Government Intelligence model: Intelligence vs Authority

Note: This is a modelling, done based upon analysis of existing facts and evolving reasoning, as to how the 'Government' and 'Constituents of Governance' are likely to behave and function 'influenced by normal human attributes' under different 'probable conditions' and does not imply projection or criticism of 'any particular government system in the world'. Any explanation in this 'coinciding with any working Government system' shall be an unintentional coincidence only.

This chapter helps us to understand:

1. **Government decisions effect millions of people visualizing their future, therefore, must be based upon wisdom and intelligence**
2. **The intelligence, at first, correspond to the 'education' in the 'analytical fields' and 'visionary fields'. Analysis pertains to exploring 'new' and 'unknown'. This is 'analytical intelligence' which would correspond to a government because government would face 'new' situations and which were not perceived 'previously'.**
3. **The intelligence of analytical fields shall obviously include exploring the 'unknown' and 'acquiring new' not what is relating to already existing facts.**
4. **The 'analysis' shall be 'mathematical based' for precision and 'crisp understanding' to avoid ambiguity and illusiveness. 'Visionary science' shall include the 'study of far sighted facts' inaccessible directly and 'the sciences' which are taking the world ahead**
5. **Process of thinking results acquisition of knowledge. For government it would correspond to its application to situations coming henceforth-to happen in future. This is 'analytical knowledge'**
6. **The most important attribute and requirement of a government is visualization, planning, setting direction, effective and efficient execution and result evaluation. These are the attributes related to the 'intelligence' and 'analytical intelligence' to be more precise**.
7. Experience sharpens acquired skills for effective use under different situations and conditions. This becomes another important criterion to assess the intelligence.
8. **This represents intelligence level or knowledge level of an individual in that particular field or profession or the 'vector intelligence'.**
9. **Even if the intelligence level of selected people (OIG) is higher, they would have to behave in a manner to look like one of common man, the average intelligence level person to obtain votes**
10. **Analytical intelligence with prudence of application for decisions in specific fields is 'vector intelligence', important for 'accuracy' and 'accruing results' . This represents knowledge or intelligence level in the particular field of application.**
11. **There are multifarious and multidimensional activities for which a government is responsible. Thus a government must possess a multidimensional intelligence and knowledge base for taking appropriate, effective and relevant decisions.**

12. **Governments with impaired vision, low acumen and dubious intentions would lack reviews of success or failure and decline making DAVM facts accessible on public domain.**
13. **Negative intelligence has no value to the nation and society**
14. The necessity of MGG possessing 'analytical intelligence' and 'vector intelligence' is **far more important as they are permanent, than MOG/OIG. For 'accurate and result producing decisions' with acumen, they must have these.**
15. **And this probable low accuracy level of 'government's decision', lacking 'analytical and vector' intelligence, the government would exercise authority rather than attempting to exhibit its intelligence profile.**

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The first question which many of people around, may ask is **'why intelligence is required or why intelligence is important' at government level.** Some may argue that the government has to control the people/citizen and need to exercise authority. This would be an argument of a 'master'.

As a government is most powerful in a country, and takes every decision for any field pertaining to the governance, Government's decisions are bound to take a nation, with right selfless decisions, high in development, citizen happiness and harmony OR down to poverty, lawlessness on the other hand with incorrect, imprudent, selfish decisions. The decisions of the government gets applied to millions of people at one time, therefore, it is essential to analyze the 'intelligence attribute' of a government.

The important factors to assess intelligence level of a government need to be examined and analyzed. Intelligence is an attribute which is related to the thinking level of a person. If all persons in a group with equal intelligence level are aligned, then the intelligence level of individuals represents intelligence level of the group. Mathematically, however, the intelligence level of an individuals can not be added or multiplied even if in same alignment, to assess intelligence level of a group. The intelligence level of a group shall be the mean of all individual intelligence levels.

Thus a group would have intelligence level lower as compared to the highest individual intelligence level in the group. As there may be some inactive individuals and participation of each individual may not be at the highest level, always. Therefore, the intelligence level of group would be the mean of those who are associated with same and full level of activeness. A government is a set of people and the assessment of their actual 'intelligence level' is important.

The thinking level of a person would first depend upon the brain having activated for long for thinking and subjected to a process making one to think. This corresponds to the process of education; therefore, **education level would be the first dimension of intelligence**. Regarding education, **it has been brought out in other chapter that education of 'analytical fields' and 'visionary fields', exploring, analyzing, understanding the 'new' and the 'unknown' would correspond to the 'intelligence'** much more than 'fields knowing only existing facts'. The intelligence of analytical fields shall obviously include exploring the 'unknown' and 'acquiring new' not what is relating to already existing facts. **The analysis related to intelligence shall be the 'analysis to understand the unknowns and not existing in present knowledge spheres. The 'analysis' shall be 'mathematical based' for precision and 'crisp understanding' to avoid ambiguity and illusiveness. 'Visionary science' shall include the 'study of far sighted facts' inaccessible directly and 'the sciences' which are taking the world ahead.** The knowledge, chronology, history of existing facts' would not correspond to the 'intelligence'.

The **process of thinking results acquisition of knowledge in a manner that it is applied to situations coming henceforth. Let we term it as 'analytical knowledge'**. Analytical Knowledge makes the thinking rational and relevant for a particular use and situation. The amount of analytical knowledge one has, provides a direct relation with intelligence, therefore.

The acquisition of 'analytical knowledge', through education and by having interface with the environment and surroundings by undergoing different situations is, more or less, proportional to the extent of interface and exposure of an individual. This, in general terms, is known as experience. **Experience sharpens acquired skills for effective use under different situations and conditions. This becomes another important criterion to assess the intelligence**.

Now if a particular decision making is in question, specific to a particular field, profession or objectives, then only knowledge and education in general, would not signify the intelligence. It would be 'analytical intelligence' with prudence of its application. **In mathematical terms this may be termed as 'vector intelligence'.** Here the intelligence is warranted in a specific direction to realize specific objectives to come in the future and thus becomes a vector. **This represents knowledge level or intelligence level of an individual in that particular field or profession or the 'vector intelligence'.**

The status of body fitness is important not only for physical works but brain being an important organ of the body, the physical fitness is necessary for mental fitness or mental alertness, to be more appropriate. Though one may have enormous knowledge at old age, but the physical slackness loses synchronization of all the organs and faculties of the body and thus depreciates the effectiveness of intelligence. **The age factor would be important to be considered to view at the effectiveness of one's intelligence to the environment.**

There have been many examples that the people commit irregularities and even crimes repeatedly and escapes the law for quite some time. These people in general therefore, may be intelligent but aligned to different direction which is not in favour of society. These people do use their intelligence for their selfish use at the loss to others in the society. **Thus the usefulness of one's intelligence to the society depends upon, if the alignment of that individual is correct, in the direction of development of society** and not in the direction of only self interests. In a country, there may be reports of misappropriation, scams, corruption by high level politicians and officers. Such large level of misappropriations would need intelligence but with the objective of benefiting to self only. **Let we call it 'negative intelligence' Thus effectiveness of such intelligence is 'null and void' for the society and the nation.**

Thus attitude of an individual and of the group like government is very important to establish the usefulness of its intelligence for the society or nation.

Government's scenario

In a nation's government, the government primarily signifies the set of people elected by the nation's citizen. No government normally enforces direct communication with the citizen as it would enhance their answerability multifold. With direct communication non-existent, the citizen shall be driven by leaders with the sentimental words the leader would convey through media. The Government therefore, is made of those who can speak well, influence others well, makes others to believe what they believe in, and carry the people's aspirations and emotions with them. The non-DAVM aspirations would be only emotions. Emotions are casual, not necessarily be based upon rationales and therefore may last for a long period but may also subside after a brief association, so remain undefined. However, the government once in position would work for a definite period, say for example, five years. Therefore, the people should take a decision for working out a government which can think and visualize the things happening, not only for the particular nation, but for the entire globe. And this would correspond to the 'intelligence' attribute of the government.

No one seems to have thought about Government and intelligence correlation before, especially from its application to the decision making. The **most important attribute and requirement of a government is visualization, planning, setting direction, effective and efficient execution and result evaluation. These are the attributes related to the 'intelligence' and 'analytical intelligence' to be more precise**. Thus a very close relation between intelligence/analytical intelligence and the people in government is warranted. **There are multifarious and multidimensional activities for which a government is responsible.**

Thus a government must possess a multidimensional skill and knowledge base for taking appropriate, effective and relevant decisions.

These are the people MOG/OIG who are visible to the masses. The other part of Government are bureaucrats, **Managers of Government's Governance, MGG, the people who are supposed to perform public service as a part of assigned duties, take decisions on behalf of the Government, set goals and achieve it**. The visible part of Government are the people from the masses who get into the Government because of their ability to get support from the public in the form as defined by them only. The reasons for favour may be many, varying from religion, caste, region, language, complexion, profession etc. But not the intelligence? **The necessity of MGG possessing 'analytical intelligence' and 'vector intelligence' is therefore, far more important than MOG/OIG. For decisions with acumen, they must have these.**

The leaders are one out of thousands of common men. And these thousands widely vary in terms of intelligence level. If the leader has to get favour from them, he must present itself to be one out of them. So it has to act as one out of them. **Thus the leader (change term to 'actor amongst people'- AAPe) has to act at the lowest intelligence level amongst these masses, or he should be from that intelligence level itself to gain their favour.** It is important here thus, to understand the average intelligence level of the masses.

Therefore, the leader would be from the average level of intelligence of majority of the people. **Even if he is more intelligence or may belong to other (higher) groups of intelligence level, he must exhibit himself to be belonging to the average intelligence level of the masses i.e. at average intelligence level.**

One important criteria for analyzing this would be the election criteria. If as per standard deviation, 73% of the people are from bottom I3 group and election practice is getting elected with 50% votes, the candidate would not care for the I1 & I2 people since even if they vote against it, the selection in election is certain.
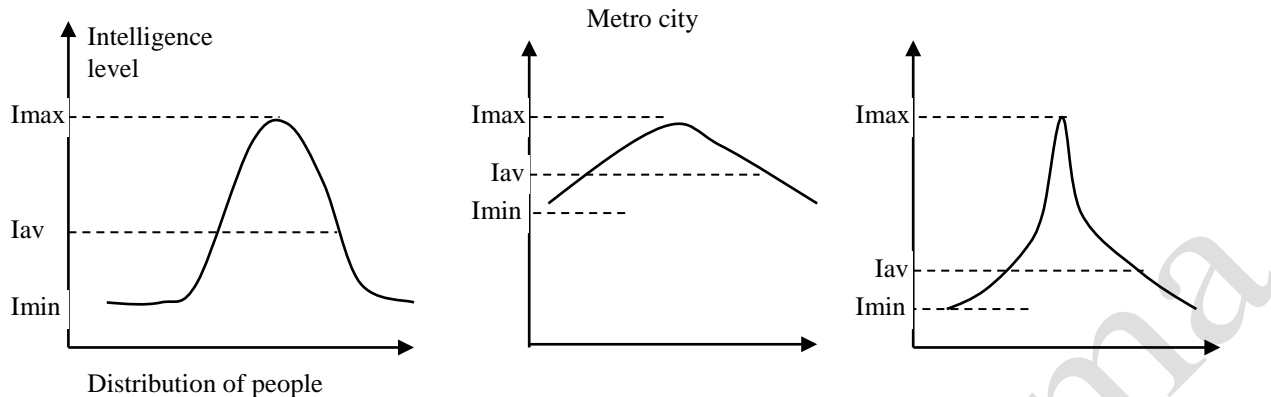
A leader is to carry aspirations and emotions of the people. The aspirations and emotions are personal attributes and not social or professional. Also these corresponds to promises which would come in future, so unseen. **So as far as a voter is concerned, the personal qualities of a leader must resemble to its own.**

Therefore we have the first derivation that if the government is made of the people elected by the citizen then, the average intelligence level of these selected people shall correspond to the average intelligence level of these masses. **Even if the intelligence level of these selected people is higher, they would have to behave in a manner that it look like one of them, the average intelligence level person.** So, first step would be to find out the average intelligence level of the citizen of the nation.

Applying the mathematical theorem of standard deviation, the people would be distributed in the 'space of intelligence' following the distribution pattern of a standard deviation curve.

These would be different kind of social set ups, varying from large metropolitan cities to poor rural villages with different levels of education, exposure to outside world etc. Therefore, there are likely to be different curves for different set up. However, if would be necessary to frame some 'presumption' based upon basic rationale. The first presumption would be that the maximum level of intelligence and minimum level of intelligence would almost be same for all set up. This can be substantiated by the fact that in any nation, the students from varying backgrounds succeeds in a national level event, the students from rural as well as from metro cities qualify. Thus the same level of intelligence exists, presumably, in cities or in villages. The difference will be the number of people possessing that level of intelligence in a particular environment. The high intelligence level may be possessed by more number of people in a metro city than in a village, thus the average level of intelligence may only vary.

Therefore, the structure of standard deviation curves may differ for these different environments, as shown below.

We also need to work out criteria to the applicability of these curves to different environments. As education level provides the most rational and logical thinking base, this may be taken as the most basic criteria for applicability of curves. In context of a position like, being in the government to take decision for whole nation, the minimum education level required for bringing an individual to the capability of logical decision of this level, a graduation is considered as minimum quantification level. The average intelligence level of the people may therefore, be assessed as under.

Average Intelligence level = (No. of people with graduation or above) / (Total population)

The value would be against an index of one (1).

As noted above, **in case of Government, we need to look at 'Analytical intelligence' and if this intelligence level does not correspond to 'analytical intelligence' or better, then the government's vision and acumen shall be impaired one**.

Impact on 'decision making'

Going ahead with the analogy discussed previously, the intelligence level of the representative elected by people, in general, would most probably be of the average intelligence level. In fact it is never 100% voting done by the people, **because the votes are cast more by the people who are close to the base of the curve and goes down as we move up towards apex of the curve as there the people have more occupancies, short of time and priority**. With most of the votes having cast by the people between bottom of the curve and average level, the projected intelligence level of the elected representatives may be even less than the 'average intelligence level of the population' (or may be more intelligent but would behave like a person of equivalent intelligence level).

Assessment of average intelligence level of the elected representative who consequently form the group taking important decisions, can help further to work out the average intelligence level of the group.

In addition to intelligence level, the other important aspect for an effective and useful decision making, is the experience in the fields related to the field of decision making.

It is important to understand that experience would signify the experience in the field of decision making which are the reason of major upgradations over the globe viz Engineering economics, security, education, health services etc and not experience of mere working in a government set up.

Do people's elected representatives would have such 'completeness of the experience'? As this should cover all stages related to the decision making, its implementation, results obtained after the implementation and reviews and changes brought in.

Mainly the governments with impaired vision, low acumen and insincere intentions would lack reviews of success or failure and making DAVM facts accessible on public domain.

In most of the government systems, this experience would not be available to the representatives and thus average level of experience would be only about 0.25 as the experience after implementation and even during implementation is normally not be available, as the decisions are taken on long term basis accruing results in substantially long period going up to few years whereas, the representatives taking such decisions, very often changes in between.

And average of analytical intelligence level and similar experience (taking 0.25 in general except in few cases which can be identified and evaluated separately) would be the 'effective intelligence level' (EIL) of the representatives and the government. This will also be considered as the 'accuracy index of decisions' (AID) signifying the assured accuracy level of a decision from 'decision taking set up' point of view.

Impact on Governance

And this probable low accuracy level of 'government's decision', lacking 'analytical and vector' intelligence', the government would exercise authority rather than attempting to exhibit its intelligence profile.

Now one may appreciate why 'Intelligence level' of a government is important, perhaps never thought of it before.