


CHAPTER 34

Complex and transdisciplinary analysis of the bolivian maritime enclaustration

 [10.56238/pacfdnsv1-034](https://doi.org/10.56238/pacfdnsv1-034)

Karina Vera Quezada

Bachelor in Auditing (UMSS), Master in Business Management (UMSS), Master in University Higher Education (EMI), Doctoral student of the Doctorate in Education with a Focus on Complexity and Transdisciplinary Research (EMI), Doctoral student of the Doctorate in Business Sciences (UAB)
Cochabamba - Bolivia
E-mail: karinaveraquezada@gmail.com

Dorian Ariel Arce Conde

Military Officer of the Bolivian Army, in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, studied at the Military School of Engineering in the career of Engineering Geography, Master's Degree in Methodology of Scientific Research and Higher Education, Master's Degree in Security, Defense and Development of the State at the EAEN and Doctorate in Complexity and Transdisciplinary Education DOE-6 EMI
E-mail: arielarcecond@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

Within the policies and strategies to seek a sovereign exit to the sea of Bolivia, from the dialogic perspective is the Historiology that becomes the strategic analysis of history that differs from the Historiography that deals with the historical chronology, for that reason In this article, an analysis from complexity is developed to make known about the policy and strategy that Bolivia should employ in the maritime issue, taking a complex and transdisciplinary perspective, analyzing the multidimensionality of options and therefore it can be said that, "Chile does not it is the only way in which Bolivia could converge to gain access to a port and maritime coasts ". For this reason, for the present analysis, according to (Cruz Barreiro, 2009) Morín explained that: it will be necessary to consider that the human being is at the same time physical, biological, psychological, cultural, social and historical and this complex unit of human nature that it is disintegrated and must be restored in such a way that from where it is, it becomes aware and conscious of its complex identity and its common identity to all other humans. Throughout the last decades, the conditions of

international policy exposed by the state of Bolivia were more aggressive and had an impact at the international level, such is the case of the lawsuit before the Hague to force the Chilean state to negotiate that allow a sovereign exit to the Pacific Ocean. (Morin & Le Moigne, The intelligence of complexity Epistemology and Pragmatics, 2006) referred to the following: "As Pascal said, you have to conceive the circular relationship: you cannot know the parts if you do not know the whole, nor you can know the whole without knowing the parts. The notion of organization becomes capital because, through the reorganization of the parts into a whole, emergent qualities appear and inhibited ones disappear ". Then it will be necessary to reconnect this politics from multiple notions of order, disorder, organization and to recognize the problems of irreducibility and indeducibility of complex relationships existing between the parts and the whole to later unite the notion of unity with that of plurality or diversity and in this way, they come together in probable agreements. Because it does not have a state policy that integrates the different levels of leadership and power factors through a multidisciplinary defense with an integrated approach to the dimensions of power, the approach made by Bolivia was not adequate from what can be said. that, the court's decision was not the expected one, which had an impact on social morality due to the expectations that had been created, therefore, this article makes a complex analysis from a multidimensional perspective, giving way to a way of knowledge capable of apprehending objects in their contexts and at the same time in a set, gathering and organizing dispersed knowledge and in this way showing the indissoluble union between unity and diversity and all that is human

Keywords: Enclosure, policies and strategies, sovereignty, maritime access, Complexity , Transdisciplinarity, Multidimensionalit.

1 INTRODUCTION

Within the history of Bolivia, one of the most bitter pages that it had to live is the loss of its sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean, product of the ambition of the neighboring country of Chile that, through a tripartite war usurped sovereign territories that could not be resolved from the political dimension, which caused the maritime enclosure so fundamental for the economic development of a country. There were several attempts of negotiations that were carried out, the same that, denoted in false promises and failed attempts of negotiations that, in the course of time only brought the regret and discord between both countries which, until today maintain this problem without an approach of solution. For (Morin, 1999) In this analysis, the human being is at the same time physical, biological, psychic, cultural, historical and, being a complex unit, it is necessary to understand the multidimensionality of the points of view of the different countries, since when understanding the complexity of the perspectives, interests and the culture itself take precedence at the moment of assuming determinations that benefit the actors, since each individual, from his position, must become aware and conscious of his complex and common identity that characterize him from the rest. Therefore, in the present analysis, it is necessary to consider the emerging human condition as an essential object for any negotiation.

Consequently, in view of the events that took place, Bolivia filed a lawsuit before the Hague and the ruling was that Chile has no obligation to negotiate with Bolivia a sovereign access to the sea according to the International Court of Justice, therefore, a way should be sought to establish a dialogue on this matter between the two nations to reach a good agreement. On the part of Bolivia, the current president, Mr. Luis Arce Catacora, refers that the lawsuit does not clearly establish in its ruling that all negotiations are closed and that Bolivia would not give up its legitimate aspiration to its sovereign outlet, opening again the possibility of a debate that allows apprehending the objects in their contexts, without leaving aside their complexities and their sets without leaving aside the interests of the various actors.

2 METHODOLOGICAL STRATEGIES

This academic article of critical analysis has been developed in Bolivia based on a review and synthesis of information compiled on the progress of Bolivia's maritime confinement from a multidimensional chronological analysis with a complex and transdisciplinary approach to then address a new vision of possible alternatives that provide prospects for exits to Bolivia's Mediterranean Sea.

3 RESULTS

COMPLEX AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF POSSIBLE WAYS OUT OF OUR MEDITERRANEAN NATURE

Given the current situation, it can be said that Bolivia does not have a clearly defined state policy and only promotes a government policy that develops management actions without future projection, denoting fragmented interests that do not allow to achieve the link between the intervening parties and the

totalities. This gives us to understand why the different historical opportunities for a sovereign access to the ocean did not have a favorable development. It is worth mentioning that, among the possibilities that Bolivia has to get out of the cloister, several hypotheses have been explored and even advanced for Bolivia to recover an outlet to the sea. These possibilities are little known because they were not generally disseminated or, failing that, they did not have the importance in the political and social sphere and neither were considered the multiplicity of perspectives that allow to recognize the unity and human complexity, allowing to gather and organize knowledge and dispersed needs that allow to show the indissoluble union between what some and also the other representatives want. In (apertura, 2011) the Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean (CALC) in 2011, President Evo Morales in his opening speech, called on "brother presidents to create a great integration", pointing out: "Bolivia is a pacifist country that seeks to have relations with all countries of the world that has the will to participate in all integration processes" III Summit of Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean. 2011.

As it makes reference to (Longaric Rodriguez, 2014) history records important bilateral diplomatic efforts in 1950, 1961, 1975, 1986; as well as multilateral efforts whose results constitute acquired and inalienable rights, such as the resolutions of the General Assemblies of the OAS in 1979 and 1983. The Chilean Foreign Ministry at various stages of bilateral dialogue, as well as in the multilateral arena, publicly expressed its intention to support an outlet to the sea for Bolivia. Chilean pronouncements, sometimes as an offer and other times as a promise, are expressions that constitute unilateral manifestations with binding effects for the parties in question.

The following is a breakdown of these options:

The port of Ilo in Peru

In 1992, during the government of Paz Zamora, the most ambitious and realistic solution to the confinement of our country was announced, in which the governments of Bolivia and Peru signed a treaty by which Peru ceded to Bolivia the port of Ilo, which represents a coastal strip of five kilometers south of Peruvian territory, the same was ceded for 99 years, almost 27 years later, the dream of the port never took off and the beach never generated tourism, generating an uncertain and unexpected event. Thus, Bolivia Mar, has been abandoned for 26 years due to the scarce progress in state policies, as it says (Morin, 1999) deepening even more the uncertainty of our times and generating a lack of understanding between near and far, from its roots, modalities and effects, focusing on racism, xenophobia and contempt.

Puerto Busch-Paraguay

An even older alternative for Bolivia is an exit to the Atlantic thanks to a treaty signed with Paraguay in 1937 after the war with this country, in which the territories of the Chaco Boreal are granted and a clause indicates the Bolivian right to use the waters of the river for the exit to the Atlantic Ocean where the Bolivian

ships can reach the sea starting from their own docks after crossing the Paraguayan river, flowing into the Ocean. For (Morin, 1999) it is necessary to establish a relationship of mutual control between society and individuals through democracy and to conceive humanity as a planetary community, therefore, it is important to promote the awareness of the land - homeland, allowing it to be translated into the will to realize the earthly citizenship. For this purpose, the Bolivians built Puerto Busch, although its implementation has been slow, it is located on the border with Paraguay, in the department of Santa Cruz. These Bolivian docks are located in a strategic area because Bolivia has to exploit minerals and expand its railway services, so experts say it is necessary to promote the growth of Puerto Busch.

Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay

Through different treaties, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay granted Bolivia facilities for the exit of its products through their coasts. The Bolivian government has even recognized that these concessions obtained over the last decades have not been used in an optimal way. As he says (Morin, 1999) In the face of a complex scenario, in order to move towards the expected result it will be necessary to consider ethics as a multidimensional factor of reality, being that it must be formed in the minds, starting from the awareness that the human being is at the same time an individual, part of a society, part of a species. From the aforementioned, it can be indicated that these complex scenarios, being surrounded by certainties and uncertainties due to their unpredictability due to a multiplicity of existing underlying factors which emerge from infinite causes that are constantly changing, if they are not analyzed in depth in a way that eliminates reductionism, errors will continue to be constantly made. Therefore, in order to retake the diverse agreements, in a way that allows to reconnect the separated knowledge, it is necessary to promote the capacity of deployment of human intelligence, so that it can demand and, in turn, provide a new reform of understanding.

Chile

The history of the Bolivian landlockedness has great conflicts for Bolivia, Chile and the whole region, and above all, it has a deep psychological, cultural and social significance. Since the beginning of his term of office, President Evo Morales established as a priority, to take steps to achieve the long-awaited exit to the Pacific Ocean and the re-foundation of the state. According to (Vera, 2016) the insistence of the government of Evo Morales since 2006, gave way to an unprecedented international demand that focuses on the idea that the unilateral acts of Chile, in order to put on the table the discussion on sovereignty, forcing Chile to a prompt and good faith negotiation on the matter. For this reason, analyzing Bolivia in the interstate order with its neighbor Chile, means to be located in the institutionalist paradigm of international relations, or under the neo-realist paradigm of international relations. After so many years and after Chile stripped the sovereign ports to the Pacific Ocean, it clearly denotes an economic damage since the trade

flow does not reach the expected level of performance compared to other South American countries since Bolivia is one of the countries that is exporting the least.

ACADEMIC HISTORIOLOGY FOR THE INTEGRATION AND SOLUTION OF THE MARITIME ISSUE. WAYS OF RESOLVING INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

Along with the obligation, or better said, the commitment to find a peaceful solution to the ocean, in the face of the multiplicity of international differences, there is the principle of free choice of methods of dispute settlement, which is closely linked to the principle of sovereignty of States and their legal equality. (Cornejo, 2009). Thus, in order to face all these vicissitudes, it will be necessary to consider the transdisciplinary approach as a means of rediscovering the importance of the transdisciplinary approach. (Nicolescu, 1996) when it comes to rediscovering and unveiling this concept with lightning speed as a consequence of a necessary agreement and with the challenges of our convulsed world to discover the resurrection of the subject and the beginning of a new stage of our history.

From the above, it can be said that no State is subject to another since every State is sovereign. "Par in parem non habet imperium" It is then that the States are entitled to choose, within the mechanisms of International Law, the one they like or suit them best, as provided by Resolution 2625 of the UN General Assembly when determining that: "the settlement of international disputes shall be based on the sovereign equality of States and shall be in accordance with the principle of free choice of means" (UN, 2010). (UN, 2010) To this end, each state may choose diplomatic or non-jurisdictional mechanisms, such as negotiation, conciliation and international mediation. The accelerated development of the transdisciplinary approach must be considered in the understanding that it is a new movement of ideas and the danger of a multiplicity of deviations, be they the same commercial ones or the search for new means of domination of the other or, as it is said, of pouring nothingness into the world. (Nicolescu, 1996)of pouring nothingness into the void through the adoption of a "bon ton" slogan emptied of all content in order to permanently re-invent itself.

4 CONCLUSIONS

APPROACHING UNCERTAINTIES AND CERTAINTIES

For all the above mentioned in this article, in the maritime issue between Bolivia and Chile it can be said that:

- Bolivia and Chile have a negotiation pending, and must open their communications and dialogue, without haste but without pauses and interruptions, in an effective, sincere and conciliatory spirit, until a mutually satisfactory agreement is reached, This will only happen when Bolivia establishes a State policy that integrates the different levels of leadership and factors of power through a multidisciplinary defense with an integrated approach to the dimensions of power through reflection and action to achieve to

go between, from, through and beyond any ideology and together from the multiplicity of positions, converge in a future project that allows to build, to build and rebuild from making the new and the positive emerge.

- The Bolivian Constitution states that the country will not renounce to recover a maritime outlet "with sovereignty". Therefore, it is necessary to make a complex transdisciplinary study of the current reality and, given the events in the Hague, make policies and strategies to use its White power to persuade the population of northern Chile, which, given the circumstances, lives from trade and relations with Bolivia and therefore has a socio-cultural affinity and adaptation, it is even recalled that on occasion Bolivian flags were raised in protest to Chile's policies in the care of this region. This disjunction of thoughts existing between both countries, leads to a deep paradigm of simplification which, before any conceptual complexity, prescribes the being of implication/distinction/conjunction since it will allow the conception of preventing to conceive the human reality and the relation at the same time of implication and separation between man and nature. According to (Morin, 1999)the paradigm is unconscious, but it irrigates the conscious thought, it controls it and, in this sense, it is also subconscious.

According to (Lacoste, (2016)from a critical perspective, it is perceived that both Bolivia and Chile have approached the conflict with nationalistic approaches, which tend to demonize or minimize the other, with no capacity for dialogue or building consensus alternatives. Thus, a sort of discursive confrontation has been created between both nations, without greater prospects for a political solution.

Regarding other options of exit to the Ocean, after developing the complex analysis, the following can be said:

- In the issue of the exit through port Buch with countries such as Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina, Bolivia would become a pivot between the Atlantic and the Pacific and, in addition, from its status as the second gas power of the continent, could be consolidated as an energy reserve in the region, the discovery of Bolivian gas which has been the origin of new instances of rapprochement between several countries in the region. Nowadays, the exploration of new lithium markets has led international interests to focus on this product. This demystification from the complex and transdisciplinary approach, will allow the establishment of primordial relations considering the discourses and/or theories, organizing their organization, generating the generation or regeneration of ideas that converge in a subject-object benefit, on the one hand, a subject with ideologies and problems of existence and on the other hand, objects subjected to observations, experimentations and manipulations, thus being able to elucidate and blind, reveal and conceal.

- Regarding the other possibilities already mentioned concerning Puerto Ilo and Puerto Buch, governmental efforts must be made to develop State policies that guarantee the pursuit of actions to achieve the development of these and that they become the pole of development for our State. Therefore, all social, economic, political and cultural determinations must converge and synergize to imprison knowledge in a multideterminism of imperatives, norms, prohibitions, rigidities and blockages. It is only by recognizing these realities that we will be able to advance in a dialogue that will allow us to eliminate cognitive and intellectual conformisms. From the point of view of complexity, the logical context can be analyzed in such a way that unity and diversity, order and disorder can be conceived so that, from conflict, something new can be produced.

Consequently, it will be necessary to eliminate this homicidal ideology of the human being to eliminate the reductionism of thinking only of one's own benefit, promoting reflection and awareness of the multiple actors that are constantly changing to converge, as he says, in "establishing a relationship of mutual control between society and individuals or through democracy and to conceive humanity as a planetary community without leaving aside that there is no superior state of reason. (Morin, 1999) in "establishing a relationship of mutual control between society and individuals or through democracy and conceiving humanity as a planetary community without forgetting that there is no superior state of reason that dominates emotion, but rather, an intellect-effect loop; and in a certain way, the capacity for emotion is indispensable for the establishment of rational behavior".

In order to reach agreements that consider the existing uniduality between the underlying elements to solve the maritime issue between Bolivia and Chile, it will be necessary that rationalization prevails, which according to (Morin, 1999) "is believed to be rational because it constitutes a perfect logical system, based on deduction or induction; but it is founded on mutilated or false bases and refuses the discussion of arguments and empirical verification. Rationalization is closed and also open and takes the same sources of rationality, but it constitutes one of the most powerful sources of errors and illusions. True rationality, open by nature, dialogues with a reality that resists it". Therefore, this must be the great challenge not only for both countries but also for humanity.

Finally, as he says (Morin & Le Moigne, *The Intelligence of Complexity Epistemology and Pragmatics*, 2006). If we accept that there is a problem of irreducibility, of ineducibility, of complex relations between the parts and the whole, and if we also conceive a system as a unity composed of different parts, we are obliged to unite the notion of unity with plurality, or at least of diversity. Then we realize that we have to reach a logical complexity, because we have to unite notions that, by common and by logic, repel each other, such as unity and diversity and even chance and diversity, order and disorder have to be combined in order to conceive the genesis of physical organizations, then we are in the obligation to reconcile all those separate notions in the understanding that unfortunately was instilled in us since childhood".

REFERENCES

- AGPE. (1997). *Defensa Nacional de Chile*. Santiago de Chile: AGPE.
- opening, P. d. (2011). *Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean. III Summit of heads of state*. Caracas, Venezuela: <http://constitucionweb.blogspot.com/2011/12/celac-discurso-de-evo-morales.html>.
- Cornejo, A. D. (2009). *Bolivia y su reclamo a la salida al mar*. Buenos Aires: IESE. Cruz Barreiro, M. (2009). The role of education in human identity. *Eikasia: Journal of Philosophy*, 5.
- Defense, M. d. (2004). *Libro Blanco de Defensa*. La Paz: IGM.
- ERBOL (March 23, 2021). *Arce fija agenda de nueve puntos para la politica maritima*. dia del mar, p. 5.
- Lacoste, P. &. ((2016). *Bolivia's cloistering and the Argentina factor*. *Si Somos Americanos*. Scielo, 119-145.
- Longaric Rodriguez, K. (2014). *Análisis Jurídico Sobre la Demanda Presentada por Bolivia Ante el Tribunal de Justicia de La Haya*. La Paz-Bolivia: PDF. <http://www.institutoprisma.org/joomla/images/DocumentosDeTrabajo/RR-II/demanda%20ante%20ante%20La%20Haya.pdf>. La Paz Bolivia. Prisma Institute.
- Ministry of Defense of the Argentine Republic (2009). *Manual para la identificación, formulación y evaluación de proyectos con inversión de la Defensa basados en capacidades*. Buenos Aires: Ministerio de Defensa de la Nación República Argentina.
- Moran, E. (2010). *Introduction to complex thinking*. Paris: Mound.
- Morin, E. (1999). *Los 7 saberes necesarios para la eduacaión del futuro*. Paris- France: Santillana - UNESCO.
- Morin, E., & Le Moigne, J. (2006). *The intelligence of complexity Epistemology and Pragmatics*. Mexico: Cerisy Colloquium.
- Nicolescu, B. (1996). *La Transdisciplinariedad*. Mexico: Multiversidad Mundo Real de Edgar Morin.
- OCCMUNDIAL (JANUARY 19, 2021). OCCMUNDIAL. Retrieved from WHAT IS A SWOT ANALYSIS: <https://www.occ.com.mx/blog/que-es-un-analisis-foda-y-como-se-hace/>
- UN. (2010). *INTERNATIONAL LAW*. NY: Strar Oest.
- Presidency of the Government of Spain (2017). *Estrategia de Seguridad Nacional 2017*. Madrid: Presidency of the Government of Spain.
- RESDAL (2011). *Bases for a national defense policy*. *Red de seguridad y defensa para america latina*, 2.
- Tello, A. P. (2016). *Concepts of security and defense*. GERI-UAM, 2.
- Valenzuela Espinoza, I. (2012). *Complexity, globalization and social theory*. Iquique: *Revista Latinoamericana*.
- Vera, L. C. (2016). *The dispute over the sea: Bolivian soft power before multilateral organizations*. *Journal of International Relations, Strategy and Security*, 263- 286.