

Russian-Georgian Relations and European Security

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Introduction

The negative attitude between Russia and Georgia goes away from intergovernmental relations, and has become the subject of anxiety of world community. The explosive international climate in the Caucasus is danger for European security as well.

From the first point of the view the reasons for such situation are clear, and they are well known for everybody. From Georgian point of view, these reasons are – the animosity of Russia that is expressed by its explicit support of separatist regimes in Abkhazia and Tskinali region; The Russian itch for restoration of the past empire, and to extend its military influence. From the Russian point of view these reasons are – Georgian aspiration for membership in NATO and the EU, hazardous occurrence of military camps of USA or NATO, which are, in posse, hostile forces to Russia.

Such situation is abnormal, because of Georgia and Russia are the natural allies against approaching common dangers of the future. But the enemies of Georgia and Russia “ably” graved damage to Russian-Georgian relations.

The goal of this article is to discuss the common dangers of civilization to make an attempt to find the ways to meet the crisis of mutual distrust between Georgia and Russia in accordance with cybernetic model of management. There will be discussed in the present work the principles of cybernetics and the essence of strategic criterion of optimality, with the aim of using them in the tasks of public management. The concept of multi criteria management object and strategic criterion has been developed for formalizing multi constituent public management. The efficient public management of multi-criterion system (Russian-Georgian Relations as a political-economic process) is possible only by optimizing the state strategic criterion.

Russian-Georgian Relations as an Object of Public Management

From the scientific point of view,, namely using a cybernetic model, relations between countries is a typical object (process) of management [1]. The Cybernetic model gives an error-free possibility to fix the “narrow points” that prevent to solve the tasks of effective (optimal) management without «concealing» of any common fuzzy political ideas. In other words, the science of effective public management assists in solving the problem of the formation of civilized relations between countries from the point of real statehood interests, not interests of various parties, groups or Mafia. The fig. 1 shows the general structure of Russian-Georgian relations as a management model.

The solving problem of Russian-Georgian relations should be examined as a “black box“; the processes taking place inside are unknown or little known for us. At our disposal there are outside processes acting on the object and the reaction of the object on this influence, its response.

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The task of optimal management of Russian-Georgian relations is to form and implement such decisions (managing influence) that will give opportunities to achieve the aims with consideration of social-economic and political processes taking place outside and inside of the object i.e. existing value of entrance factors and influence of "noise". If the object is society – we have to achieve its stability, economic prosperity, ideological harmony. For the states' relations, we have to consider their interests.

There are a lot of various interests – state, bureaucrats and apparatus, the government, parliament, business, military forces, society, humanity, CIS, EU, UN, etc. If we can determine the real criteria of Russian-Georgian relations, the way to achieve the goal will be discovered.

For checking upon how well we achieve planned goals, the criterion of estimation must be selected correctly. According to the criterion, we have to ascertain how effective our decision is, how we're approaching our goal. After decision making and its testing realization, it's important to analyze the feedback information. Decisions should be corrected, changed or finally realized according to feedback results. Maybe it's necessary to reconsider the criterion of optimality and demands of entrance factors too. The criterion is strategic if it can change in compliance with changing circumstance.

The structure of public management is similar to the general model of management, but the content of the object, the feedback link and acting factors will change. In this case the object of management is a political process or regime that transforms entrance factors (generally the will of electorate) into outdoor factors (laws, decrees) and provides the implementation of these laws. The entrance factors of the object are: the results of the election, public opinion, political thinking of the ruling party, communication between government and oppositional political elite, and the activity of media and civil society.

Political process, the functioning of the state, is influenced by the inside and foreign political-economic circumstances as well. The character and intensity of influence, the time and place of its appearance, aren't define in advance, particularly in the conditions of unstable political and economic circumstances. Generally, such situation is in the developing countries of transitive economics, especially in the CIS. Nonprogrammable and unpredictable action of political-economic circumstance as a rule makes negative influence of the functioning of the existing political system, so, the political-economic environment should belong to "noise" in accordance with point of management view. By the using of the feedback link theoretically, is possible the prognostication of influence of political-economic "noise" and the choice of relevant state strategy. In the conditions of effective and viable public management, the feedback influences on political system and forms various demands that finally will stimulate the achievement of ultimate state aims.

Public Management with Strategic Criteria

In the problems of States' relations management it's especially necessary to discuss the multi-stage political and economic processes with multiple subjects. . Multi-stage objects of management are also countries-participants of big projects as TRACECA, GUAM, CIS, EU, UN, NATO, etc.

From the standpoint of cybernetics, such processes we represent as the multiple processes which have many separate political and/or economic stages (Autonomous republics or regions, separate districts). They have their entrance X, managing U and outdoor Y factors, they have own criterion of optimality K (criterion of local optimality). The ultimate aim of the public management process is determined by global criterion of strategic optimality W. The fig. 2 shows general structure of multi-stage process.

How is it possible to achieve the optimality of strategic criterion? Ultimately the effectiveness of public management is defined how it's considered in the demands of strategic criterion in the separate stages, using the link of feedback. In the authoritarian countries (including CIS), feedback is practically rejected, and that is the one of the main reasons for their slow development.

On the contrary, in case of full rejecting of centralized management, it's expected to create the centrifugal tendencies when the management of region is realized by optimization of local criterion, and the demands of strategic criterion is less considered. State governance of Independent Georgia until the latest period had this shortcoming (along with other system shortcomings). In the best case, when the optimality of local criterion of separate subjects is achieved, this doesn't give an opportunity to achieve the aim of state functioning, because only uniting the results of separate local optimality doesn't give global (strategic) optimum [1]. For example, to achieve the aims of the project TRACECA is possible only by common success i.e. by optimization of strategic criteria.

So, the decisions made in the separate stages must be optimal, not with separate, local criteria, but with criterion of strategic optimality, or, otherwise, with the ultimate aim of state development. From such a standpoint, local criterion can exist as the limitation of distinct area. The local results obtained with the best decision of any phase defined by strategic criteria maybe isn't the best immediately for this stage, but it should belong to the area limited by local criterion. For the effective management of multi-stage country (that contains many subjects) optimal decision of region must satisfy not criteria of local optimality of the region but the strategic criteria of the common state management. The local criterion should be used for fulfillment of engagements necessary for region.

So, the result of optimal decision belongs to the definitional domain and is the best according to the strategic criteria. Thus, the aim of optimal management of multi-subject and/or multi-stage political process is not optimization of local criteria $Y_i = F_i(X_i, U_i)$, $i=1, n$, but multiple, multi-stage optimization of strategic criteria $W = \Phi_i(X_i, U_i)$, $i=1, n$, with the demand $K_i(Y_i) \subset \Omega_i$, where Ω_i ($i=1, n$) – is the definitional domain of effective functioning of the given subject. According to strategic criterion of the multi-stage process the effectiveness of exit values of each stage is checked by the global, strategic criteria. Only this way guarantees optimal functioning of concerned process (technological, economic or political) - the achievement of ultimate aims.

Forming the government as a team creates opportunity to satisfy demands of strategic criteria, especially while solving economic tasks – the separate fields are developing not in the frame of autonomy but with the goal of realization of general state super-task. But even team principle isn't enough without using the feedback link, especially for the solving of political aims.

Conclusion

The problems existing in nowadays Russian-Georgian relations are caused by rejecting the strategic criteria in the process of management. Using of above-mentioned methodology of management will rapidly gain important political effect. First of all, the participants of Russian-Georgian relations (not only Russian and Georgian governments) have to understand clearly - the most important strategic criteria of Russian-Georgian relations should be European and World security. From this point of view many contemporary problems of Russian-Georgian relations will be solved easily.

References

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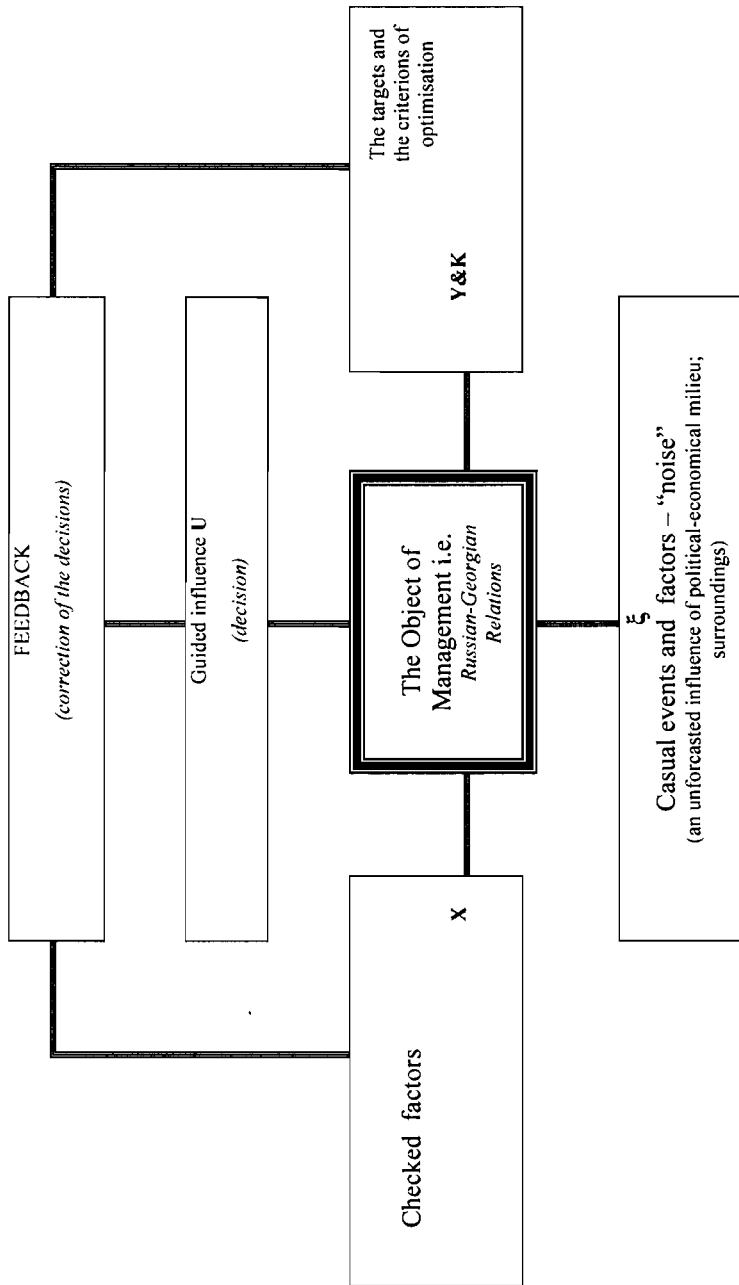


Fig. 1. The common structure of public management - cybernetic model

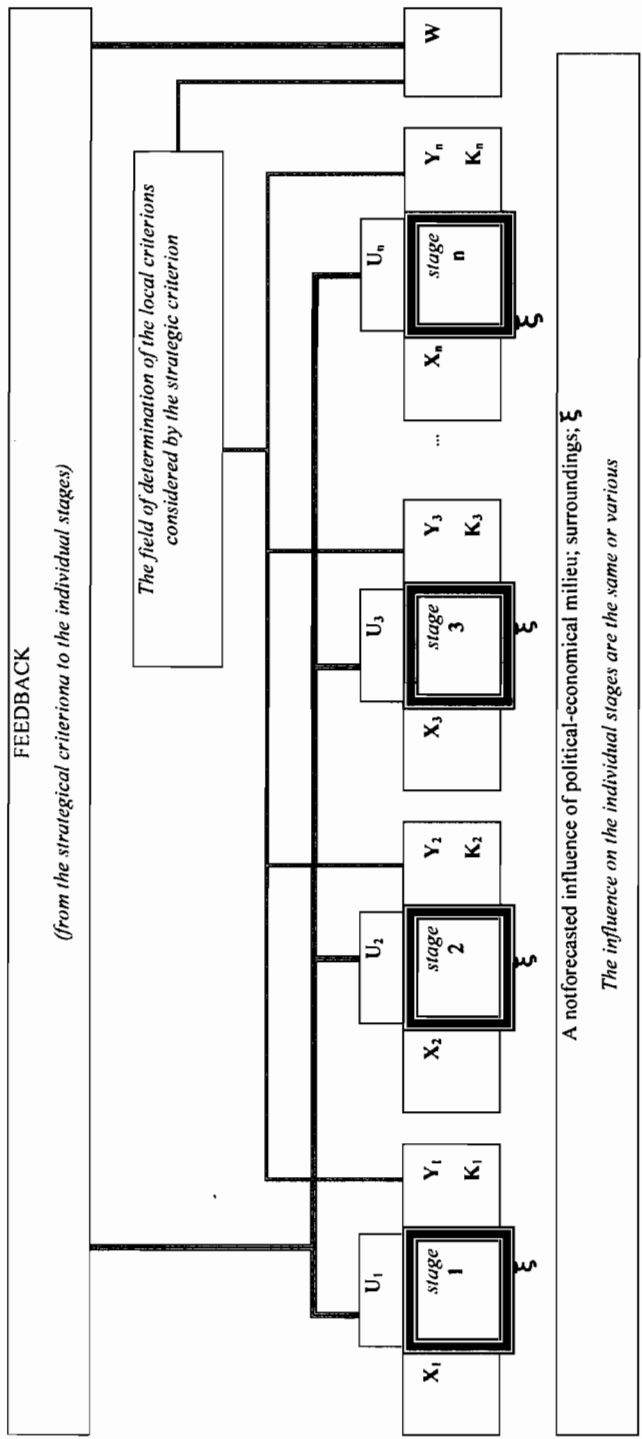


Fig.2. The Strategic Optimization of the Multi-criterion Process