

An Analysis of the Current State of Civil Society Participation in Ensuring the National Security of Mongolia

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In this article, the researchers tried to evaluate the contribution of civil society to Mongolian democracy and the problems faced by civil society. In addition, the article aimed to determine the unique national criteria of Mongolian democracy and the need to create an organization to monitor the process of democracy. The process of identifying important documents and ideals for the development of Mongolian civil society today is still in its early stages. It can be said that the approval of the democratic constitution and the first free and fair parliamentary elections as a country that has newly and restored democracy became another impetus for the creation of a new type of citizen organization. It is characterized by trying to study the changes that have occurred since this historical period at the intersection of political science and security studies. One of the most important issues today is to find out how many non-governmental and civil society organizations exist in Mongolia today, which are Western-oriented, focused on specific issues, have their own position and opinion, are specialized, and are capable of influencing government policy. On the other hand, in this article, we emphasize whether non-governmental and civil society organizations, which aim to hold the government accountable, and carry out influence and control activities, are fully developed.

Keywords: national security, civil society, democracy, Mongolia, defense and political science, reforms and changes in the society

Introductory Notes

In this article, when clarifying the characteristics of Mongolian civil society institutions, first of all, the preamble of the new democratic Constitution of 1992 states that “... it will be our mission to comprehensively develop a humane and civil democratic society in our country” and clearly sets the main characteristics of a comprehensively developed society in Mongolia such as highlighted.

From the point of view of modern political science, the concepts of “humane”, “civil”, and “democratic society” mean putting people at the center of society and citizens at the core of government policy, and putting citizens’ interests, and will above everything else. Since then, Mongolian philosophers, political and legal researchers, economists, and scientists have been trying to explain and study the ideals of the Constitution from the theoretical and practical aspects.

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The concept of civil society is not a new concept in our country (Institute of Philosophy, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, 2014, p. 5). Thanks to the democratic revolution, this idea was studied in Mongolia from the 1990s, and then it was able to be strengthened in the new Constitution. In the Constitution of 1921, the “Oath Agreement between the People’s Government and the Bogd Khan” states that the state will be strong, religion will spread, peace will be at home, glory will be abroad, and the people will be happy; Striving for orderly and harmonious society by strengthening the foundations of new rules in the 1924 Constitution; In the 1940 Constitution, further progress in social order; In the 1960 Constitution, socialism will be fully established and a communist society will be established in the future; Establishing a democratic socialist society in the 1990 Constitution Amendment Act; In the Constitution of 1992, the ideal of the Mongolian state is expressed as the main goal of comprehensively developing a humane civil democratic society.

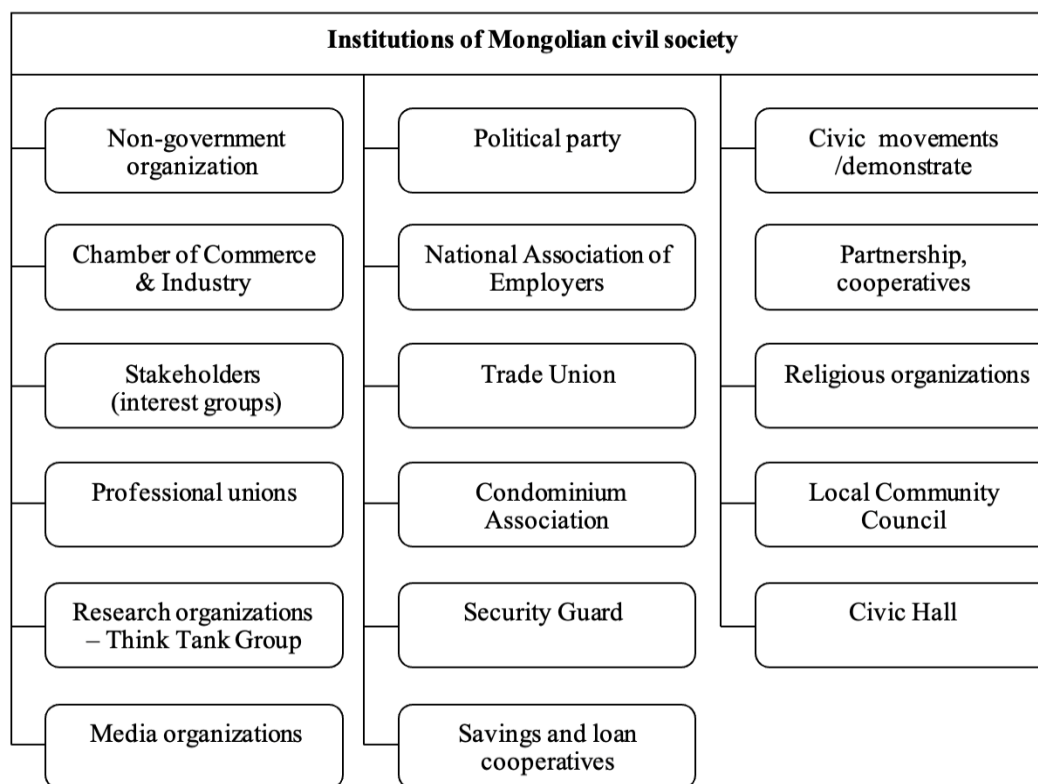


Figure 1. Institutional structure of Mongolian civil society.

Defining the Research Background

According to researchers, Mongolia belongs to the group of countries where the development of civil society is at the beginning stage (Institute of Philosophy, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, 2008, p. 281). 78 leading organizations from various branches of Mongolian civil society participated in the round table discussion organized by the Secretariat of the 2003 International Conference of Civil Society in Mongolia. During the in-depth interviews conducted as part of the research, the contributions of civil society to Mongolian democracy and the challenges faced by civil society were assessed, and the unique national criteria of Mongolian democracy and the need to create an organization to monitor the progress of democracy were determined. In this way, the work of identifying important documents and ideals for the development of Mongolian civil society has begun.

As a result, according to the ideas included in the final document of the 5th international conference of new and restored democracies and the 2003 international conference of civil society, the Mongolian government undertook to develop the criteria for democratic governance.

At the same time, the Secretariat of the International Civil Society Conference for Democracy has decided to evaluate the current state of civil society in Mongolia using the CIVICUS Civil Society Index methodology. The reason for mentioning all this is that it is important to review the current picture and structure of Mongolian civil society organizations.

In the history of Mongolia, civil society has developed in the following way, according to researchers and experts. It is: (a) Movement of the entire people led by feudal lords and princes with the aim of overthrowing Manchurian oppression; (b) Quasi-governmental mass organization aimed at transforming the Mongolian people into “Homo Socialisticus”; (c) There were various types, such as universal movements for democracy and small organizations working on specific issues, voluntary, right-wing, etc.

However, modern researchers believe that Mongolia’s civil society began to develop after the democratic transition of 1989-1990. Before 1990, there were various public organizations such as women’s, elders’, and youth organizations, trade unions, and the Red Cross under People’s Democratic Party. These public organizations closely followed the official ideology and were responsible for helping the party and the state to meet the social, cultural, political, and economic goals of building a socialist society. They had a top-down organizational structure, were in control of party and state power, and had a significant impact on society. The main thing was that their funding came from the party-state, or from membership taxes deducted directly from their salaries. Therefore, it is clearly shown that these organizations were dependent on the party-state, not on a voluntary basis, but on a coercive basis. However, these public organizations have played a role in the development of civil society. It is natural to mention here that it has made an important contribution to the creation of the capacity of citizens by organizing citizens, interacting in the public sphere, collecting and distributing information, even if it is ideological, and interacting with the modern state. As a result of this capacity and its dissemination, many citizen’s initiative movements and organizations were formed during the transition.

The reforms and changes in the global socialist world, the perestroika in the northern neighborhood, the process of dismissing the Political Bureau of the People’s Democratic Party, the drafting of a democratic Constitution, and the first movement in 1990, which called on the public to form a new government through general elections, were actually a voluntary creation of citizens. It was the beginning of the initiative. Here, the organization called the Mongolian Democratic Union became the beginning of changes in the political life of Mongolia, i.e. the birth of a multi-party system, and made a historical contribution to the reshaping of the social psychology of civil, voluntary, and creative initiatives.

Historically, the important role of this process was in the beginning to reform socialism in its framework, and eventually it became important to introduce the values of democratic society, such as transparency, accountability, human rights, and equality. Consequently, his main importance was in introducing the people to terms and concepts such as multi-party system, establishment of the government as a result of fair elections, respect for the law, and freedom from the pressure of any authority, free economy, and market. As a result, the first step towards creating a political environment for citizens’ coalitions and independent activities has been laid.

The approval of the democratic Constitution and the first free and fair parliamentary elections became another impetus for the creation of a new type of citizen organization. Such a new type is a non-governmental organization that has a Western character, focuses on certain issues, has its own place, is specialized, and aims

to influence government policy and hold the government accountable, and carries out influence and monitoring activities. At the same time, public organizations inherited from socialism tried to review their mission and duties, their relationship with the People's Democratic Party and the state, and redefine them in the new situation. Development of non-governmental organizations established in the 1990s by donor organizations, such as the Asia Fund of the United States, the Konrad-Adenauer Foundation of Germany, the United States International Agency for International Development, the United Nations Development Program, the United States of America, and the Australian Agency for International Development, international organizations such as the World Women's Fund were financially, technically, and ideologically supported. It is believed that this kind of support to non-governmental organizations had an important influence on the adoption of the law on non-governmental organizations in 1997. However, from the late 1990s, this support began to focus more on the social and economic functions of non-governmental organizations, or the role of distributing services, instead of focusing on the political meaning of democracy, or the role of influence, and control of non-governmental organizations. In this regard, it can be seen from the "Mutual Understanding between Non-Governmental Organizations and the Government" material.

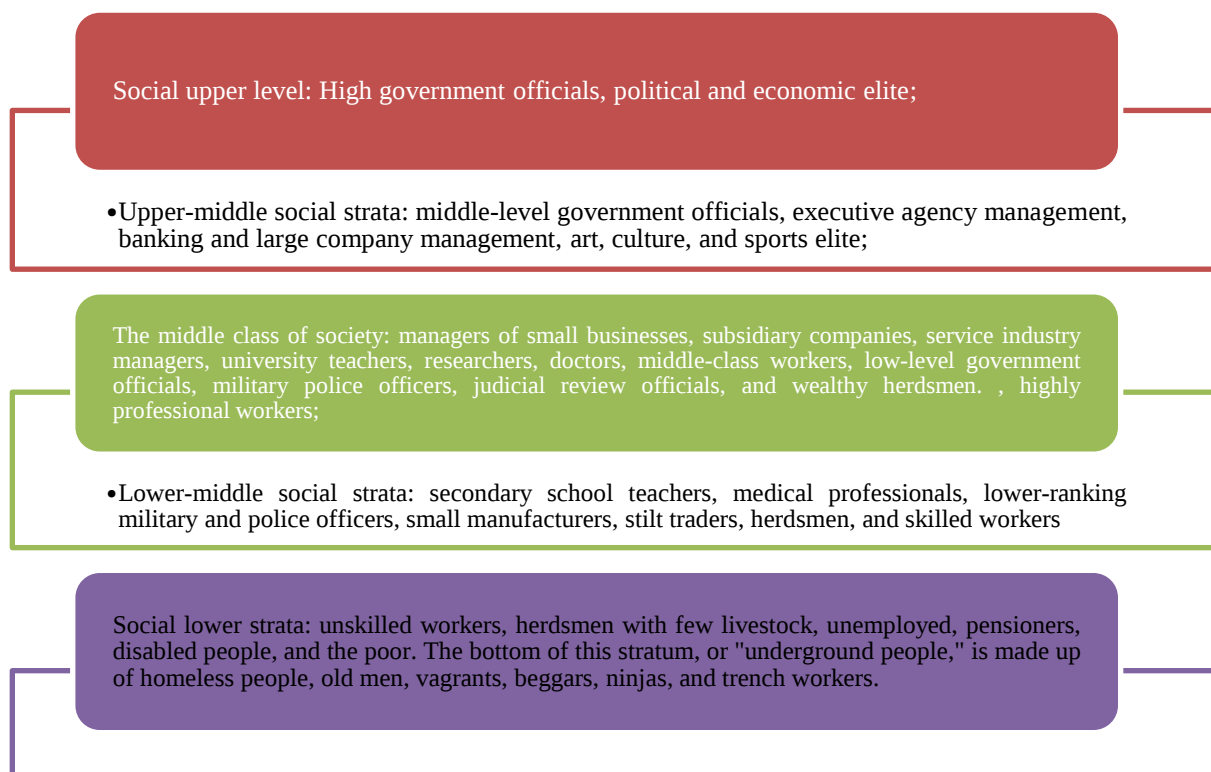


Figure 2. Stratification of modern civil society.

Until the end of the 1990s, the independent and voluntary organizations and activities of citizens were expressed by the term "non-governmental organizations", emphasizing their independence from the government in the sense of their general and common duties to develop democracy and spread pluralism. With the help of donors who supported the development of non-governmental organizations in order to strengthen democracy, this term was created in the early 1990s, replacing the term "public organization" that was used during socialism. The restructuring process of the 1990s marked the beginning of a dual transition to liberal democracy and a

market economy. Due to the political, economic, spiritual, and social changes that have taken place in the Mongolian society, the society we live in today has entered into differentiation (social separation), increased mobility, traditional classes and strata are disintegrating and disappearing, along with completely new groups and marginal strata. Thus, based on the opinion of some researchers who have studied the modern social stratification of Mongolia, it can be formulated as follows (Munkhbat, 2012, pp. 74-75).

In light of the above, it is important that the middle class has the right conditions to fulfill its role. Thus, civil society is directly related to the middle class, which is the basis of the social structure of society. In addition, it fulfills the role of stabilization in the national security system by forming parties, other public organizations and movements participating in socio-political life.

The middle class of Mongolia is someone who has an average daily income of 2-10 USD, lives in an apartment, a comfortable apartment or a private shack, has the ability and desire to send his child to university or college, has a car for personal use, and has savings for children and family. In addition, livestock farmers have 50-100 heads per person, have higher, special professional, or general education, and actively participate in social, political, and humanitarian activities.

Objectives of Its Research

In our research, we aimed to analyze the current state of civil society participation in national security. In this context, an “expert survey and analysis” was conducted among about 40 high-level experts. The purpose of the analysis is to find out how civil society can participate in ensuring Mongolia’s national security. In addition, it was important to clarify the basic conditions affecting national security, and then to determine the content and functions of civil society participation. The results of the research and analysis are presented as follows. In the expert survey that we initiated, firstly, the experts involved in the survey determined their work and research areas. Secondly, the experts clarified the process of ensuring national security through civil society participation and how it is connected with its direction. In this way, the following scene was observed, and a certain conclusion was made. It can be seen in detail in the image below (Figure 3).

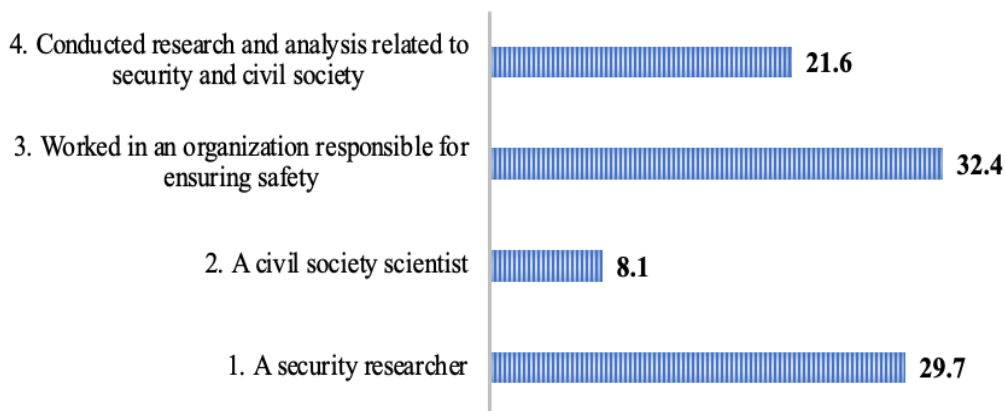


Figure 3. How experts’ work and research areas are connected to security and civil society areas.

83.7 percent of the experts surveyed were security researchers, while 8.1 percent were researchers and experts conducting civil society policies, activities, and external evaluation. As shown in the figure above, 29.7 percent of all experts were specialized in security, and 21.6 percent were conducting research and analysis related to security and civil society. Then, 32.4 percent were attended by representatives of organizations with security

functions. In that analysis, opinions, conclusions, and opinions about the current situation that are in line with the purpose of this study were freely shared, which made the analysis more effective. In the future, the analysis of the current situation will indicate the importance of the background information.

The probability of the truth of the assessment results obtained from expert research on the participation of civil society in ensuring security is characterized by using statistical methods. The degree of belief of the expert's research results in the evaluation of the following two areas, which may be the most important representative of the problems evaluated by the research, is thought out.

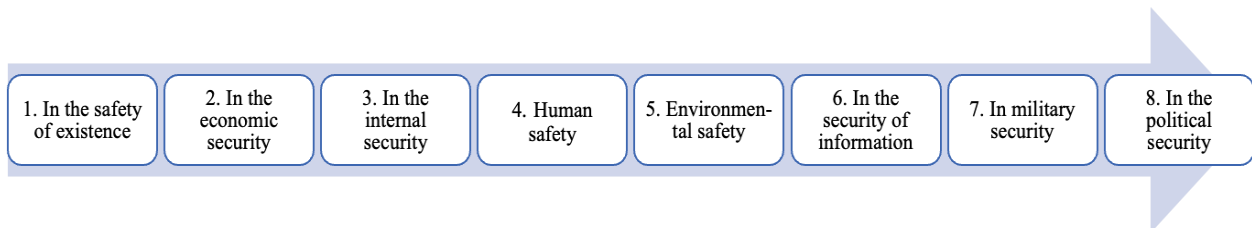
The following indicators were evaluated by the experts involved in the study of how the following roles of civil society organizations are implemented in ensuring Mongolia's national security. When it comes to:

1. Warn of the sources of social threats and threats;
2. Prevention of crisis situations, and conflicts;
3. To protect the constitutional rights, freedoms, and legal interests of citizens and organizations, and to shape public opinion about them;
4. To organize public control over the implementation of state policies and activities and their decisions to ensure national security;
5. Mobilizing the public to support civil society organizations and members in fulfilling the duties of the security forces, and developing citizens' self-consciousness;
6. To create an atmosphere of peace and harmony in society, to fight the phenomena that hinder it;
7. To raise the culture of citizens' political activity and rights;
8. Not to use state and administrative rights for the benefit of a narrow political group or group;
9. Fostering political pluralism;
10. To support the activation of public participation in the policies and activities of civil self-government organizations;
11. Improvement of the control of public organizations in the process of organizing and conducting elections.

In this way, the implementation of the role of civil society organizations to ensure security with a high level of reliability and agreement of expert evaluations has been weak and poor. This creates a problem in the direction of improving the development of civil society in Mongolia, and increasing its role and participation.

Therefore, within the framework of this expert study, the authors have tried to make a detailed analysis of the development of civil society, roles, influence, and participation. Thus, I tried to clarify how the current activities of Mongolian civil society affect the following types of security.

According to the calculations, although the expert's assessment of the impact of Mongolian civil society activities on the types of security is moderate, it is closer to 1 or 0.6, which is considered to be a sufficient evaluation degree. It has also been found that the consistency of the expert's opinion is good, which improves the degree of belief.



The experts who participated in the survey about the role of civil society in ensuring national security gave the following interesting answers. Specifically, the experts were asked, “In your opinion, what is the role of civil society in ensuring national security?”. When asked, the majority of them (91.9 percent) answered that they are “very responsible” or “It is a big responsibility”, 2.7 percent were “moderately responsible”, and 5.4 percent were “don’t know”. Analyzing this, it was observed that for the experts who answered “don’t know”, it is not clear what exactly the role of civil society participation in ensuring security will be. It was observed from the analysis of the data collected by the interview method that this answer was reached because it was doubtful how positive results would be achieved through this participation in ensuring national security. However, for the experts who answered “moderately responsible”, the analysis proves that they try to use civil society’s participation in government policy and some activities, but its real manifestations are not observed. Then, when the experts answered that it is “very responsible”, they emphasized the importance of adopting and localizing this system, which is formed at the level of the whole society, in the basic, economic, social, political, and spiritual relations of the existing society. In accordance with this, it leads us to believe that the features of today’s civil society can positively affect the fundamental characteristics of the national security system in reality.

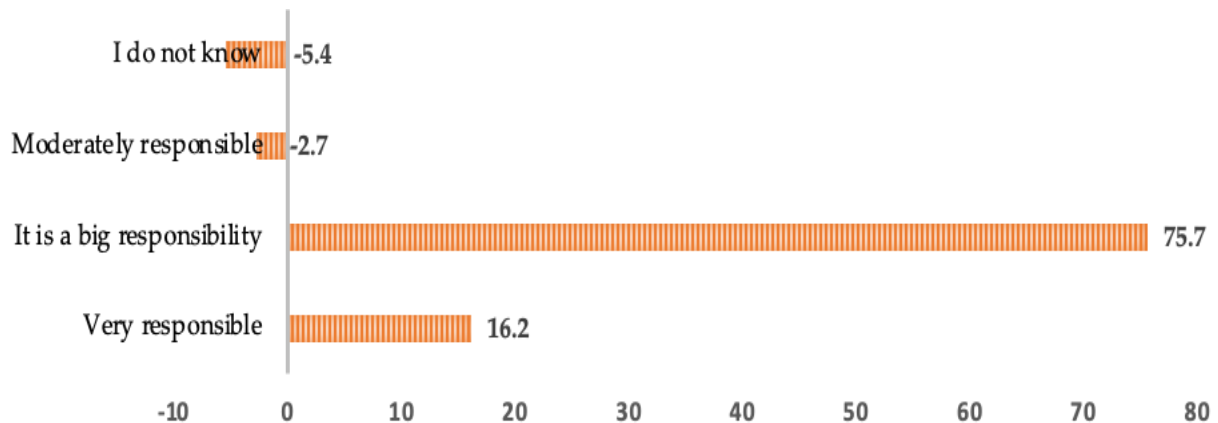


Figure 4. Expert assessment of the role of civil society in ensuring national security.

In order to clarify the above-mentioned features, the experts were asked, “Which of the following duties of civil society organizations in ensuring security is considered the most important in your opinion?”, three roles of civil society considered to be the most important were clarified by question. Out of this, 70.3 percent of the experts said that “organizing public control over the implementation of state policies and activities and their decisions to ensure national security”; 40.5 percent believed in “protecting the constitutional rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of citizens and organizations, and shaping public opinion about them.” Also, 24.3 percent said to improve “citizen’s political activism and rights culture” and 18.9 percent said to support “stimulating public participation in the policies and activities of civil self-government organizations.”

According to this, the national security system indicates that it is a subject that can be provided together with the mature system of civil society in forming the basis of the macro-society that is localized and self-sufficient (Figure 5). Moreover, in addition to the general role of civil society mentioned above, one of its most important roles was shown to be the formation of players involved in the national security system.

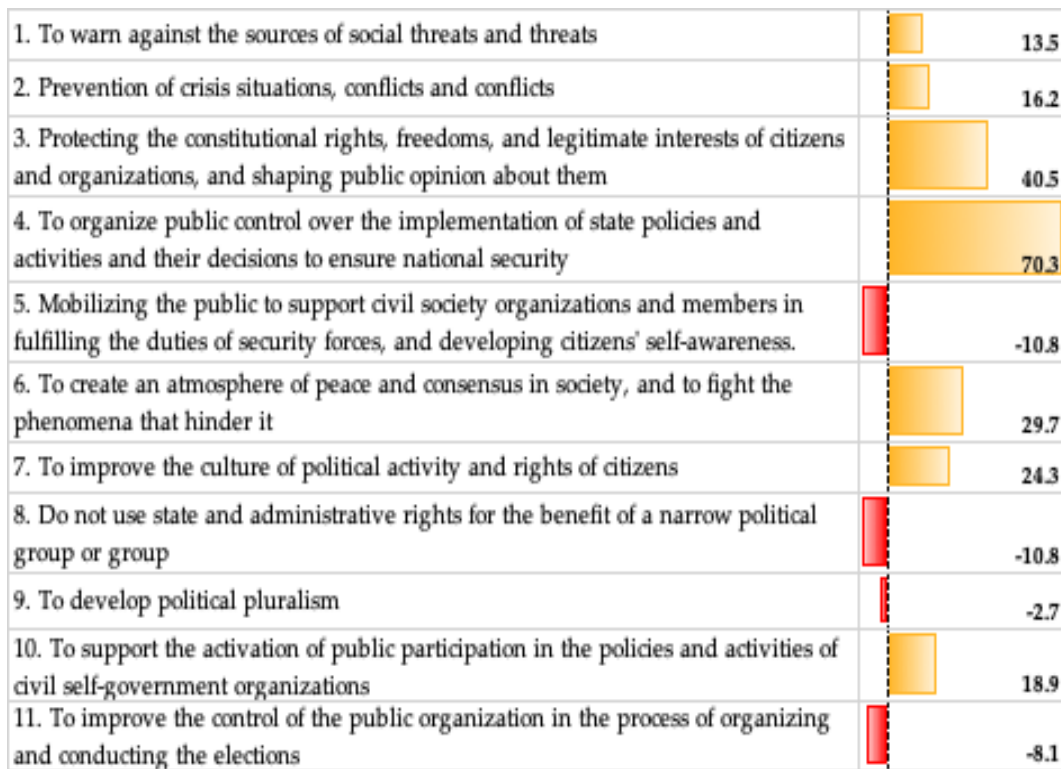


Figure 5. In your opinion, which of the following roles of civil society organizations is considered the most important in ensuring security?

One of the important issues we sought to address in our research was the issue of participation, or the extent to which civil society organizations are involved in ensuring national security. Within the framework of this goal, it is believed that the socialization of individuals takes place within the framework of civil society, including political and legal branches. At this level, it should be emphasized that how an individual's spiritual orientation and his basic values are formed, and how the role-related participation is achieved and to what extent. Based on the analysis, the participation of civil society organizations in ensuring national security was evaluated in the following way, on a scale of 1-10. 51.3 percent of analysts said that civil society organizations should have a "large" participation in ensuring national security. On the other hand, 48.6 percent said that there should be a "moderate" participation, and 0.1 percent said "no" participation at all.

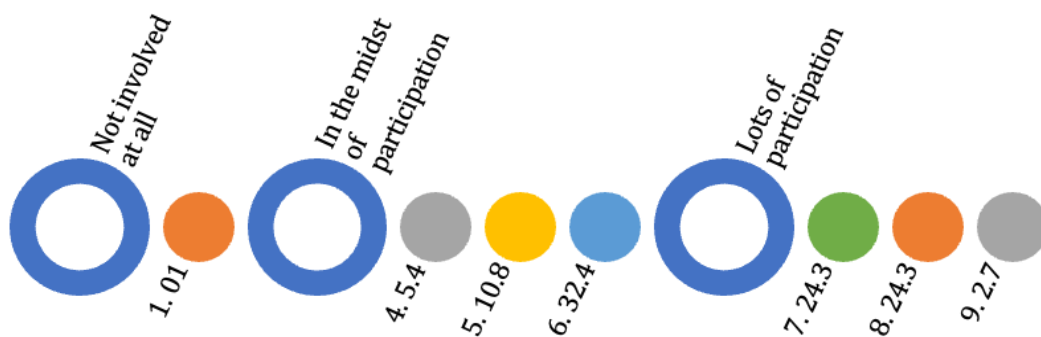


Figure 6. Expert assessment of the extent to which civil society organizations are involved in ensuring national security.

It is wrong to assume that only the intelligence plays a major role in the formation of the stakeholders, including the national security system. It can be considered that the foundation of the transparency and transparency of the nation is directly related to the existence of the civil society, which is the basic foundation for the voice of the citizen to reach all levels of the population. If it is considered that the participation of civil society organizations is necessary to ensure national security, it should be clarified what kind of participation is the most important thing. From this point of view, the experts' questionnaire was analyzed as follows. Specifically, 59.7 percent of experts believe that civil society participation has a positive effect on ensuring national security, and 18.9 percent believe that it is likely to have a negative effect. In fact, the participation of civil society means that the government, the private sector, and civil society organizations come closer together, reach different groups of society, and provide important opportunities for solving socially important goals and problems.

By classifying the above positive and negative effects, we have analyzed the evaluations obtained from the experts who participated in the research in order to clarify how the activities of civil society affect the development and security of Mongolia. According to the analysis, the majority of experts, 66.7 percent, believed that civil society activities had a “positive and negative” impact on Mongolia’s development and security, while 22.2 percent believed that it had a “negative” impact (Figure 6). From this, it can be seen that the participation of civil society in ensuring national security is likely to be negatively affected due to specific reasons (Figure 7). According to the analysis, the development and security of the country may be adversely affected by the activities of civil society in some ways. Analysts point out that there may be the following reasons for this evaluation. For example, the basis for providing NAO is the citizen of the country, and it is very sad that the citizen forgets the goal of contributing to policies and activities in this area by working voluntarily, in professional associations, and civil organizations. Furthermore, the analysis linked it to the fact that foreigners become pawns by imitating, influencing, and harassing the opinions and actions of extreme foreigners. Furthermore, any party, political force, group, or coalition that affects the state structure and tries to “represent” the members of the society to control everything, to motivate and to use force, should be avoided as much as possible. On the one hand, there is a need for civil society organizations to take the lead in raising awareness and participation of citizens.

Understanding civil society as a human-centered society and elucidating the possibility of increasing citizens' participation in society through it is on the one hand a challenge facing us, and on the other hand, it is a pattern to determine its nature. Therefore, the role and participation of civil society in a democratic society is not only theoretical, but also practical. It is intended to analyze the impact of this problem on ensuring national security.

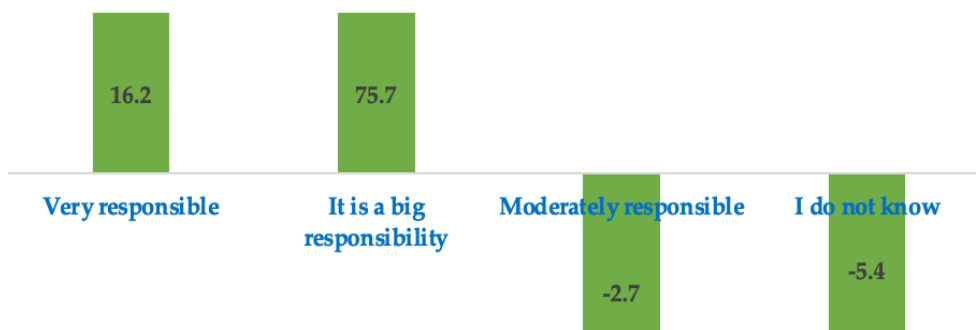


Figure 7. Experts' assessment of the impact of civil society activities on the development and security of Mongolia.

The following characteristics of civil society in Mongolia, such as the legal framework guaranteeing the right and freedom of association of citizens (54.3 percent), and the right to free publication and free expression of opinion (51.3 percent), indicate that it is relatively well developed. However, the right to freely publish and express opinions (51.3 percent); In order to speed up the process of supporting civil society organizations by business and charitable organizations, the tax and other forms of incentive policies implemented by the government (48.6 percent) were poorly formed. Furthermore, experts believe that the maturity of the society in many forms of property (45.1 percent) is moderately mature. Based on the average rating of the most common social phenomenon, 18.8 percent of the experts rated it as “good”, 33.3 percent rated it as “medium”, and 42.4 percent rated it as “bad”. From this, it can be seen that the characteristics shown below are generally underdeveloped.

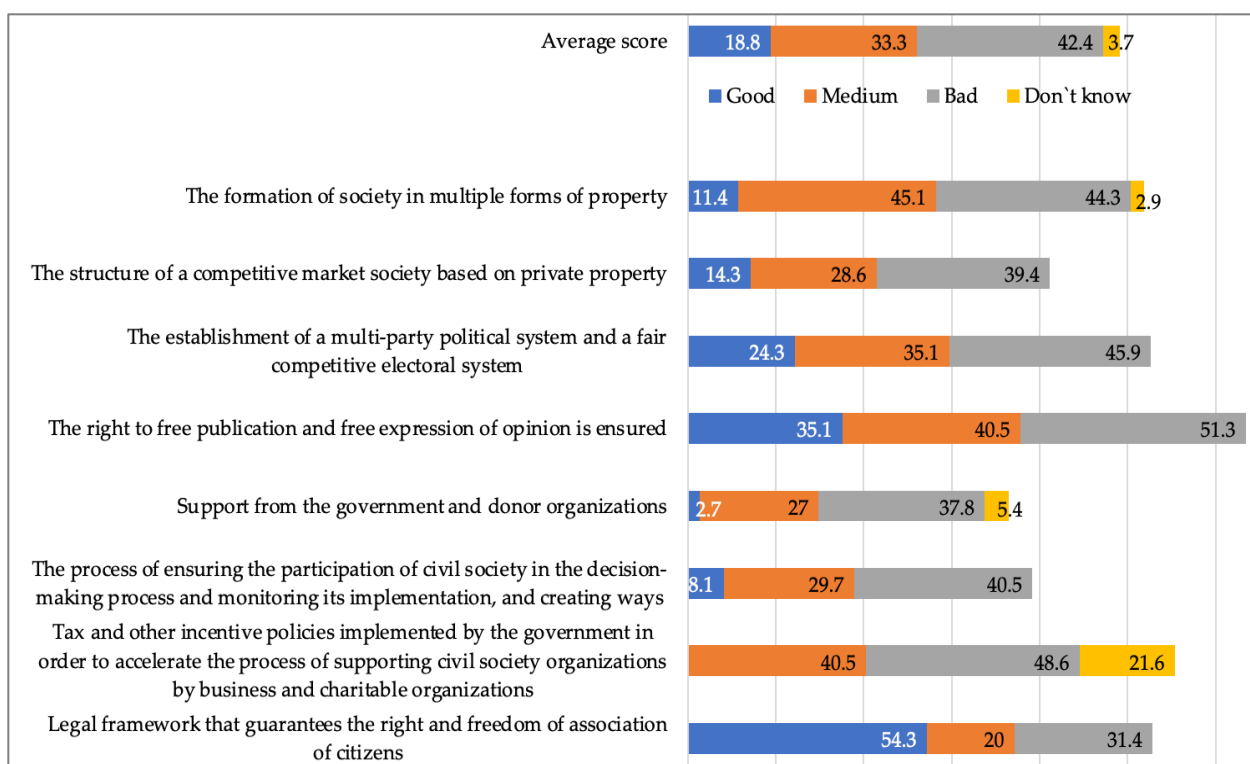


Figure 8. Experts' assessment of the maturity of the following characteristics of civil society in Mongolia.

Results and Its Discussion

Due to the characteristics of the common characteristics of modern society, there is a great evolution and change in security. Specifically, as society develops and moves forward, there will be fundamental changes in the security system, and new types of threats and threats will emerge. As a result, humanity is subject to a completely different form of fear and anxiety, inventing new types of weapons, and new factors of social development require a new approach to the study of security theory and practice.

On the other hand, experts assessed how the role of civil society organizations in ensuring Mongolia's national security is implemented. In this way, it was clearly observed that the role of civil society organizations in ensuring security has been created. Specifically, it is necessary to pay special attention to stopping the use of state and governance rights for the sake of narrow political or group interests (73 percent), supporting and

mobilizing members to fulfill their duties as security forces, and developing citizen's conscience (69.4 percent). It is important to create social stability and a peaceful atmosphere, fight against any phenomenon that hinders it (67.6 percent), and organize public control over the activities of organizations responsible for national security and the implementation of their decisions (67.5 percent) which is considered a duty.

Furthermore, to protect the constitutional rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of citizens and organizations, it leads to believe that the role of influencing and shaping public opinion (54 percent) is poorly or weakly implemented. Calculating the average assessment of the experts, 55.7 percent of them believed that the implementation of the main role of CSOs in ensuring the national security of Mongolia was poorly or weakly implemented, 35.1 percent said that it was implemented moderately, and 9.6 percent said that it was well implemented. According to this, it is defined by social justice, legal regime, socio-economic well-being of citizens, democratic pluralism, and national and ethnic affiliation. In addition, it should be emphasized that there is already a need to develop and implement tools for public safety in accordance with the goals and concepts of national security.

Civil society monitors government activities through various channels and acts as a balancing mechanism between society and the state. It is of great importance for ensuring national security. This is because civil society is one of the unofficial levers of the “check and balance” system that limits the state’s desire to dominate social life. Through the analysis, it clarified how the demographic, socio-economic, political, and social psychological and moral indicators of the current social life of Mongolia affect the provision of national security. (Note: When calculating this indicator, the results were evaluated by calculating the “positive” and “negative” values from 1 to 5. The one that has the least influence on the evaluation is ranked by 1 point, and the one that has the most influence is ranked by 5 points).

From the above picture, it is shown that the demographic parameters in the current social life of Mongolia, including the population life expectancy, have a negative impact on national security. To clarify, the life expectancy of the population is 95.1 percent, the sex ratio of the population is 94 percent, the birth and growth rate of the population is 79.5 percent, the death rate of the population is 93.3 percent, and the health of the population is 75.3 percent.

Table 1

How the Following Phenomena in Mongolian Social Life Affect National Security (Demographic Indicators)

Demographic indicators	Positive					Average	Negative					Average
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
1. Life expectancy of the population		12.5	56.3	25	6.3	95.1	-16.7	-33.3	-50			-66.7
2. Population sex ratio		7.4	44.4	40.7	7.4	94.0	-5.3	-31.6	-52.6	-10.5		-92.1
3. Population birth and growth	3.1	6.3	43.8	25	21.9	79.5	-23.1	-46.2	-30.8			-79.6
4. Population mortality and decline	6.7	6.7	73.3	13.3		93.3	-3.2	-25.8	-58.1	-9.7	-3.2	-48.4
5. Health of the population	9.5	28.6	38.1	4.8	19	75.3	-24	-40	-20	-16		-70.7
						87.4						-71.5

Table 2

That Indicates How It Affects National Security in the Social Life of Mongolia

<i>Socio-economic indicators</i>		<i>Positive</i>					<i>Negative</i>				
1	Population differentiation and the difference between the rich and the poor	15.4	38.5	30.8	7.7	7.7	-11.8	-26.5	-14.7	-47.1	
2	Population income level and poverty	38.5	23.1	23.1	15.4		-8.6	-2.9	-28.6	-40	-20
3	Employment of the population	12.5	31.3	12.5	6.3	37.5	-10.3	-10.3	-20.7	-37.9	-20.7

However, it was observed from the analysis that the indicator that is considered to have a positive effect on the above process is 2 times less than the indicator that has a negative effect (Table 2). So, in terms of socio-economic indicators, the following phenomena in the current social life of Mongolia—population differentiation, the difference between the rich and the poor (93.9 percent), the income level and poverty of the population (88.6 percent), and the employment status of the population (70.1 percent), national experts have assessed that those phenomena have a negative impact on security. The results of the analysis show that the phenomenon that has a positive effect on the situation is less than 50 percent, which means that there is a need to take significant socio-economic steps and activities without delay (Table 2).

The political process is one of the most important parameters that have been challenged to ensure civil society and national security. An important phenomenon of the political process is the election, which includes participating in election campaigns and polls, organizing protest actions with specific demands, and shaping public opinion with the help of independent mass media and communication tools. It is necessary to consider the activity in relation to it. An important part of this, which is the activity of political movements, the activities of non-governmental organizations, the attitude and direction of government policy and its implementation, was analyzed and evaluated by experts as follows. In this way, it was revealed that the activity of the political movement is caused by excessive politicization and personal interest (92.4 percent), and the activity is activated in a certain cycle when someone's interests are violated.

On the other hand, non-regular activities of NGOs (90 percent), the implementation of government policies, attitudes, and personal interests of politicians have become the main problems. Most importantly, the analysis showed that political challenges (90.8 percent) caused by conflicts between political parties have a negative impact on the social life of Mongolia today, especially on the political process (Table 3).

Table 3

How Political Phenomena and Processes Affect the National Security in the Social Life of Mongolia

<i>Political phenomena and processes</i>		<i>Positive</i>					<i>Negative</i>				
1	The activism of the political movement	14.3	28.6	33.3	14.3	9.5	-8.3	-16.7	-37.5	-16.7	-20.8
2	Activities of non-governmental organizations	8.3	29.2	25	25	12.5	-17.4	-8.7	-43.5	-17.4	-13
3	State policy approach, direction and implementation	3.8	15.4	38.5	30.8	11.5	-9.5	-23.8	-38.1	-28.6	

Civil society, by carrying out tactics of common cooperation, dialogue, and consensus consultation, is related to the psychological and moral nature of society. In reality, a harmonious relationship should be formed

between the leading social subject and the individual, the state and the civil society. In the end, a social dimension that at first seems incommensurable, a dimension that is equally valued in a developed civil society, is found. It helps to strengthen the national security system.

It is not only the responsibility of the civil society towards its own society to not encourage the arbitrary behavior of the authorities and the denial of individual rights in the social morality, but also by stabilizing that order, it will contribute to the strengthening of national security. From the picture below, the indicators that negatively affect the social life of Mongolia in terms of social psychological indicators are general (Figure 10). To clarify these, it can be seen from the responses of the experts that there is a high percentage of people's trust in the future (92 percent), social despair and tolerance (88.6 percent), extremism among citizens (89.4 percent), and hidden social resistance and dissatisfaction (88.6 percent).

Table 4

Social Psychological Indicators Affecting the National Security in the Social Life of Mongolia

<i>Social psychological indicators</i>		<i>Positive</i>					<i>Negative</i>				
1	People's confidence in the future	5	30	45	10	10	-14.8	-3.7	-48.1	-22.2	-11.1
2	Social desperation and tolerance	28.6	7.1	50		14.3	-18.2	-6.1	-33.3	-27.3	-15.2
3	Extremist attitudes among citizens	6.7	33.3	46.7		13.3	-18.8	-28.1	-31.3	-9.4	-12.5
4	Hidden social resistance and resentment	21.4	28.6	35.7		14.3	-15.2	-24.2	-30.3	-12.1	-18.2

In a word, the moral requirements and legal responsibilities of all participants in the social “triad”—state, individual, and civil society—are not only essential to the life of the society as a whole, but also characterized by the fact that it incorporates the characteristics of the system called national civilization. This is also shown by the assessment given by experts. For example, according to the experts' survey, the value orientation of citizens today (90 percent), the moral status of citizens (91.1 percent), the culture of citizens in social networks and electronic environment (89.9 percent), and the attitude of citizens towards society and government (91.1 percent) are very weak. It can be seen from the analysis (Table 4).

Table 5

Indicators of Morality and Ideology in the State of Influence on National Security in Mongolian Social Life

<i>Indicators of morality and ideology indicators</i>		<i>Positive</i>					<i>Negative</i>				
1	Values orientation of citizens	20.8	12.5	37.5	16.7	12.5	-13	-34.8	-8.7	-21.7	-21.7
2	Moral status of citizens	16.7	22.2	38.9	11.1	11.1	-6.9	-37.9	-20.7	-20.7	-13.8
3	People's social and electronic environment culture	20	33.3	33.3	13.3		-9.4	-28.1	-28.1	-18.8	-15.6
4	Citizens' attitude towards society and government	5.6	11.1	61.1	11.1	11.1	-10.3	-24.1	-20.7	-24.1	-20.7

The above-mentioned phenomena in Mongolia's current social life have been analyzed as negatively affecting national security. As a result, it should be emphasized that clarifying the obstacles to the development

of Mongolian civil society was one of the important goals of the analysis. It is hypothesized as follows (Table 5) that injustice in society (10.8 percent) is the biggest obstacle to the development of the country's civil society.

Conclusions

Although this situation seems to account for a small percentage, the following 20 phenomena are ranked as the most common when ranking the priority challenges and obstacles that are detailed in their nature. Among these, the most highly rated problems are following others who do not have ideology and morals (5.4 percent), arrogance of “freedom” without conscience and culture (5.4 percent), lack of understanding of the government's role in not learning about culture (5.4 percent). In addition, the analysis revealed that the most common problems are the subjective one-sidedness of NGOs and CSOs (5.4 percent) and the non-implementation of laws (5.4 percent).

As the institutions of civil society develop, the state will gradually be freed from roles that are not appropriate for it. This is due to the fact that in the process of administrative reforms, fulfilling the role of the current institution of civil society by discovering such a role has become a free discussion of the public. In this regard, it is important to highlight the regulatory role of civil society. In this context, when analyzing how the current activities of Mongolian civil society affect security, it can be seen from the figure below that it has both positive and negative effects.

For example, political security (54.1 percent), information security (48.6 percent), and internal security (45.7 percent) received the highest ratings from experts. Based on the average assessment, 41.6 percent of the respondents believed that the current activities of Mongolian civil society had both positive and negative effects on national security, and 25.1 percent considered that they had a negative effect (Figure 9).

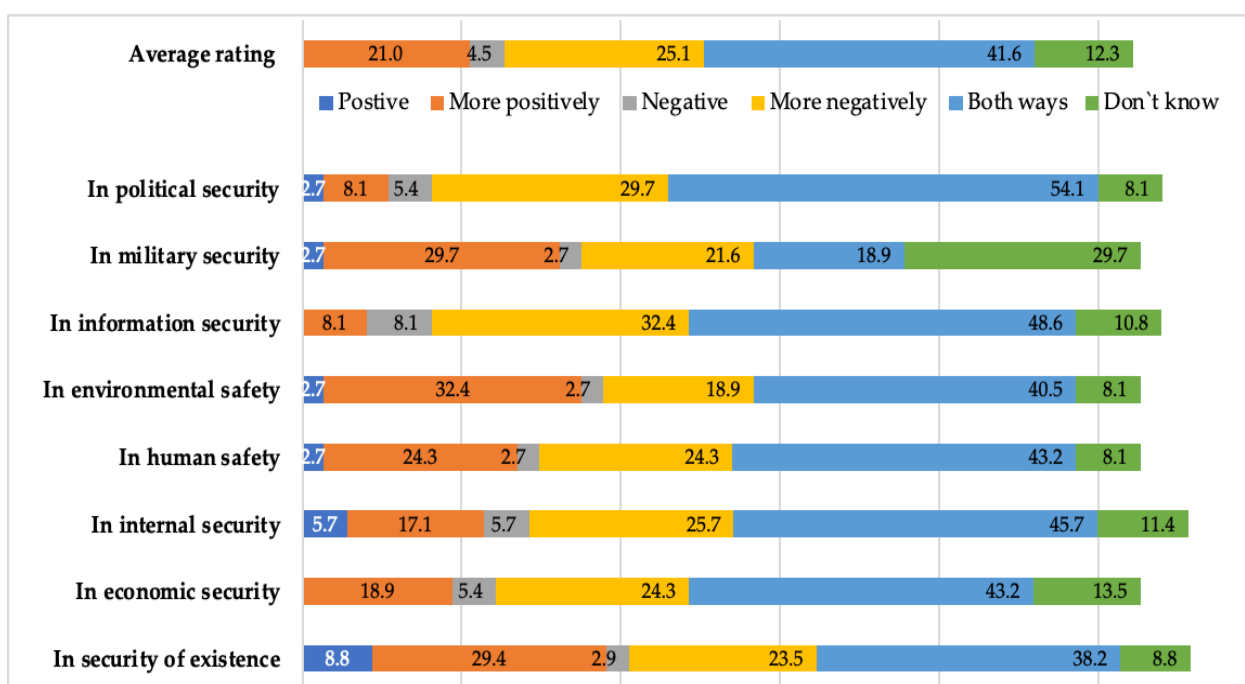


Figure 9. Experts' assessment of how the current activities of Mongolian civil society affect national security.

Civil society implements social initiatives from the masses or from “below” in practice, and thus provides its own adjustment process. Civil society thus complements the vertical relations of governance established by the state with horizontal social networks based on the principle of its adjustment. Mechanisms of public self-management (such as local governments, parties, public organizations) should be established and developed based on the civil society base.

Both the state and civil society are the subjects of public policy, so they do not become part of it, nor are they, its resources. However, it may sometimes be the opposite of the state considering civil society as its public policy resource. In practice, the first version is often used. From this point of view, the provision of national security is undoubtedly the most important aspect of public policy. In it, civil society acts as a support kit and resource for the national security system. To clarify this, experts rated the cooperation between civil society and government organizations as medium (33.1%) and poor (37.9%), and the conditions for the development of civil society are related to the nature of official (public) political policy in the security sector. This policy is related to the fact that the development of civil society is considered to be a threat to political security and is negatively affecting it.

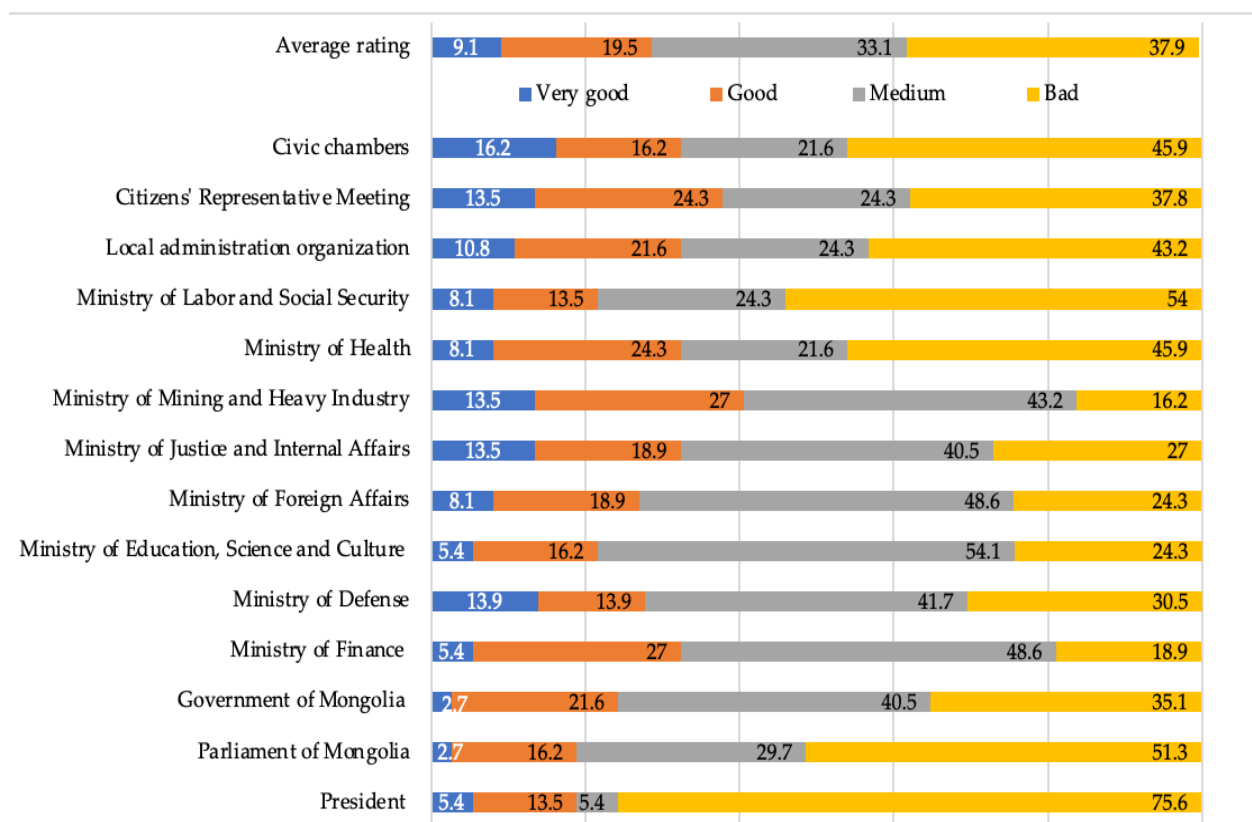


Figure 10. Experts' assessment of post-governmental organization cooperation with civil society.

It is important to consider civil society as an independent institution of security equal to the state, and not as a competitor to the state, but rather as a partner in the process of ensuring national security as the security of individuals, society, and the state. In fact, the security sector belongs to the prerogative of the state. It is recognized not only on a political and practical level but also on a theoretical level. The notion of security is also very limited as follows.

The conditions for the development of civil society are directly related to the nature of the official (public) political policy in the security sector. The analysis shows that this policy can have a negative effect on the development of civil society, considering it a threat to state security.

According to the analysis, the influence of Mongolian civil society organizations on national security, as shown in the figure above, indicates that most of the actions, policies, and activities of civil society organizations have had both positive and negative effects on the security process. Among them, the activities of the main civil society organizations should be highlighted. Media organizations (59.5%), trade unions (48.6%), and local councils (47.2%) were considered to be both positive and negative.

In addition, the negative influence of research and analysis organizations (54.1%) and political parties (58.3%) was evaluated the highest. To clarify the reason for this, the internal democracy, internal contradictions, and struggles of political parties have a negative impact on security. This is because important national privacy issues are being leaked through social networks and social media. In fact, without the unity and collective action of the people, a democratic society cannot be strengthened or established.

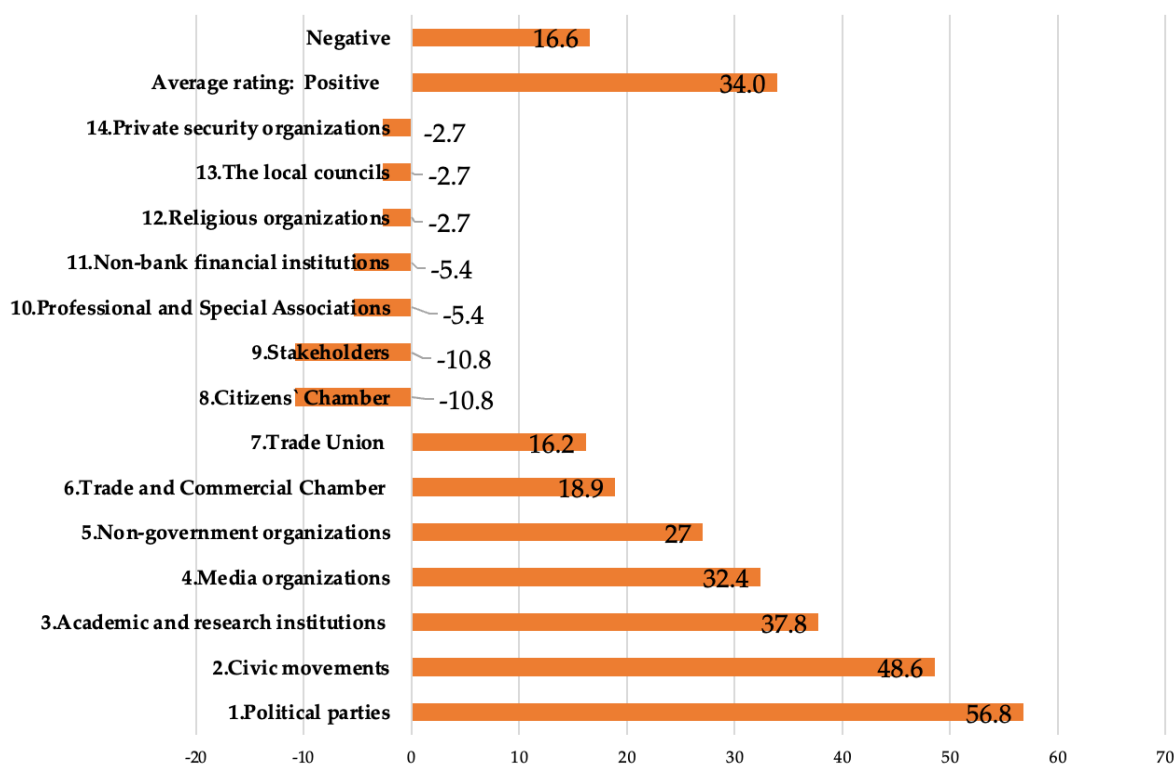


Figure 11. Experts' assessment of the role of the following civil society organizations in Mongolia in ensuring national security.

The government cannot carry out reforms without seeing the real reasons for the good life of the people, and cannot present them to them. Because the people want it and demand it, they will change it. Perhaps, some individual can stand against it alone, and the struggle is valid.

Based on this, the most common risks affecting society were classified into seven parts: political, economic, social, scientific-technological, demographic, environmental, legal and judicial process risks. If we calculate the average rating of all of them, the following interesting picture is observed. Therefore, the author analyzed the theoretical content of the concept of ways to increase the participation of civil society in ensuring national security,

based on the results of the research carried out by experts in his monotheistic work. By summarizing the results of the assessment of civil society's risk phenomena process in national security (by the main social framework), the following results were observed.

Table 6

Assessment of Civil Society Risk Phenomena and Its Processes in National Security

No.	Process assessment of civil society risk phenomena in national security	Average rating percentage
1	Political risk phenomena and processes	13.7
2	Economic risk phenomena and processes	14.0
3	Social risk phenomena and processes	12.6
4	Risk phenomena and processes in science and technology	13.2
5	Demographic risk phenomena and processes	12.3
6	Legal and litigation risks	12.5
7	Environmental risk phenomena and processes	11.6

Based on the above average assessment, the risk of such an effect is classified according to the phenomenon and process of its risk, and the following picture is obtained. If you elaborate on this, the picture below shows that the experts evaluated the political risk phenomenon and process as having the most common influence on the current social phenomenon and process in Mongolia.

Analyzing the evaluation of experts, 35.1 percent of them pointed out that there is already a need to take and implement practical actions aimed at the situation. As a result of this, it was pointed out that the problem that hinders the formation of civil society in Mongolia today is that the problem of creating a free space of information is becoming limited day by day.

Specifically, it was tried to calculate the average evaluation of spiritual causes in the development of Mongolian civil society today. In this way, the majority of the experts gave an average rating of 31.7% to the popular issue, which is two percentage points higher than the "bad" rating, which indicates the level of intellectual culture and moral education of the experts. Because we would like to note here that we are faced with the need and requirement based on the current state of affairs and real feelings to amend the freedom of information law that is in force in the country up to now. But in the political sphere, it is intended to clarify the conditions required for the development of civil society as follows (Figure 12).

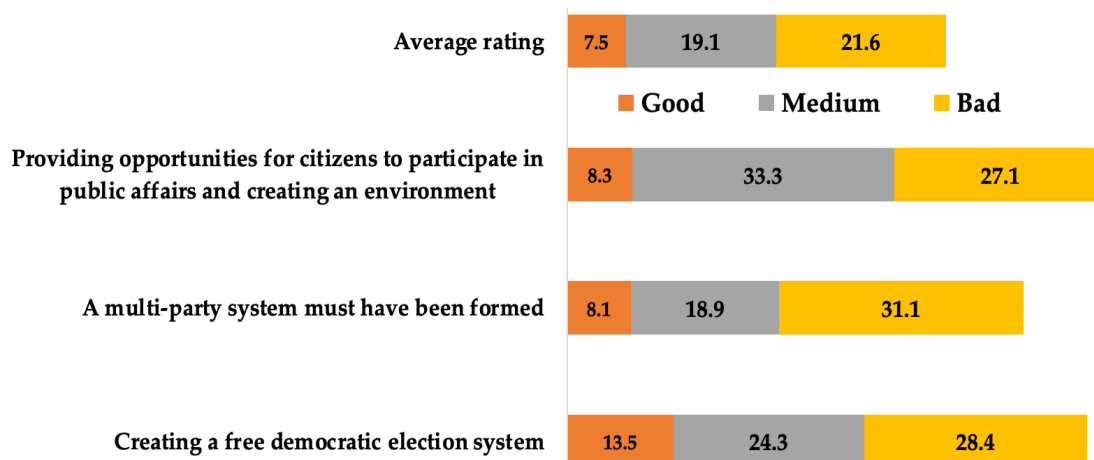


Figure 12. Experts' assessment of how the post-political environment was formed during the development of civil society in Mongolia.

According to this, during the development of the civil society, the environment of the political sphere is not very favorable. This is evident from the following analysis. For example, 21.6 percent of experts rated the development of civil society in the political sphere as “bad”. To clarify this, the process has become a phenomenon of social crisis in the world in modern times. One of the manifestations of this is the state crisis, which is one of the risks to ensure national security due to globalization. The crisis is manifested not only in civil disobedience and political desperation, but also describes the modern political situation as a “competing system between political elites and desperate voters”. The situation can sometimes be removed from politics, but it can lead to the risk of a protest movement for power by anti-democratic radical (hardline) forces who want to gain the right to be elected for themselves. Such protest actions (movements, intrigues) may appear as an expression of the position of a certain part of the civil society or group, but it may lead to risks that may have some negative consequences for the national security of the state.

Therefore, civil society can form the basis of safe and sustainable development as an effective tool of the “check and balance” system of political governance, which strives to achieve absolute dominance. At the same time, in order to ensure national security, there is a need for the development of civil society technology that can ensure the safe and sustainable development of the state, society, and individuals by working together with the government to influence the governance structure in a real and practical manner and solve problems with creative social initiatives. In order to put the demands into practice, it is essential to increase the participation of civil society in ensuring the security of the country, and to take specific measures to implement them.

Finally, one of the important issues that the article aims to clarify is to analyze how civil society participation is ensured in specific Mongolian social processes. In doing so, the above-mentioned features were clarified through a structured and unstructured questionnaire-survey method involving about 40 high-level experts in the field of increasing the participation of civil society in ensuring national security. Thus, it is worth noting that the following picture was observed when calculating the average of the experts’ evaluations.

It can be shown that civil society participation in the following specific phenomena and processes of Mongolian society is at a medium level. It was revealed that the reason for the level being so low is the following. Specifically, the experts pointed out that the participation of civil society in the protection of human rights and freedoms was not at a good enough level (62.2 percent), which leads to the conclusion that the actual participation of civil society is not enough. Also, 54.1 percent of the experts involved in the study are “moderately” involved in the civil society’s participation in any activity to fight infectious diseases and infections, as well as protecting the population’s gene pool (51.4 percent). This is an indication that the level of civil society participation in specific activities of the Mongolian society is “medium”.

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