Abstract. The article formulates the key task for activists and politicians at the nation state level: to design and create legal constitutional political organizations – i.e. managing subsystems of sufficient complexity aimed to govern the state as a system and neutralize external influences. It is important that the complexity of such managing subsystems should grow faster than the complexity of other subsystems within this system, the system itself and external systems.

It demonstrates that a successful (effective and efficient) modern political organization should be able to distinguish external influences and generate its own managing influences simultaneously at all four levels of management: organizational, structural, conceptual, informational and directive.

The paper provides insights into the technological process of political parties as a set of operations that involve processing of “raw material” (information) into semi-finished products to produce “finished products” (managing influences) of a given complexity and intensity. This technological process must properly bring together the “work processes” of political party members during regular meetings and in the intervals between them with the natural processes of group dynamics, which cannot be subject to deliberate manual regulation by “workers” and the management (members of the party and its leaders).

It is shown that the methodology of political party activity and the methods of team work in large groups of its members are two independent factors available for the initiators of new or leaders of already existing political organizations who are intent on introducing changes.

Two criteria for making a good choice are formulated. First of all, it is the conformity of the chosen methodology and methods of activity with the type of the organizational structure of political parties as recommended by the theory of
organizations for the given conditions of the environment. The second criterion is the ability to cope with the increasing complexity in the process of the political organization’s quantitative growth without losing the predetermined set of emergent qualities.

The paper demonstrates that only the political parties that will be able to generate internal ethics can have a future in Ukraine. This can be achieved only in large groups, where interaction is arranged by means of technologies that bring together the processes of teamwork of political party members and the natural processes of group dynamics within the framework of a well-chosen methodology of activity and methods of teamwork in large groups.

**Keywords:** political party, managing influence, main production process, dynamic network, evolution of organizational systems.

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Becoming increasingly more aware of the complexity of the problems facing our society, our country, and the world, we tend to ask ourselves: “What can we change? What can we really influence? What should we do here and now? Where should we begin?”

This paper is an attempt to show that, in fact, we can only change the communities we create or ones in which we are involved by changing the ways, rules, and algorithms of their work. Everything else will change due to the synergistic effect spawned by the changes we introduced.
The disastrous process of fragmentation of the Ukrainian elites [1] that has given rise to more than 350 political parties (whose number continues to grow) makes it necessary to reconsider the very concept of political organization, its role and technology of activity in contemporary society.

The notions of “political organization” and “political system” require an interdisciplinary approach, combining political science, theory of political parties, management theory, theory of organizations, sociology, social psychology, theory of social technologies, system analysis, and a number of other academic disciplines.

In our opinion, an interdisciplinary, multidimensional and maximally consistent vision of political organizations will make it possible to determine the nature of the problems that they face today and develop ways to address them.

Obviously, it requires a complex interdisciplinary approach to design, detail and present such a vision, which takes a lot of time to hold field trials and repeatedly correct the proposed solutions based on the results of such trials. In this paper, we will attempt to present mainly the part of this task related to the activity aspect of political parties and which, despite all the simplifications, should make it possible for them to substantiate [2] and further elaborate on the technology of their activity [3].

In the broadest sense, an organization is a social group that distributes tasks among participants and coordinates their work to achieve a specific common goal.

Hence, a political organization is an association of people who intend to realize their interests in the political realm.

In our opinion, this category can include legal and illegal, formal and informal associations of people, namely: political parties and movements; oligarch clans; defense and law-enforcement bodies that acquired agency as a result of their partial or complete withdrawal from under the control of the constitutional authorities; transnational corporations that influence or attempt to influence policy; various informal communities with different types of membership that have their representatives in government; criminal networks that control some of government officials, etc.
Therefore, political parties are legal and formal political organizations that, according to the constitutions of virtually all the countries of Western democracy and the Constitution of Ukraine, are the main institutions with a power to legitimately form government based on the results of elections.

**Problem statement**

In accordance with the management theory from a system perspective, only a more sophisticated system can manage a particular system – be it a subsystem of the latter, an external system within the framework of a common super-system, or the super-system itself. Notably, the complexity of the system itself is not equal to the sum of the complexities of its elements – subsystems, including the control subsystem.

Usually, a political party is a subsystem within the system of the entire society in a nation state (see Fig. 1). The party can successfully (efficiently and effectively) perform the managerial function with respect to the nation state only if this party is the most sophisticated subsystem within the state with its complexity exceeding the complexity of the system itself and external systems within the framework of the super-system – i.e. humanity. At the same time, in order to simplify the presentation we will assume that the administrative complexity of external systems – states or their associations – is the same as that of their subsystems – i.e. political organizations that currently hold the state power on legitimate grounds.

In this context, it is obvious that Ukrainian political parties are in principle incapable of governing Ukrainian society, since they are less sophisticated than other concurrent political organizations – oligarchic clans, criminal networks and security services; as well as less sophisticated than the system within which they operate – i.e. the Ukrainian state and other external systems (nation states and transnational corporations within the framework of the super-system of the entire mankind).
Undoubtedly, no constitution provides for legal mechanisms for obtaining formal power by the above political organizations other than political parties. Therefore, they exert their influence in an implicit way. To illustrate this thesis, let us take a closer look at the structure of the political party itself.

Thus, today a political party is a social system governed by its managing nucleus. In accordance with Michels’ law of oligarchy, in the course of the party’s vital activity, the nucleus is accumulating increasingly more power along with the passivation of rank-and-file party members. In addition, each large party includes several centers of influence, which tend to be subordinate to or informally represent the above informal or illegal political entities. This phenomenon is discussed in detail in our publications [4, 5]. It is worth noting that due to the development of the media oligarchic clans and other similar political organizations now enjoy increasingly more sophisticated mechanisms for controlling political parties and the entire political system to maintain
the entirety of power in their hands. One of these mechanisms is the “ant maelstrom of death” of Ukrainian politics, which we described in an article with the same title [6].

Thus, the managing nucleus of the political party is one of the centers of influence that, in one way or another, has gained the intra-party power. Usually it is a small (in the socio-psychological sense) group.

The group dynamics inevitably results in the appearance of a leader who concentrates the absolute power within this group in his hands. It is obvious that he by definition accumulates all the intra-party power too. The rate of power concentration in the hands of the political party leader depends on the speed of intra- and intergroup social and psychological processes, which, in turn, depends on two key factors: 1) legitimacy and possibility of top-to-bottom coercion with regard to party members; and 2) the values enshrined in the ethics inherent in a particular society, and its ability to limit the tools and consequences of ranking as a manifestation of the human biological nature. For more details on the cycles of the development of hierarchically structured social systems, please see our article [7], demonstrating that such systems can shift to a higher level of development only after the structure of their elite group organizations changes.

Fig. 1 presents the structure of the contemporary political elites, which manifests the same type of replication (fractal) at all levels: from the small-group managing nucleus of a political party to the global level of intergovernmental interaction. We believe that this type of structuring is due to the natural group dynamics, which, in turn, is determined by the human biological nature that uses continuous ranking as an instrument for natural selection for the purposes of survival and advancement of the entire population under changing external conditions.

The tendency towards concentration of intra-party, state and global power in the hands of a small group and, ultimately, in the hands of its leader as a result of natural group and intergroup processes makes the leader (consciously or not) simplify and treat as archaic the world around him because one person is physically incapable of comprehending the complexity of the modern world and, consequently, cannot come
up with and implement solutions that could match this complexity, which results in crises, stagnation and regression.

In a number of works [8, 9, 10], we demonstrated that only by introducing deliberate changes in natural group dynamics in small groups can we effect structural changes in elite groups of the human civilization at all levels of the fractal presented in Fig. 1. We also developed a concept and organizational tools for its implementation.

At the same time, the level of complexity of systems (legal and illegal, formal and informal political organizations) is considered within the framework of an organizational approach based on the theory of organizations. The most comprehensive theory of organizations is designed for the business sector. Despite the significant differences between political and business organizations, the approaches and tools developed to study, improve and transform the latter may well be applied to political organizations after some adjustment.

It is well-known that the Western world is undergoing an acute crisis of liberal democracy. In terms of the system approach, this can be seen as a failure of its managing subsystem to cope with the complexity of the system itself (the entire Western world), its various subsystems and the super-system (humanity as a whole).

At the same time, the protracted crisis and stagnation in Ukraine are due to the inability of Ukrainian organized elite groups (especially of political parties) to produce, adopt and implement solutions that are adequate to the current conditions of the external and internal environment in the areas of politics, law, economics and in the socio-cultural sphere.

Hence, we can formulate the general problem and, consequently, the task that faces the modern world, and especially Ukraine.

This problem comes down to the insufficient complexity of formal and legal managing subsystems (the UN, governing bodies of the EU and similar organizations at the global level and political parties at the state level) that prevents them from effectively and efficiently managing the relevant systems and neutralizing managing influences on the part of informal and / or illegal internal or external managing subsystems or systems.
Therefore, the task at the level of the nation state consists in designing and developing legal constitutional political organizations – i.e. managing subsystems of sufficient complexity to govern the nation state as a system and neutralize external influences; and the complexity of the managing subsystems of this type should grow faster than the complexity of other subsystems in this system, the system itself and external systems.

In this context, it should be noted that in this case, the notion of complexity does not involve a utilitarian sense referring to the work of a party member as such. It is about the complexity of the structure, the complexity of its arrangement, and the complexity of the functioning of the political party itself as a managing social system, which nevertheless implies that the practical activity of each of its members will be simpler and more comfortable than their involvement in traditional hierarchical political organizations is today.

When working to solve solving this problem, we developed a concept [11] for building political parties of the relevant type, constructed a variable structure for them – i.e. a dynamic network [12], as well as designed a strategy for restructuring existing political parties into parties with a variable structure [13].

Using the notions of a managing system and managing influences in this paper, we skip the analysis of the purpose of governance, implying that ideally it is aimed at a comprehensive harmonious development of a community, territory, region, country and of the entire humankind. In the case of our country, we will assume that modern political parties have an additional goal of accelerating comprehensive and harmonious development of Ukrainian society and the state in order to turn them from objects of external management into a holistic influential and successful entity of global governance.

Further this paper will focus on a number of concepts that will serve as the basis for further specification of the area of activity of political parties with a variable structure – i.e. dynamic network.
Concept of managing influence

The set task directly indicates that the political party is a managing subsystem that aims to govern the parent system, that is, the nation-state. This means that the party should exert and exercise managing influence of a certain complexity and intensity on the system and all its other subsystems, as well as be able to neutralize external managing influences.

By describing the problem in his way, we take it to the realm of the control theory, which is well-developed for inanimate systems. Control over social systems is researched in various academic, esoteric, military and conspiracy theories in different areas – from management, NLP, political technologies, marketing and communication theories to concepts of information hybrid war, conscience-related war, semantic, narrative, diffusional, and other types of wars. They all categorize and interpret the nature of managing influences on social systems in different ways.

In order to streamline, synthesize and further use the notion of managing influences in the practical activity of political parties, we propose a universal typology (see Fig. 2), which presents them in a structured way and categorizes them according to the scope and complexity of the logical information modules used in their development. Our interpretation of the latter term was specified when developing the fractal model of the psyche and archetypal mechanisms for shaping human behavior [14]. By using an archetypal approach to its creation, we managed to come up with a model of the relationship between information influence and processes of assigning meaning that are statistically determined to govern the choice of behavioral responses in each particular situation with its specific contexts.
Fig. 2. Information typology of the levels of social system management.

**Directive management** is the first level and consists in transferring simple logical information modules (direct orders) from the managing entity to the object of management.

Within the framework of organizations, including political ones, such management is exercised by their governing bodies in relation to their members and subdivisions. At a higher system level (at the level of nation-states), political parties exercise directive management of state bodies and their units after gaining political power in accordance with the constitution. At the global level, supranational governments can, for their own purposes, require that the states that delegated some of their powers to these governments should comply with certain orders.

The second level of management is the **information management** of specially constructed logical information modules – short stories, audio and visual images that, after entering our psyche, interact with concepts established there in the process of socialization and education in a certain, predefined way and/or directly activate the archetypal areas of the unconscious human psyche as designed by their creators, filling
it with their respective meanings and values that statistically determine the behavioral response of the recipients of managing modules.

The central governing bodies of political parties exert control over their members in this way by spreading among them ready-made (ideally involving experts) texts, audio or video materials that elaborate on their attitude towards various issues of party activity. The party itself manages society at this level by communicating its stand through the media and trying to be as convincing as possible. At the same level, corporations influence society by advertising their products and services. The same level involves managing public opinion by communicating selective or distorted information, fake news, spreading rumors, deliberately generating news-making events, etc.

We shall assume that at this level, management is also exerted through direct action in the physical space, including terrorist acts, economic sanctions, military aggression and other similar activities. Consequences of such actions will be considered as news-making events – short narratives, audio and visual images.

The third level is conceptual management through distribution of ready-made or specially designed complex sets of logical information modules – that is, structurally arranged and logically linked sets conveyed to the object of management in small portions for a long time during his life that subsequently self-assemble in the human psyche into an integral structure – i.e. a concept that serves as a filter for all the external logical information modules either used to complete the structure or rejected based on the analysis of the sum of logical connections between them and the entire concept.

In this way, social systems are governed through ideological, religious or ideological concepts. In fact, classical political parties have always used their underlying ideologies to streamline and manage the behavior of large masses of people. However, in the information society, the increasing flow of information effectively disrupts people’s attention, preventing them from properly concentrating on ideologemes, which dissolve and decompose in the kaleidoscopic ever-changing flow of online information.
In our paper “Prerequisites for Creation of Ideological Parties in Ukraine” [15], we demonstrated that a novel contemporary ideology should be “live” – i.e. capable of dynamically changing in line with changes in external and internal environments. We believe that the traditional approach to building ideological parties: “ideology first, political organization second” – should be replaced with its opposite: “live” political organizations should be built on the basis of a small number of basic organizational and ideological principles and values, which their founders have to select, choose, and agree upon in advance. The main function of such organizations will be to ensure real-time making of a full-fledged “living ideology” due to collective intelligence emerging as a result of synchronization of the mental activity of their members in the course of application of the relevant organizational tools.

This approach is based on the understanding that there is no clear boundary between the second and third levels of management within this typology, since, in theory, each interconnected set of logical information modules may at some time shape relevant concepts in the human psyche – i.e. fragments of the outlook which will govern their choice of behavioral patterns and strategies for a long time.

Specifically, the current Kremlin information aggression against Ukraine and Western countries takes place within the framework of the second and third management levels of our typology and involves mosaic information activity of a number of overt and covert agents and their voluntary “repeaters” based on a common strategy purposefully developed by the center to exert managing influence of the third (i.e. conceptual) level, implemented as a synergistic effect of the joint work of turncoats atomized and dispersed across the attacked country, who usually do not know the entire plan, performing their narrow tasks at the second – informational – level.

The next level is that of organizational and structural management. It involves deliberate imposing or pushing towards the organizational structures and corresponding social technologies that would ensure the emergence of certain preset emergent properties of social systems and predetermine the choice of behavioral patterns and strategies by their members and subsystems. Simply put, these structures
would ensure their passivation or activation, curtail or open their life opportunities, creativity and ability to innovate. Thus, at this level, the managing influence is exercised on political and business organizations, on the elective, administrative, legal, economic and cultural subsystems of the state and on the state as a whole.

This type of control is implemented through fairly simple logical information modules, which, in fact, constitute algorithms and rules of interaction between members and subsystems of the social system. For instance, public organizations, political parties and corporations manage their own activities at this level through their charters, internal state bodies and established intergovernmental bodies (through their rules and procedures); criminal organizations manage it based on the code established by a narrow circle of authoritative people, and so on.

In today’s complex world, it is complicated to build effective and efficient structures at this level of governance because of the biologically determined tendency of human communities to spontaneously reproduce the hierarchical structure in the process of ranking within the framework of natural group dynamics if there is no deliberate conscious external intervention.

In this regard, it is not always possible to determine whether management at this level is purposeful or due to the incompetence of officials. Thus, it is impossible to register a political party in Ukraine with a charter that considerably differs from the template provided by the Ministry of Justice. As a result, all Ukrainian political parties (more than 355) have a hierarchical organizational structure resembling the structure of an asphalt plant. That is why these political parties are not able to produce anything other than intellectual “asphalt”. It is well-known [16] that to ensure effective and efficient activity of organizations in a complex, uncertain and unpredictable environment it is necessary to opt for variable structures with distributed management.

The fourth level of management differs from the above three levels in that neither the members of the organization nor its leaders / managers reflect on it. Besides, it take a long time to manifest itself and can be detected only through its consequences from the standpoint of an external observer. From within, the choice of behavioral responses by all members of a specifically structured social system
appears logical and natural. This makes it complicated for leaders / managers to opt for variable structures when they create their organizations and makes it excessively expensive to introduce the relevant structural changes in existing organizations. In political parties, the personal benefits and privileges of the leaders of hierarchically structured organizations and their divisions undermine their motivation to change something from the very start.

Sometimes agentless governance occurs at the fourth level, when habitual organizational practices acquired in the course of historical development through their spontaneous reproduction by members of the social system “manage” the emergent properties of organizations and the choice of behavioral patterns and strategies of their members. The role of this phenomenon in the disastrous fragmentation of Ukrainian elite groups was described in detail in [17].

The first three types of management are intra-system ones – they can be used to control the system from the inside. Organizational and structural management can be implemented only from an external position, in this sense it is super-system management.

Information and conceptual management together constitute reflexive management as a technology used to manipulatively make the object of management accept the premises that lead him to act in a way desirable for the agent.

Informational, conceptual and organizational and structural management fall into the category of archetypal management [9] implemented by activating certain archetypal fields of the unconscious societal psyche in order to trigger the meanings and values that can make the objects of management opt for the desired behavioral patterns and strategies.

There may be even higher management levels that are not included in this model and are limited to the highest eventual management level on the part of God and / or supreme reason.

Obviously, a modern successful (effective and efficient) political organization must be able to distinguish external and exert their own managing influences simultaneously at all four levels of management of this typology.
As we have mentioned above, this typology classifies management influences by the scope and complexity of the information structured in them in the form of logical information modules. Hence, the main “production” process of political parties is a continuous process of collecting and processing information from external and internal environments to turn it into management influences at all four levels of management described above.

The concept of the main production process of a political party

Below we provide well-known definitions of a number of concepts of production organization [18] used further in our study.

**Production process** is a set of work processes and natural processes interconnected through technological procedures whereby initial raw materials turn into finished products. The production process covers basic, auxiliary and maintenance processes.

**Natural processes** occur without direct involvement of workers.

**Basic processes** are the processes performed directly to produce the products of core operations.

**Technological process** is a set of operations to process raw materials into semi-finished products and ultimately to produce finished products.

From the point of view of work organization and taking into account the proposed typology of management influences in the framework of the above formulated task of constructing political parties, these definitions can be interpreted as follows.

“Raw material” in this case is information – its growing flows come from the external and internal environment as they are naturally getting more complex.

“Finished products” in this case are the managing influences of the required intensity and complexity at different levels of management.

Apparently, “workers” in our case are members of the political organization.
Within this analysis, we will consider only the basic production process. Auxiliary and maintenance processes were partially discussed in our article [12] and we plan to elaborate on them further, taking into account the conclusions of this paper.

“Work processes” in this case cover the individual and joint work of political party members during regular general meetings of its units at all levels and in the intervals between them.

In our opinion, the natural processes that occur in political parties without the involvement of workers are the natural processes of group dynamics occurring in any human group under the same pattern, which is studied by social psychology, sociology, group psychoanalysis, ethology, organizational behavior, etc.

Hence, the technological process in political parties, as a combination of operations to process “raw materials” (information) into semi-finished products and ultimately to produce “finished products” (managing influences) of the given complexity and intensity should properly bring together the “work processes” of political party members during regular meetings and in intervals between them and natural processes of group dynamics inaccessible to targeted manual regulation by “workers” and management (party members and their leaders).

That is, the technological process in the political party must link the processes of its members’ work with the natural processes of group dynamics in order to release [8] the maximum amount of social energy in the process of their collective interaction within the organization, accumulate and use it in a manner that will ensure: the maximum efficiency and effectiveness of their work; conflict-free interaction and cooperation of party members; generation of a sufficient level of motivation in party members to work together for the purpose of attaining a common goal; formation and maintenance of the field of trust within the party; positive selection; personal growth and self-improvement of party members; increase of the number of members without loss of the essential properties of the party; ability to cope with the increasing complexity of the party as a result of the growing number of its members; increasing party authority and making it impossible for a narrow circle of its members to capitalize
on this authority; and a proposal of cooperation strategies to other political actors in the environment.

Consequently, the complexity of the management subsystem is directly interconnected with the ability to conduct the basic “production” process, where “raw material” is information from external and internal environments and the product is managing influences of the required intensity and complexity at different levels of management (see Fig. 3).

**Figure 3. The main production process in political parties and ensuring its operation.**

Therefore, the complexity of the control subsystems in this case is determined by two basic factors:

1. The complexity of the managing influences that such a subsystem can produce and exert on the parent system and other subsystems, as well as on external systems that try to influence it and its parent system. The complexity of managing influences is determined by the **methodology of work** chosen by the management subsystem.
2. The complexity (levels of coordination, synchronization, conflictlessness, etc.) of the joint activity of the subsystem elements, in our case – units and members of a political party with a constant increase in their number. The complexity of joint activity is determined by the complexity of the **methods of collective work of large groups of people**, which encompasses the rules and algorithms for the internal interaction of organization members and units, as well as the rules and algorithms for their interaction with the external environment.

Together, the methodology of the organization and the methods of teamwork of large groups of people, on the one hand, naturally determine its main **technological process** as a set of operations aimed at processing information into managing influences of the required complexity and intensity, and on the other hand, they determine the **type of organizational structure** as a structured set of mutual relations of its members and units in the process of their interaction.

At the same time, the ability of the organization to survive, compete with other organizations and successfully operate in a rapidly changing unpredictable external environment determines the prior purposeful choice of the optimal organizational structure recommended by the theory of organizations [16] for such conditions, which must ensure [19] distributed management in the organization and its ability to self-restore.

**Under such circumstances, the methodology of the political party’s activity and the methods of joint work of large groups of its members are two independent factors that can be freely chosen by the initiators of new or leaders of existing political organizations who intend to introduce changes.**

**The criterion for their successful choice is the conformity of the chosen methodology and methods with the type of the political party’s organizational structure recommended by the theory of organizations for the given conditions of the environment.**

Thus, the result of their choice determines the technological process and the organizational structure which, in turn, determines the effectiveness and efficiency of the political party, as well as underlies the appearance of a set of its emergent (super-
system) properties in the same way as the structure of the crystal lattice of graphite, diamond and fullerene determines their divergent physical, chemical and mechanical properties, despite the fact that they consist of identical carbon atoms.

**Prospects for increasing the complexity of political organizations**

In the paper “Political Organization as a Result of Development of Agency in a Large Group” [20], we showed that development of organizations is based on changes in the type of its agency: one-person agency in leader-based organizations, small group agency in corporate-type organizations, and agency of a large group whose number can continuously grow. Frederic Laloux [21] provided some examples of contemporary organizations with large group agency, and Eleanor Ostrom [22], Nobel Prize winner, described organizations of this type that developed naturally in historical retrospect.

One of the best models that illustrates the complexity of organizations is spiral dynamics – a dynamic model of human development and the evolution of consciousness, as well as the development of a system of fundamental values and memes [23].

The increasing complexity of organizations illustrates the organizational paradigm shift described in the book [19].

The development of organization complexity was analyzed in detail in the book “Evolution of Social Systems” (2005) by Igor Boschenko [24], a Russian political scientist, neuroscientist, television director, a former employee of the Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation, who today, unfortunately, provides publicity support to ORDLO separatists.

When I read this book, I noticed a fundamental difference in our approaches, despite the fact that we have a roughly similar view of the complexity and nature of the problems faced by modern society. To solve these problems, we chose different ways, which at the initial stage differed very little in form, but were essentially different in nature. In contrast to the dynamic hierarchy proposed by this author as the organizational structure of the future social community, I suggested my organizational
tools which I refer to as the dynamic network to emphasize a fundamentally different type of agency of the political organizations of the future developed using these tools.

According to Boschenko, his way of making the managing subsystems of social systems more sophisticated is in line with the principles of deliberative democracy and communicative environment described by Jürgen Habermas in his works. Although sharing these principles as a kind of an ideal which we should strive for, we also agree with critics of deliberative democracy in that in real social life no social ideal itself can suppress the biological nature of people, which manifests itself in the process of their interaction. In one of our publications, we analyzed in detail [25] the factors that make it impossible to implement one of them – the Republican ideal as a set of the four components of the republican tradition described by Iseult Honahan [26].

Therefore, unlike Boschenko’s approaches to increasing the complexity of organizations, our organizational approaches are primarily aimed at linking the processes of the joint work of party members with a natural, biologically determined group dynamics in a way that would ensure a systemic shift of the interaction participants from competitive positions towards the position of cooperation and would make it impossible for them to shift to the position of confrontation. This shift, in our opinion, will encourage natural generation, accumulation and application of the social energy released for the ranking process to achieve common goals.

Figure 4 shows the relationship of spiral dynamics and the shift of the organizational paradigm with our vision of the evolution of organizational structures.

In spiral dynamics, development of organizations is a steady process of their complication accompanied by a change in values at each turn of the imaginary spiral of development. The sections of this spiral are marked with colors from beige to turquoise; they are discussed in detail by V. Pekar [27]. It is believed that the values formed on the previous turn remain in the psyche of the organization members who shifted to the next turn as part of background.

This idea of the evolution of organizations is in line with J. Gharajedaghi’s [16] shift in the organizational paradigm as a result of the emergence of organizations with new qualities in innovative and high-tech business areas.
According to the classification of spiral dynamics, purple-red and blue-orange organizations can be classified as J. Gharajedaghi’s biological-model organizational systems with one mind, whose systemic purpose of existence is survival due to growth through expansion into the external environment, involving takeover of similar organizational systems.

While green-yellow organizations can be described as multi-intelligent social-model organizational systems; their systemic goal of existence implies harmonization of the interests of all elements of the system and coordinated movement in an agreed direction.

Figure 4 below represents varieties of organizational structures of the above types of organizations that reflect the change in their agency: from the leader’s agency to the agency of a small group and further to the agency of a large group ordered in a certain way.

Figure 4. Evolution (complication) of organizational systems.
The first two types of agency offer only one possible option of implementation with slight deviations (all in all corresponding to today’s common organizational culture and organizational practices), while the third type of agency may theoretically have many implementation options, each of which will require that organization members internalize its special organizational culture and organizational practices, which, moreover, will change in the context of increasing complexity of the organization along with an increase in the number of its members.

Therefore, the ability to cope with the complexity increasing along with the growth of the number of political organization members without losing the predetermined set of emergent qualities will be another criterion for a successful choice of the methodology of the political party’s activity and methods of teamwork of large groups that together determine the type of its organizational structure and control its core technological process.

In the process of our research, we have developed an important vision of the conditions for the stability of organizations at different levels of development (see Fig. 4).

In hierarchically structured parties and, apparently, in order-type organizations, stability is ensured through physical and / or ideological coercion. Where it is applied, such organizations work effectively enough, but as soon as it disappears, the organization dissolves exactly as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union dissolved a while back.

In corporate-type organizations – i.e. Western corporations and individual parties governed by a managing nucleus (a small group of owners / managers / leaders) – stability is achieved due to external ethics that keeps the behavior of its members during group interaction within certain limits. Therefore, the success of Western corporations has been due to the fact that the external Protestant ethics regulated the relations between members of their managing groups, blocking the natural desire of each participant to engage in using Xun Kuang’s stratagem to enhance their group status in the process of biologically determined ranking.
In this sense, Ukrainian blue-orange corporate-type parties, if created, will not be able to duplicate the success stories of Western corporations, despite the fact that there are enough carriers of this organizational paradigm in the country, since Ukraine’s contemporary post-totalitarian society (especially its political elites) has no universally accepted ethics that would deter the members of the higher governing bodies of political parties from the temptation to manifest their biological nature – i.e. to become an alpha with the absolute power in the managing nucleus.

It can be argued that it is the lack of such ethics at the start that structures each group initiating another Ukrainian party into a rigid informal hierarchy with clear-cut statuses of the members, later formalized by a party statute; and the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine takes good care that its hierarchical pattern be observed with astonishing persistence.

Therefore, only the political parties that will be able to generate their internal ethics will have a future in Ukraine. It can be done only in large groups, where interaction is arranged by means of technologies that link joint work processes of political party members with the natural group dynamics processes within the framework of a well-chosen methodology of activity and methods of teamwork in large groups.

Based on the results of our research, we recommend opting for normative (strategic) planning as the methodology of activity and the methods of teamwork of large groups of people in a dynamic network [10]. Based on this choice, we constructed a [12] variable structure for political parties – i.e. a dynamic network, and described in part the main technological process of their activity [28, 29, 30, 31, 32], which we intend to systematize and elaborate on in more detail in further papers (one of them has already been published [3]).

Obviously, political parties with a variable structure – a dynamic network, if created, will not be completely immune to possible degeneration to lower-type organizations – of the kind occurring in the majority of Ukrainian corporate-type political organizations, including “personal” oligarchic clans. In our opinion, the volatile process of increasing and reducing the complexity of organizations is, in fact,
the main mechanism of their evolution, where progress is due to uneven fluctuations – each time the forward movement spawns irreversible changes in the value sphere that prevent organizations from degeneration further and further away from the starting point – that is, the biological-type organizational structure.

Conclusions

1. Setting tasks at the level of the nation-state means constructing and developing legal constitutional political organizations – i.e. managing subsystems of sufficient complexity to manage the nation-state as a system and neutralize external managing influences; moreover the complexity of such managing subsystems should grow faster than the complexity of other subsystems within this system, the system itself and external systems can grow.

2. The modern successful (effective and efficient) political organization should be able to distinguish external influences and generate its own managing influences simultaneously at all four levels of management: organizational, structural, conceptual, informational and directive.

3. The technological process in political parties is a set of operations that involve processing of “raw material” (information) into semi-finished products to produce “finished products” (managing influences) of a given complexity and intensity. This technological process must properly bring together the “work processes” of political party members during regular meetings and in the intervals between them with the natural processes of group dynamics, which cannot be subject to deliberate manual regulation by “workers” and management (members of the party and its leaders).

4. The methodology of the political party’s activity and the methods of teamwork in large groups are two independent factors available for initiators of new or leaders of already existing political organizations who are intent on introducing changes. The primary criterion for making a good choice is the conformity of the chosen methodology and methods of activity with the type of the organizational structure of political parties as recommended by the theory of organizations for the given conditions of the environment.
5. The ability to cope with the increasing complexity in the process of a quantitative growth of the political organization without losing the predetermined set of emergent qualities is the other criterion for making a good choice of the methodology of political party activity and its methods of joint work in large groups. Together they determine the type of its organizational structure and its core technological process.

6. Only the political parties that will be able to generate internal ethics can have a future in Ukraine. This can be achieved only in large groups, where interaction is arranged by means of technologies that bring together the processes of teamwork of political party members and the natural processes of group dynamics within the framework of a well-chosen methodology of activity and methods of teamwork in large groups.

References


