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**POLITICAL SYSTEM AND THE INFRASTRUCTURE
EQUILIBRIUM OF ITS FUNCTIONING**

Introduction. The political sphere creates a very varied, generally contradictory and often confusing picture. In this case dimension range from individual, through regional and local policies to a national or global dimension. The actual symptoms of policy and procedures are also extremely multifaceted; starting from everyday “practical” political activity, passing through various tactical and strategic processes and ending in aggressive, expressive or other forms.

A special spur of multilateralism is a political system integrated into a single warp whole and at the same time conditioning its organisation, hierarchy, coherence and instrumentality. [1] The political system itself is characterised by the greatest degree of its structure formalisation, relative stability and consistency on the one hand and by dynamism of its operation and development, adaptability of its content, but also by the existence of different centrifugal tendencies and not identical efforts on the other hand.

Category which responds highlighted contradiction, dynamism, changes and various discrepancies is a term - the infrastructure equilibrium of the political system functioning. In correlation with this, in literature, there are developed concepts of “stationary and dynamic equilibrium” [2], “equilibrium and stresses of the functioning of political power” [3], or “transformational mechanisms” [4]. This is a category that D. Easton considered one of the key not only to his theory of the political system, but also the entire political science. He devoted to this issue a significant part of his third book *The Analysis of Political Life*. [5]

Methodological framework for analysis. The key to understanding, but also configuration of the content of this category is profiling the structure of the political system and its arrangement, its definition as a space, events, a manner and a method of transformation of the value of political power, its materialisation processes and functionalisation.

The political system in all its diversity and versatility, but also contradiction embodies unity and mutual continuity of objective and subjective factors, which means that political entities form it knowingly and targeted as a condition of their socialisation and subjectivity, expression of their abilities and efforts to constitute and permanently reproduce political power as well as to exploit their abilities, adequate efforts and intentions to acquire and determine these processes and via them to ensure their interests and accordingly to take part in an adequate arrangement of the various structures of social globality.

This formulation allows to highlight two essential suppositions of existence of the political system as a relatively autonomous phenomenon of social reality.

Firstly, to identify the central phenomenon, defining the area of the political system in question, genetically profiling its structure, the real mission, role and function in society, to postulate that this central phenomenon is political power. This is a genetic basis and substratum, but also a result of the functioning of the political system, i.e. the system-determinant.

Power, which emerges as a value or a set of values[6], on one hand prevents, protects and provides, and on the other hand restricts, sets the limits and concerns. The key issue of these events is the need to “objectify” and “materialise” the value of power in its feasibility form, which implies full set of phenomena, processes, procedures, operations, bonds and other means of objectification, which in turn should be profiled as peculiar degrees, resp. articles of a single chain of the dual materialisation process of political power and reverse functionalisation of its content. Serious is that this process corresponds to the value of power, while ensuring its reaction and intentionality, conjunction and its penetration to other spheres of social globality. [7]

Secondly, to assume that the political system in terms of livelihood is a product of the activities of political entities, and at the same time the individual political form of realisation of their social activities, which object is political power and its structure, acts as relatively independent objectified sides of activities, which are united in functional, one warp unit where each part of the unification is reversely a means for the political socialisation development and subjectivisation of communities, their groups and subgroups.

If political power as a substratum and determinant acts as a peculiar ontological existence of the political system, then political activity, which object is thus defined power and its subsequent transformation in the form of roles, patterns, standards, practices and behaviour of political entities, is the embodiment of that being, its profiling into the subject-matter of the political system. Simultaneously accented postulates allow further specification of the subject area of this category and present it as a space, real events, manners and methods ensuring arrangement of the dual process of materialisation and functionalisation of the political power. An important part of the subject area of the political system are also events and procedures corresponding with the transformation of power as a relatively constituted phenomenon into the external activities of the system, ensuring its interaction with other structures of social globality.

In doing so, postulated activity with its internal and external dimensions is not a random cluster of different phenomena and events, but precisely defined structural and functional wholeness with specific, intrinsic quality. Highlighted ascertainment also raises the demand on analysis of the content of this wholeness, the need for analysis of events as a single and organised whole, identifying its components and their arrangement in terms of its core mission – to ensure the process of materialisation of political power and its subsequent functionalisation.

The crux of the problem lies in identifying those parts that arise in correlation with a set of patterns, roles and standards of political behaviour and activity, and together with their effects taking character of modes, instruments, institutes, bonds, links, states and

other structural and functional embodiments of the accented process. These phenomena within the wholeness acquire a particular quality which is not met in the actual behaviour and action, when simultaneously in relation to this behaviour they are already characterised by the relative autonomy and act as elements of the postulated events. As these elements are also agents of political subjectivisation and socialisation of personal factor, whilst they are methods and the multi-level procedure of functioning possibility, but also the ability of political entities to constitute, dispose, and in parallel to realise political power and impose their will on these complex events. [8] In this meaning political system as the events of reality can be viewed as a comprehensive mix of all these elements that portray a highlighted whole.

At the same time some of these elements from the genetic point of view arise as phenomena of the political sphere, therefore as a wider set of content, where their existence is linked to the requirement of the application of the postulated patterns, roles, standards and procedures. Significant, however is that the political system as a certain functional universe in its own movement for wholeness can only selectively subordinate and integrate mentioned phenomena of the political life into itself, and through this sphere even some phenomena of other structures of social globality and transform them into elements of postulated events, but it also raises the need for further political activities through which it combines the listed elements and systematically from them it creates even its own missing parts. These system components of higher level acquire new, only their own substantial and functional characteristics which do not appear in the preceding elements, so they cannot be completely transferred to them or drawn from them.

What is more, both elements are not merely passive and static components of these actions. Conversely, in the context of just-forming and functioning political power they acquire new, their own determination in order to become either creative structural factors of the political system structure, or active carries of its impact, roles and functions, and thus play the role of attributes of the system functioning.

Built on these propositions, all elements of postulated events, whatever the genesis of their creation is, and regardless their “substantive”, “tangible” form or “intangible”, ideological, procedural and functional character for the uniform expression of their equal system quality, they are defined by the term structural components of the political system. Indeed, these components mutually differ in their place, roles and mission in providing complex materialisation processes of the political power and functionalisation of its content, further in profile of their substantial and functional characteristics, genesis of existence and methods of incorporation into the structure of the political system. In this respect, they have character of elements, components and subsystems. [9]

We believe that the adoption and further elaboration of the category “political system” within the intention of the prospective determination of the infrastructure equilibrium of its functioning implies profiling and specifying individual components of the system.

Peculiar starting point of this process is profiling elements in the structure of the political system. Those in cooperation with political behaviour and actions arise as

phenomena, activities, processes, bonds and other objectification means of the political sphere. At the same time, together with their effects they take character of components of the system structure to serve as the modes of the power content, its specific panel or frame as a real phenomenon. In this determination, they simultaneously define the system in relation to political, but also other structures of social globality, when concurrently as its attributes they ensure penetration and interaction of the political system in these structures.

Another element of the structure of the political system are components arising from the intra-system environment as a result of consolidation and interaction of structural elements of the same nature with a similar system tasks, but also the need for their coherence and mutual “incorporation”. [10] The presented notion in this sense postulates the reality that this type of structural components gains typological specificity only within the structure of the system, where it simultaneously acts as its structural factor. [11]

Applying and fulfilling this specificity, components fulfil the role of instruments and institutes of structuring and managing a set of modes of the power content into its separate content levels. At the same time these levels are configured into single node cell chains of political power materialisation and functionalisation of its content. Under this definition they act as structural tools of this process, transformation of power value into a state of its own existence, a state of the reality and a state of dominion of the certain subjects, but also covering duration, fullness and corresponding quality of this condition.

If the components want to fill outlined mission, then they must combine shaping of highlighted levels of power and transformation of states with substantive manifestations of certain political entities, with their target practice, organisational activities and decision-making powers, to act as a means of forming their ability and capacity to dispose and use power. [12] By this dimension, particular states of power acquire a particular social purpose and structural functionality and at the same time clothe the implementation, practical form. Specifically: a theoretical model, social structure, political order, power, statute and axiological value.

Through accented determinations, components cooperate on constituting the structure of the political system as a single organised event and in accordance with the level and role of its structural binding is its system-factor, which portrays its physiognomy. In given position, they also significantly contribute to the security of the political system interaction with the environment, to the implementation of its inputs and outputs. [13] In these intentions, components also fulfil the role of attributes functioning and operating of the system, the holders of its penetration into the various structures of social globality, wherein it is further stratified and especially its effects are associated with the ability to arrange and manage these structures.

When the components want to fulfil their mission, they must be systematically coexisting parts with the inevitable integrative influence and subordinate bonds. The mere coexistence, the integrative influence and subordinate bonds are typical for the structure of the political system they contribute to its formation, particularly on its functional states which connect adequate components with structural and functional unity. Thus they provide interconnection process of forming the content of power as an inter-system

phenomenon with the functionalisation of this content, with its outside operation. The qualitatively new structural components of political system structure – subsystems are the expression and embodiment of the highlighted states.

If the elements define the political system as a space and events, where the power is identified and objectified, components configure content and forms of these activities, thus subsystems accentuate its functional aspects, methods and ways of accented processes. Though it is true that the identity of functional aspects of these events, their methods and ways may occur only in conjunction with the subjective factor, its entry into the functioning, operation and use of the political system, they subsequently must have the intentionality, reactivity, but primarily purposefulness and directedness.

It is evident from this framework that subsystem is not only the passive part of the political system structure. Through its properties and correlation with the subjective factor it is also its major system-variables. In this determination subsystems are either carriers of alignment of the political system, correlation among the components of materialisation of the political power and the components of functionalisation of its content, therefore division of political power, unity and diversity of its two sides; or functional procedures and vectors covering equilibrium of the political system functioning as an organised and complex whole.

In this sense, subsystems seems like to fulfil the role of a peculiar neurological structure, which has a precise logic and is determined by the need to ensure holistic dynamic processes of constitution, functioning and operation of the political power. Simultaneously subsystems are also inconvertible means of interaction of the political system with intra-social and extra-social part of the external environment, [14] when in pointed determination they acquire the character of attributes for functioning and operation of the system, which further compound the chain and multiply its penetrations, fulfil the need for globalisation, legitimisation and socialisation of the power content. [15]

Taking into account all postulated aspects that determine the course of events, there can be defined the following subsystems:

1. Institutional-functional subsystem as an immediate co-existence, integrative action and subordination among political institutionalisation as a relatively separate component and its elements (i.e. political institutions as organisational forms, political unification and primary entities that are attributable to political movements, initiatives and associations, corporate unification, organisations and committees, political unions, organisations and parties, the state and its structure) and the political regime as a component with its own elements [16] (methods and procedures for application of functional levels of power, methods and ways of formation and functioning administrative and management arrangements). The presupposed subsystem provides a link of status of the dominion and its duration in the form of political order and power;

2. Integrative-normative subsystem as a connection of political adjudication and its elements (set of power-political relations of integration, subordination, impact, equilibrium, coordination and control) with the political

guidelines with their elements (a summary of the principles, rules and political arrangements, legal, ethical and cultural norms and other obligatory decisions). Accentuated subsystem portrays and consolidates power as a reality with its fullness in the form of social structure of power and its status; [17]

3. Modulation-communicative subsystem as a unity of political modulation (articulation and aggregation of interests, allocation of a certain system of values, [18] political ideology, political doctrine, habitus, public opinion, political experience, etc.) and a political culture with its elements (application, instrumental and axiological orientation and standards as patterns of behaviour and patterns for behaviour). This subsystem provides correlation of the power value as a state of its own existence with its quality in terms of a theoretical model of power and its axiological dimension. [19]

If we want to continue in further profiling of the political system with regard to infrastructure equilibrium of its operation, then postulated actions should be analysed from the perspective of applying possibility and the abilities of subjective factor to provide and implement highlighted transformation of the value of power, which implies identifying the category of layout structure of the political system.

The complexity of the issue is related to the fact that it does not always sufficiently distinguish the concepts of the political system and layout structure. Their identification is not justified similarly to their mechanical breakdown. While the structure reflects the first space and events in terms of its fulfillment by power in its present constitution and action, then the layout of the system structure reflects this space in terms of possibility and ability of the subjective factor to provide these accented events while adding to them development and application of its own political subjectivisation and political socialisation. [20] The above mentioned term characterises the events of political system as a coherently functioning whole with its spatial and temporal anchoring in concrete terms, which consist of the two interconnected areas of process levels.

Firstly, it is a bottom level associated with the expression of possibilities and abilities of the subjective factor to constitute political power, to ensure its materialisation and simultaneously apply and develop its political subjectivisation. By emphasizing the process-level structure of the political system this acts as a political unity modulation, political adjudication and political institutionalisation, which as the components of the accented structure define its vertical dimension and configure the upper and lower limits. In this determination, the stressed components in different form, different forms of content and unequal functional procedures perform already highlighted role of unalterable articles of constituting political power process, embodiment of its individual content levels, transforming power values into a state of its own existence, its conversion into a state of real practice and fulfilment of this real condition by the state of dominion of the power entities enabling function of their will to dispose power. [21] Nevertheless, power in this movement takes the form of theoretical model of a particular social structure with the definition of power subjects and the political order.

The true is that other components of political system structure mainly components of the process of functionalisation of its content are involved in these complex processes. Their “participation” and share on these complex processes, however, is possible only via correlation with the components of vertical level of the system structure, and thus has a secondary character. [22]

Secondly, it concerns a top level related the process of power content functionalisation, application of possibilities and capabilities of the subjective factor to shape power as a structuring and intentional variable, which is able to penetrate into other structures of social globality [23] and this way to apply the dominion of power with its enabling function to ensure the supremacy of the will of the power subjects in these structures. By accentuating the given level the structure of the political system acts as a sort of template for those components configuring its horizontal dimension and defining the width of the object under examination.

These components include: political regime, political norms and political culture with their structural elements. These components in conjunction with the vertical dimension components are compiled with the dominion of power entities when at the same time in this connection they ensure its duration, the fullness, adequate quality and the power itself transfer into the force, status and axiological value. As indicated, other components of system structure are involved in the process of functionalisation of power content.

Naturally, this division has got primarily cognitive meaning. In fact, the political system is a wholly united and coherently acting wholeness, which is “called” not only to shape the value of power and ensure its operation as an intra-system phenomenon, but also to transfer it into the environment, thereby ensuring globalisation, legitimisation and socialisation of its content. Political power in the context of these complex processes and procedures acts as not only a starting point, intra-system substrate and predicate, but also as a result and product of the existence and functioning of the political system, its most important input and output.

In order to ensure the wholeness of all events, unity and difference of the two sides of political power by the structure of the political system and procedural levels of its arrangement, then the corresponding components as necessary articles of materialisation process and functionalisation of power must retain relative autonomy, but at the same time they must be connected so as to mutually cooperate and to be mutually coherent. In this perspective it is possible to define another important dimension of that arrangement, which portrays factual-content sequence and functional succession of events, its coherence and continuity. The subsystems play the crucial role in ensuring this requirement.

If we build on these propositions, then the “highest level” of unity, factual-content sequence and functional sequence of accented arrangement is institutional-functional subsystem, where there is adherence of the set levels of structural system arrangement and its fulfilment by the whole continuum of power. The “middle level” of that sequence and subsequence is integrative-normative subsystem. Its “lowest level” is modulation-communicative subsystem, in which the connection of highlighted levels is

least significant, has got primarily noetic-communicative character and on its orbit are these aspects of power corresponding with its designation as a starting point and postulate of highlighted events.

What is important is that via the lowest level the whole activities are returned and are directly related to the individual and political power itself and through their social role communicates with them, improves them and simultaneously is itself being developed and applied. Within this determination, modulation-communicative system is at the same time "the starting segment" of political subjectivisation of individual communities, their transition into subjects of political power, integrative-normative subsystem is "a medium segment" and institutional-functional subsystem is "a capping segment" of those content events and functional sequence dealing with completion of political subjectivisation of individual and entire communities.

Content framework for analysis. The definition of the system structure and its arrangement is contemporaneous peculiar configuration of the subject-matter of the category of infrastructure equilibrium of the political system operation. [24] The definition of the area in question, however, is only a starting point which must be further clarified and specified. If it deals with the question of equilibrium and stress of political system functioning, we must take into account the fact that we are entering into the sphere resulting not in functioning and operation of the system, but in its very operation, means and methods of this functioning as a uniform warp whole. The point is that the structure of the system and its arrangement are reflected in certain systemic differences and disequilibrium, which is related to the structural differentiation of its structural components, their different place and roles securing complex processes of materialisation and functionalisation of political power, as well as their efforts after maximizing its reactive potential, expressed in relative peculiarity of these components, the possibilities of their relative self-movement, but also the existence of certain conflicts among them and other centrifugal tendencies. Just these relations continue in further distinction of the subject of equilibrium of political system functioning.

The true is that highlighted crystallising has had another side that does not present another alternative, but rather complements the previous context. Thing is that the operation of the system, in particular its methods and means, corresponds to the need to be flexible and agile in the intentions of ensuring adequate session with relevant changes of external environment and the optimum reflection of potential opportunities and capabilities of the whole civil society advancement, which generally leads to concatenation of highlighted contradictions and trends and origination of their various forms.

When speaking about the subject-matter of equilibrium of the political system operation and its correlation with potential opportunities and capabilities of civil society, we do not mean homogeneity and uniformity of its communities and uniformity of their interests. On the contrary, social entities are generally significantly differentiated with appropriate diversity of interests, not identical efforts and intentions. Emphasized differentiation and diversity along with changing environment are both serious: by

variables of emphasized area as well as by holders of accented contradictions and non-identical tendencies, which are clothed in a peculiar interaction of old and new, emerging and disappearing, continuity and discontinuity, dynamics and statics, etc. In doing so, highlighted various efforts and intentions connected with these tendencies often stand next to each other or even against each other. In accented determination they are a part of equilibrium of the political system functioning, which usually in the form of compromises are mutually balanced and are an important way of its innovation.

The subject of equilibrium of the political system operation by its nature is a natural embodiment of the unity of objective and subjective factors, when in this form is primarily an expression and highlighting the role of objective factor, embodiment of its intention and extension in the subjective factor, which means it is the dimension where the political system as objectively existing and functioning structure determines behaviour and activities of political entities, sets limits and real possibilities of this behaviour and action, that somehow defines the space and scope of the subjective factor in the functioning of political system.

Through this statement, we have already touched the actual content of the infrastructure equilibrium of the functioning of the political system, which does not form the specific geometric dimension, but in the form of specific structural, functional and process bonds, links and action is linked to the elements, components and primarily to subsystems of system structure. In this perspective, submitted infrastructure does not have its specific features or objective holders, but its elements are the structural components of “macro-structure” of the political system.

In this sense, accented infrastructure presents a special “oscillation” of postulated structural components, each of which is characterized by a tendency to maximizing its reactive potential. Nevertheless, the reactive potential can be defined by active radius and field of their competence, which may still exercise their substantial and functional properties and thus the ability to express their intentionality and identity. Due to the efforts of the individual components after maximizing their potential, and thus tendencies to maintain and apply their identity and “defend” similar potential and tendencies of other components, there occur the different types of stress within the system structure, which in the extreme simplification of ratios seem to be narrowing or enlarging contradiction and discrepancy of certain pairs or more structural components. In this case, emphasized structural tensions have always their social background, as they are associated with variables of the presented subject area, but mainly with non-identical efforts and intentions and find their concrete expression in the various trends of the functioning and development of the political system.

Since the components of the structure of the political system are subject to substantive sequence and functional sequence of their arrangement, then their interaction with appropriate structural tensions, but also the radius of their intentionality with the area of their oscillation, cannot be a random cluster, but has a strong logic corresponding to the quality of the duration and fullness of the political system. If the set quality is maintained and achieves adequate fullness, we can speak either about the stability of components

themselves, or the equivalence of action radius of their intentionality, stabilized areas of oscillation and thus the equilibrium of the political system, which in different parts of the materialisation process and functionalisation of the political power, unity and variability of this process, has different forms and manifestations of the stability, variability and instability.

As already pointed out, part of analysed equilibrium are different kinds of tensions, contradictions and also a variety of centrifugal tendencies. Under certain circumstances accented aspects can multiply their intensity, reach individual levels of political system arrangements, their content and functional sequences, and thus the quality of the entire layout structure of the system and be transformed to stresses of its functioning. In this case, accented aspects, but also the actual stresses are evaluated positively by the modern political science. It emphasises the idea that postulated phenomena are not only to some extent an inseparable part of analysed infrastructure, but even as a means of its security and any practice of their concealing or repressing is improper. [25]

In this sense we must overcome schematic notion that the actual stresses are only entropic or otherwise exclusively conceived negative phenomenon of functioning of the political system. The essence of the problem is that the tensions as a part of postulated equilibrium have their positive position and value, because they assume the role of a catalyst equilibrium of the operation, the vector of the openness of the system structure to its environment, the recovery factor and the necessary changes of this structure and the means of selective overcoming its sides which for various reasons are not able to absorb progressive changes of social globality and inject them into the existing quality, and thus to develop it, or on the other hand to avoid destructive or dysfunctional influence malignant for existence, normal functioning and operation of the political system. [26]

This determination essentially indicates emerging problems under such condition that there are still possibilities for the application of certain practices and solutions allowing to overcome this situation or to innovate the existing quality of the political system functioning.

True, stresses of operation can fulfil the emphasized role only to a certain extent. However, when their amplitude and effects exceed interval of this rate, then they cause weakening of postulated infrastructure and there come to the front their dysfunctional and regressive features. If the highlighted situation persists and adopted solutions are inadequate, unilaterally or otherwise inapplicable, then the stresses through the prism of their regression “trespass” to functional states of the system and transform them into spontaneous states with their own intentionality and action reactivity, which towards existing system structure and its quality have already destructive character and are the factors of its explosion or implosion.

The fact that we have defined the content of category of the infrastructure equilibrium of correlation with complex inner activities of the political system and simultaneously connected with the processes of the political power materialisation and functionalisation of its content, the unity and diversity of the process and its arrangement,

we have also raised the question of the determination of the inner composition of the content of presented category, its individual links and connections.

The starting point of the analysis of the emphasized composition is determination of cardinal bond of the postulated infrastructure. We believe that this cardinal bond is just bifurcation of the political power, i.e. a difference of its two sides. In a situation, where the political system acts as incarnation or peculiar materialisation of the political power of social communities, when the course of events depends on their interests, efforts, actions and behaviour, then the process of the political power materialisation and its corresponding components, with consideration to its immediate connectivity with the given and other existential manifestations of communities, are in constant dynamics, while the process of the functionalisation of power content and its structural manifestations are in relation to this dynamics relatively static.

Cardinal bond of infrastructure equilibrium of the political system functioning, ensuring the unity of the system as a whole and duration of its quality, must guarantee a certain degree of consistency among structural components of these processes, which means to apply and reflect the dynamism of the power materialisation process into accountable changes and shifts of methods, manners, forms and procedures of functionalisation of its content with the assumption of a certain modification of these structural components of the system, which reflect this functionalisation.

The true is that the whole relationship has another side. It would be incorrect to regard the whole process of the functionalisation of the power content only as a passive side of presented infrastructure. In fact, the structural expressions of this process maintain certain degree of autonomy, which means that they can and have their own functional activity and content intentionality. In this sense, through methods, techniques and procedures for their actions and via the prism of cardinal bond they tender and enter into the process of power materialisation, where they ensure its inevitable formalisation, continuity, stability, duration and fullness via substantial and repeating activities, inevitable and remaining in transitive, segmented and random phenomena of this process.

Cardinal binding of the whole presented infrastructure of the system performance along these lines corresponds to inherency of its internal dynamics, but also the complex issue of system stability. In principle, its filing is related to optimizing its operation so that the system is mobile, capable to reach balanced state of its existence and operation, “to do” on its own diversity and conflicts the principle of flexible structure. [27]

Similarly like other essential designations, the cardinal bond is generally manifested in various shapes and forms. The important thing is that via the prism of accentuated bond, bifurcation of unity in its deepest essence, it is possible to shape not only functional and structural diapason of the whole equilibrium, but also to define other ties of presented infrastructure.

In this sense, an organic part of analysed infrastructure are its primary and secondary bonds that are specific, inherent, objective and relatively independent expression of bifurcation of the political power, unity and diversity of its two sides. Thus all these bonds have not only their functional identity, but depending on the existing

equilibrium of political system performance, specific conditions and current requirements of this functioning, each of them can take decisive, dominant role in ensuring postulated equilibrium [28] and in a certain period of time even fulfil the mission of the cardinal bond to secure unity and diversity of the two sides of power.

Built on these links, the very initial bindings of analysed infrastructure are correlated with every component of content sequence and functional sequence of the structure layout, where they are directly linked to a content of the particular subsystems, primarily with ensuring correlation of their own components, by which they are bound to the width of examined object and determine horizontal dimension of infrastructure equilibrium of the system functioning. In their determination they act as specific structural and functional connections and bonds, but also as process procedures and actions, which in the level of individual components of accentuated sequence and succession, determine the features of the components and their “oscillation” along the lines of ensuring unity and diversity of the political power in particular conditions of its performance and influence.

It is also important that via the prism of the subsystem corresponding initial bond it acquires its identity, expresses its independence and is “being materialised”, and becoming what it is, and then in order to its sovereignty could be engaged in other structural components of the system structure and fulfil specific tasks in other components of materialisation process and political power functionalisation. True, while in this subsystem the concerned bond is always intentional and is existential itself, then in other subsystems, components and elements its intentionality is less significant and mobile.

Significant, however, is that in certain situations the importance of the certain primary links in different parts of the system may be significantly activated, allowing at a time to move to other subsystems the focus of the content sequence and functional succession of the structural layout of the political system. In the real form it means that “the highest level” of arrangement structure of the system, its sequence and succession is not always and in all circumstances rigidly connected with institutional-functional subsystem.

We believe that, in accordance with the presented understanding of the structure of political system and infrastructure equilibrium of its functioning, the primary bonds include:

1. Organisational equilibrium bonds, which at the level of the system structure functioning as one whole, and at the level of each subsystem and to some extent at the level of other structural components they ensure organisational conditions of their “oscillation”, structural and functional correlation between mobility and openness of the political institutionalisation of the political power materialisation process and relative static nature and formalisation of the political regime as an important link in the process of functionalisation of the power content;
2. Regulatory equilibrium bonds, which guarantee in a similar way regulatory aspects of structural and functional correlation of the political system, the balance among the ever changing and updating the political adjudication,

complex coordination and subordination, integration and equilibrium, control and influence among political subjects in forming social structure of the power and relatively closed, codified and somewhat formalised system of political norms as an important step in the process of functionalisation of the power content;

3. Communicative-value equilibrium bonds, which either at the level of political system as a holistic phenomenon or at the level of its structural components, especially its subsystems express communication requirements among openness and dynamism of the political modulation and a necessary degree of standardisation of the political culture as a top component in the process of functionalisation of the power content.

Infrastructure equilibrium of the political system operation enables to accept and analyse its structure in a significant dynamics and changes. While cardinal bond reflects these changes and dynamism in the principle of the flexible structure, then the initial bonds this highlighted dynamism reflect and present in the form of its openness and flexibility being peculiar concretization of that principle. Subsequently, a further requirement of that principle – presupposed polarity reversal of the layout structure and ensuring its variance – is exercised through the secondary links of the presented infrastructure.

Their basic meaning is that they allow to postulate and profile the fact that there is a possibility of creating additional, new, relatively independent though transitional functional states via maintaining duration and fullness of the political system and an adequate infrastructure of its operation within the system structure.

Nature of the problem is that so far we have applied such classification scheme of the political system and equilibrium of its functioning, in which the highest level of unity and diversity of the two sides was institutional-functional subsystem with organizational links to equilibrium of the system operation and the top level of such arrangement was a modulation-communicative subsystem with communicative bonds of presented infrastructure. By emphasising ideas of dispersed and flexible system structure, we also accentuate the possibility of presupposed polarity reversal of the political power bifurcation, unity and diversity of the two sides and implementation of such classification schemes, where the highest level of arrangement may be other, resp. new functional states, which implies amendment and extension of presented infrastructure by ties among structural components of various subsystems.

Application of the highlighted procedures of system configuration is associated with presupposed polarity reversal of the whole infrastructure equilibrium of its operation with reasonable anticipation of this infrastructure with its secondary bonds and their corresponding activating. In extreme simplification, the essence of these secondary links can be expressed in such way that for some social time in order to instruct the complex processes of materialisation and functionalisation of political power with new tasks and essential variables of the political life, it is possible and necessary structurally and functionally to link the relatively different components and elements of the system structure, resp. complement existing subsystems by further structural components and

deliver to this interconnection the nature of temporary functional state with adequate reactivity and intentionality of its effects. Accented connection and access, hence the newly formed bonds can be single, double or multiple bonds.

Yet variability of these bonds is extremely broad, so it does not give us an option to mention their empirical calculation, for each such characteristics is also associated with a specific mission of particular secondary bonds, their specific roles and reactivity. [29]

It is also important that these links can have nature of casual, direct, but also return, immediate or mediated addiction, but also a character of simple coexistence between two or more structural components of the political system structure. In doing so, the nature, character and intentionality of the same secondary bond can vary in order to activate or attenuate activity and the overall share of one of the system structure components in its functioning. In certain situations, the importance of specific secondary bonds of infrastructure equilibrium of the political system functioning increases, can acquire casual nature and can even perform a special mission of functional status with its role of the next “highest” component of the unity and diversity of the two sides of the political power, by which they specify vertical dimension of the submitted infrastructure.

True, emphasised presupposed polarity reversal must respect fundamental requirement of cardinal bond of accented infrastructure, i.e. to maintain the independence of the process of political power materialisation, as well as the process of the functionalisation of its content and also the character of their mutual relation. Significant is the fact that like secondary links with subsequent and temporary nature, also presupposed polarity reversal should be understood as a certain transition phase of the infrastructure equilibrium of the political system with the aim to maximize active potential of this functioning.

Conclusion. Concluding analysis of these general methodological issues of the infrastructure equilibrium of the political system performance, the political system is seen as an extremely complex phenomenon. We tried to clarify its content and to determine it via the terms structure of the political system, infrastructure of its equilibrium and stresses of its functioning. The logical continuation of the submitted considerations would be the analysis of the issues related to intention and extension of the subjective factor, thus exploring the internal mechanisms of the political system functioning and the extensive issue of the political process. Highlighted determinations with their subject-matter and functional extent exceed the possibilities of the presented considerations.

Each submitted determination is characterised by the relative autonomy and its own mission, but always somehow fit into the single whole warp. This combines in itself the perspective of objective reality forming and determining political entities, but also perspective of its creation and constitution by these entities in their current self-creation. Postulated connections often lead to the certain substitutions and “crossing” of stated and outlined determinations, which in turn raises the need to deepen profiling of the theoretical frameworks of emphasised categories. Strengthening theoretical aspects is of particular importance in the former post-socialist countries, where the resumption and development

of the political science, specific analyses of the political system have been associated with objectively inevitable and necessary wave of comparative investigation at the time when current so-called “Western” political science has left the orbit of this investigation and started again to accentuate theoretical-methodological and value aspects of politics examination.

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- [3] WISEMAN, H.: *Political Systems*. New York: Routledge und Kegan 1967, p. 100, 102.
- [4] MADRON, Th. - CHELF, C.: *Political Parties in the United States*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin 1974, p. 9.
- [5] EASTON, D.: *A System Analysis of Political Life*. New York: John Wiley and Sons 1965a.
- [6] EASTON, D.: *A Framework for Political Analysis*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall 1965b, p. 15 – 16.
- [7] The concept of social globality is used in Hegel's sense of the term totalitarianism. It is a universal summary of all social, but has no independent existence and is not causally correlative with what includes and what it consists, therefore, with their different structures. In this case here, that the whole is more than the sum of its parts, as well globality is not logical class that can be defined on the basis of an analysis of all elements, respectively structures it contains.
- [8] WEBER, M.: *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft*. Tübingen: Siebeck 1980, p. 28.
- [9] GOLDMAN, R.: *Contemporary Perspectives on Politics*. New York: Dunellen 1972, p. 364 – 365.
- [10] GOLDMAN, R., c.d., p. 366.
- [11] All components of the political system, but also the system functioning as a whole occur more or less simultaneously. In doing so, the constitution of the structure of the system not be narrowed down to a single act, which is correlative with the typological formation, but also it should be seen as an ongoing process. In this sense, the differences between components themselves, but also the system as a whole and its individual parts do not have the time, but mainly structural and functional character.
- [12] GRAWITZOVÁ, M. – LECA, J.: *Rozprava o politickej vede*. Prešov: KM-System 1999, p. 205.
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[16] HEYWOOD, A.: Politologie. Praha: Eurolex Bohemia 2004, p. 51, 52.

[17] ADAMOVIČ, K. – KŘÍŽKOVSKÝ, L.: c. d., p. 147.

[18] BERG-SCHLOSSER, D. – STAMMEN, Th.: Úvod do politické vědy. Praha: ISE 2000, p. 189 - 190.

[19] The above interpretation should be seen as one of the trials - to discuss the concept of the political system and its structure. In the political science literature, we meet with different views on the definition of the components of the structure of the political system, their nature, tasks and missions. Within the framework of the political system in principle, it is possible to define the three basic variants of the understanding of the political system structure, namely the so-called systemic, structural-functional and institutional variant. (See: ŘÍCHOVÁ, B.: Přehled moderních politologických teorií. Praha: Portál 2000, p. 45 – 83.)

[20] BERG-SCHLOSSER, D. – STAMMEN, Th., c.d., p. 184, 187.

[21] Under the subjects of political power that sets us apart from political parties, we understand these social communities, their groups and sub-groups and individuals that occupy a dominant position and perform a majority role in shaping, operation and application of political power. In this sense, the subjects of political power are part of the group of political parties, but not every political entity is also the subject of political power.

[22] EASTON, D. (1965b), c.d., p. 112 - 117.

[23] BERG-SCHLOSSER, D. – STAMMEN, T., c.d., p. 205.

[24] EASTON, D. (1965a), c.d., s. 29 - 32.

[25] HEYWOOD, A.: Politická teória. Praha: Eurolex Bohemia 2005, p. 302 – 303, 145 – 146.

[26] EASTON, D. (1965a), c.d., p. 58 - 60.

[27] EASTON, D. (1965a), c.d., ps. 247 - 266.

[28] HELD, D.: Political Theory and the Modern State. Oxford: Polity Press 1991, p. 77 – 92.

[29] An example of such marked secondary bonds is connecting to the institutional and functional subsystem of political culture, ethical standards, etc., or a direct connection of the political regime with the political adjudication, code of existing conditions, articulation of interests and the like.