Sources of State Destabilization

Tomasz Dukiewicz

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Tomasz DUKIEWICZ[1]

[2] University of Opole, Faculty of Law and Administration, Opole, Poland

`tomduki@wp.pl`

Abstract

The article presents the significance of the strategy and threats to the state in the aspect of the destabilization activities carried out, the ideological revolution of society. The authors of a given strategy strive to use available sources of state, institutions and organizations in order to achieve an advantage over an opponent, a competitor satisfying the expectations of a given community. Strategies playing the role of an independent factor in the environment of threats are the antidotes of each conflict affecting security, reducing or increasing the public's fears. They give a different dimension in the context of related social determinants, dosing with the recipe of achieving the intended goal.

1 Introduction

The concept *STRATEGY* defines the purposeful management of an organization at a given time. In military terms, the strategy is a means to achieve specific political and military objectives of the operation. The strategy of success forces the rational use of possible available sources leading to a victory in a conflict not only of war. It can be said that an optimal trajectory of successive harmoniously co-operating measures, initiatives and concepts is being pursued by means of specific strategy and task objectives for elements implementing strategies.

The authors of a given strategy strive to use available sources of state, institutions and organizations in order to achieve an advantage over an opponent, a competitor satisfying the expectations of a given community. A particular position in the regulation systems is occupied by normative legal systems from which the law creates rules of behaviour (legal regulations) which are also of significant influence to the quality of social relationships(1).

An example of a conventional theory of strategy is the U.S. Army War College model from the work of Arthur F. Lykkeho. The world literature presents a full spectrum of definitions of the concept of management, which brings different interpretations.

Management belongs to economic sciences. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, since management was tried to base on scientific basis, until the 1960s, management was understood as a managerial activity, including the following sequences: Planning, Organizing, Deciding, Motivating and Controlling, called classical management functions. The classic management functions have distinguished the first "classic" management of Henri Fayol. However, the management paradigm has changed radically since then, so it is worth returning to an older, more general definition: management is the art or practice of sensible application of means to achieve the set goals. Strategic management - it is an information - decision process (supported by planning, organization and control functions), the purpose of which is to resolve key operational problems of the enterprise, its survival and development with particular emphasis on the interactions of the environment and nodal factors of its own production potential(2). Considering the above, it can be assumed that strategic management is a continuous process designed to achieve a specific goal, by seeking and implementing appropriate solutions. Using

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[1] Tomasz DUKIEWICZ Ph.D., University of Opole, Opole, Poland, tomduki@wp.pl

the systemic approach, we can define strategic management as a system that consists of the environment and creates mutually interacting elements. Strategic management is a combination of three main processes: strategy assumptions, strategy implementation, strategy evaluation.

Strategic management answers three basic questions:

- what is the seat of your organization?

- what does the organization want to achieve?

- in what way will the organization achieve its goals?

The basic element of the strategic management of the state, institution or organization is readiness to manage achieving the intended goals.

Edward Luttwak in the book Strategy - The Logic of War and Peace cited the utterance of all forms of war, **similarly to the antagonistic, political and economic behavior of the state in time of peace, they define the same paradoxical thought.** His rise to the sentences of the Roman adverbs "si vis pacem, para bellum" (if you want peace, get ready for war).

2 Factors of the level of internal security internal security

Every contemporary state fulfills seven functions: internal, external, economic and organizing, social, adaptive, regulatory and innovative(3). The external procedure is only met through activities carried out in the field of relations with other countries and international organizations, the essence of which is to protect the interests of the state conducted mainly by its diplomatic service. The economic and organizational function manifests itself in the organization of the economy and the impact on economic processes. The adaptive function boils down to adapting the state to the changing conditions of civilization. The regulatory function is the whole activity of influencing the ongoing social processes. The innovative function consists in introducing new processes and social transformations by the state.

The level of internal security of the state is assessed on the basis of the threat condition of this category of security, which is measured by the sense of security expressed by citizens. Problems related to state security always carry more or less successful solutions. An important factor determining the actions taken is finance. The area related to the security of the state belongs to those where it generates more financial resources, but does not bring profits in the short term. In the last decade, there have been many changes in the approach to building security. The above changes were influenced predominantly by risk forecasts.The most important phenomena that may threaten the internal security of the state include:

Threats to the internal security of the state, in which internal factors dominate are:
- riots or waves of strikes on a regional or national scale;
- major natural disasters;
- technical catastrophes;
- economic crises;
- armed political upheaval or insurgency not converted into a civil war;
- political crises that threaten the democratic order in the state, events that undermine the constitutional order;
- terrorism, organized crime, etc.
On the other hand, the threats that are determined by external factors include:
- mass migrations;
- military provocations, clashes or border incidents;
- civil war or war between neighboring countries;

- armed conflict between states from a further environment threatening directly or indirectly the interests of the nation;

- armed intervention of the superpower;

- military intervention of the state within the alliance resulting from international obligations, carried out as part of the restoration or extortion of peace(4).

We can state that the objective of the state's action in the field of internal security is the ability to react properly as a result of emerging threats that are related to protection of life, health of citizens, also protection of goods, institutions, protection against natural disasters and maintaining order in the country. These activities will be undertaken in time of peace. Cooperation mainly with public institutions, security and public order services largely affects the security of society. There is a great need to develop regulations that will be clear and understandable for citizens. A very important condition that affects the implementation of the state security strategy is the adaptation of all public institutions to new requirements whose activity is related to the activities of internal security. It is connected with increasing the efficiency of these institutions (5).

An important factor affecting safety are criminal activities that determine not only public life, but also the private sector, creating a fertile ground for criminal practices included with the growing threat of terrorism. Serious crimes are characterized by a wide area of activity.

3 Threats that determine destabilization

The opening of borders helps those who are involved in organized crime and economic crime to achieve the greatest benefits. It's better to hide your actions and reduce the risk of detection. Also, terrorists, thanks to global involvement, have the ability to threaten in any location, and can also carry out their activities from distant places. Considering security threats, one should also take into account the ways of causing conflicts or wars (ideological struggle). Accor-ding to Fryderyk Joliot-Curie (1947)

"The future war will be an invisible war. It is only when a country notices that its crops have be-en destroyed, its industry is paralyzed, and its armed forces are unable to act, it suddenly under-stands that

it has participated in the war and that it is losing that war. " .

We can reflect on how long conflict, war can remain invisible, and if and when it transforms into an open conflict? Continuing the reflections of Frederic Joliot-Curie, "... who does not noti-ce at the right time, signs in the sky and earth are put in a game of hunting, which can be approached quietly until it realizes that it has been attacked. Then the struggle must inevitably come to fruition. The better the victim's vigilance has been put to sleep, the more certain it will be effectively caught by the throat. "

The above considerations form the basis for asking whether and to what extent are hidden ac-tions aimed at a conflict in the state in the reality of today possible? ". One of the ways we can distinguish "ideological change" in the context of "manipulation of society".

The ideological revolution is an open, legal action that everyone can see with their own eyes the "Arab spring". This activity is lawful, consistent with the legal system of Western civilization. That is why it is impossible to treat it as a crime. Its main weapon is manipulating the meaning of words. Who is a saboteur in society? We can assume that it can be any person, for example a diplomat, politician, teacher, priest, journalist, actor, company president, etc. Conflict experien-ces show the necessary factors to create an ideological revolution. The basic factor should be the bipolarity of the relationship, because it is impossible to make a comeback if the object of influ-ence does not actively participate in it. In order for the ideological overturn to be initiated, the initiator, the aggressor, the subversive must receive a response from the object (community) of his attack. The obtained experience (Iraq or Afghanistan) indicate that in the asymmetrical operations environment, the key to victory is most of all the possession of informational advantage(6).

3.1 Demoralization

Demoralization, - to effectively implement it in the society lasts from 15 to 20 years. This period is necessary to educate one generation, to shape the consciousness of the society or social group influenced by the aggressor. The above is implemented by means of influencing, among others, such measures as: infiltration, surveillance, propaganda, direct contact. The basic determinants that shape the society include culture, religions, the education system, economy, the sphere of social life, state administration, justice, the army, work and the relations between the employee and the employer. In the region, a country subjected to acts of corruption, conflict arises on the foundations of various disturbing situations. In every society different social movements stand out. Extreme parties or opposition parties that are capable of unconscious (rarely consciously) supporting an aggressor's strategy are often used. It can be concluded that the aggressor's strategy will be aimed at achieving the assumed goal, i.e. the crisis state of a given country or social group. In every society there are tendencies in the opposite direction to universally accepted ones. Using them is the main goal of the initiator of the ideological revolution. In the area of religious activities - destruction, ridicule, replacement with sects and various cults, in order to draw people's attention away from true faith, that religious dogmas will gradually be destroyed so that they cease to constitute the highest religious goal. Replacement of universally respected religious organizations with false organizations.

In the area of education - refrain from teaching constructive, pragmatic and competent knowledge. Instead of maths, physics, foreign languages, chemistry, teach subjects that are less important to community and state development. Interference in social life - the exchange of traditionally established institutions and social organizations with artificially appointed organizations. Take people's initiative, deprive them of their responsibility, destroy the naturally-existing bonds that connect individuals, groups of people and society as a whole and replace them with artificially created bureaucratic control bodies. In place of social and neighborly life, establish institutions of social workers, people who will serve, not just bureaucracy. The main interest of social workers is not focused on the family. Not on the citizen, not on social relations between people, but on the payment of wages from the state, regardless of the results of their social work. They will create various concepts to show their usefulness to the government and people. This is a departure from natural social ties. The structure of power - the bodies of social administration traditionally derived from the choice of society, or by selected representatives of society, are self-styledly replaced by completely artificial creations. Different teams of people, colleges that nobody has ever chosen. In the area of the power structure - slow erosion occurs due to individuals and groups of people who, without possessing qualifications or the will of the nation, want to stay in power.

The administration of justice, law and public order is slow. If we compare feature films from 25-30 years ago, it will turn out that the new ones are showing in the negative context of policemen, authorities and criminals positively. Generalizations are used to arouse hatred, undermine confidence in the institutions that protect us, oversee law and public order. Moral relativism. The slow withdrawal from the basic moral principles makes the criminal cease to be treated as a criminal. Employee sphere - This stage requires time from 15 to 20 years. We destroy the established agreement between the employee and the employer. Classic Marxism, Leninism describes the natural exchange of goods that way. Natural exchange without money is based on exchange trading. When an intermediary appears who wants to deal with the distribution of goods, it is death for the natural exchange of goods. The death of real trade.

All this may or may not be the inspiration of the aggressor. These can be natural tendencies perfectly exploited and exploited by the propaganda machine. How? Whenever trade unions declare a strike, we immediately deal with media propaganda, ideological rhetoric: "workers' rights". Whose rights? Workers? Freedom of decision is picked up.

Media, business, advertising agencies tell me that I need more and more. At a time when the demoralization of the country will reach a climax, when nothing works anymore as it should, when

people do not know what is right and what is not, what is good and what is bad, when there is no division between good and evil the next stage of destabilization takes place.

3.2 Destabilization

Destabilization - destabilize all relationships, all useful institutions and organizations in a hostile country. The impact area is now narrowing. Completely overt, legal activity. It is difficult to accuse anything here. There is no crime if a professor who has recently returned, eg, Afghanistan, will introduce a course of radical Islam at the University of California. Nobody arrests him. It is not even a moral offense against your own country. The area of influence is now narrowing down to the economy, again working relations, then law and public order plus the army and again the media, but in a different context.

Economy: Radicalization of the negotiation process. If at the first stage theoretically we can still reach an agreement between the negotiating parties by introducing, say, the third party arbitrators objectively assessing the requirements of both parties. In the destabilization phase, the interpersonal relations are radicalized. We are not able to reach an agreement even in the family. The husband and wife are unable to agree on what is better. It is impossible to reach agreement, constructive agreement between neighbors.

Lack of possibility of agreement gives rise to rebellion, hatred and fight. Normal relationships established by tradition are destabilized. Relations between teachers and students of schools and universities. In the employee sphere there is a lack of acceptance for the legal demands of employees. You can say, people are starting to fight for theirs. Radicalization, militarization is beginning to be the dominant factor.

Law and public order. Social problems that require resolution of the courts in the smallest and irrelevant matter are getting stronger. We are not able to solve our problems. Society as a whole falls into ever greater antagonism. Hostility between individuals and groups of people in society is intensifying. The media is opposed to the whole of society. Isolate society, alienate. At this stage, the so-called "Sleeper agents", when they are already in the country that is subject to subversive activity, join the action. Moving from sleep, they can become leaders of various social groups or become public and influential people. They are actively involved in the political process. Suddenly, ideological themes emerge, referring to the problems of recognition in society. Previously, people with low social status suddenly through promotions (of course, serving a given ideology) deal with the political issue. They demand recognition and respect for human rights. They lead a large group of people who often participate in violent clashes with the police through "fighting for their own".

It does not matter where the dividing line is, as long as the groups are in antagonistic closeness, sometimes military, with the use of weapons. This is the process of destabilization. "Sleeper agents" are mainly agents of the special services, who assume the role of leaders in carrying out the destabilization process. He is a respected citizen, sometimes he receives money from various foundations for his right fight because of anything about human rights, women's rights, children's rights, rights of convicts, whatever. There are many people who will gladly give their money back to him. The destabilization process usually leads directly to the crisis process.

3.3 The crisis

The crisis begins when the legal authorities in the state cease to function.

Instead, foreign bodies are introduced into society in the form of various self-proclaimed colleges. Trade unions, various groups of media, live in the belief that the right solutions for the future of the country. Having no idea about it. All of them are engaged in proclaiming only their just ideology - a mixture of religion and ideology. Here we have all these artificially called bodies that are trying to seize

power. If they do not receive power, they take it by force. For example, revolutionary committees are created. The judiciary, executive and legislative authorities are seized. Everything focused in one hand, having its tasks.

The crisis is when society ceases to function productively, there are riots. In this situation, society as a whole seeks a savior. Religious groups look forward to the coming of the messiah, the workers cry, "we have families to feed". "We want a strong government, it can be socialist, which will show employers their place in a row, and give us a job. We need a strong leader. Strong government. " People are already tired and irritable. And in such an atmosphere a new leader, the "savior" is created. He comes from abroad or from a local leftist group, less about what he will call. It does not matter, because the savior comes and says, "I'm taking over the helm."

NORMALIZATION is an ironic term. It was created in 1968 in Czechoslovakia when Soviet propaganda stated, and the New York Times repeated afterwards: There was normalization. Tanks entered Prague, "Spring of Prague" ended, the end of violence, the situation is controlled, that is normalization.

At this stage, the new self-proclaimed power gives society a new role. No revolutions are needed anymore. No radicalism is needed anymore. This is the reverse of destabilization. This is the stabilization of the country imposed by force. All "sleeper agents" and activists, social workers and liberals, homosexuals, professors are eliminated. Also physically. They did their job and became superfluous. Such a situation took place in many countries: Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Grenada, Iraq and now Ukraine(7).

New roles require stability to use the nation to exploit the country, to win the victory.

There are many strategic options that strategists have and that can be used in a variety of combinations to achieve the intended goal(8). Strategies playing the role of an independent factor in the environment of threats are the antidotes of each conflict affecting security, reducing or increasing the public's fears. They give a different dimension in the context of related social determinants, dosing with the recipe of achieving the intended goal. Accumulated experience (Iraq, Afghanistan and more recently Ukraine, Syria) indicate that in asymmetric operations the key to victory is not only an informational advantage, but also a well-thought-out strategy(9).

4 Summary

The article presents the significance of the strategy and threats to the state in the aspect of the destabilization activities carried out, the ideological revolution of society. The authors of a given strategy strive to use available sources of state, institutions and organizations in order to achieve an advantage over an opponent, a competitor satisfying the expectations of a given community. Strategies playing the role of an independent factor in the environment of threats are the antidotes of each conflict affecting security, reducing or increasing the public's fears. They give a different dimension in the context of related social determinants, dosing with the recipe of achieving the intended goal.

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