Engineering of Political Party Systems: Experience of Methodological Designing in Socio-Humanitarian Knowledge

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Submitted: Oct 26, 2013; Accepted: Nov 30, 2013; Published: Dec 4, 2013

Abstract: The article analyzes the admissibility of technology and methods of engineering as the fundamental basis of the methodological construct as the system universal entity exemplified by the holistic programmatic control of social and economic factors of political party systems. In Russia, due to the blurring of methodological coordinates, the return to the initial cognitive perception in the sociohumanitarian knowledge is a mandatory if it is a painful process. There is a systematic social stagnation, but the party political system recession in Russia is diagnosed distinctly, the absence of competition of ideas in the scientific environment is clearly witnessed in Russia. The turbulent social chaos leads to the methodological scenario permitting to diagnose and predict the social effect. This scenario can be the engineering assuming within the framework of interdisciplinary expert analytic conclusions, the tolerability of independent existence of the universal construct - the scheme of technologies, techniques and methods of cognitive analysis, common for all political actors and leaders of public informality.

Key words: Sociohumanitarian knowledge · Methodology · Engineering · Methodological construct · Evolution management · Principles of system analysis · Holism · Artificial system · Value constants · Value parameters · Objectivity

INTRODUCTION

Information development of modern society and acceleration of accumulation and processing of sociohumanitarian knowledge dictate the need to develop a universal methodological construct permitting to «grasp» the static state of the object of knowledge by predicting its perfect evolution state.

This construct should have a high yield potential to systemize the qualitative characteristics of the programmatic developments by actors in the party political systems, including the contemporary Russia [1].

The Russian Federation has already reared a generation of researchers without any relevant professional training but capable to clarify the logic of their standpoints and reasoning; therefore, the return to the bosom of knowledge objectivity in the sociohumanitarian knowledge is a time-consuming and painful process of both education and science in general.

The regional party political processes are impossible to predict with the classic model of comprehension (apparently there is no system social stagnation, but the recession of the party political system in the Russian Federation is diagnosed distinctly and lack of competitive ideas is evident [2].

The stable translational evolution of the party political system reduces to the zero cycle, against the colossal complication of methods, their combinations in the sphere of sociohumanitarian knowledge structures other methodological schemes which do not permit to consider linearly and unambiguously in the script like manner the potentials of this or that political solution: the third methodological leaves the room for the diagnosis and prediction of the «yield effect» of the programmatic advanced by political actors for public judgment but adapting the updating problems [3].

The engineering designing can be this script assuming the acceptability of independent existence.
In the expert analytic conclusions of the script and analytic methods analysis are common for all political actors of programming modernization [4].

The significance of methodological reconstruction of comprehension of theoretical ideas of national party political system actors is very actual due the shortcomings of its functioning rooted in the last decade.

**Main Part:** The strive should be aimed at the legal Implementation of humanistic values and ideals in the management of the national party political system capable to assure a high level of technological progress and to protect its citizens from criminal encroachments; a high level of culture, education, means of communication and exchange of information and civil conviction of life in the democratic society.

The party political systems accumulate all types and sorts of public political interaction. Their system integrity provides the right to estimate objectively, first, the quality of relations between state and society, second, the process of mutual relations between various political subjects at the no-state level, third, the transformation of political subjects in the sphere of politics and fourth, the organizational progress of political public forces.

The political parties as the system’s actors are objectively obliged to respond to the political reality, to join the public dialog at the program level. Their ideas are becoming still more valuable to the researcher because the parallel political parties act as leaders of the public informal procivil society.

Therefore, the matter of innovation, may be creative too scrutiny of the methods of humanitarian scientific study [5].

The engineering was proposed as the methodology which enables to project the technology of studying a given object though constructing its perfect model by outing the object’s distinct boundaries of qualitative characteristics.

The category «engineering» in the sociohumanitarian knowledge can be used at three levels: theoretical and fundamental, operational instrumental and empirical specified. The theoretical and fundamental engineering level makes it synonymic to the political analysis in general and comprises the basic conceptual study of the party political sphere, its structural components in statics and dynamics. The operational instrumental level relates the engineering to technology and methods of collecting, systemization and processing of empirical material. The empirical specification level the construction of fundamental theory is moved to the foreground, rather than the collection of empirical data; they are rather the manipulative methods of assessing and solution of the paid task for a particular customer (one of the party political actors).

To study the programming of actors on their party political systems integrally to the maximum it is advisable to construct the object perfect model and to superpose it on the real party political managerial solutions and proposals of both institutional and subinstitutional methodological engineering construct of political systems, that is in fact, some structurally universal concept based on definite assumptions and tolerances applicable to study any party documents.

Since it relates to the non-observable empirical transformations (of input into output signals stimulating the responses to them), the likely results of transformations can be traced empirically; what is going on within the methodological construct because the system design can be judged only by preceding and following input data [6].

It is due to the fact that, primarily, now the latency of procedural aspects of making some political decision is being reinforced; the program, document of not public awareness of intention, but the public issue of axiomatic statements.

Foreign researchers have accumulated substantial quite appealing experience of developing engineering methodological constructs.

It enables, first, to substantiate the process of formalizing methodological analysis when the constructed system implies a set of relatively autonomous subsystems forming both horizontal and vertical internal links (in a more general sense: the system is the combination of objects with their interlinks and attributes) [7].

Second, to comprehend is the need to separate aims of the constructed engineering model into two groups: local and global. The local aims are the implementation of each subsystem in the system, while the global ones in the superior system [8]. The global aim in this model presupposes the prevision of the prospects of updating political parties in the interlinks with other party placement in the social system.

Since contemporary Russia is not reformed country, the socioeconomic subsystem is the governing and determining vector of the country’s party political progress. While the local aims imply namely the analysis
The second value constant is the relation between the opportunities of market and state controllers during modernization would effectively mutually add. The state tasks are to solve these problems which the private sector is unable to implement. Thus the state fulfills the functions of protection of property right, assurance of entrepreneurship freedom, law and order in economic sphere, labor activity stimulation. These are all components of the regulative function; however, it comprises the qualitatively new state levers relating to arbitration. Therefore, the accounting in economic projects of the state control components is the basis of engineering designing enabling to consider the state role too and opportunities of macroeconomic controllers and self-organization of economic business subjects. In addition, the world profound socioeconomic crisis in Russia proves that the latter depends much on the world economic and political processes which influence significantly the emerging economic projects.

Hence the identification of the third value constant in the methodological construct presumes that a common denominator should establish for the interests of state and civil wellbeing (with obligatory preservation of balance between socially equal opportunities and the freedom of action).

The achievement of purposes through the outlined value constants as the deductive grounds of the engineering party political system has a high degree of reliability and objectivity so that any system like the prognosticating construct is an artificial products and its characteristics depend on the aims and subject analysis sphere (in our case, the programmable functioning of actors in party political systems).

The subjectivity analogue are, first, a definite combination of requirements to the system serving to recreate its configuration, second, its functionality and, third, the adopted algorithm of its operation range.

There are following main value parameters which should be emphasized in the structure of methodological construct. The key is the “promise” which is considered as the ability to foresee the consequences of certain party projects, programs and platforms of measures through the structuring regularities of socioeconomic relations. The “promise” as the first level economic parameter is the resulting of other second level parameters: “effectiveness” (evaluation of party ideas from the account of interests of business objects), “harmony” (evaluation of party ideas from the determination of the degree of regulation of interests between he economic...
subjects), “provision” (evaluation of party ideas covering technology and methods, forms and ways of implementation of the complex of measures proposed by designers).

The engineering presupposes the creation of artificial information levels assuring the methodological construct which should function on such system analysis principles like the hierarchy, linearity, causality and relativity [10].

The hierarchic principle determines the engineering potency (each higher stage of knowledge comprise the system of lower levels): the study object is recreated as a some real system, if the means of analysis of each subsystem is provided as a definite “lower” system and both the system and the subsystem belong to a broader system.

The engineering designing of system levels is quire permitted, in other words, the subsystem of a much higher order may have the properties not inherent to the subsystem of lower levels. The methodological construct of party political system dictates the strict hierarchy of subordination of all evaluating system criteria. For instance, the evaluation of “effectiveness” - “harmony” - “provision” enable to obtain the “promise”. Since the functioning of any subsystem is determined by the subsystems higher levels which is it the component corresponding are the requirements to the subsystem of the higher order which in the designing should be reflected as the requirements to the subsystem of lower levels. but the process of such transformation of requirements from one level another permits various alternative research versions, with the choice of one of them often based of the subjective author’s assessment; it can lead to the non-optimum subsystem design. Therefore, if the process of transformation of requirements is inadequate, the resulting system can turn out ineffective.

The principle linearity permits to draw conclusions about the processes within the methodological construct while it remains static. The possibility to predict the party proposals as the political forces being the input methodological construct components assumes the principle of causality.

The engineering procedure of constructing the methodological construct assumes the uniqueness and definition of the initial response of the system, in other words, the initial states.

Several of objects of initial states can result in different special arrangements governed by the principle of relativity fixing the idea that, in the description of any system, each separate fragment can be constructed only in relation to other fragments because the relative truth is placed in the system knowledge proper. For instance, when selecting the value constants and the methodological construct parameter, new (initially not counted) research value merges which is the combination of the system of evolution of value constants.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the above-said, the conclusion can be drawn that there is a broad variety of boundaries both between the political party systems, between the systems as the higher deductive knowledge and their surrounding environment as well as between the political party system, the subsystems it comprises and the components (for instance, the party system as it is at the macrolevel).

The engineering permits through the boundary zone of value parameters determine the specific value research environment which, it its turn, is the source of input signals of the methodological construct and determine empirically where the boundary zone should be and what its medium should comprise. The transformation of the qualitative knowledge about the programming ensuring the functioning of actors in the party political system is implemented through the input and output signals which are the result or product of “energy” transmission through the boundary environment (three levels are possible: within the system, between subsystems at one or different levels, between subsystems and the system in general). The last transformation results in what the final product implies in the methodological construct - the unoccupied estimate research. In other words, the methodological construct as a system implies that the, first, all components interact, second, each component influences other components and the systems as whole, third, the system functioning is accompanied by “energy” transformation from one type into another.

To combine all methodological construct components into a single design let us use the methodological principle of holism based on the ideas from the Aristotle’s Metaphysics: the whole is larger than the sum of its parts and it enables the selected object study by structuring its formalized characteristics into a single design.

Various technologies designing of numerous methodological construct components into a single system (cascade, parallel, feedback connections) enable the researcher to reveal the level of internal links of the
postulates of programming means of actors in the party political system move them by vector displacement in the assumed research construct as a single model based on the engineering values [11].

To reveal the causativity of certain proposals of political parties is possible permanently keeping as close as possible to the results of empirical observations [12]. The additional structures in the methodological construct can be introduced only when new evaluation categories are absolutely necessary. It is possible by systemizing the classic, non-classic and neoclassic approaches in the humanitarian knowledge about the effect of overcoming those risks and challenges which evolve against the crisis background and the programming provision of a larger number of actors in the party political system.

Thus the contemporary sociohumanitarian knowledge enables the universal methodological method of studying the programming provision for actors in the party political system by creating a universal scientific hypothesis structured by considering all the gamut of intellectual developments permitting to systematize the party modernization formulas and to determine their promise.

Summarizing the above-said, it is opportune to conclude that the basic structure of the methodological construct system is predetermined with the engineering techniques, its causativity is revealed and so only one estimation result is obtained. It is namely the highest cognitive value that the party political system can be engineered and its novelty and creativity is the experience of methodological designing in the social and humanitarian knowledge.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The article is authored under the grant of Program of development of federal state autonomous educational institution of higher professional training body the “Southern federal university” (2011-2021) # 213.01-24/2013-176.

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