

Values Judgment of the Top Executive toward National Security System Management in Thailand

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Abstract - This research aims to analyze values judgment of the national security system management of the National Security Council including senior government officials in policy-making by conducting an in-depth interview and a long-term following up. The findings indicate that during problem formulation stage, it requires factual information which depends on a circle of knowledge once the evidence problem can be convey to language, there were still right and wrong points. It is necessary to be interpreted through a mind which has been trained to think, to be suitable to achieve the objectives. Together with unbiased values judgment, it will result in a suitable and neutral problem. During the seeking for additional information, a circle of knowledge still be applied to looking for knowledge and fact which conforms with limitations and resources and consider with Values Judgment in choosing information that will only lead to the success. The research applies accordingly analyze paradigm in accordance with national power in social, political and economical dimension with wisdom as well as Values Judgment that having faith in missions and operational processes which will result in operation guidance, sustainable national security, and maximum national power.

Keywords - Values Judgment, National Security System Management, Axiology

I. INTRODUCTION

In searching for explanation of the National Security Management Systems, we have to focus on the National Security council-the “decision maker” what is the fact implies for analysts of events that concerned the National Security is not the simple matter. Its implication challenges the basic categories and assumption which we approach event and summarize in four preposition. 1) Process–Public Policy process: Similar to normal public policy process but there will be a complete consideration in each stage without cutting knowledge circle and bias. 2) Fact finding–Epistemology: Try to gain knowledge from proper interpretation with determined success. 3) Analysis–Methodology–Conceptual Model: Or determine practice by considering the consequences which result in the safety of the nation. 4) Axiology–Value Judgment: Must be considered in all stages of public policy process.

II. THEORY

Administration theory must be derived from the logic and Psychology of human choice [1]. Administration theory should be concerned with the processes of decision as well as the processes of action.

How the information is evaluated for selection and initiated a response we can think of these sets of Judgment value, reality and instrumental coming together in triangle of mingled beliefs or golden triangle of strategy choice. Value Judgment discloses what can be the best described as a set of readiness to

distinguish same aspects of the situation rather than other. Reality judgment is deeply intertwined with value judgment and operation only in relation to same configuration of fact. Instrumental Judgment can influenced Value Judgment since an organization want may often affected by what it think it can get [2].

Each decision involves the selection of a goal, and behavior relevant to its [1]; decisions lead toward the selection of final goals they will be called “value judgment” so far as they involve the implementation of such goals they will be called “Factual Judgment”.

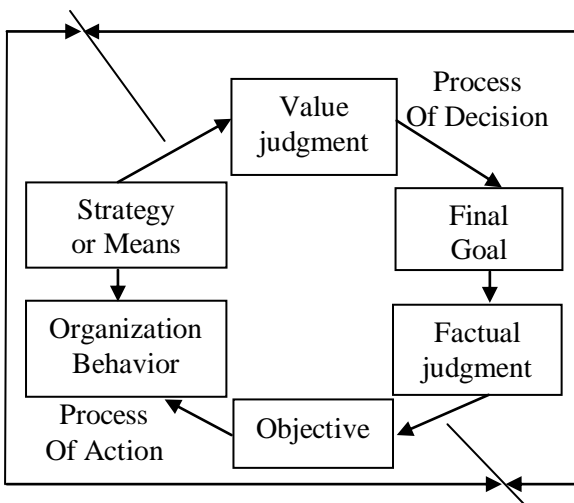


Fig 1. Figure of Judgment Process

The administration process is decisional process: They consist of segregating certain element in the decisions of members of the organization, and establishing regular organization. Procedure to select and determined these elements and communicate them to the member concerned.

The organization, then take from the individual some of his decisional autonomy and substitutes for an organization decision-making process [1].

Most analyses of organization have emphasized “horizontal” specialization—the division of work as. The basic characteristic of organized activity. In this study, we shall be primarily concerned with “vertical” specialization—the division of decision making duties between operative and supervision personal. There would be at least three reasons for Vertical

specialization in organization. First, if there is any horizontal specialization, or vertical specialization is absolutely essential to achieve coordination among the operative employees. Second, just as horizontal specialization permits greater skill and expertise to be developed by the operative group in the Performance of their tasks, so vertical specialization permits greater expertise in the making of decision. Third, vertical specialization permits the operative personnel to be held accountable for their decisions: to the board of directors in the case of a business organization, to the legislative body in the case of a public agency in the division of work—the implementation phase of the public policy process: the different institution shape the different world [3]. Power, Politics and Social institutions are therefore suna dynamic part of the society. The infrastructure, rather than functional part of the society the super structure – organization.

III. EXPERIMENT

For national security system management process, once the objectives had been set, the art of establishing national security environment to replace the environment that results in an insecurity emphasizes processes and methods to ensure a serious implementation as well as national security system management process. The implementation activities include “judgment” and “action”. Thus, management theory must concern with judgment process as well as implementation process. The judgment process is not ended when the general organizational objectives have been considered. Mission of “judgment” still cover the whole administrative organization as well as mission of action.

The analysis of factors related to national security, planning or “formation” of an action that are similar to a process which results in an implementation caused by planning such as a clerk will press the typing key by its fingers in order to create an effect between keyboard which forces the typewriter to print a letter on a paper. The instruments for analyzing are

paradigm and planning process to determine a required implementation. Planning process comprises of 1) factual judgment, 2) value judgment, and 3) means of implementation or strategy.

**TABLE I
FACTUAL JUDGMENT**

Paradigm	Instrument
1. Basic unit of analysis	1. Process
2. Organizing concepts	2. Epistemology – theory of knowledge
3. Dominant inference pattern	3. Methodology – theory of inquiry
4. General prepositions	4. Axiology

A paradigm is a form of specific theory that could not be generally concluded, and only specific to certain time and place which can be defined in various models and suitable for agency where paradigm will be considered in order to seek for implementing means. For example, the economist often applies Rational Actor Model, the administrator usually uses Organizational Behavior Model and for a large organization, a Political Model is always applied. National security system management will apply all 3 models by using model 1, model 2, and model 3 respectively.

A Basic unit of analysis of model 1 is selective based action, model 2 is government action as the result of organization, and model 3 is government action as the result of politic. Concept of unit configuration of model 2 is operating agency arrangement associated with problem. Rational action of model 2 is actors of organization – government, problem factor and authority of party, mission of organization, objectives of action, specific competencies and culture. Action as the result of organization, center of coordination and decision control of government leader of model 3 is player setting. Factors in assigning players according to knowledge, preferences, and power standpoint. What is the game? – process, rules, actions that affects politic.

Significance pattern of Model 1: How rational action will define maximum advantage process to achieve final goal. Model 2: Short term results, long term results set conditions in forecasting unit, competency, project, comprehension and routine. Model 3: Government action – Negotiation results.

General proposal of Model 1: Option with more expense has an opportunity to be an option than one with less expense. Model 2: Available capability of organization will effect on government option such as competency, cultural beliefs, consequential conflict, standing operation procedures, project and urgency effecting on policy implementation. The leader must not neglect of competency and organization limitation, privacy limitation, increasing opportunity, long term planning, supervision and change formulation. Model 3: Political results, action and intention, problems and problem solving, standpoint of position. Who are commander and subordinate!, Principle 51-49, international relations, nations, misforecast, miscommunication, reticence and playing format.

IV. INSTRUMENTAL

1. National security system management process starts with problem definition are the objectives of national security as safety environment creation and elimination adverse environment both external and internal. Besides such current problems, we have to define any potential problems in the future to keep up with a modern world, new vision and possible war. Such in the 21st centuries, security issues had changed from Cold War to new security issues for examples: 1) environmental security, 2) human security, 3) nationalism, culture and small war, and 4) transnational crime [5]. Setting purposes will lead to goals or objectives, purposes bring about behavior model processing. Then setting purposes are significant for successful action by community. Expectation on what criteria must perform, problem definition - setting purposes is the first important step of process.

2. Seeking for additional information – Method in seeking additional knowledge. Next step of operating process is the commanders have agreed when they acknowledged about primary problems and information. The commander will assess the situations and general staff will estimate. This process will be a step of seeking additional knowledge to looking for a status of a right knowledge including external situation, related factors, competency and resource limitation which must be carried out through thinking process. The main points are training and developing wisdom to acquire a proper knowledge in accordance with an actual phenomenon and can be adjusted – the logic of positivism had been resolved when an error happened. This step realized on problems then both right thing and wrong thing had come in mind and send to language and bring back to mind for the right and neutral state in order to have correct information and take advantage to be utilized for a success or to be called as true information [4].

Seeking additional information will depend on high level of leader's quality and principle such as 1) discipline in phraseology (language) of expression and scope of knowledge; 2) concentrate to cover an attempt to develop thinking; 3) utilize wisdom to control and determine on consideration; and 4) have a rational method – able to change chaos information to be a normal in executive's thinking of the situation assessment. For general staff who responsible in carrying out an assessment in writing, information technology has been applied to categorize and organize information. Similar to ants that are walking on a rough beach obstructed by stones and rocks, windy and bad weather which we all look at as a difficult situation. But for them, distinction the way is possible and information exchange between them is normal for them to go back home safely. The implementation of organized information by ants and the utilization of quality and principle application of commander and general staff including information technology will lead to success.

3. Analysis or methodology is the application of Analyze Paradigm as systematic identification of initial hypothesis, concepts and proposals by analysis units. This is because the impact on national security system to at least 2 parties may not be directly analyzed by theory. Paradigm formulation on judgment will be 1) art of methodology for a successful analysis that emphasizes on process and method to be an effective practice; 2) must pay attention on implementation agreement at all issues and all levels; 3) actual practice will be always related to judgment and action; and 4) judgment process and action process are mission of organization.

4. Axiology – value judgment of top executive. Each judgment associated with a selection of direct objective and behavior by considering objective at each level and final objective. Judgment on final objective is called Value Judgment, for example, Cuban Missile Crisis on 16-28 October, 1962, security of hundred million Americans was a final objective of President John F. Kennedy which related to policy implementation for such effective objectives be called Factual Judgment. The final step will gain 1) judgment results concerning the past behaviour, 2) consequences, and 3) comparative value assessment as Factual Judgment with practices and or strategies. National security system management must consider consequence rather than efficiency and effectiveness. Because strategy results are more required than tactical results and must rely on public policy process that truly corresponding with social possibility situation. There will be 3 social dimensions which are 1) Politics, 2) Economics, and 3) Society which always require equilibrium by an appropriate management. Motive is an external factor that acts on socio- psychologies process including subjective and objective. To seek for answers for society, values or axiology must be compared with moral evaluation and sociology until there will be a perfection on cultural study, paradigm with peace and growth of society to actual security. Effective system management without any defects of national top executive who understood knowledge status, knowledge

process, rational plans that suitable for occasion of national security system management.

V. CONCLUSIONS

National security system management must consider consequence rather than efficiency and effectiveness. Since strategy results are more required than tactical results. It must rely on public policy process that truly corresponds with social possibility situation. There will be 3 social dimensions which are 1) Politics, 2) Economics, and 3) Society which always require equilibrium with appropriate management. Motive is external factor that act on socio - psychology process including subjective and objective. To seek for answer for society, values or axiology must be compared with moral evaluation and sociology until there will be perfection on cultural study, paradigm with peace and growth of society to actual security. Effective system management without any defects of national top executive who understood knowledge status, knowledge process, rational plans that suitable for occasion of national security system management.

National security system management during public policy formulations stage and public policy implementations require information which is an actual knowledge. Knowledge understands from learning and experiences. However, since knowledge might comprise of circle of knowledge and angle of knowledge, thus, those who relate to this process are required to all considerations. This is because knowledge acquired from empirical knowledge is only a part of knowledge. There

are still right and wrong points. It is necessary to be interpreted through a mind to consider that knowledge to be valid and neutral as well as must be correctly interpreted according to objectives in order to be suitable to succeed. Psychology of human choice is also essential to be utilized to compare since angle of knowledge with power is angle of vision of leader which is close to people's experience. The closer, the more power.

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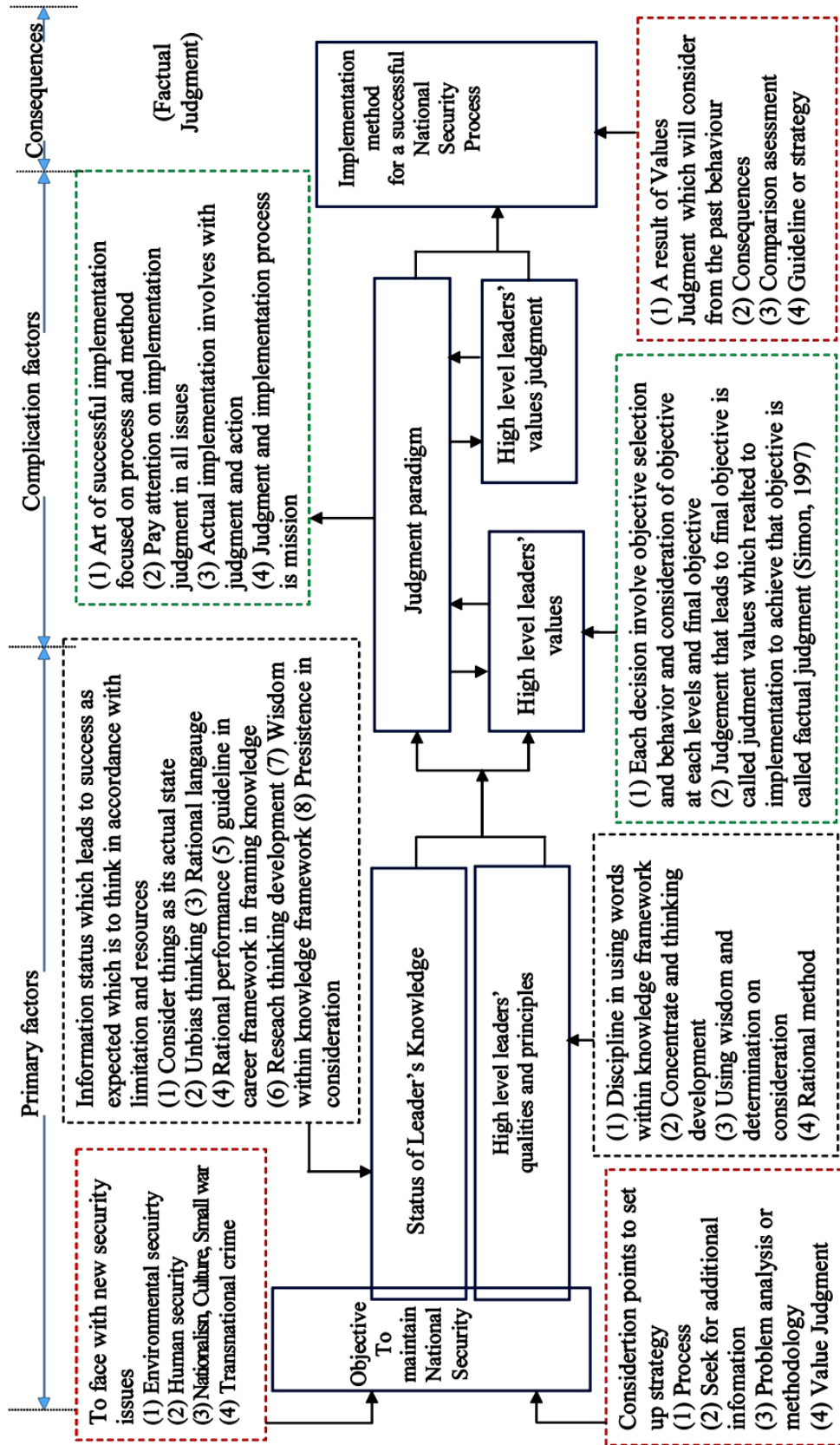


Fig 2. Figure of Values Judgment Paradigm of High Level Leader in National Security Process