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Political Leadership and Societal Security (Originating Study)

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Abstract

Countries have seen since ancient times the emergence of leaders in various forms (political and religious) that directly affected the process of their renaissance, Every leader has worked to inspire his followers to work according to his national vision, through which he aspires to change the political status quo. This is accomplished by laying the foundations of social security through which he can chart the general policy of the country smoothly. The process of providing security for members of society is reflected in the political process proceeding directly, through the citizens' sense of responsibility towards their homeland, and their sense that participation in the political process is a national duty that must be done.

Keywords

Political Leadership, Societal Security, the Relationship between Political Leadership and Societal Security

Introduction

The literature of political science agrees that political leadership is one of the most important components and pillars of political systems. Political leadership is a characteristic of government and ruling regimes in general. Governments are measured by the strength of their political leadership and their ability to achieve or effect changes when required. Regarding Societal Security, the new world order after the cold war has resulted in a total reliance on security The security of

society rests on the shoulders of the political leader who was elected by his people and placed their trust in him, for the sake of a dignified life. As we said before, the more secure and stable the society is, the more positive this will be for the welfare of the citizens, and vice versa.

Research Importance

The importance of the research lies in the existence of a close relationship that can be called a direct relationship between the political leadership and Societal Security, as the two concepts overlap with each other, without security there is no leadership, because modern societies depend on their construction of security as a basis for building the state, and security overlaps with political, economic and social decisions, as they are directly related to each other, as these dimensions form the nucleus of Societal Security, as the more secure the society, the more it is reflected on the political process In the affirmative and vice versa.

Research Problem

The research problem stems from the extent of the impact of political leadership on societal security through the direct impact of political, economic, and social variables, as the research problem raises several questions:

- [1] What is political leadership?
- [2] What is Societal Security?
- [3] What is the relationship between political leadership and Societal Security?

Research Hypothesis

The research state that political leadership must secure society for it to exercise its leadership roles. The more cohesive a society is, the more stable the political situation is, and the greater the participation in the political process, as the security factor will stimulate the citizen's feeling that he has duties and rights to work towards achieving them.

A Methodological Framework for Research

Research in its scientific method relies on the descriptive method of characterizing the state and relationship of political leadership and Societal Security, based on real principles of science capable of managing the diversity between them.

First- The Concept of Political Leadership and Societal Security:

1- What Is Political Leadership?

Many theories of leadership in the study of international relations share the concept of relationship and followers under conditions of unequal power relations in classical Western philosophy, where political leadership is seen as distinct from

the dominance of power in that the former requires a willingness to be followed by other states or followers, while the latter relies on coercion, where the modern-day German sociologist Max Weber is best known for alternative sources of leadership derived from non-Western traditions, for example in his classical treatise on the Chinese Empire, where he argued that the charismatic nature of the Emperor (tao) manifests in his power, which must be constantly proven in the eyes of the people, and in Max Weber's view this is not equal to the recognition of the sovereignty of the people, but especially in times of hardship.

Sir Winston Churchill (British Prime Minister during World War II) defines political leadership: "A political leader when he is at the top and his position is accepted, things are very simple, and all he has to be sure of is what is best to do?" Or he has in mind clear priorities for a multitude of things. If it becomes useless and uselessly, then he can be shelved." The Indian general Thimmaiah defined it as "a complex process by which political leaders influence their followers from civil society and the grassroots to achieve societal goals, the presence of leaders is necessary to initiate and then accelerate the process of change in any society. Change may be social or economic, constitutional or political, as political leadership plays an important role in the processes of change through the characteristics of their leadership and their political and social beliefs in community settings."

2- Essence Societal Security

The end of the Cold War was drawing near, racial and ethnic tensions were rising, and the Soviet Union had just fallen, all of which sparked interest in the social aspect of security. It extends beyond physical military security to cover new dangers that might be considered as sectors, including societal, political, economic, and environmental security.

In this regard, each country differs from the other, as a weak country is usually formed historically from ancient borders that connect it and separate it at the same time from the surrounding countries, which makes it in crisis and incapable of integrating the different minorities into the identity of the industrialized country, and the most prominent example of Ibuzan is Afghanistan, and on the other hand, the state The strong model is represented by the Western identity that can protect its identity based on a historical identity linked to a geographically known land area. Ibuzan's model for a strong state was Athens, and it is the same model on which the idea of the Western state or nation was based in the seventeenth century.

Societal security was and still is a concern for individuals, groups, and nations, as everyone strives to achieve it by various means and methods, as it is the main factor for preserving human existence, as there is no harmonious, harmonious and stable society if the means of reassurance are not achieved. Societal Security also means creating an effective balance between privacy (cultural, religious, linguistic, and ethnic), and the need to build the logic of national

integration of citizens in building a just and pluralistic society.

In this regard, Bozan asserts that societal security means: the security of groups within a state, which is linked to what, enables a group to refer to itself as "us" versus the other that posed an objective threat to this identity - that is, us - who are (a nation), minority, ethnic, religious group, and other names. A prominent Copenhagen school Weaver defines it as: "The ability of a society to remain fundamental in the face of changing circumstances and potential or real threats."

Second - The Relationship between Political Leadership and Societal Security

1. The relationship between political leadership and societal security at the political and security levels is no secret to anyone, given the close relationship between political leadership and societal security at the political and security levels. Both are considered the basis for the existence of leadership and security in any country.

A-Political Level: In theory and logic, there is no sharp conflict between political leadership and societal security; rather, they come together very much because they complement each other since political leadership at the political level has been the focus of attention of ancient civilizations. In the early times, the kings of the Mesopotamian and Nile civilizations had a great interest in leadership at the political level. The kings of Mesopotamia concentrated and monopolized all religious, legislative, executive, and legal powers in their grip, and the role of assistants is limited to advisory matters only because they considered that God does not manage the affairs of the Kingdom in person but chooses an agent for him to do so, and that is the King. The leadership of the Nile Valley civilization was represented by a monarchy led by the Pharaoh, who had a monopoly on all powers but had the assistance of priests and ministers, the Pharaoh regarded himself as the King God or Son of God, and his powers were absolute.

Political leadership and its role in a world intertwined with conflicts and competition at all levels are increasingly needed politically. They are the most prominent attribute of interactions, as global effectiveness is no longer limited to states and their political elites, but has gone beyond that to include institutions and individuals. Political leadership is a necessity in the continuous pursuit of excellence.

One of the most important tasks of the commander on the political level is to interact with employees and try to involve them in the decisions he makes, and to take their opinions in regulating their affairs and the organization's affairs in general. The commander here relies on three main axes that would make his style successful, namely the leader's interest in relations with subordinates, delegating authority to them, and involving them in some leadership tasks to remove some of the obstacles facing the government, such as their participation in government policy-making.

The existence of security refers to the organizational stability of the state, the ruling system, and the ideology that grants the state and the government legitimacy. The main issue in the security of society is human identity, as each society revolves around the identity and self-perception of communities and individuals who identify themselves as members of society. These identities are explicitly different from politics. The organizations concerned with the government also work on the perspective of Societal Security, as the key to societal analysis is the ideas and practices that identify individuals as members of a social group revolving around broad identity and self-sufficiency.

B-Security Level

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) considers that one of the most important steps on which the political leadership should base its building is security and justice, as ensuring security and justice are the main requirements for achieving political stability to create a climate of trust in the state and maximize its ability to achieve the next steps in building and development, all through strengthening the security forces, establishing accountability and oversight mechanisms, and supporting the independence of the judiciary.

The internal power is that of the leader, first of all, and then of course he uses external power. The internal power is that of the leader, which comes from within the leader, and then he uses external power sources, which means the internal power, which stems from within the leader, whether the force is related to himself and his personality, or the force that is related to his followers and their capabilities. The external power is the force related to the resources available to achieve the desired goal since the power of the leader must be from within and be directed to the outside

The phenomenon of political leadership, being one of the variables of the political system, plays an active and vital role in the formulation and implementation of both public policies at the domestic and foreign levels. Through its role, it undertakes an intertwined process in which several elements of planning, implementation, and oversight overlap, reflecting the aspirations and hopes of its society. The charisma of the political leader on the outside plays a very important role in the growing role of him shaping the foreign policy of his country. The personality of the leader gives the impression to the public that the solution to all problems can only be through this political leader alone, which gives him absolute legitimacy in taking all foreign policy decisions without reference to anyone.

John Kotter focused on the need to use all possible means to communicate and explain the new vision and strategy of the leader and to emphasize finding a tool that serves as a model to guide the expected behavior of all individuals, as all this entails the establishment of security and confidence in the high leadership of the state. On the external front, the leader must understand and manage the external factors, namely the positive and negative side effects of security behavior,

and make them in the interest of the country.

As for societal security in the state, it is an integral part of the system of government, without which the word society does not exist. Society is built first with its security and confidence in its government, then with the rest of the details. Barry Bozan considered Societal Security to be proportional to the concept of the nation-state and its reference to the state boundaries, as the standard unit of security, not only because it is the largest source of authority, but also because it is the only one capable of operating in an international context. Bozan recognized the existence of sub-national societal threats and insisted that they cannot be counted as national security issues. Bozan's ideas led to a further distinction between state security based on the protection of sovereignty, and Societal Security based on the protection of identity, which led Copenhagen school supporters to consider society as a reference for autonomous security, as opposed to the state, and the promise of identity as a value threatened against sovereignty.

According to Robert McNamara, social security is a function of internal (societal) stability insofar as it is linked to external aggression. A state cannot achieve its security unless it guarantees a minimum level of internal stability, which can only be achieved with a minimum level of internal stability. "Societal Security is also primarily about the continuity of life of society and the state, to the extent that society can naturally develop in its language, culture, religion, customs, and traditions, and all characteristics of its national identity."

Societal security creates an actual balance between privacy (cultural, religious, linguistic, and ethnic) and the need to build the logic of national integration of citizens in building a pluralistic and just society. Societal Security focuses on preserving any difference in each cultural, social, or ethnic group from the others while ensuring social justice among the different groups, all of which is linked to the realization of the idea of solidarity seeking to overcome dissonance at the level of individuals and groups.

From a societal security perspective, the national survival of a state is the result of the continued security of society against multiple threats and the widespread perception of human life accepted by the public as worthy of preservation. The more Societal Security takes hold, the more indicators of a state's power emerge as a political unit speaking for its citizens, deriving legitimacy for exercising its judicial authority and deriving the legitimacy of its authority and monopoly on the tools of coercion from the sources of prosperity, progress, development, and popular participation in national decision-making.

2-The Relationship between Political Leadership and Societal Security at the Social and Economic Levels

The social and economic levels are also important in this area and are an integral part of the existence of Societal Security and the stability of political leadership. Here we shall illustrate this relationship as follows:

A- Social Level

At the social level, the situation is no different from the political and security levels that preceded it. Political leadership and societal security certainly share common interests. The social level is very important for both.

At the social level, political leadership is able to take important and decisive decisions that go beyond the negative conditions experienced by society. Leadership in this regard must be characterized by the ability to correct positions, timeliness in making decisions, and the ability to choose helpers. If it fails to do so, it will end up leaving the political scene altogether. At a more general social level, civil society and intermediate institutions are one of the most important pillars of the political system. There is no true democracy without an effective role for these institutions, not only in serving society, but also in producing leadership cadres to make civil society the inexhaustible store of new leaders and the source of supply for society.

To achieve its goals, political leadership attempts to influence the masses of society by changing the general social reality for its interests, through the proximity of the leadership to society and the leader's having strong charisma about the masses, so that change may affect negatively or positively, achieving the benefit of the masses through a variety of means provided by the functions of the political elite, such as community participation and the extent of the leadership's interest in matters of society. When deciding on the social level, the political leader must take into consideration the customs, traditions, customs, and patterns of behavior that prevail in society. This point affects the decision-making of the political leader during natural disasters and crises. The leader is therefore between the need to deal quickly with the consequences of the disaster and the need to preserve the culture of society, all to achieve social integration.

The leader is likely to be a representative of the congregation pattern, the one most representative of the social identity shared by the congregation, the one shared by the members of the congregation, the closest resemblance within the congregation, the one who makes them different from the other groups, the one who makes us different from them and even better than them (i.e., the other groups).

One of the most important social attributes of a leader is to enjoy the spirit of positive social participation in cooperation with the Brotherhood, to achieve cooperation, adaptation, and keenness to seek to solve its problems to be acceptable to them, to enjoy a strong personality that enables him to control the Brotherhood's behavior and influence them without erasing his personality, to have courage and to have the ability to overcome the fear of facing difficulties and problems that they are subjected to. The most important characteristic that a leader must have is to enjoy the social spirit and emotional participation in resolving the conflicts between the Brotherhoods and easing the tension between them and sharing their joys, sorrows, and feelings about them. He must also enjoy the status

of working for the Community, i.e., giving priority to the Group's interests over his interests.

The social structures within the State also have a major impact on its security, whether negatively or positively. The political and social consolidation of unity, as well as the curtailment of internal ethnic, religious, linguistic, and other diversities, is a form of security fortification upon which the State bases itself. The State is determined to define the concept of security within certain social contexts, as the security structure of States is no longer isolated from the effects of the social environment that affect the national security of the State by creating a state of general collective and rebellion.

Social change involves all kinds of transformations taking place in the values, standards, and codes of conduct governing social interaction patterns. This results in strange phenomena such as the spread of all types of crime, violence, theft, and physical attacks. All of this certainly requires security intervention, which requires the effective use of communication tools and means.

B- Economic Level

At the economic level, it is almost one of the most important levels in terms of its relationship and impact on political leadership and Societal Security. Political leadership and Societal Security depend, no less important than in the past, as the economic level is the backbone of the State's internal and external dealings. We will show this below.

Political leadership at the economic level does not hide its importance, as the creation of leaders takes place only in a positive political and economic environment. On the contrary, the negative political and economic climate leads to a lack of growth and development of the leadership phenomenon.

Economic growth is the surest way out of poverty, and the expansion and strengthening of middle classes around the world will contribute fundamentally to a fair and viable international order.

Leadership dynamics at the economic level are due to continuity in changing working conditions, which requires a continuous change in the plans and policies of that work (the project), as well as the man himself. The individual's behavior changes constantly throughout his life, and this change makes it necessary to have a change in the relationship between presidents and subordinates. In general, leadership is the link between the human resources at the origin and its plans and perceptions. It is considered the crucible through which all concepts and management strategies are fused and interact. It supports the positive forces at the facility and reduces the negative aspects as much as possible. It enables the leader to control work problems, resolve disputes, and develop, train, and care for individuals as the most important resource at the facility. It is also the point that the leader sets an example for them.

The economic leader's decisions on finance are decisions made in determining capital requirements, working capital, liquidity, methods of financing

(loans or reinvestment of profits), determining the percentage of profits to be achieved, how to distribute them, and accounting procedures.

This creates favorable and encouraging conditions for increasing the productivity of work and capital, which ensures individuals a high standard of living, constantly improving, and securing a fair and secure economic situation. It also includes economic security measures for citizens, including protection and social security measures, which enable people to obtain basic needs for food, and accommodation, and most often depends on living security and other living-related experiences. In a positive sense, because security has a significant subjective or psychological component, linked to feelings of anxiety and safety and based on personal circumstances, economic insecurity, in general, arises from the exposure of communities, countries, and individuals to inappropriate events and their inability to cope with and recover from costly consequences.

Conclusion and Findings

It is clear from the foregoing that the concepts of political leadership and Societal Security are integral to each other since they complement each other since the relationship between them is almost an expulsion, i.e., no leadership without security or security. Without leadership, security is intertwined at all political, security, economic, social, cultural, military and other levels, as well as on many of the foundations of the existence and building of the state. A political leader cannot run his country or formulate a balanced public policy without a stable security situation in which he can impose his control and dignity on his citizens so that they can identify with their leader and help him refute all that threatens the security and stability of the country.

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