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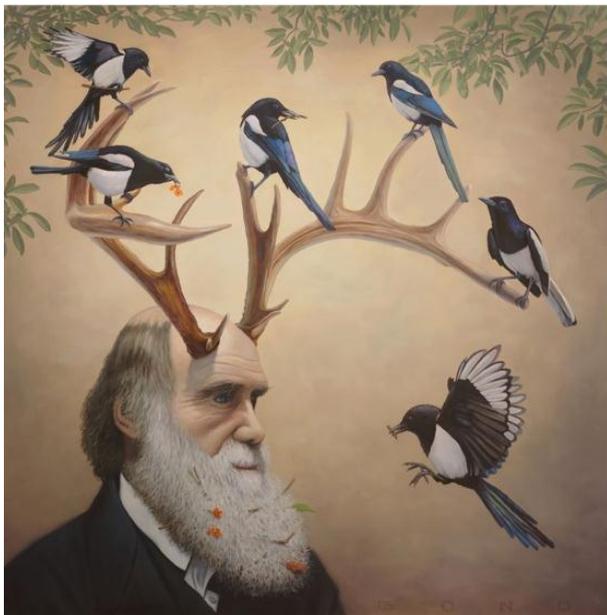
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Spatial-temporal conditionality of the political process in modern Russian federation

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Abstract

This article focuses on the political process in Russia from the perspective of its spatial and temporal conditionality via the method of analysis and synthesis, that is, placing political events in the coordinate system. In this work, the authors use a functional approach. As a result,

even concepts such as space and time, borrowing from the exact sciences and transferred into the sphere of politics, about the political process, get their realization only in the form of certain information. The authors conclude that the classical scheme in which the cause of an event entails its consequences is primarily broken today.

Keywords: Political, time, space, actors, process.

Condicionabilidad espacio-temporal del proceso político en la federación rusa moderna

Resumen

Este artículo se centra en el proceso político en Rusia desde la perspectiva de su condicionabilidad espacial y temporal a través del método de análisis y síntesis, es decir, la colocación de los eventos políticos en el sistema de coordenadas. En este trabajo, los autores utilizan un enfoque funcional. Como resultado, incluso conceptos como el espacio y el tiempo, tomados de las ciencias exactas y transferidos a la esfera de la política, sobre el proceso político, obtienen su realización solo en forma de cierta información. Los autores concluyen que el esquema clásico en el que la causa de un evento conlleva sus consecuencias se rompe principalmente hoy.

Palabras clave: política, tiempo, espacio, actores, proceso.

1. INTRODUCTION

Modern Russian political science often addresses the problem of temporal and spatial conditionality of political processes (BALYNSKAYA, 2015). Scholars have noted that “the political process has a spatial and temporal conditionality. Any event takes place at a certain time and in a certain place of physical space” (FILIPPOV, 2005: 14). This implies that the concept of spatial and temporal conditionality of the political process is quite firmly included in the dictionary of political science. This becomes all the more

important, given the fact that political science, referring to the humanities, does not operate with exact values, whereas temporal and spatial characteristics are extracted from the category of exact natural sciences. However, the time constraints and spatial characteristics of a political process require more careful study, as the very concept of time is relative.

ARISTOTLE (1976) asserted the relativity of time, which, perhaps, for the first time raised the question of time, its relativity, and its relation to the perceiver of time itself: There may be doubt: will there be a time in the absence of a soul or not? After all, if the counting cannot exist, there can be no consideration, and therefore, it is clear that there cannot be a number since the number is either counted or not counted. If the abilities of counting, except the soul and the mind of the soul, are not inherent in anything else, time cannot exist without the soul, but perhaps only what is the substrate of time; for example, if there is a movement without a soul and with a movement before and after, they also have time since they are to be counted. Thus, if time is relative, then all processes occurring in a certain period are relative. How then will you give an unbiased estimate of all the processes occurring in reality in general and in a political one in particular?

2. THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

Not much clearer is the case with the space of politics. If some researchers believe that the political process proceeds in a certain place

of physical space (WIGGINS & WINN, 2005), others do not entirely agree with this. The following example is given as a proof: Suppose a specific state announces its intention to send troops to a particular region, but because of a company that has developed in newspapers, on television, or on the Internet what was called public outrage in the 19th century, it is not realized. It is clear that in this case, the physical bodies of the military were not stopped in their movement—they remained where they were before. It is also evident that the authors of the materials that appeared in the media did not have access to the bodies of the carriers of authority. Nevertheless, a political event has taken place (PUSHKAREVA, 2008). This example makes the reader think about the very concept of the political process.

Let us note the following: a real event, that is, movement in time and space, did not happen, an informational event took place, and, nevertheless, the political process received an impulse for development. All this allows the researcher for qualitatively differently looking at the problem of the spatial and temporal conditionality of the political process.

3. METHODOLOGY

The temporal conditionality of the political process cannot be investigated without reference to the category of time itself. Without intending to consider in this article the concept of time that exists in philosophy, the authors still state that, firstly, a person observes the

development of the Universe at a particular time interval, and secondly, the observer is limited by their own subjective perception. The authors believe that these circumstances allow the reader to consider the time dependence of the political process from the standpoint of traditional logic, using the method of analysis and synthesis, that is, placing political events in the coordinate system: past, present, and future (estimated).

In this work, the authors use a functional approach. It helps to consider the time and space relations within politics in terms of the functions of political actors, in order to draw the conclusion that the subject of political interactions in modern conditions does not operate within the framework of classical relationships, where the cause is a consequence of certain events, but rather can generate opposite things affecting the course of events and change the past (in theory). This pattern is dependent on the functions that he performs in the political process (HANIMOGLU, 2018: JARAMILLO, 2018: MOGHADAMI, MOHEBBI, KHALAFI, AKBARI, FARIDNIA & TABARI, 2018: SOHRABI, 2017).

4. RESULTS

However, for a scientific study of the temporal conditionality of any processes, including political ones, it is necessary to introduce another category into the system of past - present - future: time imaginary or virtual time. The authors illustrate its manifestation with

several examples proving that virtual time is inherent in all processes, both non-political and political. Per physics laws, there are both vast and tiny time intervals. The mega-time intervals include the age of the Universe, which is estimated to span 15 billion years. The mini-values include the quantities that modern physics uses to characterize the so-called quantum foam, where no physical laws apply and space and time cease to exist below this level. Time on this Planck scale is 10 to -43 degrees of a second. The given data is in real time. However, by itself, outside the subject who perceives and evaluates the figures cited, these temporal characteristics mean nothing.

However, for the subject (in this case a human) these time intervals are not perceived just because of their mega- and - micro-values. A person gives other real-time characteristics, translating it into their own coordinate system: fast-slow, long-short. But, if the subject is unable to perceive mega-and - micro-time values, this does not mean that they have no idea about these values. This idea is virtual time, existing in the mind of a particular subject. Virtual time, which some researchers call the phenomenological time, contrasts their time with real time, as the latter acts as quantitative, thermodynamic time. Phenomenological and real times are not only incompatible but also contrasted (KARNAUKH, 2000). From this, it follows that the real-time exists parallel to virtual time, and virtual time itself can be defined as a reflection of the real time in the subject's mind with the simultaneous formation of an attitude to events located in the past - present - future time coordinate system.

If, as was shown above, even such real events as the development of the Universe or time compression into quantum foam are perceived by the subject through a relationship, then the timing chain of events generated by the subject itself is a genuine relationship. However, this is not the only time characteristic related to political processes. The process that allows for time to be counted is periodicity. This directly concerns political processes. The 1988 Short Political Dictionary defines a political process in the following:

The political process consists of a series of successively occurring internally connected cyclically repeated stages:

Construction, the formation of a political system, reproduction of the components and characteristics of this system, adoption, and execution of political and managerial decisions, control over the functioning and direction of the development of the political system (ABARENKOV, AVERKIN & AGESHIN, 1988: 18).

Thus, cyclicity is clearly one of the characteristics of the time dependence of political processes. This brings readers to a new level of understanding: the temporal characteristic, along with the spatial one, is an exact characteristic of political processes, but even it, as the logic shows, is not an objective value. In political processes, the temporal characteristic is informational since virtual time is formed through the relationship. A comparison of the characteristics of the political process with the characteristics borrowed from the exact sciences not only does not contradict the logic of the research but also, contrarily,

helps the authors further their line of reasoning. Time in the processes perceived and created by people is not objective. It acquires value only when someone is evaluating these processes. Perception and evaluation are informational phenomena. This means that the temporal conditionality of the political process excludes real-time as unperceivable, existing alongside human relations.

Thus, the temporal conditionality of the political process is based on a virtual time, formed by the subject, referring to the past, present, and future. The same can be said about the spatial characteristics of the political process. The politics space is also an information product. Political actions can occur in a single cabinet, but their consequences can affect the behavior of people dispersed over a large area. The reverse process can also occur: specific trends may manifest themselves throughout the country, however, without receiving official recognition, voicing in the authorities, on the pages of the media, they will remain ignored.

This is a process of arbitrary compression or expansion of political space. Moreover, this process also has an informational nature, since the politics space also has an idea of the scale of a political event. However, the idea of the spatial-temporal characteristics of the political process in itself, apart from other factors influencing the political process, is of little value. It is essential to understand how each of the political actors can transform the spatial-temporal characteristics of political interactions, based on ideas about the direction of their political behavior and the political behavior of all

other participants in the process. Although the study of the ability of the spatial-temporal transformation of the political process by its various subjects is not the goal of this work, the authors note: to change the spatial-temporal characteristics of the political process seeks each of the participants of political interactions.

For the implementation of such changes, the subjects need a particular set of resources, but the essential resource is information, because, as was proved above, the spatial and temporal characteristic of the political process is manifested in the information space. This explains why the struggle for information resources is unfolding in modern political space.

5. CONCLUSION

Thus, the politics at the present stage is wholly transferred to the virtual information sphere. This is manifested, first of all, in the fact that even concepts such as space and time, borrowing from the exact sciences and transferred into the sphere of politics, about the political process, get their realization only in the form of certain information. The study of the specifics and specifics of the spatial and temporal conditionality of processes in the sphere of political interactions seems to be a very promising direction, since, on the one hand, this opens up a number of possibilities in the field of practical politics: forming strategic planning in the field of political relations, the creation of sustainable image positions of power at all levels, from municipal to

state. Secondly, this problem is of interest for further theoretical research, since it requires the joint efforts of specialists of different profiles.

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