

Have the States exhausted their role?

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Սպառված է արդյո՞ք պետության դերը Գրիգորյան Էռնեստ Ռ.

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ՌԲԳԱ ակադեմիկոս, Սեյծուխան-Կասպյան տարածաշրջանի քաղաքական եվ սոցիալական
հետազոտությունների հանրային ինստիտուտ (Երևան, ՀՀ)
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Ամփոփագիր. Պետության վրա, որպես հասարակության գոյության ձև ժամանակակից հարձակումները, դնում են այդ ձևի հետագա գոյության հարցը: Բացի այդ, պետություններում տուրբուլենտային գործընթացները սպալվորություն են չեն ստեղծում, որ այդ ձևի արդի վիճակն ի գործ է կատարել պետության ավանդական պարտականությունները: Սակայն սոցիալական սուբյեկտի՝ որպես պետության իշխող շերտի վերլուծական հատկացումը և այդ սուբյեկտի առաջատար գործունեությունից կախված նրա բազմազան ձևերի առկայությունը թույլ է տալիս շոշափել պետական բազմաթիվ տարբերակային ձևեր, որոնք ավելի նուրբ և ավելի արդյունավետ են իրականացնում պետական խնդիրները: Նույն կառուցվածքն ունի նաև համաշխարհային կարգը, որը կոշտ կերպով սահմանում է պետական հասարակական սուբյեկտների արտադրողականությունը կամ համատեղելիությունը:

Հանգուցաբառեր՝ պետություն, առաջատար գործունեություն, համաշխարհային կարգ, մոդելավորումը որպես վերահսկողության ձև, համաշխարհային վերահսկողության մասնավորեցում

Исчерпана ли роль государств?

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Аннотация. Современные нападки на государство как форму существования общества ставят вопрос о дальнейшем существовании этой формы. К тому же, турбулентные процессы в государствах создают впечатление, что современное состояние этой формы не в силах исполнять традиционные обязанности государства. Однако аналитическое вычленение социального субъекта как правящего слоя в государстве и наличие его многообразных форм, зависящих от ведущей деятельности этого субъекта, позволяет нащупать множество вариативных государственных форм, более тонко и более эффективно реализующих государственные задачи. Такую же структуру имеет и мировой порядок, жестко определяющий позволительность или совместимость государственных социальных субъектов с общемировым.

Ключевые слова: государство, ведущая деятельность, мировой порядок, моделирование как форма контроля, приватизация мирового контроля.

In the field of international relations (IR), it is common to view States as the actioning subjects. However, the appeal to the sociology of the international relations reveals such actioning subjects, which may be any groups, strata or institutions of the State, not always acting in the interests of a State. The analysis of the international relations becomes more detailed, and the State itself can at the same time take on any guise, depending on the currently dominant group. Let us recall that

the Soviet countries were not like today's quasi-market ones, because other social actors are acting currently on behalf of the state, although the names of the states had not changed. It cannot be said that these changes constitute a dynamic cycle inherent in history, and founded in early times. They are too closely related to the accompanying trends in the world order. In the same way, all other countries are changing: England before Cromwell was different from England after Cromwell, France also changed

after the revolution of 1789, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Arab countries, etc. became different after the revolutions took place. The countries keep the same name, but the socio-political entity representing this state is changing. But how natural are these changes? Although the leader of the country is often mentioned in historical contexts, it is rare to point to the social origin of that group or entity that headed the state after the revolution. However, the fundamental quality of the subject is his professional activity.

It is quite possible that the initiator of revolutions in all countries is the same social subject by the nature of his professional activity, for example, the army, spiritual institutions, finance, industry, trade, etc. Therefore, it is incorrect to analyze the political situation in any country without referring to the background and context - the world order and the dominant subject in it with its fundamental professional activity.

In this sense the subject is always a representative of a certain activity, it is permeated with its values, its goals, logic, norms, inherent needs, way of thinking, etc. A subject is not an individual, but a sociological concept, which may mean a group, a stratum, a profession, an ethnos, a clan, etc. And the core of the subject is always its inherent activity: oil producers have other production interests than the representatives of the IT sphere or retail trade. Sometimes, when the ruling entity changes in the state, even the official apparatus remains the same, but its orientation changes. Instead of serving the needs of large-scale producers - officials become engaged in, say, tourism advertising. Instead of promoting science - officials serve some criminal groups that have come to power. The face of the state changes dramatically depending not only on personalities, but on the specifics of the activity of the entity that heads the state. The value system of society first undergoes changes, which become identical to the value system that permeates the activities of the subject who came to power. All the social energy of society abruptly changes its direction, rushing to the new specified address. There is also a quite understandable explanation why those, and not other groups come to power, we will touch upon this later.

First of all, we want to show that phenomena similar to states occur on a global scale, and they launch new directions within the states. It is not superpowers (one or several) that command the world stage, but supranational hidden groups of dynastic families and corporations that have joined them, dividing the territory of the planet among themselves [1]. This is a well-known construction of the "deep state", only here it is concentrated in the form of "deep world power". Since the fractal

structure permeates all subsequent levels of the hierarchy, similar formations that depend on the head authority represent the real power on all levels. More precisely, they all line up in a single hierarchy, into which no random politician can get, even if the entire population of the country unanimously supports him. However, he won't be able to win the elections - the election procedure itself was invented to conceal the real mechanisms of registration of the necessary state power.

Therefore, one of the important problems in defining a system is to find out the essence of the forces that unite the set into one system. Indeed, how are systems formed, exist, function and develop? How do they maintain their integrity, structure, shape, the features that allow you to distinguish one system from another? Why does disorder, chaos turn into a certain organized formation? To explain this, a special term is used - "system-forming factor". It defines the factor that forms the system. The problem of finding system-forming factors is one of the main problems of science, because by finding a factor, we find a system.

According to the functional theory of systems, the dominant motivation, formed on the basis of the main needs of the organism, is recognized as a system-forming factor of behavioral acts. Another system-forming factor is the goal by which the elements of the system are combined and function in order to achieve it. This is acceptable for wildlife and social life. Here the target system organization is often the leading one. Combining these qualities of the factor, we come to the concept of the **leading activity** of the subject. The emergence of a system-forming factor means the cessation of the existence of disorder, the appearance of an acute need in the system. It plays an important role in maintaining the equilibrium of the system. It is the substance that triggers the spiritual and informational process of creating an image of the future system with its subsequent materialization.

This concept of **the leading activity** of the subject also explains the reason of the destruction of the enemy's production facilities during the war, not the enemy himself. Depending on the profile of the leading activity of the subjects, and especially those standing at the helm of world power, the configuration of the entire world order also changes: the spotlight of the attention of the entire world community turns out to those phenomena and facts that are closely related to the interests and goals of the dominant subjects. The world community sees the world as it is represented not so much by the superpowers themselves as by the subjects dominating them. The information field corresponds to the logic of their inherent activity. In this regard,

the dissemination of unauthorized information by them is impossible, it is absent, it does not exist.

Global trends towards the interaction of similar in activity corporations lead to completely new configurations within the states. If a number of corporations from different countries unite, then they become stronger than the states themselves. The recent law, which considers the immediate location more important, as well for taxation, than the state of origin, generally makes them a world power [2].

Now the dominant activity itself is emerging from the fettering shackles of the state and begins to impose its order on a global scale. Go to any country - everywhere you will see the same brands, the same slogans and the same pictures. Turning on the TV in a hotel room, you will not understand what country you are in now. Little by little, they take the legislative and executive power in the states in their hands and enter the stage of the world order as the governing figures. For this freedom, they extremely need two things: first, they need to introduce total corruption in the states in order to buy the power they need and unite it in their hands. Second, they need to hobble the army. Even better to eliminate it altogether. This is done in different ways: by discrediting the military institute, ousting it under pacifist slogans, reducing funding and by destroying the army in internecine, sometimes by "revolutionary" wars specially started for this purpose. Otherwise, the army would not have allowed the unceremonious appropriation and uncontrolled use of its country's natural resources by external agents. It is being understood now by such countries as Norway or Iceland, which refused to maintain their armies.

But the most radical measure to ensure the safety and security of the country's resources from looting by nomadic foreign businessmen would be

to put all the country's resources under the control of state security agencies formed on a basis of a strict doctrine regulating their activities. All the mineral and natural resources, production facilities, social energy, science and intelligence, paintings and literature belong to the country in which they are located. So let the relevant authorities ensure their safety, all mechanisms have long been existing in the economies. Power institutions are the backbone of the state - this has long been proved by history. Dozens of countries and empires, including Byzantium and Tsarist Russia, which ensured their longevity in this way. For example, when the army is the leading institution in a society, other countries will be wary of attacking. Especially, it is extremely important for small countries. Therefore, the first stage of globalization is always associated with the weakening of these institutions, with their compromise, denigration and, preferably, elimination. This is how the process of weakening the state begins. Along the way, organized civil wars and conflicts are multiplying, whose global map coincides with the deposits of vast reserves of strategic raw materials in the territories of former strong states.

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