

PHILOSOPHY

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«Political nation» and «network organization»: studying the needs, contradictions and prospects

The use of network theory for the analysis and presentation of political phenomena has a number of limitations due to the presentation of modernity in the liberal version of the economic paradigm (J. Agamben's term), the foundations of which are of a normative nature. A political nation as a civic association, the main function of which is a symbolic representation of the unity of a «divided in itself» people (H. Arendt, J. Agamben), a reference to which is obligatory for the legitimization of the political order, must be presented as a categorical identity. Its structure presupposes the inclusion and assimilation of «elements»: «ethnic groups», «diasporas» as socio-cultural communities, in relation to which network analysis solves a normative problem following from the liberal view of the individual as an «indecomposable locus of reality» (Calhoun): «purification» from the «remnants of substantiality», that is, «naturalness».

Key words: political nation, civic association, network theory, categorical identity, economic paradigm of the political, representation, ethnic group.

May 29, 2021
