

Chapter 1

**Computer Integrated Political [Strategic] Enterprise (C.I.P.E. or C.I.P.S.E.)**

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## 1.1- Prologue CIPSE (Computer Integrated Political Strategic Enterprise)

In theory means **integration** of political **processes** in process of a computer center as a strategic methodology in interfacing with politicians. CIPSE will presents in form of the sharing of commands and the flow of information from one program to another in a politician computer interfacing process that form a political solution.

**CIPSE** is central computer station enables centralized political real-situation monitoring, direct operating on real situation, and offers important program generation and system diagnostic services. The station is connected to other system stations via the system bus, via which it can initiate the necessary data transfers.

The goal of CIPSE Enterprise is to provide an "Open System Architecture" which will make the forthcoming permanent changes in the political environment manageable.

The following factors have contributed to the development of classical policy to modern CIPSE:

- Advances in microprocessor, memory, and related VLSI technology;
- Developments in intelligent semiconductor sensors and fiber-optic sensors;
- Implementations of programmable controllers;
- Standardization of modular hardware and software for Process control;
- Advancements in computer technology;
- Emergence of powerful interactive graphics for human Interface;
- Standardization of data communication links and networks;
- Adoption of a whole range of methods of modern control and system theory (model building, estimation theory, optimal, adaptive, self-tuning control, etc.) for modeling, simulation, and design of control systems
- Developments in artificial intelligence and methods of knowledge engineering.

**CIPSE** research center is a global center that has a worldwide approach to political solutions and an integrated global philosophy encompassing political operations. The center use CIPSE theory, goals, methods, and apparatus in its daily work. CIPSE workplaces make possibility for integration, Computerized, and engineering of political processes, for use of regions, governments, politicians, correspondents, parties, and etc.

**Integration in C.I.P.S.E.** theory ensures that all "pieces" of the a political system will work together to realize political system goals. These pieces include the: hardware, software, people and procedures needed to support political system operation. Successful integration implies that compatibility and effective operation have been achieved in both a technical and organizational sense.

The directors of the policy or political enterprise must give intensive consideration to the following key questions:

- What is the position of the policy in relation to the competitors in the political area?
- In what direction will the political environment develop over the future?
- What are the objectives which the policy should over the next 3-5-10-15-25-30-40-50 years?
- What point in the life-cycle has been reached by the political solution in the current areas?
- Which political solution can be renewed in the foreseeable as a result of further technical development, with reduced political solution process costs?
- What are the most important factors determining turnover and improvement (political regulation ability, control ability, economic effect, defense quality, etc.)?
- What changes in the political solution process would lead to cost saving?
- Which critical factors are decisive for the long-term success of the CIPSE concept?

A typical political enterprise has systems for application such as:

- Political knowledge and concept;
- Tool control;
- Operative control;
- Political process control;
- Engineering design;
- Operative data collection;

- Political solution planning and development;
- Personnel planning and development of the organizational structure;
- Tool planning.

Computer Integrated Political-Enterprising (C.I.P.E.) refers to the integrated political information processing requirements for the technical and operational tasks of an enterprise. The operational tasks can be referred to as the political solution planning and control system (SPC).

Computer integrated political strategic enterprise (C.I.P.S.E.) encompasses the overall enterprise controls, computers, and computer networks for the complete political enterprising control.

Future political information processing will have to serve the complete information needs within an enterprise, which is called C.I.P.E. (Computer Integrated political Enterprise).

All these systems and more are necessary to run a large political enterprising operation. The ability to exchange information between systems and work together will affect the efficiency and solution ability of the entire political operation. The primary high level functions of a plant wide political information system in C.I.P.S.E. include:

- Database management;
- Data collection;
- Data communication;
- Monitoring and control;
- Management reporting.

Control systems monitor process variables and act on them when exceed specified limits. The variables are monitored by computers collecting and processing data derived from information-resources which are generated by instruments and equipment controllers. The introduction of CIPSE calls for careful planning of how it should proceed. To ensure the maximum economic benefit, it is Necessary to take into account as many positive and also negative (disruptive) factors as possible.

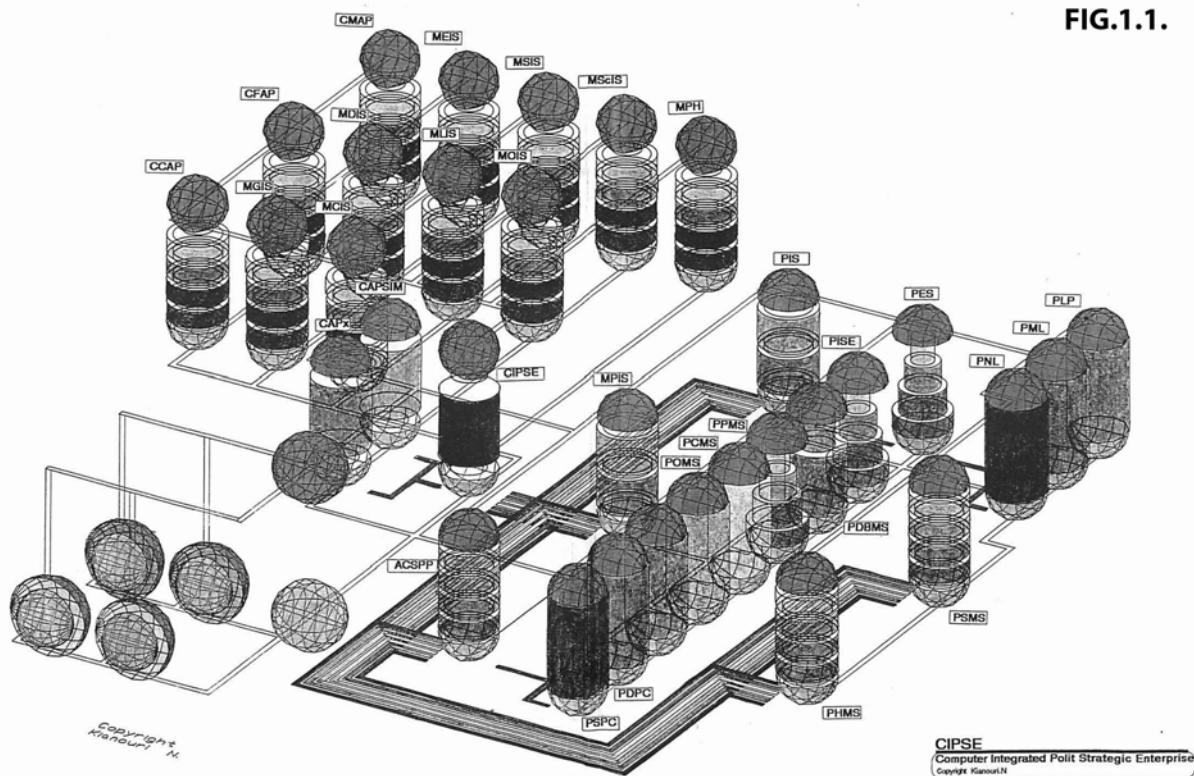


FIG.1.1.

FIG. 1-1 IS A REPRESENTATION OF CIPSE STATIONS AND INTERFACES.

THE STATIONS AND INTERFACES OF CIPSE HAS DEMONSTRATED AS 3D GRAPHIC. WHOLE GRAPHIC IN MONITOR WORKS AS A OBJECT ORIENTED DYNAMICALALAL GRAPHIC, WITH THE POSSIBILITIES TO INTERFACING TO DIFFERENT SUBPROGRAMMING MODULS OF CIPSE. THE CIPSE INTERN STATIONS ARE LISTING AS:

1. **CA [ P ] x** (COMPUTER ASISTED [POLIT SOLUTION] X)
2. **CA[P]SIM** (COMPUTER AIDED [POLIT SYSTEM] SIMULATION)
3. **CIPE** (COMPUTER INTAGRTED POLIT ENTERPRISE)
4. **ACSPP** (COMPUTERIZED CONTROL SYSTEM OF POLITICAL PROCESS)
5. **DCPP** (DYNAMICAL CONTROL OF ALS POLIT PROCESS)
6. **SCPP** (STATISTICAL CONTROL OF POLITICAL PROCESS)
7. **MPIS** (MANAGEMENT POLIT INFORMATION SYSTEM)
8. **PISE** (POLIT INFORMATION SYSTEM ENGINEERING)
9. **PEPMS** (POLIT ENTERPRISE PROJECT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM)
10. **PEDBMS** (POLIT ENTERPRISE DATABANK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM)
11. **PECMS** (POLIT ENTERPRISE COMMUNICATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM)
12. **PEOMS** (POLIT ENTERPRISE ORGANIZATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM)
13. **PIS** (POLIT INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM)
14. **PES** (POLIT EXPERT SYSTEM)
15. **[ P ] LP** (USE OF LOGIC PROGRAMMING IN POLICY)
16. **[ P ] NL** (USE OF NATURAL LANGUAGE IN POLICY)
17. **[ P ] ML** (USE OF MACHINE LEARNING IN POLICY)
18. **PESM** (POLIT ENTERPRISE SOFTWARE MANAGEMENT)
19. **PEHM** (POLIT ENTERPRISE HARDWARE MANAGEMENT).

A global strategy is a unified plan, tying all the parts of the CIPSE together. The major wishes, aims, objectives and priorities of **Political Global Strategies** for establishing CIPSE-Research Center and organization formulate from an international aspect list as:

- Building a modern infrastructure for policy.
- Engineering a global plan for “**World Civilize Order**” with help of CIPSE theory and methods.
- Engineering political solutions for national, regional and international problems, crisis, conflicts, and wars.
- Establishing a effective regulation-mechanism for world political system and process in base of fundamental human right, democracy and UN decisions.
- Making project management system and tactical control monitor for democratic world order and policy in time period of 1993-2000 year.
- Global planning and projecting of a “Civilize world order” and policy and its apparatus and equipment for first ten years of 21 century.
- Designing a solution and concept for an international political-, economic-, and social-crisis in case of collapse of dictator states in east bloc.
- Organizing a enterprise with modern archive and documentation system for analysis and representation of elements, systems, and processes of international policy.
- Constructing a management system, an integrated intelligence control, and calculation system against integration and activity of anti-democratic groups, organizations, coalitions, and regiments. (Concrete against mafia, terrorism, dictatorships, criminal organizations, atomic threat, Drug trade activity, corruption, illegal spying, radical nationalism and etc.).
- Protecting, stabilization, and integration of the nations, states, political systems, - organizations and activity in a civilize world.
- Use of the Last human scientific Methods and technologies in branch of human life and policy, especially from information technology, Computerized, integration, and Artificial intelligence.

Special goals and aims of establishing CIPS Enterprise in region of Germany and Central Europe list as:

- Adoption and development of CIPSE theory in area of Germany and Central Europe;
- Making a center for stabilization of German policy because of its "turn away" after unification of two Germany;
- Building apolitical calculation and alarm mechanism against improvement of negative form of policy in mass, state and regiment of Germany. Engineering a strategic solution for problem of radical nationalism in Germany;

- Organizing a parallel strategic control and long-term project for political system of Germany in frame of world civilize order.

### 1.2- Basic Functions of CIPSE Research Center:

Basic functions of Computer Integrated Political based Strategic Enterprise (CIPSE) can list as:

- Definition the ways for collection political information.
- Building the pyramid of political information.
- Definition the stages and model of political information, and political knowledge-base.
- Integration of political data process in PE (political Enterprise).
- Make system measuring for political information system.
- Select software package for selecting and analyzing political data.
- Integration of PISM (Political Information System Management) and PISE (Political Information System Engineering) in CIPSE.
- Make software hierarchy for Programming, Planning, Design, analysis and other cases of political software engineering.
- Hardware integration aspect.
- Integration plan for computer hardware, receiver and broadcasting hardware environment hardware and technical materials.
- Integration of time protocols and Political Operation Research (POR) and Political Management (PM) protocols.
- First design of intelligent political-user interface model.
- Integration database, communication, projecting and planning management system CIPSE
- Definition strategy and tactic of PE.
- Integration whole of software and hardware management in CIPSE.
- Integration of Statistical , Dynamical, CAx, and other methods in CIPSE
- Use of Artificial Intelligence in CIPSE.

### 1.3- Basic Definition in CIPSE:

**CIPSE (Computer Integrated Political Strategic Enterprise)** means integration of strategic political processes in process of a computer center.

**CIPSE methodology** is an open set of procedures which provides the means typically employed in a specific discipline for solving problems. A set of **methods**, a set of activities and a set of relations between the methods and the activities constitute a methodology.

**Political-System** is defined to be a collection of political entities that act and interact together toward the accomplishment of some logical end.

**Political Knowledge** is the information complex that CIPSE must posses in order to behave intelligently. This includes **Facts**, **Beliefs**, and **Heuristic Rules**. Thus knowledge is an integrated collection of facts and relationships that, when exercised, produces competent performance.

**Technical Integration** involves the art of establishing physical communication (i.e., data coding, transmission and interpretation) between different functional areas of CIPSE. Integration means combining the pieces to make the whole. To automate political enterprising, we need to integrate all the "PIECES" of the enterprising system.

An integration of CIPSE-system differs from a singular system only in that many of the interior lines of communications are after the fact. Integration in CIPSE-system can be accomplished with three intents:

- **Merger;** The intent of a merger is to eliminate the separate identity of all or part of the targeted systems, with the political solution of the merger operating as if were originally designed as a singular system. Because of the express "all or part", merger-type integrations can take one of several forms.
- **Interface;** The intent of an interface is less ambitious than a merger, and limits itself to getting separate systems to communicate with one another, without detracting from their separate identity. As such, an interface has only one basic form that can vary widely in degree and number of computers linked together.

- **Standardization;** The usual intent of standardization is either to facilitate another model of integration or to effect cost savings.

**Procedural Integration:** Occurs when different functional areas using common data have a consistent of the interpretation of that data and thus can operate on the data with appropriate procedures that are in line with its meaning.

**Political Data:** A CIPSE (integrated enterprising system) must provide a wide variety of data to the solution-operation and support functions. Political enterprising uses a number of different types of source or reference data, including information about the **Political Solution** design and plans.

**Integrated political Data Processing:** Political-data processing in which the coordination of data acquisition and other stages of data processing are combined in a logical data-processing system. Also can define as a data processing system in which all relevant political-data are processed in a coherent system.

**Political Process:** Enterprising A enterprising operation which involves a continuous flow of political data through a series of process steps that eventually form a finished political-solution. Political process enterprising involves a continuous flow of raw political data through a series of sequential operations. These operations transform the political data into a political solution.

**CIPSE Operations:** The enterprising operation is itself up of a number of elements which generate and use political data. A number of control and data collection functions are involved as the political-solution moves through CIPS-Enterprising process.

**Political Solution Design:** This includes defining the Statistical, Dynamical, geometry and specifications for parts for political-solution. It is not only activity at the beginning of the enterprising process design continues during the enterprising life of a solution.

#### **1.4- Integrated Political-Enterprise An integrated political enterprising system can be very complex.**

This makes it difficult to picture or describe in simple terms. One approach is to look at the relationships between the major political-subsystems or functions, such as:

- Political solution design
- Political-process planning
- Political-solution planning
- Political-process control
- Political-quality control
- Distribution.

Within each of these functions there are a number of activities which may use automated systems. For example, the political process control system includes a number of subsystems, such as:

- Tool control
- Polit process monitoring
- Political-data handling
- Political-data collection.

To see how these functions relate to one another, one could look at the flow of solution and data through the political-object or area. This might follow a sequence such as:

- Receiving
- Distribution
- Enterprising
- Inspections
- In-process inventory
- Political-Package.

From an overall system viewpoint, one could also look at the flow data. Since the enterprising system is driven by data, this is the best way to see how the pieces are tied together. The political-data systems integrate the CIPS-Enterprising operations. The enterprising process can be

automated only if the data handling system is automated. An integrated enterprising system is a data processing system that drives the political-objective process activities.

The functions of an CIPSE-Enterprising system can be through of in terms of the levels of control that it performs, the types of data that it manages, and the information that it provides:

CIPSE using a knowledge base are called Political-Knowledge-Based Systems. The knowledge base consists of Facts and Heuristics about a Domain. Within a knowledge-based system, a knowledge base contains structured, codified knowledge and heuristics for use in problem-solving. In an expert system, the knowledge base generally contains a model of the problem domain, and a level of general purpose knowledge.

It involves the use of the computer to tie together or "integrate" all the movements of Political-data and -solution in the CIPSE under the control of one complete enterprising-system.

These approaches to the full computerized solution can ultimate enterprise of the future. A "people less", CIPSE-Enterprise is only possible if all the automated integrated.

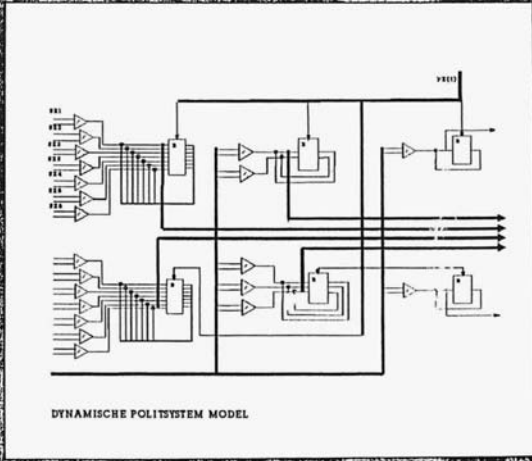
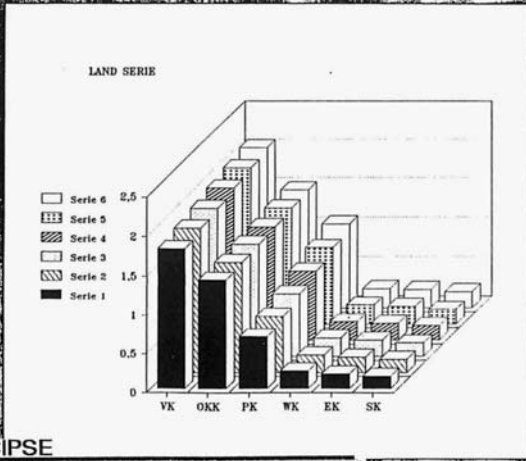
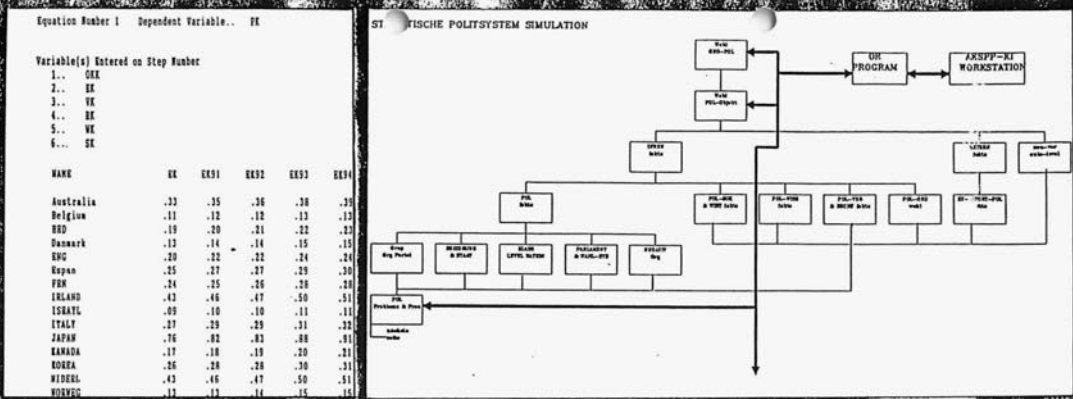
CIPSE means that complete and comprehensive computer-aided information and processing flow of all the development, planning and solution data from the entire polit-center is established on the basis of common/centralized computer-maintained solution model.

There is unanimous to call Computer Integrated Political-Enterprise CIPSE. Beyond that, several interpretations exist concerning the meaning and scope of integration. Some examples are as follows:

- The goal of integration is not tying computers together, but tying organizations and their political users together.
- The basic engineering and enterprising functions must be all-embraced into one operative system.
- CIPSE integrates all data-processing functions within the political-center.
- An important role of computer integration is to move functions closer together.
- The goal of CIPSE is to improve political-solution flow.
- Effort is made to focus on executing rather than preplanning the plan.

CIPSE is a technology that combines all advanced enterprising technologies into one enterprising system that is capable of:

- Rapid response to enterprising and market demands.
- Batch processing with mass-political-solution efficient.
- Mass-political-solution with flexibility of batch processing.
- Reduction of enterprising costs.

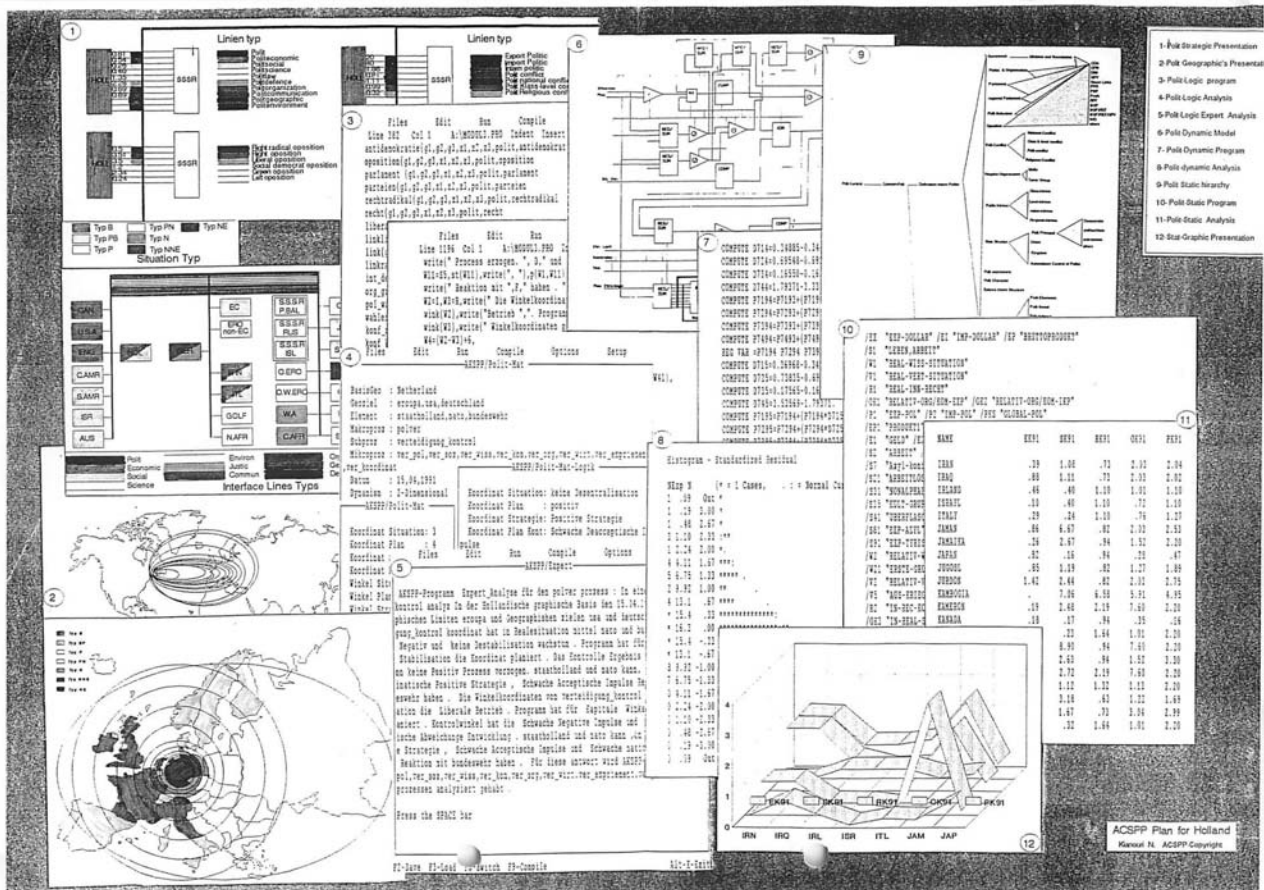


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FIG. 1-2

**FIG.1.2.** IS AN EXAMPLE FOR COMPUTER INTEGRATION OF THREE FOLLOWINGS CIPSE COMPONENTS and 3D LINIEN GRAPHIC AS A REPRESENTATION OF RESULT:  
1- POLITICAL DYNAMICALAL MODEL  
2 - POLITICAL STATISTICAL S DIAGRAH  
3 - STATISTICAL S OUTPUT





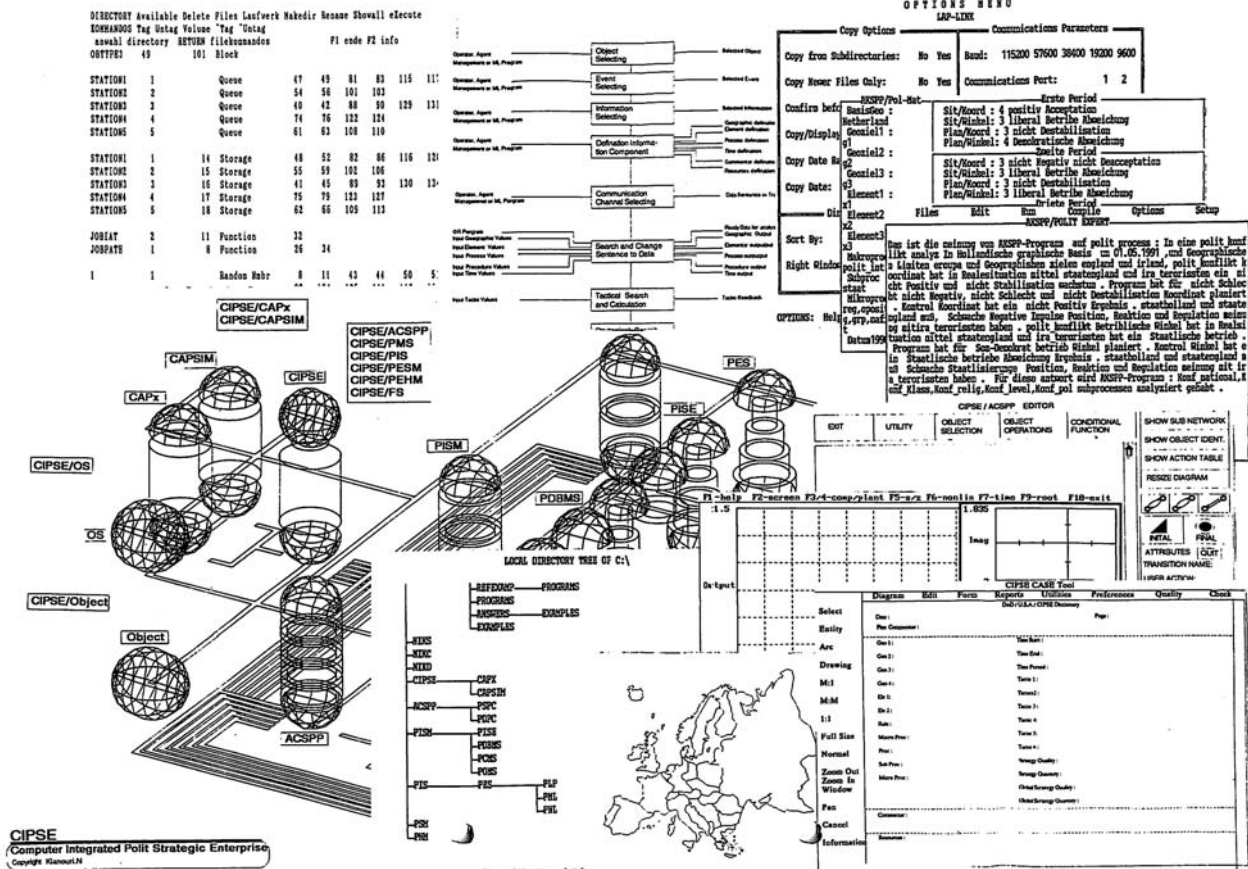
**FIG.1.3. THE GRAPHIC IS A PART OF ACSP (COMPUTERIZED CONTROL SYSTEM OF POLITICAL PROCESS) PLAN FOR HOLLAND. THE COMPONENTS OF THIS COMPUTER INTEGRATION ARE:**

- 1- POLITICAL GEOGRAPHIC SI TMAP
- 2- STARTEGIC TABLES
- 3- LOGIC PROGRAM AND RESULTAT AS A NATURAL LANGUAGE
- 4- STATISTIC ANALYSIS AND OUTPUT
- 5- STATISTIC GRAPHIC
- 6- DYNAMIC GRAPHIC AND OUTPUT.

### 1.5- Stations of Political-Enterprise

In a hierarchical structure, each Station of the CIPSE is responsible for performing a different type of control, and management. Large Enterprising control systems are employed to tie many tools and solution operations together in a hierarchical network of controllers, satellite computers, and large central host systems. Such system may handle technical data for tool control, logistical data for objective operative control, and administrative data for solution. The data that located in a number of different host computers, which could even be at different locations.





**FIG.1.5.** IS A CIPSE STATION, WHICH CONSISTS OF MANY SUBSTATIONS. THE LINES BETWEEN THE SUB STATIONS ARE SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIPSE STATIONS. IN THIS CHAPTER WB ARE SPEAKING ABOUT THE CIPSE AND TWO ITS SYBSYSTEM, CAPX AND CAPSIM. THESE TWO STATIONS HAVE A DIRECT INTERFACE WITH CIPSE. OTHER STATIONS HAVE INDIRECT INTERFACE WITH CIPSE STATION.

Variety of CIPSE Methods, Software, and Hardware in use of Research Center list as:

**1.6.1- CIPSE / CAPx (Integration of Computer Aided [Political Solution] x in CIPSE Stations)**

CAPD (Computer Aided Political Design) means design of political system and process with help of computer. CAPD permits the two, three and four dimensional design and testing of a political geographical solution on a computer graphics screen or a form of computer print out.

CAPD process wherein the user interacts with a geo-political or representation visual image on a computer screen to create, modify, or manipulate drawings.

CAPD is a generic term for all activities in which DP is used, directly or indirectly, in relation to development and design work. In a narrower sense, it refers to the graphical interactive creation and manipulation of a digital representation of an object, e. g. through the polit-solution of two-dimensional drawings, or through the generation of three-dimensional models.

CAPD can therefore be regarded as a PDP system for providing support in the drawing of designs.

CA[P]x covers the coordination of information technology in:

- CA[P]D, Computer Aided [Political-Solution] Design
- CA[P]P, Computer Aided [Political-Solution] Planning
- CA[P]E, Computer Automated [Political-Solution] Enterprise
- CA[P]E, Computer Aided [Political-Solution] Engineering.

The aim is to achieve integration of the technical and organizational functions which contribute to the making of political-solutions.

The general CIPSE process chain, the engineering/scientific part with its integrated CA[P]x operations, provides a clearer insight into the CIPSE connections and associations. Here, strong

interactions between CAPD and CAPE are apparent. This is nothing but the conventional asset of the engineer, that is, methodical design; however, now with computer support. This means that the Political engineer's work is still of great importance.

The CIPE strategy for the future means nothing other than the computer-aided compilation of the CA[P]x sub areas into an integrated, efficient overall CIPSE system with a promising future. The CA[P]x systems of the future will have the features:

1- Integrated:

- Political-data with automated transfer and processing which is automatic and interactive,
- Rapid and automated political-information flow,
- Political-data quality and quantity.

2- Efficiency:

- Economic and sensible realization (of CIPSE) and solution (with CIPSE),
- Gradual action with the incorporation of internally existing or externally purchased subsystems,
- Modern data structures and suitable operators for Geographic-Geometry (GG) processing,
- Necessary possibilities to extend functions,
- Good performance,
- Dynamical consistency and high reliability,
- Low operating costs, decentralized computer,
- Intelligent terminals, workstations.

3- Good future prospects:

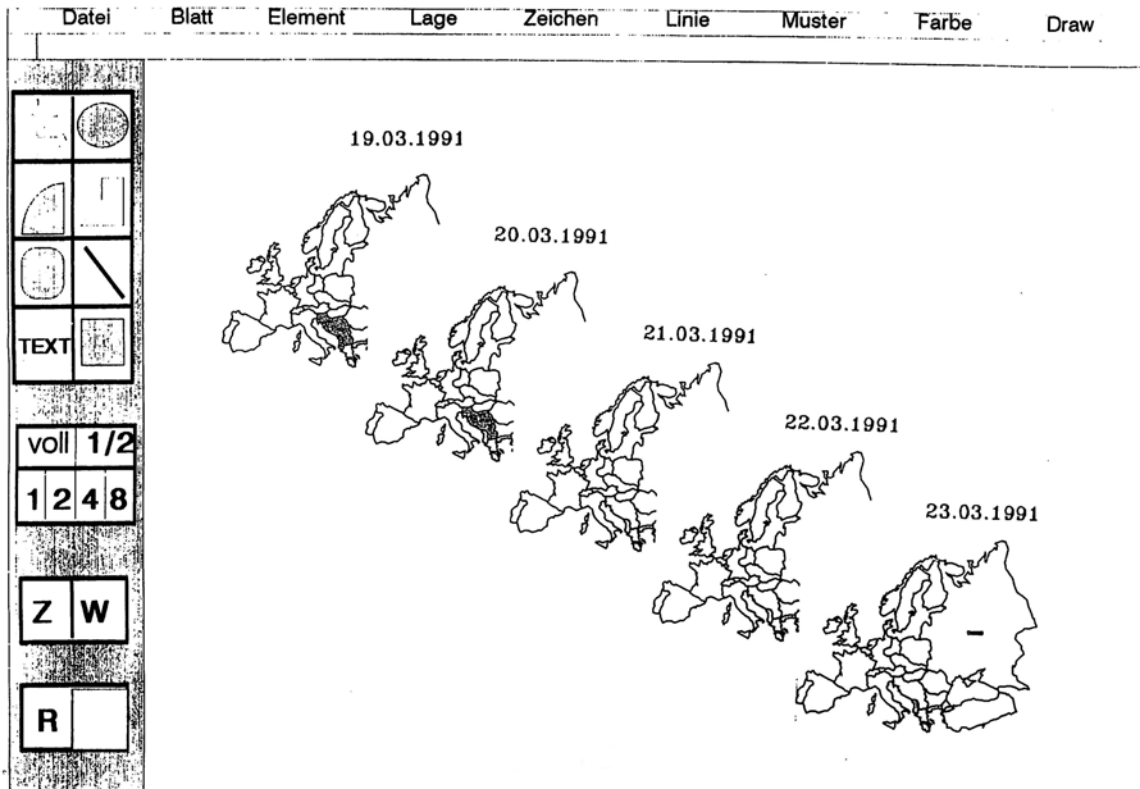
- Application to different and future computers, including graphic peripherals, and possibility to extend applications by means of:
- High level programming languages
- Portable software tools,
- Universal data structures and interfaces,
- Modern distributed database systems for CIPE.

4- Information quality of data:

- 2D/3D geographic-geometries (GG),
- 4D and Cinematic GG
- Topology,
- Physics,
- Administrative data.

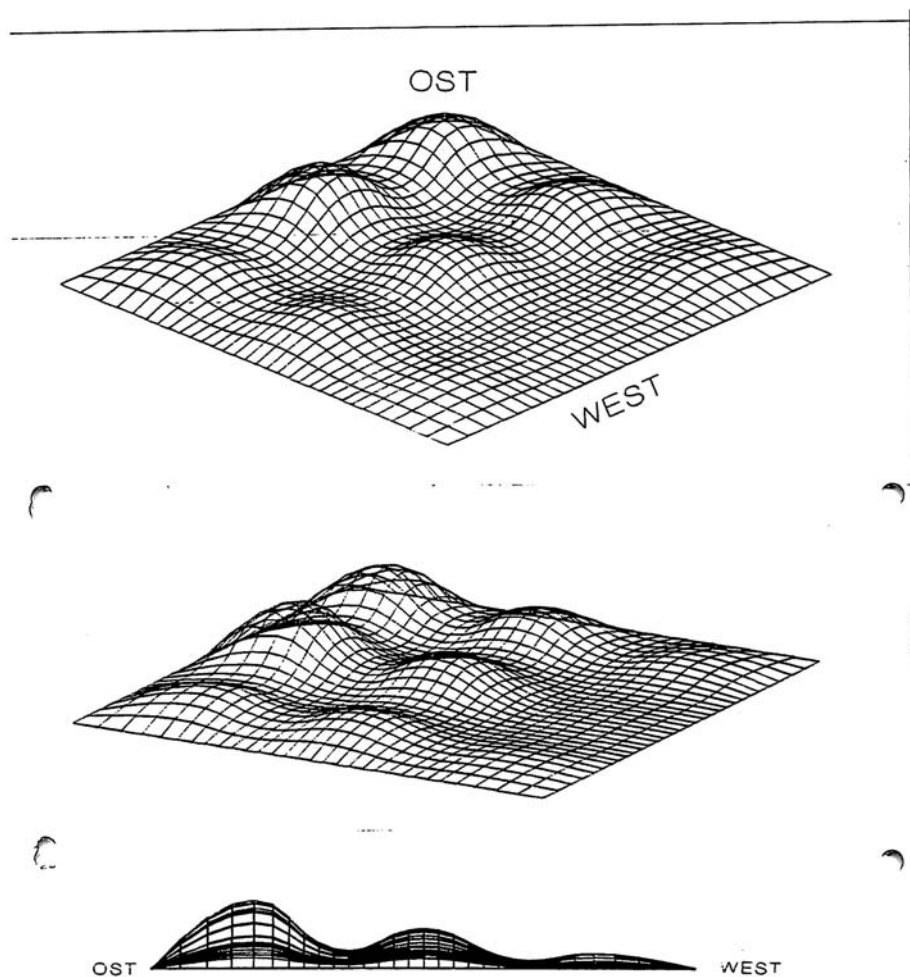
5- Information quantity of data:

- Sufficient file and model sizes due to Dynamical storage management and transfer technologies,
- Data protection and security,
- Control/inspection of data transfer,
- Protection against hardware and software failures
- Management of accesses and data transfer.



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**FIG.1.6.** IS A 4D POLITICAL-GEOGRAFIC DEMONSTRATION OF POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPA FROM THE 19.03.1991 TO 23.03.1991. THE DEGREE OF POLITICAL CONFLICT ARE PRESENTED WITH THE LEGEND OF COLORS.



Politischer Konflikt- Europa 23.03.1991

FIG. 1.7

**CIPSE**  
Computer Integrated Polit Strategic Enterprise.  
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**FIG.1.7. IS A GEOGRAPHIC ISOMETRIC DEMONSTRATION OF EC (EUROPEAN COMMUNITY) FRACTIONS.**

Computer Aided [Political Solution] Enterprising (CAE or CA[P]E) is the term used to describe DP (Data Processing) support in the technical control and monitoring of political-area and equipment which is being used as part of the political-solution process to enterprise political-solutions. It therefore refers to the direct control of facilities, plant and equipment, handling devices and transport and storage systems.

### 1.6.2- CIPSE/CA[P]SIM (Integration of Computer Aided [Political system] Simulation in CIPSE Stations):

**CAPSIM** (Computer Aided political Simulation) is a computer program or model which represents a system or phenomenon and which mirrors or maps the effects of various changes in the original, enabling the original to be studied, analyzed, and comprehended by means of the behavior of the political-model.

Political-enterprising systems are complex. They tend to involve a mix of technologies and polit-subsystems which are some extend interrelated if not integrated into a coherent whole. The emphasis on CIPE is enforcing integration. Clearly, the design and operation of such systems present a challenge to enterprising systems analysts. Political-Solution Management Systems (PSMS) in modern CIPS-Enterprising systems and with the role that digital computer simulation

can play within PSMS. Simulation is a tool extremely powerful in CIPSE. Simulation can serve two purposes:

- Political system design or simulation as a design tool for PSMS.
- Political decision support or simulation as a decision support tool to aid the operation of PSMS.

Simulation models provide an appropriate tool by defining routing, priority rules, operation times, etc. A set of orders can be simulated with respect to load on machine tools, queues, inventories, etc.

To be able to perform a simulation, a model must be designed. This model must be map the problem that is to be investigated. A large number of simulation languages is available, and they offer good support in establishing the model. Once the model is established, the order can be dispatched and the load on machine tools and the flow of political-solution can be simulated. In this way simulation can aid the taking of decisions concerning:

- Schedule
- Change in capacity
- Use of overtime
- Priority rules of sequencing
- Delivery times
- Use of subcontractors
- Labor allocation
- Use of alternate routings
- Etc.

### 1.6.3- CIPSE/ACSPP (Integration of Computerized Control of Political process in CIPSE Stations):

**ACSPP** (Computerized Control System of political Processes) means building computerized system for control of political process. ACSPP is that branch of science and technology which deals with the design and use of automatic control systems of political processes.

Political-Enterprise Computerized is the computerization and control of the real political movement, or data handling operations in political enterprising. Automation without integration may not reduce the cost of enterprising significantly.

CIPS-Enterprise process control is the monitoring, compare, and controlling operations of a CIPSE process to maintain its operation, and provide output.

"Process monitoring" involves the observation of political processes and equipment to collect and record data. This tracks the performance of the operations-but does not directly control it. The data collected may include process data (e.g., process variables), equipment data (e.g., utilization), and political-solution data (e.g., quantities).

"Direct Control" (DC) involves a more active role for the computer. It uses the process data that is monitored to control the operation of the tools. The computer may compare the performance of the tool or process against control limits. Or it may evaluate the effects of the performance using analytical calculations an feedback control signals to the tool process to compensate or adjust its operation.

The major tasks performed by a control system are:

- **Political-Data collection;** using the special I/O interfaces, the control system obtains data from various resources which are generated by the process variables. Since this may involve a great deal of data, it is only necessary to collect enough data to detect changes in the process.
- **Political Process control;** the most important function of the system is to actually help control the process variations. This involves computational processes, including comparisons against limits and algorithms that determine process corrections.
- **Political-Process operation;** the startup and shutdown of a complex enterprising process may require automatic control of the procedures.
- **Diagnostics;** Control systems may include programs that can analyze unexpected process variations or failures in order to determine possible causes.
- **Supervisory control;** Large process control systems usually include some higher-level management functions, such as optimizing the performance of the process or scheduling and sequencing operations.

#### 1.6.4- CIPSE/SCPP (Integration of Political-Statistics Process Control in CIPSE Stations):

**SPPC (Statistical ally political process Control)** means control of political process with its Statistical factors. A Statistical simulation model is the representation of a system at a particular point of time.

This is essential task assigned to Statistical Process Control, but total control over the process requires some supporting activities. SCPP has an important role to play in an integrated approach to quality improvement. It is not sufficient of itself to guarantee success.

In Statistical Process Control (SPC) the normal distribution produced by a particular process, working on the kinds of solutions we are currently producing, is used to monitor whether anything unusual is happening to cause the process to produce a changed shape or location of the distribution. SPC can be a useful tool in the meantime and can provide an indicator of how well we are doing.

#### 1.6.5- CIPSE/DCPP (Integration of Political-Dynamical process Control in CIPSE Stations):

**DCPP (Political Dynamical Process Control)** is the application of feedback control systems and techniques to political problems.

Dynamical is a model that changes with simulated time are defined as being Dynamical.

DCPP means the design and control of the functions of political processes in Dynamical form.

Dynamical control means to measure and define changes a behavior of system, and compare this value with the calculated value, and regulation the differences to object.

For DCPP we had use special kind of diagramming and model. The example of this model is represented in figure 1-8.

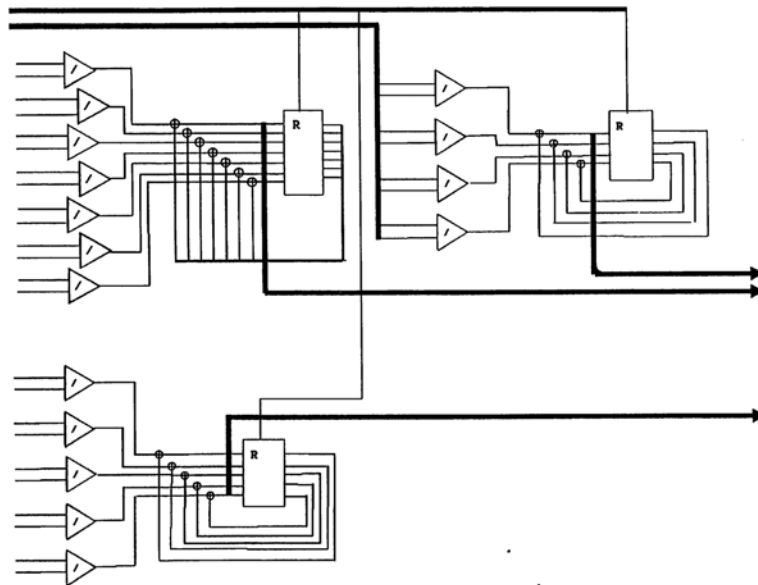


FIG. 1-8

ACSPP Plan for Holland  
Kivaxxi N. ACSPP Copyright

**FIG.1.8.** THE EXAMPLE OF A POLITICAL DYNAMIC MODEL FOR REGULATION AND FEEDBACK OF DIFFERENCES IN THE TACTIC AND STARTEGIC CONTROL PROCESS.

#### 1.6.6- CIPSE/MPIS (Integration of Management Political Information System in CIPSE Stations):



**PIMS (Political information Management System)** is structuring information system for management of political process. PIMS designed to aid in the performance of management functions.

Any system that provides to politicians either data or information reality to an organization's operations.

A political system is not a computer or network of computers and peripheral equipment. It is also a management. Polit-process that has been automated by the use of computers. Most of the tasks involved in managing a political-solution operation can be done by or with the support of computer systems. All the technical features are dependent on the specialist and organizational competence of the CIPSE. Without the necessary qualified employees and without suitable structures in the organization and operational sequences and layout organization, it is not possible to realize effective CIPSE.

Integrated management information systems provide selected decision-oriented information needed by management to plan, and evaluate the activities of the organization. They are designed within a framework that emphasizes profit planning, performance planning, and control at all levels.

The basic requirement for successful CIPSE realization is an organization structure within the CIPSE that is tailored to the subject, and it is particularly important that there is direct contact with the top management. This is the only way to make autonomous and insular solutions a thing of the past.

Enterprising management ultimately is responsible for deciding how to enterprise the solutions that have been designed for it to produce. Its challenge is to find the most efficient way to do it.

Political-Enterprise Management System defines the need to establish:

- Political-center resource analysis
- Political-Solution readiness reviews
- Political-solution risk analysis
- Political-enterprising strategy.

Comprehensive solution ability engineering and planning program:

- Effective integration with the equality program
- Independent assessment of political-solution readiness
- Planning for post solution activity
- Incorporation of a variety of cost avoidance and/or reduction techniques
- Emphasis on life-cycle cost.

#### **1.6.7- CIPSE/PISE (Integration Engineering in CIPSE Stations):**

**PISE** (political Information system Engineering) means the systematic application of computer technology and software to the tasks and activities, or elements, of systems engineering.

To bring an information system into existence, many activities need to be undertaken. For all but the smallest systems, a team process is involved.

Enterprising activities begin early on when a political knowledge or -system concept has been defined. Initial activities are concerned with solution feasibility, costs, and risks. As development proceeds, trade studies are conducted to establish the most cost-effective methods for enterprising items, and detailed plans are developed for the solution phase. During solution extensive controls are implemented at both prime contractor and subcontractor facilities to ensure that the political solution will meet the specifications. Enterprising activities during the system acquisition process shown in following paragraphs:

1- Concept Exploration Phase:

- Evaluate political-solution Feasibility
- Assess political-solution risk
- Identify enterprising technology needs
- Identify enterprising cost
- Develop enterprising strategy
- Determine availability of critical facts.

2- Demonstration/Validation Phase:

- Assess solution ability of competitive designs
- Accomplish political-solution risk resolution
- Reassess political-solution transaction risk

- Evaluate political-solution criteria
- Plan for achieving solution ability
- Assess political-solution feasibility
- Complete enterprising technology developments
- Plan for use of competition in solution
- Develop initial enterprise plan
- Evaluate long lead procurement requirements
- Develop solution readiness review plan
- Develop contract requirement for FSD phase.

### 3- Full Scale Development Phase:

- Evaluate solution ability of Design
- Revise solution risk evaluations
- Define required enterprising resources
- Develop detailed solution design
- Define and proof enterprising processes and equipment
- Accomplish solution ability Engineering
- Accomplish solution planning
- Develop solution work breakdown structure
- Develop enterprising cost estimate
- Complete enterprising plan
- Plan for and accomplish readiness reviews
- Develop contract requirements for solution phase
- Complete initial solution facilities.

### 4- Solution and Deployment Phase:

- Execute enterprising program
- Integrate spares solution
- Maintain solution surveillance
- Implement solution improvements.

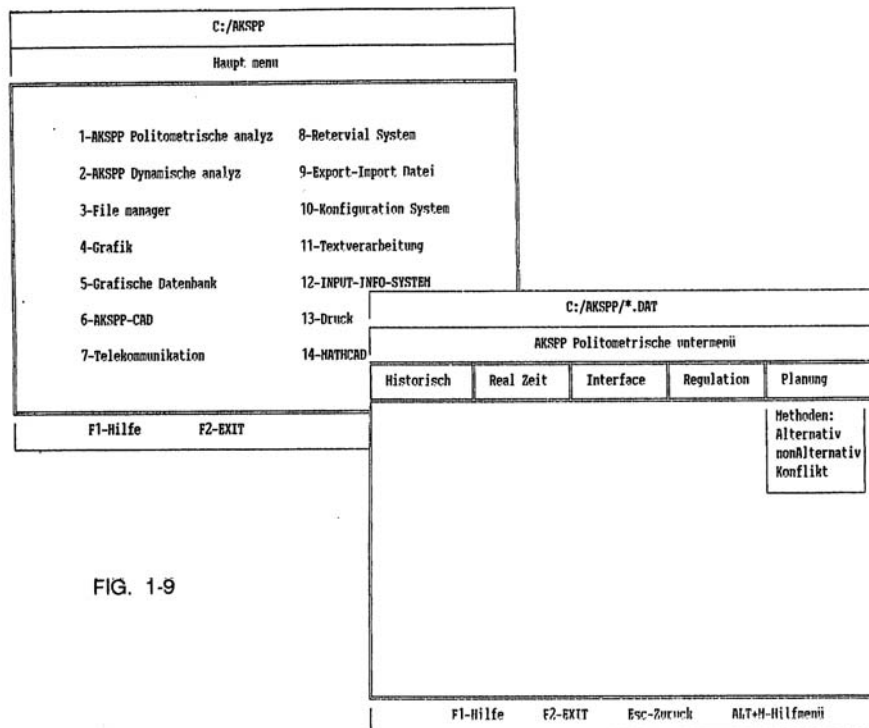


FIG. 1-9

### **1.6.8- CIPSE/PEDBKS (Integration Political Enterprise Data base Management System in CIPSE Stations)**

**PEDBMS** (Political Enterprise Database Management System) is a collection of data fundamental to a system. A software system facility for creation and maintenance of a data base and the execution of computer programs using the data base. A database management system provides requirements analysis and traceability.

PEDBMS is a collection of software products that is designed to provide a systematic, integrated, and flexible approach to organizing and accessing data.

When data is consolidated an integrated database, data modeling is the key to success. The data structures become more complex, but the data flows are greatly simplified. The data is consistent and accurate.

The integrated databases model does exactly what the name states. All or part of the data of separate systems is integrated into a logically singular unit. The basic functions involved in a database system, relative to the information required by its users, are:

- Defining the data
- Imputing the data
- Locating the data
- Accessing the data
- Communications the data
- Revising the data.

There are a number of general conceptual formulations that apply to all database management systems, and thus also to technical databases:

- Integration with single-source data generation and acquisition, computerized transfer and processing.
- Flexibility provided by open interfaces and data structure, and the possibility of extending data models and functions
- Efficiency by step-by-step procedure, adequate performance and economical operating costs
- Good future prospects due to portable software and interfaces (SQL).

### **1.6.9- CIPSE/PEPKS (Integration of Political Enterprise Project Management System in CIPSE Stations):**

**PEPKS** (Political Enterprise Project Management building management System) means building management system for planning and projecting of a political process. PEPMS is software to assist a polit-system developer in defining and tracking schedules.

Before a political solution can be enterprise, a great deal of activity is required to prepare enterprising for it. This must start with planning the political solution process itself, including defining the tools and capacity required as well as the architecture of the line. The process must then be planned, which results in process routings, operator instructions, and tool control programs. Integration becomes important when the degree of organizational interdependence becomes significant. Research has shown that tighter organizational integration is necessary when:

- The goals and objectives of an enterprise bring a need for different groups to work closely together
- The environment is complex or changing rapidly The technology is uncertain or complex
- The enterprise is changing quickly
- The enterprise is organizationally complex
- By definition projects are complex and multidisciplinary tasks.

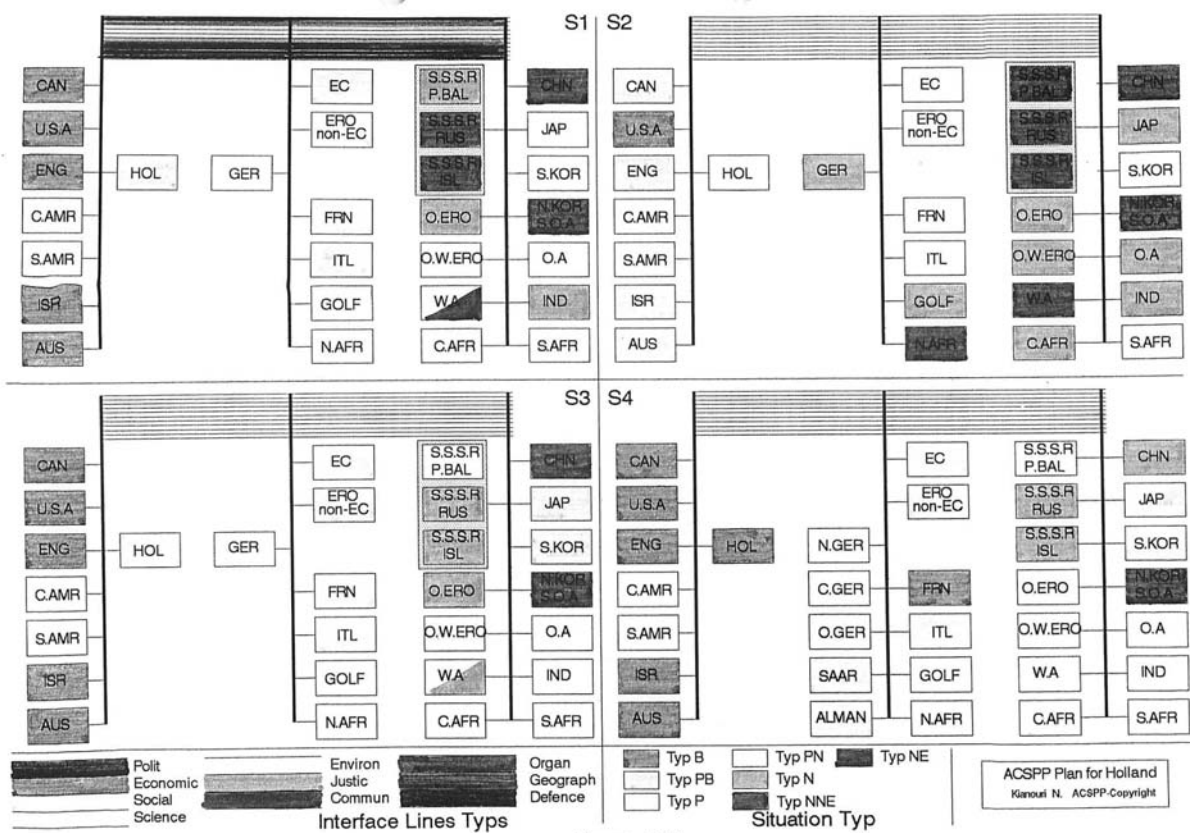
There fore, project managers must of necessity be very much aware of or even in some cases completely preoccupied with the problem of integration their projects. This problem, which is of major importance to all but the simplest projects, seldom confronts line managers.

Every project is a system in that it contains of many interrelated and interconnected parts or elements which must function together as a "whole" . Projects vary greatly in size, complexity, and urgency however; all but the simplest projects have a common element in that they must be

integrated. Project integration can then be described as the process of ensuring that all elements of the project - its tasks, subsystems, components, parts, organizational units, and people-fit together as an integrated whole which functions according to plan. All levels of management related to this goal, but project managers must be preoccupied with it since they have the direct responsibility to ensure that it occurs on every project; the project manager must make a concerted effort and take a number of specific actions to ensure that integration occurs.

The most important of integration process of political project are as follows:

- Getting started on the right foot
- Planning for project integration
- Developing an integrated Work Breakdown Structure, schedule, and budget
- Developing integrated project control
- Managing political-conflict
- Removing roadblocks
- Setting priorities
- Facilitating project transfer
- Establishing communication links.



**FIG.1.10.** A POLITICAL STRATEGIC TABLE FOR INTEGRATION AND DYNAMIC ILLUSTRATION OF OUTPUT OF STRATEGICS CONTROL PLAN. THE TABLE SHOWS FOUR DIFFERENT STRATGIE OF 29 MOST POLITICAL BLOCS MD COALITIONS IN THE WORLD. THE LEGENDS OF COLOURS HAS DIVIEDED IN EIGHT DEGREE, FROM BASE COALITION TO NEGATIVE COALLITION.

**Planning the overall CIPE strategy** - The overall CIPE strategy plan should be the means by which the CIPSE concept can be fully realized, even though this may take a long time to achieve. The numerous example of difficulties encountered when attempting integrate partial implementations of CIPSE indicate the consequences which can follow when there is no anticipatory overall plan.

The overall CIPSE subproject plans forms the basis for the subprojects plans during the CIPSE implementation phase. The following are examples of the questions which it must answer:

- In what sequences should the functions be arranged?
- What is the ideal allocation of operating units from the point of view of the activity sequences? (Primary and secondary activities in the political-center)

- What work steps are required, and in what sequence? (political-solution, -area orders)
- Is it possible to combine workplaces and link them?
- What would be optimal form of political-facts flow through the enterprise?
- What would the optimal information flow within the enterprise look like? (parts list, forms, interfaces, database)
- What changes are necessary in the sequence of operational hierarchy?
- How can the CIPSE project be subdivided into subprojects?
- What stages should the implementation be split into?
- How is future expansion to be enabling (DP technology, enterprising, networks, software, and hardware)?
- What training measures will be required, and when?

**SCPP (Political Solution Planning and Control)** - SCPP is the term used to indicate the use of computer supported systems for organizational planning, control and monitoring of the progress of political-solution, taking into account the quantities, due dates and capacities involved.

Computer Aided [Political solution] Planning (CAP or CA[P]P) An acronym for computer-assisted part programming or computer automated process planning. This is an approach to using a computer to perform the computational work involved in programming tools to perform CIPS-Enterprising tasks. The work schedule describes the transformation of solution parts from their raw to their finished state. The starting point may be a single political information, or fact. The work schedule contains the sequence of operation for the political-solution of apart, allocates the equipment for the operations, specifies standard times and wage groups. The bases of the work schedule are the geometry and technical specifications. Political-Geographic Geometry specifications are taken from the drawings produced by the design department.

CAP refers to DP support for the planning of work. The activities covered are those planning tasks which the completion of design work, by conventional or CAD methods, and which generate the data required in the instructions for enterprise of parts, and for assembly.

#### **1.6.10- CIPSE/PECMS (Integration of Political-Enterprise Communication Management System in CIPSE Stations):**

PECHS (Political Enterprise Communication Management System) is a facility responsible for the reception, transmission, and delivery of messages. Its normal elements are a message center section, a cryptographic section, and sending and receiving section, using electronic communications devices.

Data Communication; The collection of the data by itself does not help control process; the data must be used. One use is to communicate to operators or other, higher-level control system which can respond to changes. This can take the form of displays, messages, warnings, or alarms.

Most large enterprising companies have complex operations that require data communications between many organizations and location. In summary, the use of computers in enterprising gives us a tool to overcome the basic complexities and inefficiencies of solution operations. Integrating multiple systems requires a central system architecture with the following characteristics:

- A common communication network
- A common communication languages
- Standard interfaces.

Computer Integrated Political Enterprise (CIPE) is dependent on data communication, which starts with the preliminary design of a political-solution, continues through the solution operation, and ends at the last stage of solution, which involves the assembly or packaging of a political system.

**FIG.1.11.** IS A DEMONSTRATION FOR TRANSFORMATION OF POLITICAL INFORMATION AND USER INTERFACE SUPPORT WITH THIS TRANSFORMATION IN A POLITICAL ENTERPRISE.

#### **1.6.11- CIPSE/PEOHS (integration of Political Enterprise Organization Management System in CIPSE stations):**

**PEOMS** (Political Enterprise organization Management System) means building management, control and integration system for organization of political enterprise. The rules of major elements of an enterprise can list as:

- -Development, which is responsible for the design and specification of new output and solution and processes compatible with political-user requirements.
- -Enterprising, which produces the political-solution.
- 

It takes all two organizational elements in an CIPS-Enterprise together, not the enterprising organization alone, to describe the total process which involves the source and use of data that enterprising operations. Political-organizations that use CIPSE can reap enormous benefits, among them are:

- Reductions in engineering design cost.
- Reductions in overall lead time.
- Political-task quality of high times greater as measured by the yield of the acceptable solution.
- Increases in political-engineers' capabilities.
- More times productive operating time of capital equipment.
- Reduction of work in political-process.
- Cuts in personnel cost.

Most political organizations have a hierarchical structure. Such an organization structure defines which individuals report to whom~ and separates functions and tasks into manageable units. In addition to separating the functional activities at the lowest level of the organization, the structure provides for different forms of these activities at higher levels.

#### **1.6.12- CIPSE/PIS (Integration of Political-Intelligence System in CIPSE Station):**

AI is field of computer science that deals with computers performing humanlike function, such as reasoning and interpretation. AI normally takes the form of a set of software that permits a computer to deal with very high level languages, adapt to sensory inputs, interpret data, and "learn" from experience.

Political enterprising is a user of AI techniques. **PIS (Political Intelligence System)** changing the political process to intelligent process. In future AI applications, mainly expert systems, will play leading role in several aspects:

In every CIPS-Enterprise there are applications where expert systems and other can be used. The field is also wide open for solutions.

- The **politician/machine relationship** between the political information system user and the computer terminal will be much more user friendly in the future with the aid of expert systems together with natural language support, image processing etc.
- **Expert systems** can be used in the future with the user determining and requirements and deriving the particular hardware, software and political solution equipment requirements.
- 

#### **1.6.13- CIPSE/PES (Integration of Political-Expert System in CIPSE Station):**

**PES** (Political Expert System) is an expert system that is able to use political-expert-knowledge, stored in the form of inference procedures, to resolve complex problems.

PES is software systems intended to provide the type of advice that would normally be expected from politicians.

Expert systems use specialized knowledge to solve problems where politician's skills or capabilities are limited. Such situations may involve large amounts of data which are too large or subject to error for human experts to handle. They may also act as a substitute for a politician expert when one is not readily available or is too costly to consult. The expert system capabilities can be extended to engineering and management tasks in the enterprising environment, such as:

- Political solution design
- Political Process planning
- Political solution scheduling
- Political process control
- Line modeling and simulation
- Diagnosis of equipment functions
- Information retrieval
- Simulation of physical human capabilities
- Other possibilities.

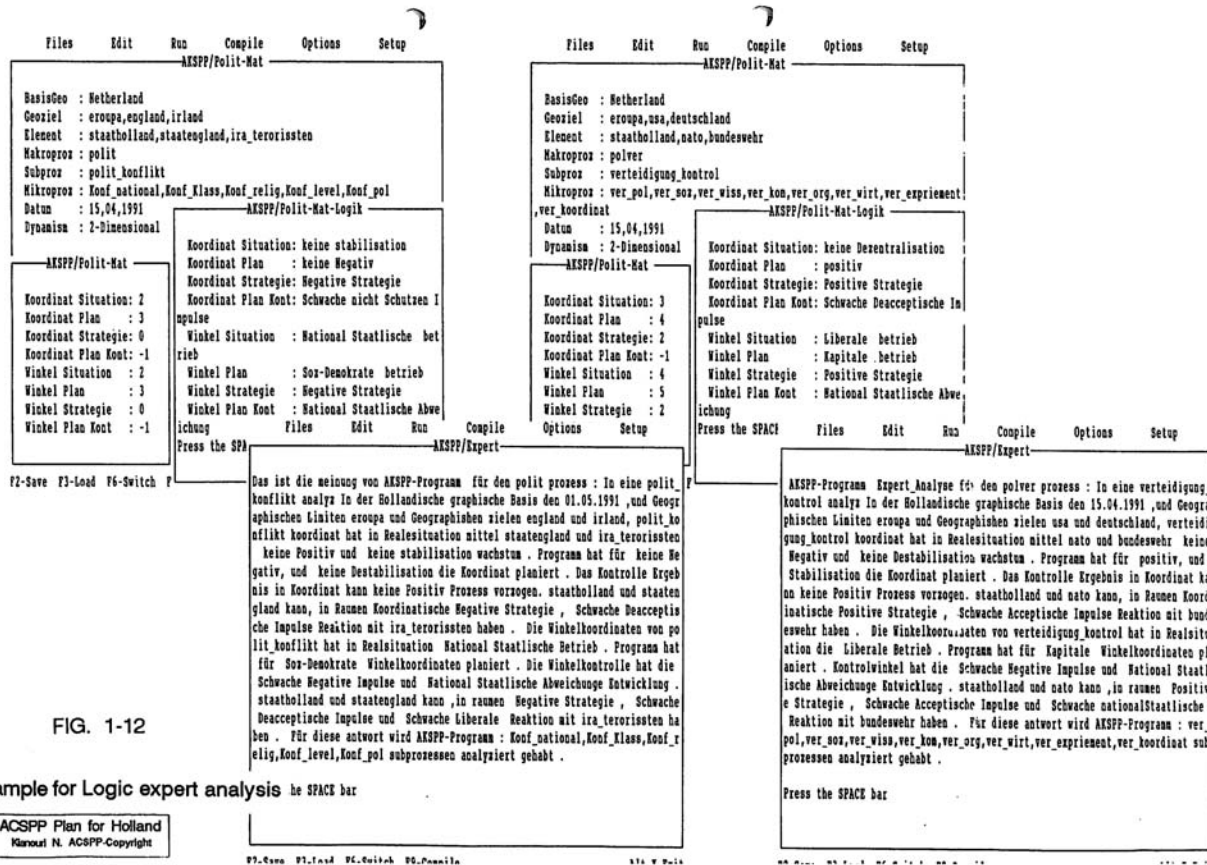


FIG. 1-12

Example for Logic expert analysis

FIG.1.12. SHOWS AN OUTPUT EXAMPLE OF CIPSE AFTER PLP (POLITICAL LOGIC PROGRAMMING) / PML (POLIT MASCHIN LEARNING), AND NLP (NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESS).

**1.6.14- PLP (Political Learning Process) use of learning methods in Policy**

PLP is the ability of program to improve its performance based on its past performance. A CIPSE is as an adaptive enterprising system capable of learning and self organization. These attributes are Dynamic qualities which reflect changes over time. Hence a key component of system is temporal reasoning or the ability represent and reason about time. Temporal reasoning ability is crucial to the planning and scheduling of tasks within a enterprising system.

**1.6.15- PNL (Political Natural Language) use of natural language process as software in Politic.**

PNL means to do political process as a human natural language process in computer dialog with politician. PNL is an information retrieval system where index terms are words actually found within the document.

Artificial languages have existed side by side with natural language(s) for several centuries (if you think of logic, for example). They were created by humans for specific reasons, and are completely under human control. Artificial languages, and are completely under human control. Artificial languages are symbolic systems, and in some cases the metaphor of 'language'- we talk of the vocabulary, syntax and semantics of artificial languages might be slightly misleading. The artificial languages we are concerned with here are those which are found particularly in mathematics, computing and information science. The aim of an artificial language is with the help of a very restricted vocabulary and relatively simple structure, to describe precisely certain phenomena or tasks. An artificial language permits us to model and represent phenomena at an abstract level. Amongst the qualities of such a language, the most salient are non-ambiguity and the absence of no explicit data. Furthermore, each word of the language has a unique sense.

**1.6.16- CIPSE/PESM (Integration of Political Enterprise Software Management in CIPSE Stations):**

PESM (Political Enterprise Software Management) means listing, installation, organizing and management of software for CIPS Enterprise.

The term software maintenance is commonly but inaccurately used to describe software changes, as well as repairs of software errors introduced in the original software or in earlier "maintains."

There is potential for serious damage to correctly operating software during modifications, if those modifications are performed with incomplete knowledge of the original design or with inadequate planning, design, and test of the change. Any change must be carried out with meticulous care. Good initial design of all parts of the software, including full documentation, will be instrumental in producing correct modifications. Equally important is updating documentation and program commentary to reflect the changes made, and preserving earlier versions for reference with computer software is one of complexity. A typical nodal communication-support computer may use programs totaling several million instructions. Programmers attempting to modify parts of this software may have no way of knowing how the changes will affect other aspects of software operation. Cosmetic changes to programs introduce complexity just as surely as more substance ones. Nonessential change should not be permitted, whether proposed by users or by programming staff.

In recent years several techniques have emerged in the field of software engineering which can be exploited in the design of enterprising systems.

Recently there has been much work into designing CIM architectures, such as CIM-OSA projects.

### 1.6.17- CIPSE/PEHM (Integration of Enterprise Hardware Management in CIPSE Stations):

**PEHM** (Political Enterprise Hardware Management) means listing, installation, organizing and management of hardware for political enterprise. PEHM divided in two major groups:

- **Hierarchical Systems;** Most early enterprising control systems attempted to build total enterprising process control around a large central computer to fully use of the expensive computer system hardware involved. A computer system architecture which is made up of several levels of processors and controllers between the point at which data is collected or generated and the central host computer which stores the database and controls the system.

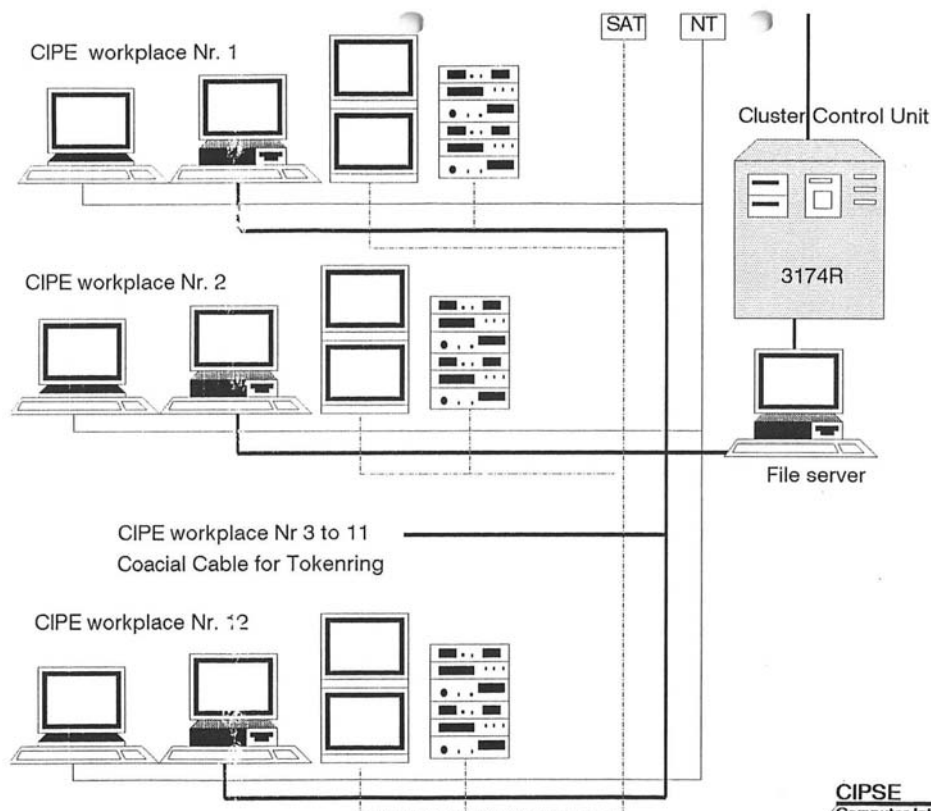


FIG. 1-13

**CIPSE**  
Computer Integrated Polit Strategic Enterprise  
Copyright Kianouri.N

FIG.1.13. IS AN EXAMPLE FOR CIPSE LOCAL ADAPTIVE NET (LAN).

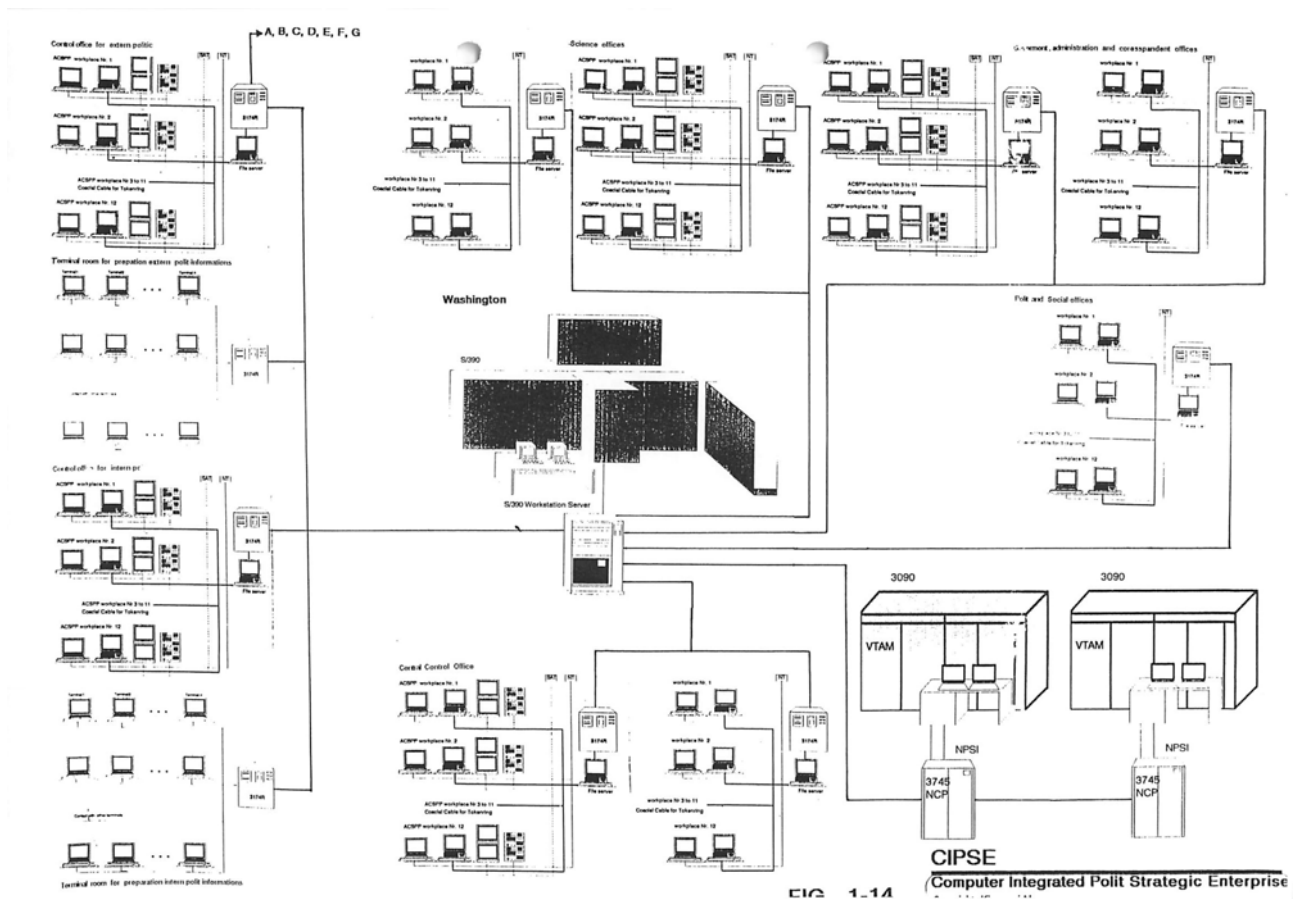


- **Distributed Systems;** In order to handle large amounts of data efficiently without creating an unmanageable networks were established. Together with the sub host architecture, they permit the computer control to be "distributed" throughout the enterprising operation. Distributed data processing is a computer system involves architecture which provides processing and storage capability at a low level in the system hierarchy using small computers.

Successful political-system integration requires that a board range of factors be properly addressed throughout the system life cycle. Some of the most significant factors are written below.

- Computer-System selection considerations
- Reliability and maintainability
- Software development
- Political-data communication
- Technical performance measurement.

Computers are efficient data handling machines. CIPS-Enterprising operations generate and use a great deal of data, there has been an increasing use of computers to help manage the CIPSE (political-centre). The need for computers is influenced by the amounts and types of data that must be handled by enterprising. Data for political solution operations comes in several different forms from a number of resources. The complexity of the political solution to be enterprised and the processes involved also has a great deal of influence on the data handling job required for enterprising. There are different types of enterprising operations which have different needs for data processing, communication, and control. Computer helps make the CIPS-Enterprise of modern, complex solution possible and integrate the management of the total enterprise.



**FIG.1.14.** IS AN EXAMPLE OF HIERARCHIAL AND DISTRIBUTED ENTERPRISE HARDWARE.

**1.6.18- PEA (Political Enterprise Architecture)**

**1.7- Extern Stations and Interfaces of CIPSE:**

Means designing unique architecture for political enterprise.

**FIG.1.1.** IS A REPRESENTATION OF CIPSE EXTERN STATIONS AND INTERFACES. THE EXTERN STATIONS AND INTERFACES OF CIPSE HAS DEMONSTRATED AS 3D GRAPHIC. WHOLE GRAPHIC IN MONITOR WORKS AS A OBJECT ORIENTED DYNAMICAL GRAPHIC, WITH THE POSSIBILITIES TC INTERFACING TC DIFFERENT SUBPROGRAMMING MODULS OF CIPSE. THE CIPSE EXTERN STATIONS ARE LISTING AS:

- 1- PIS (POLITICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM)
- 1- EIS (ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM)
- 2 - DI S (DEFENSE AND MILITAR INFORMATION SYSTEM)
- 3 - GIS (GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM)
- 4- SIS (SOCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM)
- 5- LIS (LEGAL INFORMATION SYSTEM)
- 6- CIS (COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC RELATION INFORMATION SYSTEM)
- 7- ScIS (SCIENCE INFORMATION SYSTEM)
- 8 - OIS (ORGANIZATION INFORMATION SYSTEM)
- 9 - PH (POLITICAL HISTORY)
- 10- CMAP (COMPUTER MATEMATIC AIDED POLICY)

### **1.7.1- CIPSE / PIS (Political Information System)**

Is a group of interrelated political-components working together toward a common goal by accepting inputs and producing outputs in an organized transformation process. Political system support to integrate, control, management, and improving of human activities and intrresses.

**Political process** is a system which evolves, in relation to time, under the influence of internal variables and external variables and inputs.

**Political-Subsystems** defined as a system that is contained within a political-system.

**Policy** in CIPSE theory has defined with its classical categories such as: regional, national, and religious conflicts, and crisis; coalition and opposition; attack and defense; human right; political intrresses; dictatorship and democracy; mafia and terrorism; population explosion and famine; peace and war; economic sanction or help program; party and organization; and etc.

Policy in CIPSE theory has represented as a hierarchy. The central root of hierarchy consist of political system and elements, and lower level of hierarchy consist of economic, social, military, science, justice, communication, organization, and environment (relation of human and nature) subsystems and elements.

### **1.7.2- CIPSE / EIS (Economic Information System)**

Political-Economic Subsystem support to resource allocation and control and to tie of property ownership and method to dealing with broad factors, such as capital movements, rate of growth, economic structure, and economic geography.

Economic factors refers to the variables that affect the state and direction of the economy in which a enterprise operates. The GIPSE must understand the economic trends of the societies in which it operates or wishes to operate.

Economic factors refers to the variables that affect the state and direction of the economy in which a enterprise operates. The GIPSE must understand the economic trends of the societies in which it operates or wishes to operate. The following list includes some of the main economic factors that the GIPSE must consider:

- The stage of policy cycle must be considered; that is, of depression, recession, prosperity.
- The inflationary or deflationary trends in price levels must be studied. In case of severe inflation, wage and price controls may be enacted.
- The monetary policies, that is, the level of money supply and monetary stability must be understood.
- The fiscal policies, that is, the level of government spending and taxation must be analyzed.
- The balance of payments surplus or deficit should be studied.
- The economic growth - the rate of change of a country's GNP - must be predicted.

The interest rates, the unemployment level, and the inflation rate need to be studied.

The possible depreciation or appreciation of the currency should be predicted.

in the country in question is the country in a period economic recovery, or

Because international policy involves different nations, each with its own independent economic system, i t is affected significantly by global economic events. An understanding of these events requires knowledge of the concepts, the institutions, and the causal relationships between different variables that shape our global economic environment every day. Equipped with a knowledge of

global economic events, the CIPSE manager is better prepared to evaluate the opportunities and limitations that are not found at home.

Management Economic Information System (MEIS) allows us to answer some of the main questions that are raised in international policy:

- Why do nations trade?
- What are the gains from trade?
- Why does enterprise invest in a foreign country?
- What are international trade barriers?
- How do they affect the free flow of goods and services across the national boundaries?
- What are the main institutions that affect international policy?
- How does the international monetary system operate?
- What is the significance of a country's balance of payments?
- How is it interpreted?
- How is the exchange rate determined?

### **1.7.3- CIPSE/SIS (Social Information System)**

Political, Social Subsystem support to movement of individuals or groups between different social positions.

Social factors refer to the beliefs, values, attitude, and lifestyles of the societies in which a CIPSE operates. These factors originate from the cultural, demographic, ecological, educational, ethnic, and religious conditioning of the members of a society.

Social factors refer to the beliefs, values, attitude, and lifestyles of the societies in which a CIPSE operates. These factors originate from the cultural, demographic, ecological, educational, ethnic, and religious conditioning of the members of a society. They are shared by the members and are passed from one generation to the next through a learning process. Therefore, social forces are Dynamical. The constant change in social factors is the result of human efforts to control and to adapt to environmental conditions in order to satisfy human needs and wants.

To be effective in a foreign country, the international manager needs to understand the local social factors.

### **1.7.4- CIPSE/ScIS (Science Information System) Political-Science Subsystem:**

Support to the application of systematic methods of research, and careful logical analysis, to the study of objects, events or people; and the body of knowledge produced by such means.

The CIPSE must be aware of basic technological changes that lead to innovations in the particular political area which it operates. Such changes mean the development of new raw materials and improvements in production, processes, or productivity. Basic technology refers to breakthroughs in technology that have profound effects throughout many industries. These include the development of lasers, computer chips, genetic engineering and farming procedures, communications networks, synthetic fibers, synthetic fuels, and robots.

The state of art may be Dynamical and changes rapidly (as in telecommunication and computer industries), or it may be stable and very slow to change (as in manufacturing of consumer goods).

A productive research and development (R&D) department is needed to transform basic technology into applied technology and to develop new products and processes for the firm.

### **1.7.5- CIPSE/LIS (Legal Information System)**

Political Legal & Justice Subsystem support to conditions that govern Political activities and interests.

There is no single international legal system. The legal environment of international policy consists of the laws, the political ideologies, and the judicial systems (the courts) of the individual countries and also a limited number of regional and international laws, treaties, and institutions. The CIPSE is faced with at least as many legal and political environment as the number of nations in which it operates. In addition to the national legal system and philosophies, each nation maintains its own independent court system. In the absence of an international legal system, there are certain agreements, treaties, and codes among most nations that cover limited areas of international policy operations.

The legal aspects of international policy refer to those conditions that govern international policy activities and the settlement of trade dispute among CIPSE, host nations, and other interested

parties. There is no single international legal system. The legal environment of international policy consists of the laws, the political ideologies, and the judicial systems (the courts) of the individual countries and also a limited number of regional and international laws, treaties, and institutions. The CIPSE is faced with at least as many legal and political environment as the number of nations in which it operates. In addition to the national legal system and philosophies, each nation maintains its own independent court system. In the absence of an international legal system, there are certain agreements, treaties, and codes among most nations that cover limited areas of international policy operations.

#### **1.7.6 - CIPSE/GIS (Geographic Information System)**

Political Geographic & Environment Subsystem support to the laws that are intended to protect the environment by regulating waste disposal, air and water pollution, use of pesticides, etc.

An effective CIPSE manager should scan the geographic environment to seek opportunities and to become aware of threats. In other words, he or she should try to determine if conditions are better elsewhere for achieving the CIPSE's objectives. A political manager may search the environment for locations for additional outlets, or the manager may search the environment for areas in which to relocate (either in the same region or in a new region). Such changes might mean the relocation of headquarters, plants, or operational locations.

The two countries have identical physical environments. The territorial size, geographic location, natural resources, climate, rivers, lakes, and forests of the country make up the physical environment of the international policy. Environmental factors in any nation are affected by many physical forces, which greatly influence the social, the political, the economic, and the marketing or distribution factors. The geographical environments also shapes cultural characteristics, such as race and language, and it determines land use, transportation, logistics, and commercial flows.

The geographic location can explain the political environment of a nation. For instance, political instability is characteristic of many countries in certain regions of the world.

Deserts, forests, lakes, mountains, plains, and rivers constitute the topography of a nation. Topography influences the distribution of products, separates markets, and a time necessitates adaptations of a product or its packaging. also affects the climate of a country, which in turn the storage and transportation of products.

Topography influences

#### **1.7.7- CIPSE/DIS (Military and Defense Policy)**

**Political-Military Subsystem:** Military policy refers to the use, threat, and control of organized violence by states and their ruling elite to influence either the behavior of other states, elites, and groups beyond the state's boundaries or of internal groups and individuals, or both, in ways that are considered desirable by governmental authorities.

Integration of control of military force is among the most critical problems facing governments today. Military policy refers to the use, threat, and control of organized violence by states and their ruling elite to influence either the behavior of other states, elites, and groups beyond the state's boundaries or of internal groups and individuals, or both, in ways that are considered desirable by governmental authorities. This definition focuses on the decisions and actions of governments and the dominant coalitions within them that have the authority and capacity to employ the state's coercive instruments.

The definition of defense and military policy used in GIPSE assumes that the nation-state is the principle political unit of global politics. People and nations are seen to be organized in separate states that claim to be sovereign. Those in control of these state structures assert the right to decide the authoritative values of the people inhabiting the territorial space over which the state holds away.

GIPSE outcomes of using and treating military force may serve a variety of specific GIPSE purposes. Achieving these identified outcomes or conditional states depends on the development of coherent national security policies. This requires the governmental integration of nine -els of decision and action which comprise the key components of the security policy of any state. These include:

- Assumptions about the international system within which national military forces must operate; whether, for example, the structure is constraining or permissive or hostile or benign.

- The definition of military (and nonmilitary) threats to the regime or nation or both and the national and regime objectives to supported by the use or threat of military force.
- The military doctrinal response to these threats and opportunities, requiring the use or threat of force.
- The force levels and weapon systems organized to respond to the previous three functions.
- The announced strategies to communicate to, or to conceal policies from, allies, adversaries; and neutrals as well as subordinates (military elites, functionaries, et al.)
- The human and material resources, including advanced technology, needed to respond to security imperatives while addressing internal socioeconomic demands.
- The marshalling of public opinion, political parties, and interest groups to support regime and national objectives and policies.
- The creation of political incentives and controls to direct the military establishment to support defined objectives.
- Alignment strategies with allies and adversaries to maximize security, including arms control and disarmament measures.
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#### **1.7.8- CIPSE/CIS (Communication Information System)**

Political Communication Subsystem is support to the transaction from or inside a political organization or group to another. The transmission of political information from individual or group to another.

To speak of communication policy is, in reality, to speak of an amalgam of several more generic types of policy, for the communication process is, in a sense, merely an object of regulatory, foreign, science and technology, and other policies that may best be understood in the broader contexts described elsewhere in GIPSE. Nevertheless, because communication is so fundamental a form of human communication, and because the unique policy problems it raises do require special attention and do generate more or less unique solutions, communication policy deserves examination in its own right.

#### **1.7.9- CIPSE/POIS (Organization Information Subsystem)**

Support to a large group of individuals, involving a definite set of authority relation. Many types of organizations exist in Policy.

#### **1.7.10- CIPSE/PH (Political History)**

Discipline research within this field has traditionally devoted substantial attention to examination of the historical causes and consequences of both particular policies and specific policy-making mechanisms. Indeed, historical causes and consequences are so important in policy analysis that these are typically examined even in descriptive policy studies undertaken by no historians, though too often without benefit of the methodological principles of historiography. The very eclecticism research can itself prove advantageous, encouraging the analyst to seek pertinent causes and consequences from among a wide variety of political, economic, social, legal, and scientifically determinants.

### **1.8- The Economic Aspects of CIPSE**

Devising and implementation a strategically effective, appropriate, organization-specific GIPSE concept calls for wide ranging investment by the policy. It is therefore right to require that the cost effectiveness of investing in CIPSE should be demonstrated.

However, it is difficult to produce such a justification, because it is almost impossible to carry out an analysis of the costs using conventional economic criteria, such as net present value, internal rate of return etc. Purely investment considerations cannot be applied at this point, because any evaluation will always be based on the constraints which apply at present, but which may change during the extended implementation phase of GIPSE. As well as looking at the financial aspects of the investment, the benefits which cannot be put in monetary terms must also be considered, giving it a strategic nature. In this context, the decision-making process should take into account the quantifiable, such as:

- Shorter throughput times,
- Reduction in working capital from work-in-progress,
- Higher quality levels,

- Higher machine utilization, and hence the need for less machines,
- Fewer personnel needed in enterprising, and the non-quantifiable factors:
- Faster reactions to political-area changes,
- The ability to coordinate better with suppliers,
- Greater flexibility when the requirements change,
- Improved service levels and adherence to delivery promises,
- Up-to-date data records, with little duplication,
- Improved image,
- Improvement in the qualifications and mix of staff,
- Improved employee motivation.