

Political Power and its Role in Intelligence and Counterintelligence Organization

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The country's domestic policy and foreign political relations are one of the main directions of the study of the spy state. Accordingly, in order to reduce/avoid the risk of intelligence-related damage and infiltration, it is important to carry out a structural analysis of the informational impact of political power and the political security of the state, also analysis of threats and intelligence vulnerabilities. In the same context, it is important to consider the intelligence aspects of economic soft power, as well as to analyze power as a behavior control mechanism, the communicative concept of power and its intelligence side. All of the above should be an important basis for planning preventive measures for the internal and external security of the state.

Keywords: power, political power, soft power, economic power, intelligence activity, counterintelligence activity, communicative concept.

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Introduction

States have been carrying out intelligence and counterintelligence activities since ancient times. Political intelligence is one of the elite directions of this activity, through which penetration into the political security segment of the target country and pursuing the intelligence interests of the spying country is. Accordingly, the determination of the role of political power in the organization of intelligence and counterintelligence activities, as well as the study of it as a target object of an espionage country, is an actual issue.

Methods and materials

The role of political power in intelligence and counterintelligence organization is discussed in the framework of several theories. Using Bertrand Russell's "The Concept of Power" (Russell, 2015), we are given the opportunity to talk about the need to create a psychological portrait necessary for predicting the actions taken by individuals, to introduce a method that can be used in intelligence and counterintelligence actions, so that the government can prevent the use of coercion methods that damage the state's interest. Through it, there is an opportunity to explain the use of the shadow government/power for intelligence purposes, and therefore the actions taken to increase the areas of vulnerability. We can consider the army and police of the target country as a target object of intelligence influence and intelligence and counterintelligence services. The use of the concept gives an opportunity to perceive the economic institutions of the target country as objects of intelligence penetration of the interested states, and for this type of vulnerability, the existence of the shadow economy can be considered as one of the important favorable conditions for achieving the goal. The concept allows the religious institutions and educational system of the target country to be considered as an object of intelligence influence of the interested country and an agent of significant influence in the formation of public opinion.

Using Max Weber's theory – "Domination with Economic Power and Authority" (Philo & Walton, 1973) – we are given the opportunity to discuss the possibility of using the authority of a political leader for intelligence and counterintelligence purposes, to outline the consequences of using the results obtained by authority and intelligence activities: influence and dominance, state and non-state interests. According to the mentioned theory, we can argue about purposefully creating the positive/or negative authority of the political leader through intelligence influence-penetration in accordance with the goal of the intelligence state. The mentioned process acquires a special importance in the case of a peaceful or military coup of the government corresponding to the interests of the spying state in the target state. The use of the theory is important for the analysis of the situation created/supported by the intelligence country, (symbiosis: acting on political, economic, criminal and other segments) on the part of the authoritative persons, by the actions carried out in the economic intelligence activity and by using the opportunities available in the target state and the international arena.

Using R. Dahl's theory: "The Concept of Power" – we are given the opportunity to determine the results of organized behavior of target persons exercising power, groups of persons against their own will and the interests of the state, including in the case of a deliberate reliance on the spy state of the target country. Through the theory, it is possible to anticipate the consequences of the abuse of power by deliberately inducing events through intelligence activities.

The use of Hannah Arendt's theory "Communications Concept of Power" (Habermas & McCarthy, 1977) allows us to talk about the expected harmful effects on the national security of the target state if the means of exercising power – communication – become the object of

intelligence activity. Also analyze the advantage of purposefully equipping the target state with elements of obedience to power through agency-operational actions of an intelligence nature and intelligence penetration into the country's national security segments with this organization and the expected results.

Research

Political relations between states and within the country represent an area of interaction of forces. Therefore, inter-state relations may be related to purposefully or naturally created problems. Domestic political relations of the country are relations between the distributed forces within the state. Therefore, we can rely on the definition that political power is “the set of mechanisms and means that ensure the seemingly inexplicable – the domination of a small group of people or, one, even physically very weak person, over millions of people” (Bichashvili, 2001).

Considering that the political relations of the target state within the country and on the international arena are the main direction of the study of the spy state, knowledge of political power is one of the most important tasks, for international relations and security specialists, employees of special services, as well as for the population. Perception of the concept of political power simplifies the production of propaganda important for maintaining the political security of the state, both within the country and in the international arena, which, to a significant extent, is a circumstance ensuring a stable situation in the country.

The population of the country plays an important role in the creation of political power, and the state itself is a political power. Accordingly, the most important concern of the state is the exclusion of intelligence penetration by a foreign state in relation to the existing or future political power, neutralizing and minimizing the risk of actions damaging to the political security of the target state.

To create a clear picture of the content of “political power”, let's break down and properly define this term. Politics can be associated with the activities of a person/group of people, which is aimed at providing public order, i.e. with the desire to become part of the power in order to be able to properly influence society. In this context, this person/group of people as an object of politics is fighting for power and after obtaining it, makes and executes decisions.

It is through these people that political parties are formed and through the people who joined it, the connections between the parties are carried out. Accordingly, the need to create contours ensuring the country's political security is identified, which the state has the obligation to protect, in order to prevent the penetration of the intelligence services of the countries concerned. Thus, a systematic, thorough, comprehensive study of a person/group of people is on the agenda. All of the mentioned allows equipping with information about the capabilities of the “political force” in the state, its realization and goals. That is why the interested intelligence states systematically study the ethnic and religious groups of the target country. The expressed opinion can be strengthened by the fact that state and interstate relations, in addition to political ones, consist of economic, military, scientific, cultural relations, which represent important directions of study in intelligence activities. The way of life of a person/people is noteworthy, which can become a hindering/facilitating circumstance for the formation-expansion of the above-mentioned relationship, the organization-management of the state, the union for one will.

The analysis of the discussed material allows us to conclude that political power can be manifested through both state and non-state institutions, including the activities of political

parties, trade unions, and non-governmental organizations, such as the clarification of power relations.

As for the exercise of political power, in this case there is a decision related to the use of force united under one center, regardless of whether this action is legal or not. Its expression is also to play the role of a mediator between conflict centers. As for the enforcement of power, it can be achieved on the basis of persuasion, coercion and financial incentives of the target object/group. The use of a favorable method depends on the situation. Forcing a person to go against his will cannot be considered as the use of political power, and at the time when this power is manifested in society, in this case it is the manifestation of political power.

The legality of the use of political force is determined by the factors of human rights protection. Let us review some important issues regarding the perception of political power and its role in the political security of the state.

1. Controversial question: is it better to be loved or feared?

Niccolò Machiavelli believes that: both one and the other are desirable.

Shota Rustaveli (“The Knight in the Panther’s Skin”) believes that “fear will create love”.

Features	Expected with a high degree of probability positive result	Expected with a high degree of probability negative result
Mercy between them Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining power; - Positive attitude towards the ruler, towards the state within the country, in the international arena; - Convenience for intelligence propaganda in foreign states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In case of excessive mercy, negative mood towards the ruler/state, in this background, sabotage caused by inactivity in important sectors working for the security of the state; - Compromise of the government/state (including intelligence) created by the situation; - Achieving a high level of intelligence penetration; - Loss of power.
Cruelty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining power; - Coming to power; - Neutralization of the opposing force (political party, population) by demoralization; - Minimizing the risk of neutralization of intelligence penetration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspiring division, hostile attitude; - Violent overthrow of existing institutions and authorities; - Willingness/cooperation with the intelligence services of foreign countries; - conflicts; - Creation/influence of favorable conditions for the influence of intelligence propaganda for foreign states; - Achieving a high level of intelligence penetration; - Loss of power

Trust, including excessive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining power; - Positive mood towards the ruler, towards the state; - Convenience for intelligence propaganda in foreign countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laxity/chaos of government/governance process; - Weakening of precautionary measures on national security segments; - Creation/influence of favorable conditions for the influence of intelligence propaganda for foreign states; - Achieving a high level of intelligence penetration; - Loss of power.
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2. Structural Analysis of Political Power and Informational Influence on the Political Security of the State

For the political security of the state, the activity of the intelligence services, which work on the target countries in the international arena to pursue the interests of their own state, is important. As for counterintelligence services, their function is to neutralize/minimize the risk of pursuing the interests of foreign states interested in their own country. As for counterintelligence services, their function is to neutralize/minimize the risk of pursuing the interests of foreign states. These services actively use both open (mass media, diplomats) and closed (agency apparatus, technical means) means.

Accordingly, states use political power both within the country and in the international arena to achieve their own goals:

- People (general population) are used by state and non-state structures;
- Technical means (including space intelligence, which has a special role in solving intelligence and counterintelligence goals and tasks set for its owner)

We offer you a specific list of the above-mentioned means:

People: population (voter, i.e. decision maker and/or influencer, target of intelligence propaganda of the interested state, recruitment); political party (current, prospective government, i.e. decision-maker and/or influencing it, pursuing interests corresponding to the interests of one’s own country, target of intelligence propaganda, recruitment of the interested state), trade union organization (decision-maker and/or influencing it, pursuing interests corresponding to the interests of one’s own country, target of intelligence propaganda, recruitment of the interested state), Non-governmental organization (decision-maker and/or influencing it, pursuing interests corresponding to the interests of one’s own country, target of intelligence propaganda, recruitment of the interested state), agent (executor of the will/interests/decisions of the state, target of intelligence propaganda, recruitment of the interested state), Diplomat (executor of decisions, implementer of propaganda of one’s own state, target of intelligence propaganda of the interested country, recruitment), Authoritative cleric, Criminal authority (executor of decisions, implementer of propaganda of one’s own state, target of intelligence propaganda of the interested country, recruitment)

Technical means: social networks, e-mails, surveillance cameras, eavesdropping equipment, space equipment, can be used to study the target state, person/group of persons, organization’s production, vulnerability, necessary influence-penetration.

3. Analysis of threats according to Bertrand Russell's (Worley, 2021) forms of force (and power) and the essence of intelligence vulnerability

Russell compares force/power to energy that has the ability to systematically change from one form to another. At this point there is an opportunity to produce targeted results. He believes that power/power is related to the actions of individuals and not related to coercion. Accordingly, along with other important factors, in the process of organizing the security of the state, when organizing intelligence and counterintelligence, drawing up psychological portraits of individuals is of special importance, in order to exclude the organization of coercion process damaging the interest of the state during the period of being in power. Russell believes that individual, shadow government/power is one of the greatest threats. This is a case when a person/group of persons outside the government has taken over the reins of government. In this case, the degree of probability of establishment of despotism / dictatorship, intelligence propaganda by foreign countries, compromise of the government and the state, worsening of the political and economic situation is increased. It should be noted that the mentioned situation creates a favorable condition for sabotage of the government of the state. Along with this, the intelligence vulnerability of such authorities from other states is increased. In this case, the existence of statehood is in high danger.

Russell believes that the army and the police are structures implementing the function of coercion. Economic organizations have both rewarding and punishing functions, respectively encouraging and deterring functions. He considers schools, churches and political parties to be important levers for influencing public opinion.

The military and police of the target country are objects of intelligence penetration of the concerned state. The successful use of intelligence propaganda against them by the spying state may be related to demoralization and the violent overthrow of the existing government. Along with this threat, an alarming situation can be created as a result of the propaganda carried out to maintain the government, with the deliberate involvement of the army and police in the process of violence. Russell considers theocratic rulers to be fanatical, rigid, and a resisting force. In this case, too, it is an object of intelligence penetration of the target state. Accordingly, there is a high probability of abuse of power, compromise of the government, the state. As for the church, it has great leverage to influence the society in terms of preserving the unity and integrity of the state, neutralizing conflicts, as well as inspiring ethnic and/or religious conflicts, breaking territorial integrity. The probability of a threat to the state is increased when there is a high possibility of foreign intelligence penetration into this sector of the target state.

Economic institutions are objects of penetration by the intelligence services of the concerned state. In case of their intelligence vulnerability, there is a threat to the economic security of the state, which is directly related to the political, military and scientific security of the country. One of the important threats to the state is the existence of the shadow economy. The formation and functioning of the shadow economy may be carried out by the financial, political, military circles of local/local-foreign states and interested foreign states, the important signs of which may be: disrespect of the law by economic institutions; Passing laws damaging the economic interests of one's own state; Responding to actions with signs of economic crime by the executive authorities based on the principle of selectivity or lack of response. In this case too, the probability of losing statehood is high.

In the process of generational change, the correct formation of public opinion is an important prerequisite for ensuring the national security of the state, it is the most important sector of scientific

study and protection within the framework of the state's intelligence and counterintelligence organization. Russell believes that school education is of special importance in the formation of public opinion of state interests and he considers school and family/parents to be the object of special care. According to him, the formation of the type of slave and rebel is facilitated by the educational process aimed at the complete obedience of the child. Such upbringing cannot ensure the appropriate level of freedom in the future and, therefore, the person is not suitable for creating a democratic political force and for democratic political processes. Achieving the mentioned situation in the target state is one of the goals of the intelligence activities of foreign states, to achieve which they use propaganda, organization of educational reforms damaging the state's interest, etc.

4. Dominance by economic power and authority and its intelligence aspects, according to Max Weber

4.1. Types of dominance and its intelligence aspects

During the exercise of authority, special importance is given to authority, on which influencing and gaining influence is significantly dependent. Weber distinguishes the dominance of charismatic, traditional and legal political leader in the process of exercising authority.

Under the conditions of charismatic management, its supporters believe that the exercise of the ruler's authority is based on qualities that are inaccessible to their knowledge. (Unknown, Power, Domination, Legitimation, and Authority, 1999)

In the conditions of traditional management, the ruler puts his right above the established rules and governs according to the principle of "I".

In the conditions of legal management, the ruler exercises his authority in accordance with the established rules (Kurz, 2021).

Regardless of the difference, the use of all three types of governance is favorable to the intelligence target state. Therefore, when the processes of selecting, studying, processing and recruiting new leaders for the process of replacing the government in the target country are underway, his psychological portrait should be compatible with the conditions of governance. Otherwise, it will be vulnerable to foreign special services.

According to the analysis of Weber's definition, we can form the objects of domination in the modern stage:

- a) the first persons of the governing apparatus of the state (president, prime minister, chairman of the legislative body, spiritual leader);
- b) persons employed in the structures subordinate to the first persons of the state administrative apparatus;
- c) supporters of the first persons of the governing apparatus of the state, members of society.

It should be noted that the persons of all three hierarchies are interesting and represent the objects of recruitment for the intelligence services of the interested state. In addition to spreading disinformation and propaganda of the spying country, it is possible to provide partial/total control over informational, political, economic, military, and scientific levers.

4.2. Dominance by economic power and its intelligence aspects

There is always an opportunity for a group of people with a certain power to form a particular

type of group/association to ensure control of both economic and social resources. Accordingly, under the conditions of the intelligence penetration of the interested state, it is possible to turn this group/association into a segment damaging the interests of one's own/other country.

Weber believes that a group/association formed under conditions of scarcity of resources, which will have access to the distribution of these resources, always maintains a chance to increase/expand its power. In this process, with the intelligence organization of the interested state, it is possible to increase the scale of power and carry out economic intelligence activities. In the case when the political party(ies) of the new instrument is used to solve the tasks of the group/union and the intelligence service of the country concerned, there are signs of political intelligence activity. It turns out that the economic and political intelligence activities used to achieve the goal serve to inspire damage to the security segments of the target country in the same direction.

According to Weber, the process of distribution, especially in economics, is inconceivable without power. Power serves to strengthen the will of economic redistribution, while dominance means subordination of the target group to the group/association. Accordingly, the intelligence services concerned have the opportunity to facilitate the process of dominance in order to pursue the interests of their own state, at the expense of damaging the interests of the target state.

4.3. Power/power as control of behavior and its intelligence aspects according to R. Dahl (Dahl, 1957)

Dahl sees power as controlling behavior. According to him, a subject only has power over a target object if he can force the target object to do something that the latter would otherwise be unwilling to do. When organizing intelligence activities, there are target objects in the target states (people working in state structures, political parties, military blocs, industrial establishments, etc.), which, in case of penetration, people are forced to carry out actions against their own state against their will. However, there are people who themselves are the initiators of cooperation with the intelligence services of foreign states in order to realize their own goals.

According to Dahl, a casual attitude is important in a power attitude. For example, if the subject has power over the target object, this evidence can be replaced by an equally valuable proposition: the subject's behavior determines the target object's behavior. From the point of view of the intelligence organization, the intelligence state provides power over this country by penetrating the target state, this evidence can be replaced by a peer opinion, the degree of penetration into the target state determines the degree of its relationship with the intelligence state.

Dahl believes that there is a short time period between the participants of the relationship between the exercise of power and the reaction of the target object, under which the subject intuitively cannot be considered to have power over the target object until the latter has an appropriate reaction. In terms of intelligence organization, the spying country cannot be an object of intelligence/powerful in relation to the target state, until the target state has a dependent reaction in relation to the state conducting the intelligence.

According to Dahl, power depends on a specific event/combination of events. A power relationship will not take place until the connection between the subject and the target object is formed and the task set by the subject in relation to the target object is not fulfilled. There is no power without results. In the conditions of intelligence organization, the power of the intelligence country is apparent if it controls the political/economic/military/scientific security sector/or all four sectors together in the target state. This creates a favorable opportunity to

damage the national interests of the country. In the absence of this condition, the spying state has no power over the target state.

4.4. Hannah Arendt's communicative concept of power and its intelligence aspects

Arendt believed that modern man had to live in a totalitarian world. She believed that power is a relationship/communication and excludes the connection of coercion and control with it (Diaz, 2016). Accordingly, political power is a distributed power in which the members of the political community participate. They perceive power only as communication. Arendt considers persuasion through conversation, symbols, signs, as well as the possibility of exercising power to be part of this process. Due to the essence of intelligence activities, communication with the target object in the context of obtaining power involves coercion and the use of control at the same time.

Hannah Arendt understands communication not only as verbal interaction or the ability to persuade through speech, symbols and signs, but also as a mechanism for the exercise of power itself. This form of communication is acceptable for intelligence activities, especially in the process of trusting relationship with the target object (person) and/or in the process of recruiting him, although coercion is not excluded.

Practically, she tries to neutralize the definition of power, according to which, through the joint activity of political institutions, social groups use the opportunity and bend their will to the target objects. Intelligence organization includes the method of penetrating social groups with appropriate operational actions, after which they act on target objects in order to bend their will.

According to Arendt, power can include elements of obedience, ie. Incomplete obedience and the main emphasis is on its judicious use. Incomplete/partial penetration of the political, economic, military, scientific security segments of the target object within the framework of the intelligence organization leads to signs of incomplete obedience of the main target object, the state.

In the case of reasonable use of what has been achieved, there is an opportunity to increase the scope of the target object, control and obedience.

Conclusions

Thus, we can conclude the following:

1. Inter-state relations, together with the objectively created problems, are connected to the problems deliberately created by the intelligence services of the states. The important signs of intelligence penetration are the systematic tension in political relations within the country and the wrong distribution of forces within the state, damaging the state's interest and inspiring destruction. The mentioned issue should be the subject of study by the intelligence and counterintelligence agencies of all states.
2. The exclusion of the participation of the population of the country in the creation of the political power of the intelligence object is one of the operational actions. In this case, the creation and formation of the political force is carried out through the intelligence service, thus the penetration into the political party is simplified. Accordingly, these processes should be the subject of study in the process of intelligence and counterintelligence organization.

3. During the political processes in the target state, in case of detecting weakness or brutality on the part of the government, as well as in possession of outstanding information, the spying state can manage the processes in accordance with the interests of its own country. Accordingly, preventing the collection of information and preventing destruction are important tasks of the counterintelligence agency.
4. The structural analysis of political power and the informational influence on the political security of the state showed that the objects of influence and use of the spying country are the population of the target country, a political party, a trade union organization, a non-governmental organization, an agent, a diplomat, an authoritative cleric, a criminal authority, technical means (social networks , e-mails, surveillance cameras, listening devices, space equipment). Therefore, in order to avoid the threat, it is important for the target state to use counterintelligence activities.
5. In order to ensure the security of the state, inside and outside the country, both intelligence and counterintelligence services should actively use the creation of psychological portraits of individuals, in order to eliminate proper influence and penetration.
6. As a result of intelligence activities, destructive, sabotage processes can be organized in the target state, when there is access to the reins of the country's management by a person/persons outside the government. Therefore, this process can be excluded with active counterintelligence processes.
7. Objects of foreign intelligence can be represented by: the first persons of the governing apparatus of the state, persons employed in their subordinate structures, their supporters, members of society. Counterintelligence provision is important for the protection organization against the mentioned threat.
8. In conditions of scarcity of resources in a country, a certain group/association that has access to resources always has the possibility to increase/expand this access. In this process, the intelligence service of the country concerned may involve the political party(ies) with elements of economic and political intelligence, which may significantly damage the interests of the target country.
9. The spying state, by penetrating the target state, provides influence on that country. The degree of penetration in the target country determines the degree of influence and dependence with the spying country. The intelligence country cannot be considered to have influence in relation to the object/target state of the intelligence until the target state has a dependent reaction in relation to the state implementing the intelligence.
10. Intelligence organization includes the method of penetrating social groups with appropriate operational actions, after which appropriate actions are carried out in order to bend one's will to the target objects.
11. Incomplete/partial penetration of the target objects within the scope of the intelligence organization leads to signs of incomplete obedience of the main target object (the state). In the case of reasonable use of what has been achieved, there is an opportunity to increase the scope of the target object, control and obedience.

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