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Field Development Theory of Society

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Epigraph: The theory of relativity I consider as an example showing how a fundamental scientific discovery, sometimes even against the will of its author, gives rise to new fruitful directions which develop further on their own path. Wolfgang Pauli

Introduction

The development of society has historically been linked to cosmic processes. Since ancient times, it was believed that human activity is connected with all phenomena in the cosmic environment. Scientists tried to explain various cosmic and natural phenomena from the perspective of their interaction with everyday human life.

A.L. Chizhevsky developed a theory linking the appearance of a large number of sunspots with disturbances in Earthly societies such as wars, revolutions, and even bacterial growth. If each individual's life is equally valuable, then its equilibrium should be regarded as an inherent creative vital value. Mental peace is nothing but balance or state of rest, which we denote by the symbol "=".

Main Principles of the Theory society As An Energy Field

Viewing human society as a universal structure of energy field leads us to the following definitions:

• Positive Activity ("+") — constructive actions, creativity, cooperation, development.• Negative Activity ("-") — destructive actions, conflicts, destruction, regression.• Neutral State ("=") — equilibrium, stability, balance. The field always tends towards balancing potentials. Any potential accumulated excessively eventually provokes counteraction from another part of the system.

Dipole Model of Society

On this general field, two charges with opposite polarities can be placed, while at the midpoint there exists a neutral charge balancing out the first two. It's not about absolute equality but rather equilibrating potential differences. Potentials may increase or decrease, but they do not disappear nor absorb themselves. The system works toward achieving balance.

Law of Conservation of Social Energy

Energy within society does not vanish; instead, it transforms into different forms. An increase in one charge occurs due to a reduction in another.

Practical Application

Example: French Revolution of 1789

The revolution proclaimed the slogan: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." Let's examine these concepts through our theoretical framework: "Equality" — the sign "=", representing systemic balance. "Liberty" — freedom provided by this equilibrium. "Fraternity" — unifying principle ultimately leveling the system.

However, liberty often translates into permissiveness, becoming a negative charge challenging order. In response, the system strives to return to balance.

After wars and catastrophes, culture, education, and technological progress inevitably surge — thus the system rebalances itself.

Societal Thermodynamics

First Law (Conservation of Energy):

In a closed system, energy remains constant. This means that conflictual energy ("-") can transform into developmental energy ("+"), and vice versa. Second Law (Entropy):

Positive changes require continuous effort, whereas slipping into negativity happens spontaneously. To maintain positive momentum, fresh ideas, renewal, and labor are essential.

Concept of "Black Holes" in Society:

When positive ideas lose their charge and negativity absorbs everything, a state of social black hole emerges. There is no place for neutrality or balance anymore. Even such systems exhaust themselves over time—through wars, epidemics, disasters—and generate demand for light.

Vector Dependency

Vector magnitudes have inverse dependence: the greater one charge becomes, the smaller the other grows, and vice versa.

- Direction of societal current depends on the ratio between positive and negative moods.
- Proximity of charges (acute issues) increases tension in the system.

Conclusion

Society is a living, dynamic system aspiring towards equilibrium.