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SOME WAYS TO INCREASE CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN ENSURING POLITICAL SECURITY IN MONGOLIA

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ABSTRACT

Political security is about the organizational stability of states i.e. The systems of government and the ideologies that give governments, and states, their legitimacy. Political sector threats target the organizational stability and sovereignty of the state. Although they may originate from (or be aimed at) the military, societal, economic, environmental and/or the political sectors, to be classified as political threats, they must threaten the organizational stability of the state without using massive military, identification, economic, or environmental means. Their objectives range from pressuring governments to behave in a certain manner on policy matters to overthrowing governments or provoking separatism and preparation for war.¹

The values and nature of the civil society are aimed at protecting the interests of the country and citizens, improving the quality of life, and ensuring sustainable development. The main issue of political security is the protection of the political interests of the country and its citizens, a set of measures, the governmental and non-governmental organizations it is aimed at the sustainable development of the country and the improvement of the quality of people's life as well as the form of governance, state management mechanisms and political forces, state, leaders of state and all of these are aimed at creating a political system. When we are considering the participation of civil society in security activities, firstly political security is considered in the framework of this research.

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¹ <https://www.theblacktrident.com/political-security>

Introduction.

The concept of national security is a broad concept that includes many forms of security, including political security. The political security has an important issue in the national security system. It is a common issue among the researchers to equate political security with the concept of state security. However, political security is a broad concept that covers all aspects of the country's political life, personal and social security. It is a critical issue to protect the political rights and freedoms of citizens who have founded political parties, alliances and movements, as well as the independence and integrity of the country from the external and internal threats, illegal actions, the external political pressure and extremist actions.

The essence of political security lies in "the capacity and potential of the nation, the state structures of the state institutions established by it to solve problems independently, to conduct internal and external policies independently of anyone for the benefit of individuals and society."

The political security refers to stable political independence, which is conditioned by the composition of the political system that balances the interests of various social groups within the framework of international relations and the system of social political stability. In this way, political security is essentially linked to two aspects. It focuses on two issues: political stability, independence, and the maintenance of normal political life based on the consensus of social group interests. Civil society can be considered as a complex relationship between social relations and social institutions. This relationship works relatively independently of the institutions of state governance, through the system of representative institutions (political parties, interest groups, influence groups, mass organizations, movements, etc.) Is determined by the possibility of influence.

It follows from this that in the political system, civil society becomes an environment where social subjects interact to protect human interests. Within this environment, the process of the articulation¹ of citizens' interests and the aggregation² of interests to deliver "demands" to the political structure takes place. It is also a way to participate in the formation of informal institutions of local government in civil society, a space to represent their own interests, to develop political decisions, and to monitor (influence) their implementation.

Civil society influences the country's political system in various ways and in many ways. This influence can be aimed at supporting the stability of political life or destabilizing it. That is why civil society participates and influences all political processes in the country. In doing so, you can participate in the following ways. It includes:

- It is expressed in the form of trust and support in the basic political institutions of the Country.
- Non-participation in political life.
- Expressing opposition positions and opinions in any form.
- Stopping the political process, disrupting and stopping the activities and structures of the State and government implementing it.

In most cases, these interventions and influences are actions that respond to political policies carried out by the government. Therefore, even if the efforts made by the civil society to change the political policies and activities have the ability to destabilize the political life to a certain extent, it should not be evaluated as a negative trend yet. This is because the stability of the political security system can be ensured by obstructing the normal functioning and denying everything due to such influence of the civil society.

However, if a political party, movement, or interest group operates in the direction of creating social chaos, rather than ensuring political stability by correcting the flaws in government policies and processes, the extremist actions and activities within the civil society. Is a real negative trend. Such a negative attitude is a direct danger and threat not only to the political system but also to the national security as a whole. The image of Mongolia's civil society is defined by a number of institutions, including NGOs, associations, civil movements, and voluntary organizations.³

Within the scope of the functions of each of these institutions, they affect the political security of the country. In order to protect and strengthen the rights and freedoms recognized by the Constitution of Mongolia, the development of civil society institutions and support for human rights issues, as well

¹ The process of articulating interests and requirements in society is known as interest articulation (IA).

² The process of developing policies by combining interests and requirements is known as interest aggregation.

³ Philosophical, political, and legal issues of civil society development in Mongolia. Co-work. UB-SA., 2014

as the foundation of the system covering all the territories of the country and the financial needs of local self-governments provided by the law, have been provided.

For example, non-profit organizations play a significant role in civil society through their activities that directly and indirectly affect the political security of the country. And free media are a pillar of civil society. Articulation of the interests of civil society and their aggregation depends on the condition, independence, and freedom of the media, which has the advantage of having a direct impact on the political security of the country. Today, there is an important mechanism for solving various social problems before us and in international practice. Such mechanisms include voluntary foundations, donations, and philanthropy, which can stimulate business responsibility, increase its participation in public affairs, and create opportunities for greater social inclusion.

The civil society has included the following factors in the possible ways of influencing political security. It includes:

- Citizens' own participation, as well as the representation of their interests by the party.
- Community in the process of forming political governance (participating in elections and referendums).
- Monitoring the activities of state and public organizations.
- Development of basic civic values that are the basis of civil consensus and consensus on the political policy of the government.
- The Implementation of political socialization process and the development of basic principles of political culture.
- Formation of public opinion, with distrust towards public governance representatives, political parties, and public associations.
- Self-organization and composition of the structure representing the party and public organization representing the interests of civil society (or its specific part).
- Restoring political reality and strengthening it through traditions.
- Expressing political needs and demands.

The capacity for civil consensus necessary for political stability is provided by civil society. As previously stated, the actions of civil society as a political system are commonly perceived as a response to the implementation of political policies. An inefficient political system itself creates threats to national security. If we analyze the political system of Mongolia from this point of view, the political direction of the country is aimed at maintaining the status quo of administration and management with interests that are incompatible with the interests of civil society.¹

Civil society is involved in the process of forming political governance institutions. There are multiple reasons why this participation is limited. The previous chapter mentioned this. For example, there is no additional option to "vote against all candidates" on the election ballot, and no party can fully represent all the interests of civil society. Mass media and social media are being used by citizens to express their demands and aspirations. Even if the people's intentions reach the public, bureaucratic mechanism prevent them from making decisions. Civil society's organization is not enough to overcome this obstacle.

The activities of governmental and non-governmental organizations cannot be controlled effectively due to bureaucracy and corruption. However, this does not imply that there is no control whatsoever. In practice, experience has been accumulated in the control of civil structures in public administration. According to both our country's law enforcement agencies and the consumer community, they have accumulated a rich experience in this regard. According to the research, the country's political security can be negatively impacted by the deeper foundations of civil society. This is due to the fact that a common foundation of civic values has not yet been established.

Distortion of the process of political activism in civil society will lead to distortion of the process of political socialization. Citizens may distrust not only the institution of political governance but also the law and legal system if public administration fails to solve civil society problems. The law will be denied in society due to its consequences. Within the scope of this research, an expert survey was conducted among about 40 experts to analyze the current state of civil society participation in ensuring Mongolia's national security.

¹ Ch.Baatar. Some negative effects of state governance on the development of civil society in Mongolia. "Formation of civil society in Mongolia" conference paper. UB., 2013. page 61.

The study determined how civil society’s participation in certain processes of Mongolian society is ensured. The questionnaire method was utilized to clarify certain social and political phenomena in Mongolia.

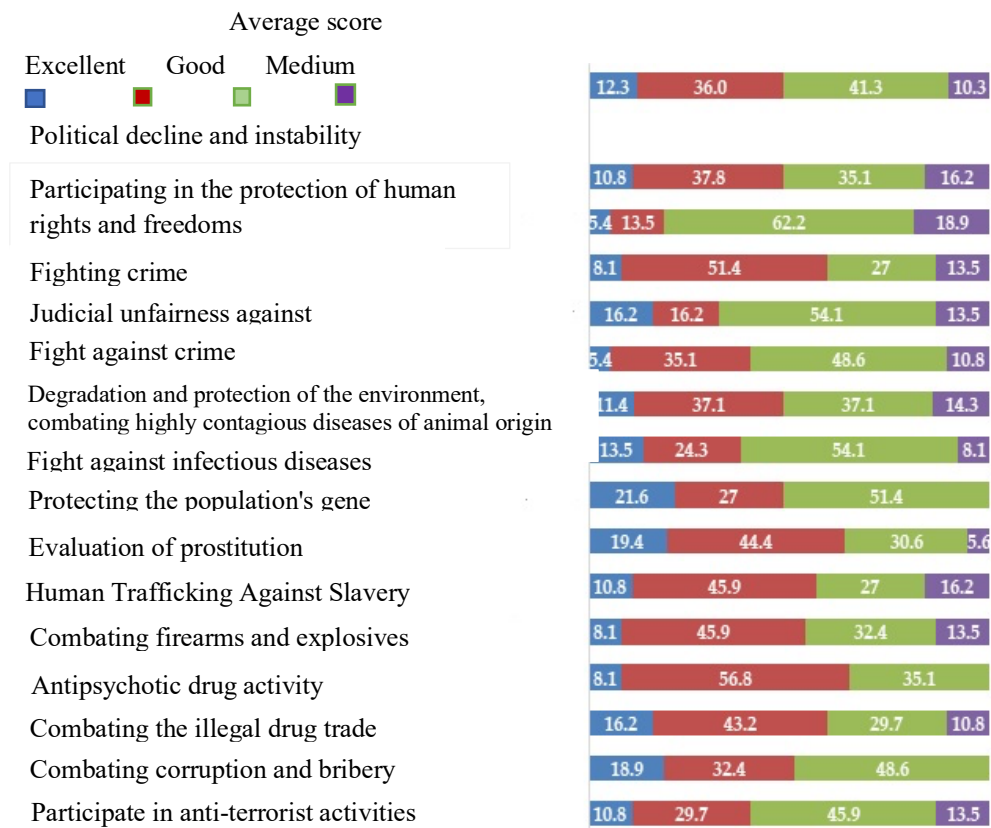


Figure 1. The level of civil society involmenment in the post phenomenon process of Mongolian society as assessed by experts.

The average rating given by experts indicates that civil society’s participation in the post-social phenomenon process of Mongolia is at a medium level. It’s possible that the low EI level is a result of the lack of sufficient real participation in the following process. Specifically, 62.2 percent of the experts believed that civil society's participation in the protection of human rights and freedoms is not at a good enough level, while 54.1 percent of the experts who participated in the study believed that participation in any activities to fight infectious diseases and infections, and to protect the gene pool of the population (51.4 percent) civil society participation in the activities is moderate. This proves that civil society participation in specific Mongolian social activities is at an average level.

Lack of access to decision-making processes: Civil society organizations may not have direct access to decision-making bodies or may not be included in the formal processes of institution formation. In this regard, as mentioned in the previous chapter, all the interests of civil society cannot be fully represented by any party. Citizens are trying to express their demands and aspirations through mass media and electronic media. However, even if the people's intentions reach the public, their decision stands against the bureaucratic mechanism, and civil society, even if organized, cannot overcome this obstacle.

Control over state and non-state organizations is hindered by bureaucracy and corruption, reducing effectiveness. However, some experience has been gained in controlling civil structures in public administration. Law enforcement agencies and consumer groups in our country believe they have valuable experience in this area.

Research suggests that a lack of common civic values in society's foundations may negatively impact political security. Experts evaluated this issue and observed a concerning trend.



Figure 2. Expert analysis on improving civil society engagement for political security in Mongolia.

It is crucial to support CSOs and NGOs, clarify their research directions, and enhance civil society participation in political security by strengthening sectors and conducting external evaluations. Distorted political activism in civil society can lead to a distorted political socialization process. This study suggests that when public administration fails to address civil society issues, citizens may lose trust in political institutions and the legal system. The consequences of social denial of the law decisively define the democratic state of public governance, which is an indispensable part of the modern state. A crucial aspect of a modern state is a strong judicial system that upholds democratic governance.

However, the detection and resolution of corruption and conflicts of interest within the courts and supervisory bodies remain unclear. To make progress, it is essential to improve communication, transparency, and adherence to legal norms. Despite resistance from those in power, judicial reform has not advanced significantly.

Citizenship and civil society play a crucial role in shaping public governance and policy-making. However, there are challenges such as low levels of civic engagement, weak governance requirements, and political apathy. The National Security Concept of Mongolia emphasizes the importance of supporting civil society development by ensuring equal participation of non-governmental organizations

in policy formulation and state monitoring. We will establish a supportive legal framework for NGOs and foster innovative partnerships between the government and civil society to better serve the community.

Five out of the seven criteria listed are not traditionally associated with national security but are crucial for modern social development and should be considered in the reformulation of national political policy. The implementation of national security is implemented against the background of national interests related to national economic development, improving the quality of life of the population, and ensuring political stability in the society.¹

Thus, according to the analysis, political security depends on a number of factors. They directly depend on the relationship between civil society and the political (primarily state) system. Among them:

- The articulation of the interests of various groups of civil society or civil society as a whole takes place in society.
- The degree to which civil society is organized and structured determines how these interests are merged in society.
- As a result, the process of establishing norms takes place.
- These norms are implemented in real life.
- It clarifies which formal and informal regulation and control systems will be used by society and what their actual effectiveness will be.
- The effect of civil society on political governance will be realized as a result of the above-mentioned factors acting as a whole.

The process of building an active civil society, which is a social mechanism for the development and operation of the democratic state system, has a significant impact on the strengthening of political security. It is not optimal to determine its impact on the country's political security. As mentioned above, the interests of civil society are not advanced, and there is no other identification process, which is conditioned by the fact that its basic civic values have not been formed. Some researchers see it as a source of support for the political establishment, while others see it as a source of opposition concentration.

Due to the lack of common interests, various social groups may pursue narrow interests and move in directions completely different from the goals of society as a whole. In other words, it is important for government institutions to cooperate with civil society, including public organizations, through wide-ranging dialogues and negotiations, to maintain stability, reduce social tensions, and successfully implement public policies and social reforms.

Based on the results of theoretical and expert analysis, the following recommendations and ways to strengthen political security and increase civil society participation are proposed:

- To enhance the actual participation of civil society in the political process of the country.
- It is important to increase the initiatives and needs of civil society organizations in Mongolian society, to create coordination and support in those areas.
- Maximizing expert participation, mobilizing expert resources, and developing think tanks.
- Encouraging private donors such as non-profit organizations and sponsors, and developing a tripartite partnership model: state-business-civil society. Doing so can be an efficient partner of public governance, a guarantee of the development of civil society, and a guarantee of the normal development of business.
- To improve the functioning of government institutions, to improve citizens' trust in the government, to improve the service provided to citizens by law, judiciary, legislative, executive, and military organizations, and to create such ethical formation that they serve fairly and without discrimination.
- Improving citizens' participation in political policy-making activities and expanding government-civil society cooperation.
- Improving the legal framework and implementing certain laws in the direction of perfecting and improving the political participation of citizens.

These are the all the ways to strengthen political security and increase civil society participation.

¹ Pushkarev E.A. Political management of the system of legal security of the individual in modern Russia: Author's abstract. dis... doc. Political science - Rostov-On-Don, 2011.

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