequency and consistency. Sometimes rhythm refers to the speed of the process. Speed describes

changes that occur over time, and the rate - the speed of the level of development. The amplitude shows the height or fluctuation, and the period of rhythm - the duration of one full oscillation.

Figuring out the logic of society and the state as a nonlinear wave process with certain rhythms, period, amplitude, speed and pace makes special demands on self-organization of communities. For example, in times of reform it is extremely urgent question of balancing social processes in time with the rhythm unequal development. We know, for example, political and economic transformation, especially in times of modernization, have different temporal rhythm. These processes via administrative actions should be somehow harmonized. Political processes are usually more dynamic than economic. In this case, you can or slow down policy changes to allow the economy to adjust to them, or to accelerate economic processes.

Even more difficult is the problem of matching rhythms of political change and socio-cultural processes, for example, associated with changing paradigms of social consciousness. Thus, it is possible that a policy focused on novelty, changes and social consciousness prefers traditions, order. Such disharmony can result in action against the official political power until the civil war, a source of social tension, imbalance and destabilization of society. Therefore, self-organizing processes in the community as a nonlinear system type should be made to achieve a certain harmony rhythm of political, economic and socio-cultural time.

In terms of the efficiency of self-organizational processes important to the ruling elite is the knowledge of specific "points" of period rate, which at this point are operated by system.

The effectiveness of self-organization of community also depends on the extent to which management entities account for the difference amplitudes managed vibrational modes. There are three main types of wave amplitudes processes: the best, too small (stagnant) and too big. You can completely agree with the judgment that one of the optimum fluctuations associated with the "golden mean" or "golden section" [5, p. 203]. This is a middle state between the middle and limit values of process parameters.

As the rhythm of social processes may be different - slow, asymmetric, arrhythmic,

then an administration must ensure symmetry and evenness dynamics of driven processes to achieve, where possible, smoothed amplitude, which would have no sharp deviations from the "golden mean".

Also social system can develop resonantly, fast and ultra-fast. Usually, by the resonance one may realize a sharp increase in the amplitude of the approach frequency of external influence to the oscillation frequency of the system. The phenomenon of resonance occurs when the impact of management options fit the system that organizes itself. In these cases, the flow of processes in a control system can greatly accelerate [6, p. 58].

The idea of resonance shows that there is a real opportunity to reduce the time for system to gain desired future shape of the organization (structure-attractor), accelerating the development of the control system. It is important to know how to break the structural elements of the system, to initiate processes of rapid change to the desired state of the system (to ensure its homeostasis). In terms of ideas for effective self-resonance of the community is important not so much the value and power over control action as its distribution, spatial and temporal organization topology of this impact. It should be remembered that the "topological" managerial influences give the desired effect only if they do not conflict with its own rhythms, pulsations and trends of self-control system; otherwise, the external forces lead to unintended results.

Conclusion. At the community level temporality as the ability to deploy policy processes over time demonstrates a special type of length of existence of its institutions, relations ruling and opposition elites, individual and group actors, government and international organizations. Temporality characterizes political self-organization of communities as undulating, rhythmic and uneven process.

Figuring out the logic of the community as a nonlinear wave process, which has certain rhythms period, amplitude, speed and pace makes special demands on community self-organization: the processes by means of administrative actions should be somehow harmonized.

REFERENCES:

1. Bevzenko L. D. Sotsial'naya samoorganizatsiya (Social self-organization).

— K.: IS NANU, 2002. — 436 s.

2. Berezins'kiy V. P. Osoblyvosti analizu samoorhanizatsiinykh protsesiv politychnoi systemy (Features self-organizational processes analysis of the political system), Grani. — 2012. — № 10 (90). — S. 89–93.

3. Budanov V. G. P Printsipy sinergetiki i yazyk. Sinergetika chelovekomernoy real'nosti (Principles and synergy language. Synergetics chelovekomernoy reality), Filosofiya nauki (Philosophy of science) — M.: IF RAN, 2002. — Vyp. 8. — S. 341–354.

4. Vasil'eva N. I. Tsikly i ritmy v prirode i obshchestve: modelirovanie prirodnkh periodicheskikh protsessov (Cycles and rhythms of nature and society: the modeling of natural periodic processes). — Taganrog: izd-vo TRTU, 1995. — 268 s.

5. Vasil'kova V. V., Jakovlev I. P., Barygin I. N. Volnovye protsessy v obshchestvennom razvitii (Wave processes in social development). — Novosibirsk: izd-vo NGU, 1992. — 227 s.

6. Gosudarstvennoe upravlenie i politika (Governance and Politics) Ed. L. V. Smorgunova. — SPb.: izd-vo SPb. un-ta, 2002. — 564 s.

7. Knyazeva E. N., Kurdjumov S. P. Sinergetika kak novoe mirovidenie: dialog s I. Prigozhinym (Synergetics as a new vision of the world: dialogue with I. Prigogin), Voprosy filosofii (Problems of Philosophy). — 1992. — № 12. — S. 3–20.

8. Kostyuk V. N. Izmenyayushchiesya sistemy (Changing system). — M.: Nauka, 1993. — 344 s.

9. Men'shikov S. M., Klimenko L. A. Dlinnye volny v ekonomike (Long waves in the economy) — M.: Mezhdunar. otnosheniya, 1989. — 272 s.

10. Prigozhin I., Stengers I. Poryadok iz khaosa. Novyy dialog cheloveka s prirodoy (Order out of chaos. The new dialogue of man with nature).; per. s angl. — M.: Jeditorial URSS, 2000. — 310 s.

11. Trubeckoj D. I. Kolebaniya i volny dlya gumanitariyev (Oscillations and waves for the humanities). — Saratov: GosUNC «Kollledzh», 1997. — 391 s.

12. Tulenkov M. Sutnist i spivvidnoshennia poniat «orhanizatsiia», «samoorhanizatsiia» i «upravlinnia» (Essence and value concepts of "organization",

"self-organization" and "management"), Polit. Menedzhment (Political Management).
— 2007. — № 1. — S. 24–35.