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POLYSUBJECTIVITY IN THE PROCESS OF STUDYING PUBLIC AND POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION PROBLEMS: POLITICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Summary: The rationale of the polysubjectivity principles application in teaching of the socio-political disciplines to the public administration students is formed. The necessity of application of the political behaviorism method for educative process in psychological follow-up organization at modern universities for national political elite groups' education that can ensure sustainable development of the state is reasoned.

Keywords: polysubjectivity, political psychology, political behaviorism, public and political administration, education of the national elite

ПОЛИСУБЪЕКТНОСТЬ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ПРОБЛЕМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО И ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ:
ПОЛИТИКО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ

Резюме: Представлено обоснование применения принципов полисубъектности в преподавании дисциплин социально-политического цикла обучающимся по специальностям государственного управления. Аргументирована необходимость применения метода политического бихевиоризма при организации психологического сопровождения процессов обучения в современных университетах для и воспитания национальных политических элитных групп, способных обеспечить устойчивое развитие государства.

Ключевые слова: полисубъектность, политическая психология, политический бихевиоризм, государственное управление, воспитание национальной элиты

Problems of polysubjectivity are being studied for a long time in the works of psychologists, educators, higher education teachers. The essential characteristic of polysubjective interaction lies in the creative multifaceted cooperation in a harmoniously organized educational process. In Russian academic school there formed several prospects, devoted to the development of a student subjective potential personality in the light of the developmental psychology research (Vachkov, 2007), and to the teacher's professionalism as an educational process effective subject and his ability to develop student's subjective potential (Mitina, 2010).

This paper emphasizes the problems of polysubjectivity in public administration and political management specialists training. In the subsequent professional activities, they exercise a decisive influence on the public authorities functioning, on the activity of civil society structures, and ensure sustainable democratic socioeconomic development. They form candidate pool for political parties and public authorities; they form the basis of the national elite future potential. Therefore, it is quite natural that in political science in the USA, where historically a stable democratic political regime was objectively formed, political behaviorism appeared and received a scientific interdisciplinary recognition. Behaviorism as a method of political science, a research method for politically active people behavior, was developed on the basis of the leading concepts of American experimental psychology. The main thing for modern concepts of political science and political psychology is to study the mechanisms of individual, interpersonal and group political behavior. Behavioral method has a strong applied orientation, which is important for public authorities. Individuals enter the relations of authority. It is well-known for

teachers, educators, and pre-school facility workers, but from the senior school and student age, individuals enter the relations of political authority. Private political orientations and aspirations, emotions and personal judgments become components of political processes; individuals unite, diverge and clash in the struggle for political power, for access to the resources of the state as the main element of the socio-political system of society.

One of the founders of modern political science G.D. Lasswell (H.D. Lasswell) made a decisive contribution to the development of the behaviorist method of political research. His scientific works became classics of political psychology and the theory of socio-political mass communications. G.D. Lasswell was the president of the International Society of Political Psychology, he developed the principles of citizens political education of (H.D. Lasswell, 1971, 1986). The method of political behaviorism predetermined the paradigm of polysubjectivity in the educational processes in higher school.

In modern higher education, polysubjectivity is a necessary condition for the effectiveness of teaching process. The wide-spread application of Internet communication technologies and the absolutely transparent infosphere imply not only an interactive methodology for the educational content presentation, but also an active, equal participation of the student not only in seminars or workshops, but also in lectures. In lectures on political science and on branches of political science, it is advisable to address the audience periodically to hear the opinion of the most prepared, polysubjective students on the debatable, often politically ambivalent and problematic issues. Political science objectively is an area of scientific knowledge, located in the epicenter of global interstate political competition. Political scientists, like other sciences representatives, remain, in the sincere and positive meaning of the word, patriots of their countries and states.

For example, the classic scientific study of the modern political systems development, which appeals to the polysubjectivity of students, is the work "The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century", written by the American scientist Samuel P. Huntington in 1991, the year of the Soviet dissolution. The periodization of the rollbacks of democratization waves coincides in time with the periods of economic, military and political, social rise of Russia (the USSR) in global stand-off, when the World was either multipolar or bipolar. In 1962 which is considered to be the end of the second wave of democratization, the Caribbean crisis was peacefully resolved as a result of military-strategic parity between the USA and the USSR. The period of the second rollback of the democratization waves - 1958-1975, when the USSR stand first in Space, when the USSR tough stance contributed to the Arab-Israeli conflict cessation (the "six-day war") in 1967 with the USA and USSR war fleets face-down in the Mediterranean sea due to the competing geopolitical interests of the two states in the Middle East region.

Now, 50 years later, on the example of the civil war and the international war with terroristic militant groups in Syria, one can again observe the political confrontation between the United States and yet post-Soviet Russia.

The third wave of democratization, according to Samuel P. Huntington, began in 1974. It reached its apogee in 1991, after the Dissolution of the Soviet Union. The debate in modern political science is unfolding on the issues of forecasting and timing, and vectors of the development of further political events, since the American thinker did not make any forecasts for the period after 1991 (Huntington, 2003). Therefore, the project of global democracy, which has been quite successfully advanced in practical politics at least until 2007, still remains an instrument relevant to the West and Western political scientists. The beginning, still not too obvious, of the roll-back of the third democratization wave according to Western political regimes models can be considered the famous speech of V.V. Putin at the international conference on Security Policy in Munich. At the conference, the concept of a unipolar World order, unipolar domination was criticized at the highest political level. The futility of the democracy liberal paradigm as the standard of public administration in the context of political and socio-economic globalization of the 21st century was outlined.

To participate in polysubjective discussions on public administration problems, student should be appropriately motivated, prepared not only in terms of the amount of scientific knowledge, but also psychologically, emotionally oriented. The student should be oriented to positioning himself in the political field as an individual that supports national state interests, which he will protect professionally in the future. So here comes the task of systematic psychological support of educational process. It should be recognized that in Belarus, unlike Russia, these issues are addressed purposefully and grounded scientifically (Boyko, Poleshchuk, 2016). In Belarus, the interactive and polysubjective in methodology patriotic upbringing and the corresponding professional psychological support of the educational processes in higher educational establishments have never been interrupted (Poleshchuk and Sutovich, 2015).

Comparative studies and scientific publications confirm that Belarusian students are less inclined to politically ambivalent attitude towards state policy than their Russian peers and are more motivated for communicative cooperation than for competition in the sphere of public administration (Boyko, Poleshchuk, 2017).

A new feature of the academic setting in recent years became the fact that in the modern political realities the phenomenon of “post-truth”, which is now often used in political science without quotes, got widespread. The post-truth reflected the greatly increased opportunities of modern means of communication to influence state authorities in the interests of certain citizen groups, not excluding the political elite and counter elite (opposition interest groups), regardless

of actual socio-economic and political processes, of the true situation and insights. There is a continuous, multiform appeal to emotions, to personal and group beliefs about political events formed under the influence of the informational flows. A sufficient example is the use of means of communication during the election of the US president (Trump - Clinton confrontation which was beyond all political ethics boundaries, the creation of an aggressive infosphere). The political culture of post-truth appeared long before the term itself. There are many examples of the use of emotions and feelings in politics. Soviet citizens mass hysteria, connected with the death of Stalin in 1953, when many believed that the country would be destroyed, and during the funeral in Moscow, as a result of a stampede of those who wanted to bid farewell to the "leader of the peoples", a tragedy with dozens of dead occurred. Emotional pressure was used in the "cultural revolution" of Mao Tse-Tung in China, in glasnost and populism of Gorbachev's perestroika in the USSR, in demonstrative "closeness to the people" and in corruption fighting of the first post-Soviet Russia president B.N. Yeltsin. It was also used in organizing of demonstrations at Bolotnaya Square in Moscow in May 2012 against the inauguration of newly elected President V.V. Putin. And, first of all, the organizers of political actions and permanent confrontation with the current political regime exploited the active desire of the youth for a fair state reorganization, fast, simple and career promising social lifts.

The ability to regulate emotions, to protect own creed and to influence others, determines the quality of intellectuals (in the Russian social tradition - the intelligentsia), the natural part of the political elite which potential candidates pool consists students of specialties "public administration" and "political management". The intellectual, according to Webster's encyclopedic dictionary, is "a person who appreciates and attaches importance to more complex forms and areas of knowledge, especially such as aesthetic or philosophical questions. At the abstract and general level, it is an extremely rational person, a person who relies on intellect, not emotions or feelings" (Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary, 1996). On the political orientation of the future national elite depends the rationally and scientifically grounded formulation of concepts and the definition of ways, correspondingly, the instruments of state sustainable development. National elite representatives should be the best, rational, minimally exposed to emotions, stress-resistant individuals, and effective leaders. Self-identification and political orientation of the elite are the determining factor for the design of the competitive state sustainable development. J. Ortega y Gasset formulated the postulate long before the term "post-truth" appeared, that the elite are the best people in serving the nation, for the interests of the nation. The struggle of political elite groups should be limited to evidence and search for alternative ways of sustainable development, rather than satisfaction of personal ambitions. The subjects of public administration are not masses. It is an illusion, an illusion of "hybrid truth", of

post-truth. The meaning of existence, the goals for the development of the state and the nation are formulated by a minority, outstanding thinkers, politicians, policy makers. "The state, whatever it is - primitive, ancient, medieval or modern, is always an invitation made by a group of people for other people communities for the joint implementation of some intention. The point is that, whatever its particularities are, it ultimately consists in organizing of new type of social life. The state and the program of life, the program of human activity and behavior, are inseparable concepts" (Ortega y Gasset, 2001). He also specifies: "Can society live without aristocracy - an idle question. And besides, unequivocally done deal from primordial times: a society without an aristocracy without a privileged minority is absolutely impossible" (Ortega y Gasset, 2001). The modern political elite are intellectually distinguished citizens who have achieved success in various areas of activity, not only in politics, who are capable of developing projects of influence on the mindset of citizens in the context of transparent infospace.

In the post-Soviet period, processes of state influence on the formation of higher social groups (economic, scientific, technical, cultural, political elite) self-identification vectors in Russia and the Republic of Belarus came through at least two political bifurcation points, both within social groups and in determining of the ways of socio-political and economic structures development of states. Initially - in the first post-Soviet years, when the concept of designing a state with a democratic regime identical to Western (European and Anglo-Saxon) models of democracy which is an example of successful sustainable long-term development, received the support of the majority of citizens and excelled. At the first stage, Western Europe and the United States were a success story for the post-Soviet elites. They organized business, kept their money, taught their children, bought real estate, and rested in Western countries. The second bifurcation point comes after the already mentioned speech of V.V. Putin at the Munich Conference on Security Policy in 2007. It became clear that Russia was not an ideological opponent, but an economic and political competitor in an objective competition for resources which are necessary for the sustainable development of national states and the comfortable life of their citizens. At that moment they did not believe that "Russia declared itself as a country that finally broke ranks with the channel of American policy, as an independent country that gathers under its wing all those who are dissatisfied with the current international course of America" (Zlobin, 2009). Georgia's "pacification" in 2008, events in Crimea and Ukraine in 2014 became necessary, so that the Western political establishment realized that Russia was an equal member of the international community. President of Belarus A.G. Lukashenko was defied and his legitimacy was questioned until the presidential elections in 2015, when more than 82% of electorate voted for him with impeccably organized monitoring of international observers.

Teaching of social and political sciences takes place in conditions when an economic war against Russia is actually going on, the World Trade Organization principles are forgotten. The configuration of economic coalitions, political and military-political blocs is changing dynamically. The political design of the updated world order will be on consciousness of those who are currently studying at universities, colleges and schools. Political resilience, psychological readiness for self-restraint in the name of serving the interests of the nation and state cannot appear in themselves, without polysubjective mutual influence between generations, between teachers and students, between individuals in communication and discussions about the ways of state and civil society sustainable development. Such communication objectively requires socio-political and psychological support in all areas and at all levels of modern lifelong learning.

Otherwise, the process of erosion of national elites, primarily political elite in conditions of information, hybrid post-truth threatens any state. And as a consequence, gradual degradation of public administration, a decrease in the citizen life quality, the occurrence of the danger of political elites and the political regime will change. The political regime is not modernized by the acting national elite with the participation of the majority of citizens as a result of democratic electoral campaigns, but it is sharply, revolutionarily replaced by another. A revolution is a social cataclysm, and necessarily with the bash of some social groups about others. The whole political history of the twentieth century demonstrates the damage of social revolutions to the world community.

CONCLUSIONS:

In the modern open and competitive political space, the process of education in higher education objectively requires psychological support, using methods of political psychology and political behaviorism.

Polysubjectivity is an inalienable and necessary principle of teaching social and political disciplines to future specialists in public administration.

In a transparent infospace, the future elite must be educated as national elite, not subjected to personal ambitions and emotions, prepared for competitive interaction of states and protection of national interests.

In universities, it is advisable to introduce psychological testing of applicants who enter “public administration” and “political management” specialties.

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