

POLITICAL IDEA AND NATIONAL SECURITY

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Abstract

In this paper we discussing about the potential threats to the national security evaluation system, creating the model of the system analysis methods when a new political concept is raised in the country. The method assumptions suggested and discussed in this paper are made according to the summaries of public surveys and research results of sociologists, political scientists and psychologists of different countries. These summaries are made analyzing the survey and research results systematically and separately from the variety of their initial objectives. We construct the dimensional frame of references combining the time axes, government forms scale, ideology scale and call they Politological system of axis. It help to us show that if a new political concept is raised in the country, it will be supported and developed by the majority of society members only if its political-ideological essence is possible to show in the chosen politological frame of reference and the point are possible to mark in the area of the most typical structures of the statistical division of the society individuals' approaches at the set point of time and the deviance of this concept is not forecast in the nearest future. The methods we are discussing provide the specialists with the opportunity to evaluate the possibilities of inside threats to the national security still in the political concept raising process and its political-ideological core. To summarize this discussion, we can make once more conclusion as following: the main threat to the national security after the new political concept raising is the prejudice of the social characters' majority. Such graphic and many-sided reflection of the analyzed and summarized politological researches shows the perspective forecasts and assumptions of the formulated political and economical analytics.

Keywords: *security, evaluation system, new political concept, model, government, structures, politological,, society, state, democracy, ideology.*

Introduction

The 21st century globalization challenges condition the necessity to evaluate as realistically as possible the consequences of a new political concept before its raise, taking into account its potential threat, external as well as internal, to the national security.

Global economy has been formed under the influence of the developing international corporations expanding their international industry and commerce network. In fact, global economy should be analyzed as economy constituents of which, at the industrial, structural, and technological approach, are capable to operate as the whole in the real and chosen time and worldwide. It has an influence on the entire social environment. Free information flow worldwide, unrestricted technological and innovative knowledge exchange preconditioned the development of a human being or "enterprise" without reference to the social environment.

The creation of the world information network served as a background for free and efficient flow of financial sources. Various financial institutions employed this joining to the global economy development. The assumption could be made that the globalization of financial markets is a backbone of a new global economy. Free knowledge and information flows through the digital net covering the world help the set society terms and definitions vanish and influence the society quarters change...

Free world capital flow without any walls and limits, free information flows unstoppable even by the language barriers forces to think about the priorities of external and internal threats in the sense of national security. However, the priority question is not the main one. Perhaps, the most important is to evaluate both threats and their possible influence, and only then we are capable to decide upon their priorities. For such evaluation performance, it needs to choose the appropriate methods and forecast possibility.

One of the new suggested methods providing with the possibility to evaluate the country's internal political social structure, also the structure of the nearest neighbours and other countries capable to influence the development of a new political concept and its terminal results, will be reviewed in this paper. The methodology allows analyzing and forecasting the influence

of the political and economical characters' approaches on the publicity of a new political concept, public opinion formation and support or rejection.

Research objective - preparing the methods of the internal and external threats on the national security analysis.

Research goals - analyzing the relationships between political development and government of the separate and neighboring countries; analyzing the method implementation possibilities assessing validity and consequences of the threats to the national security; revealing the method implementation possibilities forecasting the country development; evaluating the political and economical characters' approach towards the influence of a new political concept on the national security and the formatted public opinion.

Research target - a new political concept, political and state government factors in one separate country situation.

Research results - giving the potential threats to the national security evaluation system, creating the model of the system analysis methods, summary of the results, making conclusions.

References: works by Lithuanian and foreign authors, conference and workshop material, other sources.

1. Political concepts and national security

Frame of reference. Before the evaluation, it is always important to choose properly the frame of reference where the main points typical to the research and evaluation could be set, and to reflect the most specific collections of the statistical division. While making such a choice, it is never possible to avoid initial assumptions or postulates selected or formulated on the basis of conterminous research results, analyzing and summarizing them. The method assumptions suggested and discussed in this paper are made according to the summaries of public surveys and research results of sociologists, political scientists and psychologists of different countries. These summaries are made analyzing the survey and research results systematically and separately from the variety of their initial objectives. There was a great number and different sources exploit the research objectives of which were formatted star-

ting from individual conduct research and to comparable analysis of political parties' programs and public opinion about them.

The first assumption will not surprise anyone and it is already discussed sufficiently. It is a form of government and all its possible versions. A form of government defines quite well the steady balance for a set period of the state economical platform and social structure. At the attempt to set point of government forms on one line, they could be ranked from anarchy to dictatorship (Figure 1). It is worth discussing here the most popular at present and encouraged by developed countries in less developed ones democratic government form. This particular form, according to its essence, is shifted more closely to dictatorship due to the resolution making procedures described as "dictatorship of majority against minority". Discussing democracy and its level, often the statements are made regarding possibility to talk about the limits of democracy expanding from anarchy to dictatorship while surveying the degree of democratic freedom. Thus, the state government forms are almost identified with the possible democratic freedom degrees inside it. Here we will discuss democracy only as a possible state government form, however, not as a possible political ideology.

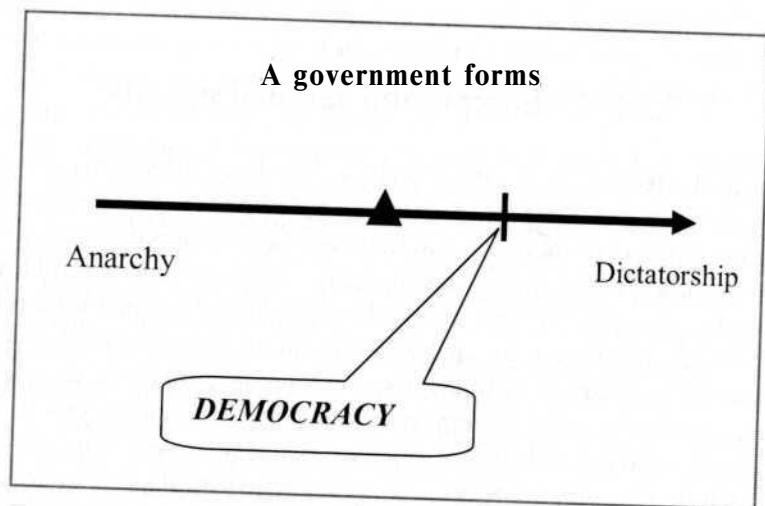


Figure 1. Government forms scale

The government form existing in the country as shown in this Figure reflects more properly the economical social structure at the current time, and the government form and governing methods used in it.

Continuing the subject about the existing social structure in the country, it is reasonable to discuss in detail political ideologies and public attitude towards them.

The second assumption is about the social attitudes shown on the line from liberalism to communism ranking them according to value approach to the role of an individual and society in the human race development (Figure 2). Every inhabitant expresses the political approach in different discussions and talks evaluating the current situation and formatting the expectations and future prospects.

Here should be discussed one point of rather important political social attitudes - socialism. Due to the perverted essence in the former Soviet Union, the term "socialism" is avoided in discussions and considerations but again according to its essence socialism comply with the state of society between an individual's freedom evaluation and social needs evaluation, also compatibility of these two values.

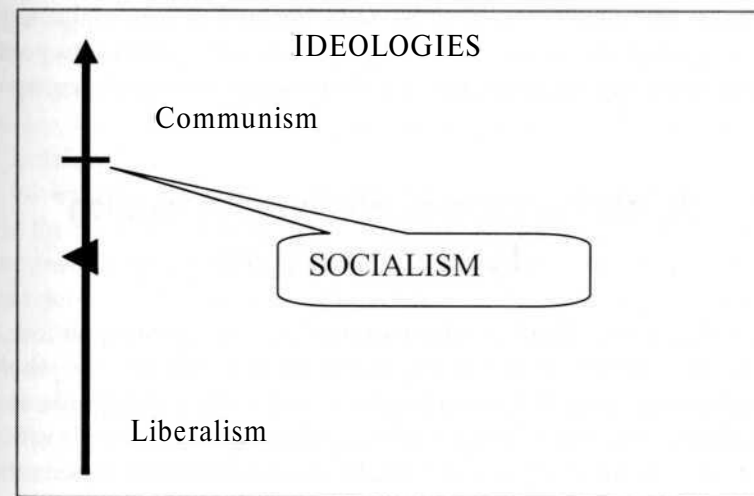


Figure 2. Ideology scale

Such consentaneous value balance is usually ventilated by all society members, maybe even more - by all people. Some undesignedly, some meaningfully understanding this, some, though trying to contradict, lacking the arguments agree with some statements of this political public opinion.

One of the basic assumptions of this political public approach is the statement about „man as a society creature“.

The third assumption is the basis of the methods we discuss. This assumption is easily made analyzing the history of humanity in large stages from the apes to the technological achievements. Here, an interesting remark was made by the German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche, while analyzing and discussing the famous and well-known Darwin's theory. The philosopher stated only the organisms combining their actions could survive, develop and adapt conquering and supplanting the stronger ones but more individuals.

Therefore, socialism in our scale of political public approach should be set shifted closer to extreme communism overrating the role of society, whereas socialism, without denying the importance of individual lead, evaluates appropriately "fellow public" values and society importance as to individual survival, as to the development of the entire humanity.

Having combined these two scales into one system of axes, we get the political system of axes that we can use in our further work evaluating the political state of the country, discussing the consequences of a new political concept raise in a particular country and threats to its national security.

2. Political frame of reference and location of political ideologies

Combining the discussed above estimation scale to one political axes system, we shall choose the government form axe, reflecting the whole of the economical social structure and government forms and methods, as Axe „X“. (Figure 3) In order to keep consistency that will help us handle with this system of axes, we set a point in Axe „X“ - one of the most important and key points - "Democracy".

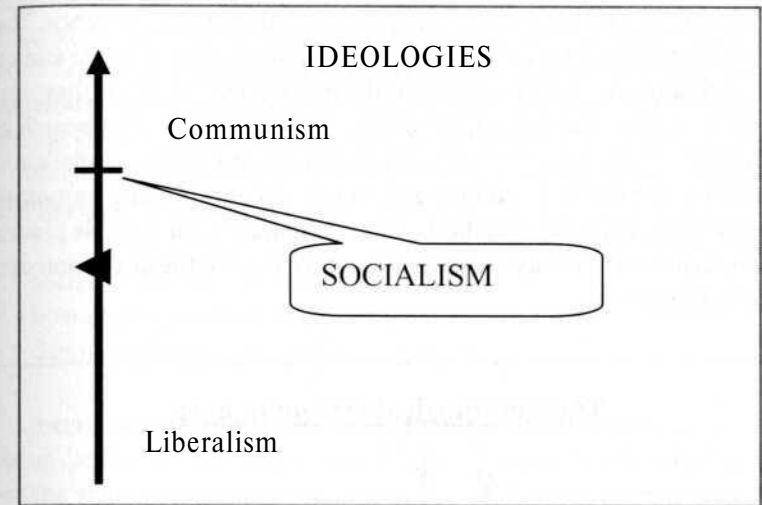


Figure 3. *Political frame of reference*

Further, as Axe "Y" we choose the scale of political public approaches, reflecting the attitude of the society and its individuals towards the current socioeconomic structure and their hopes, expectations, attitude to the nearest future, balance between "fellow society" and individual values. Here, in this axe, we mark one of already discussed points typical to value balance - "Socialism".

We will limit ourselves, while discussing political ideologies and their place in the chosen political frame of reference, from political parties, their announced program provisions, particular programs and actions of political characters, usually absolutely contradictory to those propagated provisions of political ideologies and concealing the core. Shelling this philosophical core of political ideologies, we will use political researches and point out three main political ideologies, although of different forms, successfully realized in some countries of the world and having laid down the development basics for mixed political ideologies.

Analysis of this practical sample does not mean it is impossible to mark

or find a place for particular political parties after evaluation of their values, programs and real actions in this political frame of reference. There could be found and set more places for even particular top political and economical characters after evaluation of the government methods they apply, approach to individual and „fellow society” values. But then our research and this method consideration would expand towards the practical application. Meanwhile, in order to avoid this expansion and concentrating on pointing at general principals of the methods, we will separate from possible practical samples, make one more assumption and return back to the discussion of the theoretical model.

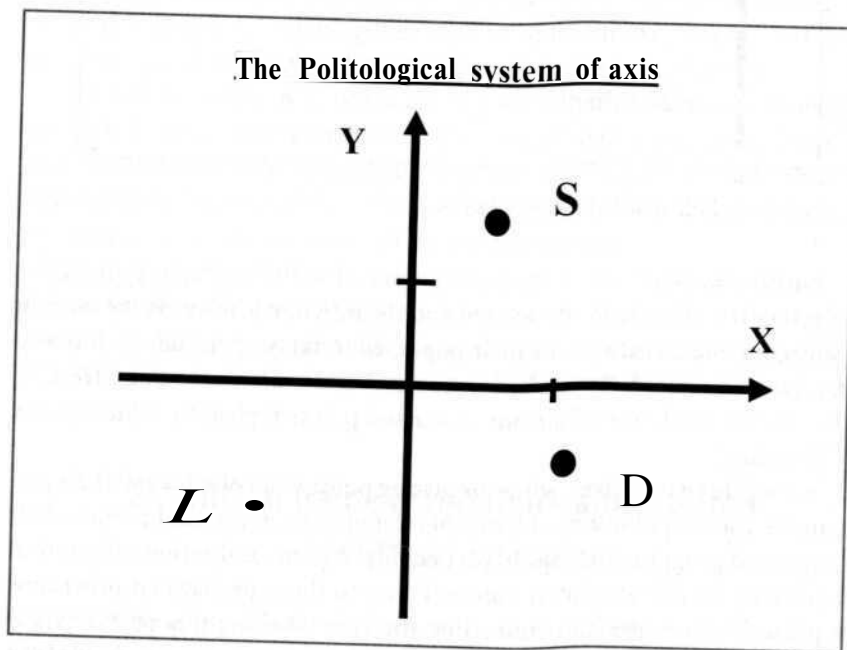


Figure 4. *Political ideologies in the politological frame of references*

The fourth assumption was made mostly on the basis of different psychological research results and their practical notice summaries. Its core is that the individual attitudes are impossible to mark in this politological frame of

reference as a point. Value system of an individual range according to with whom and what environment the matter is discussed, whether the attitude has to be simply expressed or reasoned additionally answering appropriate counterarguments and given assumptions and statement, or perhaps the individual gives counterarguments himself/herself.

Analyzing the initially chosen practical sample, we select three political ideologies, as follows:

- socialists (hereinafter referred to as „S”);
- liberals (hereinafter referred to as „L”);
- democrats (hereinafter referred to as „D”).

Liberals base their political ideology on personal freedom values, minimizing „fellow society” values and the role of collective government bodies, also the state influence on the economical and social development of the country. Therefore, we will set the point for the liberals (L) in the left lower quarter of the chosen frame of reference, as speaking for anarchy and unlimited liberal freedom (Figure 4).

The political ideology of the socialists is based on the valued collective government form, where one can avoid some dictatorship, and on „fellow society” values. That is why, in the chosen politological frame of reference, we point them in the right upper quarter. This way we appreciate the role of society they vote for but, on the other hand, we acknowledge some form of dictatorship in their government methods.

Finally, democratic political ideology is founded on public values and influence on government methods in taking collective decisions and implementation what, beside the majority's dictate on minority, have some liberal features. Therefore, this political ideology will be marked with the point in the right lower quarter in the chosen politological frame of reference (Figure 4).

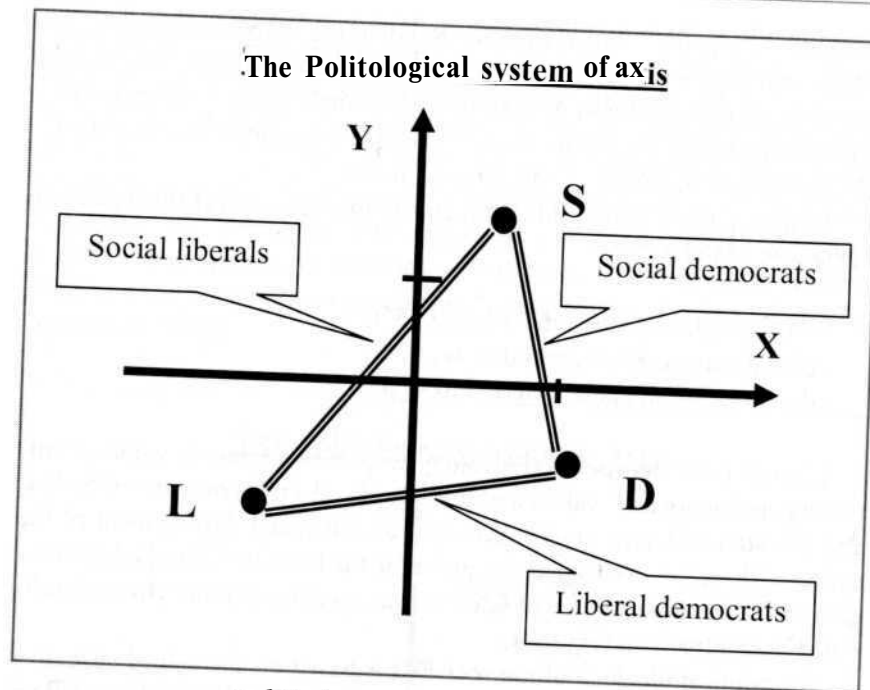


Figure 5. *Mixed political ideologies*

Having marked three main points and three main political ideologies and remembering the fourth assumption regarding a man's attitudes range depending on their surrounding environment, we should try to analyze the bond between these three points. As we can see, these three points make a clear triangle and, when joining them together, we get an area this triangle covers. Moreover, the analysis of different politological surveys data show the attitudes of the society members' towards political ideologies concentrated in this triangle area in the chosen politological frame of reference. Often this area is called the most typical structure of statistical division in the analytical researches.

Taking into account the sections joining the points (Figure 5), we can notice that the sections practically have the meaning of mixed political ideological attitudes of social individuals. It allows a simple explanation of such political ideologies to appear and rapidly spread in the recent decades. From

these main points of political ideologies left in the angles of the triangle and creating three the most successfully and rapidly spread mixed political ideologies: 1) social democrats; 2) social liberals; 3) liberal democrats; (Figure 5). Although the major part of statistical public attitudes concentrate inside the triangle, one part of them are located in the closest environment, that is why the sections are not very clear but obscure a little. This observation is of a great importance while speaking about the practical implementation of these methods; however, it does not make any corrections in the method essence.

Thus, here thinking of the main subject of this paper, we are already capable to make the first conclusion. If there is a new political concept raised in the country, it will get the support from the majority society members only if its political - ideological essence is also possible to show in the area covered with the triangle in the chosen politological frame of reference. (Figure 5). Otherwise, there a threat to the national security from inside exists due to the contraposition of the society structures. Definitely, it depends also on this concept introduction methods but it is already the subject of continuous researches in order to evaluate the threat degree. The methods we are discussing provide the specialists with the opportunity to evaluate the possibilities of inside threats to the national security still in the political concept raising process and its political-ideological core. Seeking for more complete evaluation, we need to take into account the political concept development assumptions and motivation, the time period required, and also into the possible perspectives and corrections in the time flow. Therefore, it is logical to survey the time dependence.

3. Time dependence, perspectives and forecasting

We shift to the dimensional frame of reference while analyzing the time dependence and up till now we were discussing only the plane distribution (view). Thus, to the mentioned politological system of axes, we add one more axis „Z“, the time axis we will mark by the letter „t“, and now we have a dimensional or volumetric view (Figure 6).

We will stick to the same consistency principles and limit ourselves only

with the statistical data analysis and summary. Analyzing the results of political society surveys and comparing them of different years, many political or economical analytics have already noticed that in the time flow, political ideologies get similar. Such phenomenon shown in our chosen political system of axes may be described as an observation that the angles of the already discussed shape get closer to each other in the time flow. So, the triangle area reduces in size and the concentration increases in this most typical structure of the statistical division.

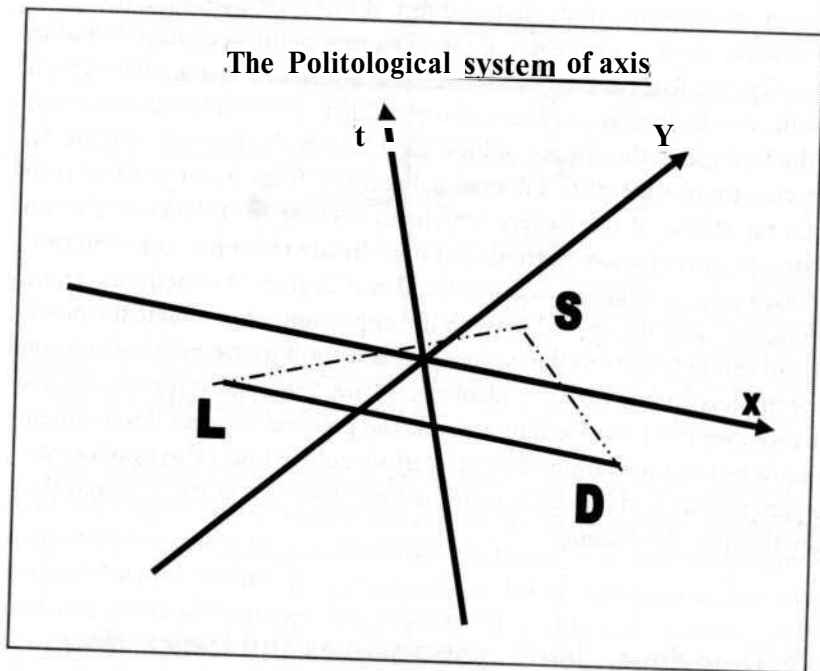


Figure 6. Dimensional frame of reference

Just for imagery, we will leave only the time axes and show here the observations discussed worldwide about the political ideologies getting closer to one another. We choose two typical points - the years 2000 and 2005 in the time axes (Figure 7). Having joined the marked points of the triangle, we can clearly see the same tendency: in the time flow, the areas of the triangles

reduce in size. This temporal change tendency can be used for perspective analysis. If we prolong the joining sections, we get the perspective and still continuing, we create a perspective view.

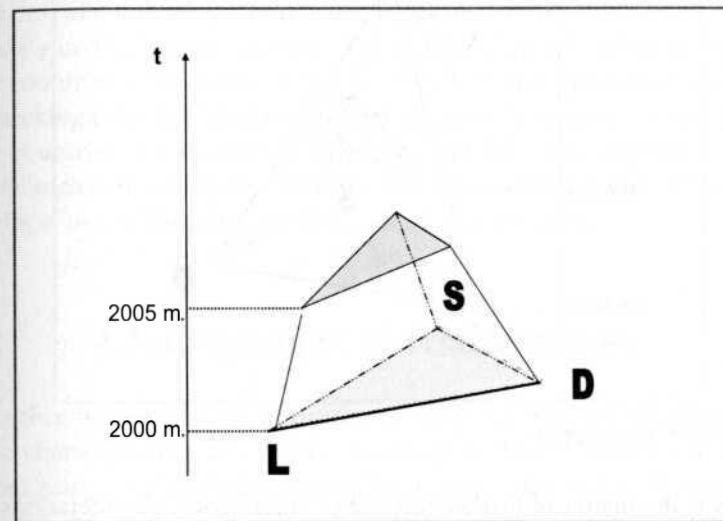


Figure 7. Dynamics

This perspective prognosis seems to be rather interesting. Prolonged sections, continuing through the angles in the dimensional political system of axes, intercross after some time and make a dimensional pyramid shape ending it with a spike (Figure 8). Such graphic and many-sided reflection of the analyzed and summarized political researches shows the perspective forecasts and assumptions of the formulated political and economical analytics. But at the same time, it raises several additional questions that need answers. One of them is as follows: what is on the pyramid spike? We point it visually with the question mark „?“, but what could it mean in the political science, what prospects does it suggest in politics and economy?

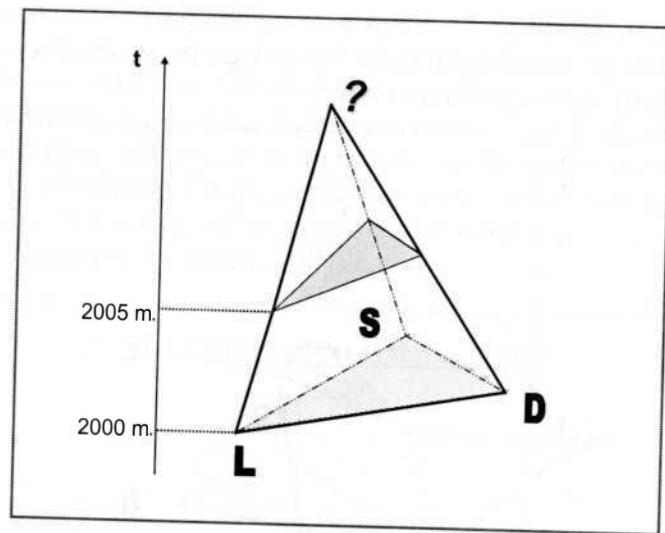


Figure 8. *Perspective*

This is the matter of further researches, discussions, considerations and time that will not be touched in this paper. We will confine ourselves with the general conclusion the key idea of which was developed earlier and which is closely connected to the paper objective and subject.

If a new political concept is raised in the country, it will be supported and developed by the majority of society members only if its political-ideological essence is possible to show in the chosen politological frame of reference and the point are possible to mark in the area of the most typical structures of the statistical division of the society individuals' approaches at the set point of time (in our case, in the triangle) and the deviance of this concept is not forecast in the nearest future. That is, if we try to show the time perspective of a new political concept, its location will not appear over the pyramid range. Otherwise, such new political concept threatens the national security of the country.

Here, it is worth stressing some more closely related observations. The value system of social individuals of any country is based on well-established traditions; therefore its time change is a very inert process. Meanwhile, a new political concept raised in such inert social environment, collapsing with this inertness in its development process, can change in comparison to the sharp

leaps trying to adapt. It should be taken into account while forecasting the new political concept development in the time to perspective. We cannot also forget about the influence of the globalization process, so we cannot speak only about the evaluation of this political concept within the members of society in one separate country. This political concept will be assessed by other countries - the closest neighbors as well as other powerful and influence seeking countries. And only in case the important society characters of other countries find this new political concept does not satisfy the visions of their society development, they can take actions threatening the national security of the country this political concept was raised in.

4. Society leaders and their attitudes

Further the statistic consideration of the most appropriate response of public characters to a new political concept will be discuss more widely without going deeply into the personal influence on the society development processes. Previously, we indicated two main constituent parts: economy and politics, discussing the social structure; here, analyzing possible approaches of society characters, we will do the same - divide them into two parts according to their activity sphere and influence on the society. So, we are going to discuss two groups of society characters of almost the same size, political characters or politicians, and economical characters or financiers - economists. This kind of division allows us to regard the approach development process in the analyzed methods.

For further analytic considerations, we will make some more general assumptions allowing us to simplify the statistic division of the analyzed approaches. Speaking about politicians, we will divide them again into two groups for further analysis - the old nomenclature representing politicians and the new ones. This assumption would be contradicted by none of those who at least meanly were interested in politics. What is more, it would be added that the nomenclature politicians are normally large in size in comparison to those who could be labeled as new politicians seeking for progress, and then, changes in social life.

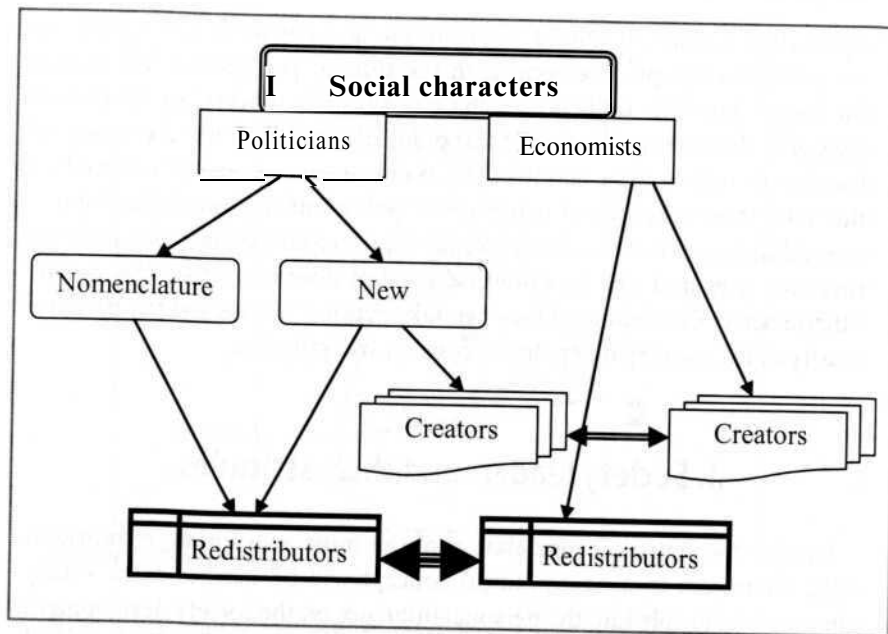


Figure 9. *Structural scheme of society leaders groups*

Economical characters, according to the analogous assumption, can be divided into two groups: nomenclature and those creating the surplus value. Following the business essence, nomenclature would cover the economical characters that do not create anything and earn capital only via redistribution of already created values. Thus, the economical characters creating the surplus value are those who earn capital by producing new products that encourage changes and development, and providing them to the markets. We should notice that nomenclature makes a larger part of this group of economical characters. Therefore, according to the introduced assumptions and in order to be clear, we can call these two groups shorter and more precisely: redistributors and creators (Figure 9).

Conclusions

1. Following the same logics and speaking about the old politicians or so called nomenclature, we may class absolutely all of them to the characters who only redistributed the social values and now live on them. And the politicians we call new and who make a majority comparing to nomenclature, should be divided once more into redistributors and creators because not all of them can defend their point of view and ideas, and it is much easier to simply adapt if you want to hold down.

2. This way we again divided all social characters into two groups where the redistribution group is much larger than the group of creators. Additionally, it should be mentioned that the redistributors are the least interested in changes, they would like to continue spinning the wheel of money they can operate now. So, speaking about the new political concept, after it is raised, we can expect support only from the minority of social characters, that is the creation group, due to their understanding, though having only few arguments, of the development necessity and perspective benefit. And the majority of social characters that belongs to the redistribution group will meet a new political concept with a negative prejudice that will need to be conquered in order to realize and implement this new concept. There will be a great need of additional arguments.

3. Further already friendly support or at least neutral reaction will depend of the argument selection and offering them to the discussed group of social characters. Otherwise, we will be forced again to speak about the disunity and contraposition of leaders what threatens the national security. Exactly the same could be said about the social characters of the neighbouring and other powerful countries. They will also evaluate the new political concept but they will do this from their point of view and considering the globalization processes.

To summarize this discussion, we should make our second conclusion as following: the main threat to the national security after the new political concept raising is the prejudice of the social characters' majority.

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