

ABOUT THE UNIONS OF THE STATE

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Abstract

The report examines the current problems related to the mechanisms of the country's accession to different types of alliances. Analyzing the processes and mechanisms for decision-making at the state level, are made the logical for the state administration decisions, related to the adequacy of the inclusion of a country to such groups. The report examines the adequacy of the Bulgarian practice against the international standards for strategic decision making in the state policy and makes important practical conclusions and gives specific recommendations for optimization of the strategic planning and forecasting processes.

Keywords: *Strategic planning, forecasting, military/political situation, alliance, policy, management, solution, dilemma, conflict, threat.*

1. Introduction

The main subject of international political relations are states and groups of countries. Nowadays, there are about 200 countries in the world. All of them are formally equal subjects of the global community, but their role and status in world politics are not the same. The role of each state in the international political process depends on its geopolitical position, which is determined by the aggregate of data about its current state and the prospects for its future development. These data include information on the location and size of the territory, natural and human resources, methods and purposes of their use, the existing political regime and the general ideological and political orientation of society, etc.

The second kind of subjects of the international political process are international unions. These are different political, military-political, political-economic and other unions, blocs and coalitions. The foundations of their creation lie in the coinciding interests and objectives of the participating countries. These associations may be of a bilateral nature (for example, economic agreements between two countries) and the jurisdiction of such associations does not extend beyond other countries, but may also be multilateral alliances bringing together diverse interests in a common purpose.

With larger geopolitical weight are multilateral interstate alliances. They are, in principle, formed on a regional principle such as the Organization of American States (OAS); Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), members of which, in addition to European countries, are the United States and Canada; Organization for African Unity (OAU), etc. Much of the oil-exporting countries are united by the inter-state organization - OPEC. Islamic countries are participating in the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC). Body of collective security in

Europe (and not only in Europe) is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Any effective integration alliance begins with economic integration entails in most cases and political and military integration, but no matter how diverse fields of cooperation remains mainly political cooperation. Since its effectiveness depends largely on solving tasks interactions in other areas as essential acquires political integration, which is closely linked to economic integration, but not identical, and does not represent a phenomenon of a different nature. Political integration is a process by which two or more political units enhance mutual contacts and mutual co-operation. As a desirable or logical end result of the integration process, political unity is often seen.

2. The decisions

Theorize the topic of a union of states, we must clearly realize what is the mechanism that generates the idea of deciding to join a union. Who is the decision maker, what are his or her motives, is there a mechanism that prevents the state from engaging in a conspiracy under the influence of the emotions or ambitions of a separate state governor?

Such solutions should be the result of analysis, forecasting, optimization, economic justification, and choice of alternatives from multiple options to achieve a specific management system goal. The impulse of decisions is the need to reduce the severity or complete elimination of the problems, i. approach in the future of the actual parameters of the object to the desired ones (the forecast).

To solve any problem it is first necessary to answer the following questions:

- for what needs to be done (realization of ideas, solving problems);
- what to do (what new needs must be met or what quality level is needed to meet old needs);
- how to do (technology);

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- what costs;
- in what amount;
- in what terms;
- where (place, staff);
- for whom and at what price;
- what does it do to the investor and society as a whole?

The management decision is a choice of alternatives carried out by the decision-maker within his / her duties and competencies, aiming at achieving the organization's goals. However, when we talk about the state decision-making process, we have to look at the problem in two ways: either as a separate act, the moment of choosing goals, determining an optimal alternative, or as a sustainable interaction, a process that, in its basic parameters, government as such. Every decision-making should be seen as the epicenter of the government process that concentrates all the efforts of the heads of state bodies, the functions of the structures and institutions, their resources and capabilities in the process of planning.

The state decision-making process can be decomposed into the following milestones in the overall process:

1. Identify priority issues and shape the political theme of the day. At this initial stage, the preliminary information needed to make the political decision is collected, selected and analyzed. The interests, queries and demands of individual individuals, social groups and social unions are studied, identifying priority issues requiring their resolution, and creating a socio-political agenda for the actions expected from government or other state bodies.
2. Development and consideration of alternative options for political solving of public problems. The development of the options for solution is related to the objective necessity of optimization of the choice of the best solution from several alternatives, as well as the subjective goals and pressure to the decision making process by different social forces, often competing with each other and trying to realize project through a political decision.
3. Final choice, formulation and legitimation of state decisions. This is also the main stage in the decision-making process, which in the democratic countries is technologically implemented by the state government with different means of voting or consensus. At this stage, the decision takes on a generally binding form for all citizens within their competencies.
4. The realization and enforcement in the political practice of the state decisions taken. At this stage, management decisions are actually being implemented and transformed into real life. The state administration, depending on the political regime of the country, uses a combination of

means (coercion and persuasion) and separate socio-technical means (manipulation, maneuvering, etc.) in order to implement the strategic decisions taken.

5. Control the implementation of decisions and feedback on the results. This is the final stage of the entire decision-making cycle. The lack of control and feedback leads to the fact that the state solution is either distorted or simply ceases to be implemented or even leads to the opposite of its initial outcome. The essence of controlling the realization of a state solution is the constant comparison of practical events and technological operations with the initial model of the political solution, plans and programs.

The practice of implementing state decisions is closely related to two important aspects of public policy: the regulation of public resources and institutional means, tools and means of managing people, that is, the functioning of the political regime in the country.

3. The Knowledge

The logical to this point leads us to the conclusion that the basis of the problem is the adequacy of the decision that the state should join one or another alliance and the correct orientation in the surrounding environment by the decision-makers - the political leaders.

In ordinary life, people make decisions based on the general picture of situations. But when we talk about the statesman, the leader of the state, knowledge at the level of the intuitive, even if it is the level of science, can not be enough. Such knowledge is called practical¹, and when it comes to state policy, it is actually laic, inadequate ...

In the process of political activity higher stage of knowledge is characterized most often by assessing the military-political and military (operational and so on.) Environments. But defining this process simply as an "assessment of the environment / security environment" (as is done in most models of the decision-making process) is not quite right for the following reasons:

1. This stage involves not only assessing the situation, i. E. Considering the value in coordinates ("good - bad", "useful - harmful", "profitable - unprofitable," "desirable - undesirable", "important - unimportant ", " Interesting - uninteresting ", etc.). Here is a synthesis of cognitive and value-Orientation activity, but in particular the dominant role of knowledge. The evaluation is dominant at the previous stage. Here, it is important to gain objective knowledge of the environment.
2. To call what is taught at this stage "environment" is not correct, as is taught not only the environment

¹ Dmitriev L.P. Introduction to the logic and methodology of military research. M., BAГIII, 1996;

but also the object, the means and the subject himself. The meaning at this stage lies in the intellectual preparation of the subject for purpose-making, decision-making and practical activity. At the knowledge stage, the object of the activity is finally determined, its properties and relations are studied in detail, and the conditions and factors of the situation are studied in the required volume.

That war and politics are different things, say only those who do not understand military art. War and politics are aimed at reforming society on the basis of an idea. Therefore, it is more correct to talk about the more comprehensive and more generalized term "assessment of the military-political situation". It is the comparison of the most important components and factors of the real military-political situation with its imaginary image, the standard, on the basis of a certain system of principles, methods and criteria in the interest of the subject of politics. By its nature, this assessment can be retrospective, ongoing, and prognostic. Conclusions made on the basis of the assessments must include the characteristics of the composition, the location and the ratio of the military-political forces (opponents, allies, neutral forces).

The level of tension and stability of the relationship between them and the overall balance between the military, political and economic power of the countries must be determined. Under wartime conditions, it is also important to identify the possibility of impact of these circumstances during and after the end of the war. Criterion for assessing the military-political environment is the practical activity in this sphere. The main method used is the systematic approach method, which allows to identify the elements, the structure and the main factors that influence the formation of the situation and the tendencies for its change. Mathematical modeling, conducting military-political games, imitation, etc. are used as special methods.

The evaluation requires an analysis of a vast amount of information covering many different areas of public life and people's spheres of activity. Therefore, the process of studying and assessing the situation is divided into three main stages:

Preliminary (preparatory) stage. It is related to the decision of organizational, methodological and methodological tasks.

Clarification of the learning object (global, regional, local), objectives and tasks (current or prospective evaluation, purpose of evaluation, issues requiring particular attention). The performers are defined, the system of their actions, the time to solve the tasks, the form in which the results of the analysis should be presented.

The main stage includes the actual process of analysis, evaluation and summarization of the military-

political environment, forecasting its possible changes in the near and relatively distant future.

The final stage involves designing and presenting the results obtained in the form of a military policy review, notes, and in some cases also in the form of proposals.

This activity may end with the inclusion of the results obtained in the relevant documents as the basis for the development and adoption of military policy decisions. The main objective of the assessment of the military-political situation in peacetime is to determine the sources and the extent of external and internal military and other (hybrid, traditional, non-traditional, asymmetric, etc.) threats and dangers. In wartime, the purpose of the assessment is to reveal the factors that can decisively affect the course and outcome of war or armed conflict.²

Military-political analysis and forecasting is one of the key stages of the governance process in the formation of foreign policy strategies in their parts of securing state security and is used to assess the development of the military-political environment in the world, in individual regions and at the borders of the state.

The main complexities of military-political forecasting are determined by:

- the existence of a large number of varied uncertainties and the incompleteness of the source information;
- limited opportunities and in some cases the inability to confirm the data from the forecast or the results of the experiment;
- the extraordinary complexity of predicting processes (military projection scale, establishing the size of the criteria, etc.);
- the high cost of the forecast error due to unpredictable consequences;
- the limited time to predict dynamically developing events;
- the need to take into account subjective factors.³

The main scientific methods of military-political prognosis are system analysis, mathematical (physical) modeling, probability analysis, and heuristic predictive method, a special case of which is the method of expert assessments. When we talk about these purely scientific methods, we can easily conclude that the problem of pragmatic efficiency and immoral, unfair decisions and actions in state politics arises.

4. The role of the head of state

State policy must be geared to national interests and reflect the interests of the majority of the people. In this regard, the State Chief often faces the dilemma or maximum efficiency of political decisions and practical actions in terms of preserving and using their power, or

² Lutovinov V.I., Motin Yu.N. Military-political processes in the world and in Russia. M., 2004.

³ Bogatyrev E. Makiev Yu.D. Malyshev, VP Analysis of the methods of military-political forecasting // Civil Defense Strategy: Problems and Studies. 2013. No. 2. V. 3.

observing moral and legal constraints and caring for national interests. From a philosophical point of view, this dilemma can be presented as the question: What is more important - personal or social, national or all-human interests and goals?

This question, broken in the light of what has been said above, leads us to the uncertainty of how and why the State Chief decides to include the state in an alliance or to come out of another. Why do we join or not join a formation? By joining a union, we win an ally and all its enemies - both secret and obvious. Why, however, will someone want us ally? Because we have common interests? No! The main reason is that he wants either our resources or our territory. No third component!

That is why, with the sharpness, it must be placed on the agenda how this decision maker takes this decision. Here are three main hypotheses:

Hypothesis One: The state governor takes a decision on the technology described in the report after all the decision-making procedures have been completed and an assessment of the military-political situation.

The second hypothesis: The statesman decides on the basis of his personal knowledge and experience and intuitively determines the state policy and the most beneficial for state and society.

Third hypothesis: The statesman makes decisions as a result of external (apparent or secret) impact.

5. Conclusions

In order to ensure a prudent and moral government, it is necessary to build a system that eliminates the possibility that various random factors may influence decisions on the accession of the state to different unions. This should only be done when all "for" and "opposing" arguments are examined and analyzed by rigorous scientific methods and according to a standard procedure that minimizes the emotional

factor in such state decisions. In order to be able to achieve this in practice, the following must be done:

1. Strengthen the leading role of the National Security Council at the Council of Ministers in the process of drafting and formulating state decisions. The Secretary of the Council should actively contribute to the analytical provision of this process by establishing the links between the purpose and the structures that can provide the scientific and analytical support of the process - the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, universities, research centers and others.
2. Organize and become a tradition in Bulgarian political life so-called "schools for politicians". Because of the peculiarities of the formation of the Bulgarian political elite, people who do not always have the necessary qualities to take on the heights of their responsibility for such decisions fall into positions where important state decisions are to be made.
3. It is high time to create the Academy of National Security to become a specialized research unit where to concentrate the expertise that is needed for the state organization of political processes related to national security, strategic development issues of the state and nation and to ensure that adequate decisions are made on national causes.

The modern world, characterized by turbulent processes in geopolitics, poses a serious challenge to our political elite, and it must react with the necessary wisdom and foresight to bring the state into the calm waters of a safer future. If this elite fails to do so, it will lose its legitimacy and status as an expression of the nation's aspirations and will step up processes aimed at decaying statehood and losing geopolitical weight on our part of the country on the international arena. Such scenarios will put us at the brink of uncertainty and fear of the future and the emergence of uncontrolled political, demographic and economic processes, the ultimate result of which will be chaos - both mental and paradigmatic.

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