



The Unicist Ontology of the State-Nation

This is a synthesis on the results obtained from the research on the ontology of the State Nation led by Peter Belohlavek.

Unicist State-Nation Concept

The evolution of cultures depends on three conceptual axes:

- An individual axis which primarily contains the individualist economic axis.
- A social axis representing the distribution of goods in society.
- An institutional axis promoting the development of a society.

In our discussion of the concept of “State/Nation” we focus on expansive aspects of societies. In contractive cultures, the State exercises power rather than authority and this increases contraction.

In contractive cultures, the concept of State tends to be confused with government, and institutions with men. Thus, the individual and social axes set the institutional axis aside. This is a recipe for underdevelopment of these societies. In fact, the gap between contractive cultures and societies which boast strong institutions and a well-balanced State grows with time.

The “State/Nation, Master of all Institutions” boasts a unique characteristic. It is efficient only when these central attributes are present:

Omnipotent: It can ensure growth for all the members of the community.

Omniscient: It can access the knowledge required to achieve its objective.

Timeless: It is eternal in the sense that it is un rebuttable.

The State’s Alternative Slants

The State may slant in different directions which are functional to the social contexts where they operate:

- 1) **Military slant**
- 2) **Religious slant**
- 3) **Civil slant**

When a culture is building up its physical nucleus, at the expense of the environment where it operates, the State assumes a military slant.



When a culture is building up its ethical values, or is changing them as a result of structural changes, the State takes a religious slant.

In the case of cultures with stable value systems and well-balanced Foreign Relations, the State takes a civil slant.

These three roles are an integral part of the State's function, they assume a different value depending on the prevailing circumstances.

One of the internal conflicts that the State needs to face is the changes in the power structure brought about by changing scenarios, with different winners and losers at different stages.

Highly imbalanced cultures sustain their imbalance by avoiding the natural changes in power which are inherent to each stage of their evolution.

Governmental Actions

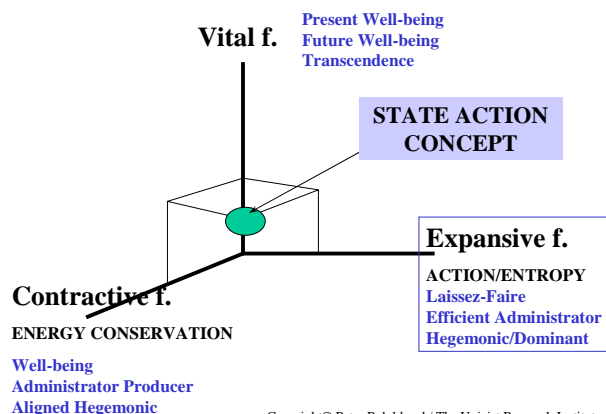
Governmental actions establish the set of voluntary actions which affect a society's status quo and stimulate evolution.

For a society to evolve, its government's actions need to be functional to its underlying purposes.

The short term scenario is influenced by State action. In democratic contexts, the State and Government functions are distinct and interdependent.

Paradoxically, in order to promote the development of democracy, State and Government functions need to be separated. The State works towards the long term, and the government needs to function in the context where it has gained consensus or the support of the public opinion. Below we illustrate the functionality of State Action.

STATE ACTION CONCEPT



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The State's function is timeless and cross-cultural; it does not change according to its purpose. It seeks well-being in the short and long term to make the nation transcend.

For the State to be able to ensure the stability or expansion of a nation, it needs to manage the activities of the social group and play a dominant role in international relations in its area of influence.

By dominance we mean that the outcome of diplomatic negotiations with other hegemonic states should have an overall favorable effect for the Nation's welfare.

This may only happen when the State seeks the Nation's welfare, ensures production, and is aligned to exert a dissuasive force in international relations.

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