

ANALYSIS OF RELATIONS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS WITH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

Economic dimension largely determine the behavior of people in today's dynamic world. Obviously, the cash and financial transfers, trade in securities, gold, energy, real estate and other financial aggregates this world is extremely dependent on all aspects that can be called unique: money. At the same time, the political resources formally established management and organization of most top-level types. If we look at politics as the art of the possible in the creation of long-term goals, then it is of no small importance to investigate the relation of such a policy with economic indicators. For the purposes of this study, a sample of 406 subjects was described with the 12 indicators of the political dimensions and 12 indicators of economic indicators that are analyzed by canonical correlation analysis. The resulting three significant canonical factors described general that global connectivity with almost all indicators in both space (the first factor), local relationships with a smaller number of indicators expressed in both space (sporadic mechanisms - the second factor) and the mechanisms that are rare and poorly presented without salient (third factor). Knowledge of these mechanisms allows us to identify the possible processes that tomorrow will be activated as controls in terms of economic laws in conjunction with long-term goals.

Key words: economy, politics, students, canonical analysis

Introduction

As it seems, in today's world, it all comes down to meeting the needs. Society generating power. Supply and demand. Market. However, at the same time, many questions are raised by itself ... What is the general market, and what processes are in place there? How many of these processes are anyway? Who are the main actors in this processes? What are their consequences? (Bonacin Da., 2008). Each stage of human existence had only its characteristically society and within it a complex way of managing. In the slavery that existed master, pharaoh / ruler / empire and a slave (Morris, 2010c; Grant, 2010), the Roman state Senate, empire, patricians, plebeians and slaves (Allan, 2010), in feudalism feudal ie. king / nobleman and farmer (Malam, 2010, Morris and Malam, 2010), later industrialist and worker (Morris, 2010c) and today we have... what? Although perhaps not consciously, people have always known importance of resources disposal, so managing the important thing. The existence of ancient Sumerian cuneiform (Morris, 2010c) and all that it contains (for the time) or the irrigation system of the ancient Egyptians (Grant, 2010; Bourbon, 2009), clearly speaking about the possibility of the organization and disposal systems. And "the need for the organization" and solving the practical problems they dealt with M. Bolton, E. Witney or in the case of Adam Smith dealing "invisible hand of the market", specialization, etc.^[1]. Then why are we here and now, when it is sorely needed, not to think about how much control vital for the world around us?

According to some sources, the Western world has a great success because it has adjusted its proprietary system and its educational system through which educates many control managers as future bearers of creating excess capital and development at all (Pojskić, 2006). But, hopefully, we can say to the rest of the world more and more quickly adapt. He understands the needs of society and its reproduction, for example, which testifies to the Bologna process in education. Why did it matter? Let's think only what is society? Any. Neither more nor less than an abstract form with a very concrete and tangible, mutually integrated segments. The very structure of society is a complex and at first glance, but what is really important and complex it is latent, to which it should come from research and "asking questions" because that is what gives us the answers we need. But the society is also a "living organism". It exists in the form of segments, it "breathes" in the form of communication, it grows and develops familiarity and interaction of its parts. It has built a system of self-defense in which the education of new members of the company one of the most important segments. Educate its new members actually from the beginning of their existence. What does that mean? That means a very simple model. As soon as possible, as early as possible, as more professional and detailed, find important capabilities, useful to society and develop them, the highest possible. Then we have a new "Mozart", "Piccasse" or "Einstein" still in kindergarten, we got them "available" and then we can a time to

influence. Even worse or better, depending from which point of view and that of hierarchical multinational environment is viewed, new members can be influenced even while in the womb, as some research for instance in the field of music and showed what a layperson can testify in fact every pregnant woman (Smajlović, Bonacin Da. & Bonacin, 2007). Why is it important to think about? The reason is very obvious. Once entered in the "treadmill" of social events, the individual is, will it or not, forced to play the role required by the particular primary socialization and education (parents) then secondary socialization and education (clubs, religious groups and specialized educational institutions - Kindergartens, schools, universities...). By the time they actually finally start building their attitudes, and this is according to some studies in the second year of secondary school (Bonacin, Bonacin & Bilić, 2009), all the individual goes through "thick and thin". Only then comes the tertiary socialization (workplace). Obviously, it is necessary to begin "on time"! So, as soon as possible.

Methodological frame

All above mentioned is absolutely inevitable in any scientific thinking and of course, to reach any "acceptable" scientific solutions definitely have to start thinking from the beginning. So, then, when one is a student. Why? It could be said for many reasons. The student population is very specific. Its most important feature of the aspects of this work is that it's them - as managers. The generation that will manage our states, cities, schools, kindergartens, factories, banks, sports clubs... For them, literally "world". Who are they? What do they want? Where are rushing? On what do they do? Who directs them? ... And so on. Obviously they are no longer children, have been formed and have their opinions, but also could be said that they are not yet fully grown because more actively learn and learn to know, did not acquire specialized knowledge and not be "found" ie. do not have the intellectual and cognitive breadth, and Faculty it just serves - you said. It could be said to be in time and in history, due to various factors, the threshold of maturity shifted. For example, once upon a time, people are living due to burdensome, harsh climate, a variety of diseases, poor nutrition or otherwise rarely lived more than 50 years, of which half life had some health problems. From an early age, they learned to survive and live the example of parents and already with 12-13 years or so were ready for marriage. Education is not just for people from the upper classes, often determined by sex because they are women, for example, attended school differently and for other purposes (household). Today, it is completely different. Life is made easier by technology, health problems reduced or in some cases eliminated with medical assistance, life can not be reduced to mere survival all or at least not in the original sense. In principle, most of the people of the modern world has a minimum: a place to sleep, eat, treat yourself and most importantly educate yourself. Due to modern

factors and symbols of modern life such as career, material existence, status, fame, etc., marrying quite late, we could say everything later. As a result of possessing this minimum, or how such a secure base to which they can return, individuals often do not go the natural way of development. In often cases, only at the time they end up in college full anthropological development, although their personalities determine approximately in the second year of secondary school (Bonacin Da, Bonacin & Bilić, 2009; Bonacin, Bilić & Bonacin Da., 2008). What does it mean? This means that you can still influence them but if we consider that their personality is formed, the question arises - how to influence? The answer is: "Easy," and that because of that formed personality. Since they formed as a person in most cases do not address themselves more content. How already have their own views on many things, they want to offer the views of others and seek it from others, they want to interchange knowledge, so they want to build is still absorbing the information and forming new insights. They need to provide this information and direct them and modeled them learn how to take your place in the social structure in the most appropriate manner for themselves and the same guys. That's the impact that they should. Students in a practical and dynamic sense of new segments of society, in fact, its most important base whose relations build everything else. Even more - they are the future managers in the same society and to be seen, even on them can "leverage" if only for guidance. It seems important, is not it? When we consider that it manifestly is not always the most important thing, it is evident the importance of establishing a latent structure of their position in terms of management resources in the area of social attributes. At one time many wise people, like Benjamin Franklin said that we need to remember that time is money^[14]. Moreover, time is one of the three most important universal human resources, with the people and information (Bonacin, Da., 2011). It is obvious therefore the importance of rapid recognition of human resources management type. But, to possibly discuss human resources management type, it is necessary to determine first of all the physical space in which man exists, the ways in which man exists in the world, ie. in the area of observation, the mechanisms that all these "managed" and that all the basic links this set of integrated and maintained. Only then can we think about student control and the importance of his position in society.

Methods

In order to assess the student population, at the 2010 the Faculty of Education, University of Travnik began the research project "Research of sociological, management and moral values of students" (the project manager and principal investigator was prof.dr.Dobromir Bonacin). For the research it was designed special survey (author mr.Danijela Bonacin) which is applied in Pula, Split, Mostar, Osijek, Travnik and Nis with 210 indicators. For the purposes of this study, a sample of 406

respondents applied the 12 indicators of political dimensions and 12 indicators of economic indicators that are analyzed under classical canonical correlation analysis (Bonacin, 2010).

Results and discussion

Table 1 Testing of canonical functions significance

NO.	R	R2	HI	DF	WILKS	PROB.
1	0.77	0.60	591.96	144	0.22	0.00
2	0.44	0.19	232.62	121	0.55	0.00
3	0.36	0.13	148.62	100	0.69	0.00
4	0.28	0.08	94.09	81	0.79	0.16
5	0.25	0.06	62.45	64	0.85	0.53
6	0.20	0.04	37.38	49	0.91	0.88
7	0.16	0.03	21.72	36	0.95	0.97
8	0.12	0.01	11.55	25	0.97	0.99
9	0.09	0.01	5.75	16	0.99	0.99
10	0.07	0.00	2.46	9	0.99	0.98
11	0.04	0.00	0.57	4	1.00	0.96
12	0.01	0.00	0.02	1	1.00	0.88

Table 2 Canonical factors of political indicators (left set)

Indicators / variables	Kan1	Kan2	Kan3
Every man should strive to be at the very top of the social community	0.64	0.21	0.28
Political leaders are always the most capable people in a society	-0.16	0.74	-0.05
People in power have to make decisions on behalf of all people in the community	-0.02	0.63	0.22
Taking responsibility is the most important thing in politics	0.66	-0.12	0.18
People should limit their political position on the opposition	0.49	0.35	-0.26
Highly competent individuals are generally opposed to government	0.64	-0.06	0.23
From positions outside the government much better prepared high-quality decisions	0.69	0.12	0.13
In a society is best to act critically because it is extremely helpful in decisions	0.64	0.12	0.39
Politically, it is best to stand aside	0.30	0.25	-0.03
The most capable individuals should wait for the right moment to promote	0.68	0.34	0.08
The real political solutions are always the result of a corresponding agreement	0.53	0.01	-0.01
You need to think whom to connect because it brings obligations and consequences	0.87	-0.27	-0.27
Explained variance	0.33	0.12	0.04
Total variance	100		
Redundant variance	0.20	0.02	0.01
Total redundant variance	24.05		

Canonical correlation analysis showed three factors statistically significant, which means that the two sets of indicators linking treated in three ways. As one can easily notice, in a set of policy indicators these are three ways of functioning in society and they are: 1) The global political status, 2) Status of leaders and 3) active political action in society.

At the same time, in a set of economic indicators we easily recognized: 1) Safety in the disposition of economic resources, 2) Caution, and perhaps even a hint of fear in the disposition of money and similar material resources and 3) general economic status. But however, it is also noticeable that the first canonical pair of exhausts maximum explained variance, as well as the maximum variance redundant, while the other two significant canonical factors, though easily recognizable, yet essentially trivial redundant values.

Table 3 Canonical factors of economic indicators (right set)

Indicators / variables	Kan1	Kan2	Kan3
Without money as the general values of humanity would be completely undeveloped	0.68	0.07	-0.26
Everything is on sale for money, the only question is price	0.59	-0.02	-0.26
A large part of their time should be given to a man obtaining as much money	0.27	0.78	0.16
Money is always a high status in society	0.66	-0.09	0.46
Great material wealth are extremely desirable thing in life	0.56	0.27	0.21
Values in cash to be converted into material wealth	0.66	0.34	0.15
Investments in real estate and valuable assets are very good thing	0.71	0.03	0.24
Material wealth enables a large degree of life safety	0.74	0.13	-0.14
Only high economic status ensures a good education	0.38	0.32	0.08
The high position in society is directly related to the high economic status	0.69	0.04	0.11
Economic high-ranking man is much more freer than others	0.72	0.11	0.17
Psycho-physical health is directly conditioned by economic status	0.53	0.19	0.20
Explained variance	0.38	0.08	0.05
Total variance	100		
Redundant variance	0.23	0.02	0.01
Total redundant variance	26.37		

All this describes: 1) the global political-economic security as the dominant characteristic of the sample, 2) Caution leaders in available cash and similar resources and 3) active political work supported by solid economic status. So we can say that we have three types of socio-political activity and precisely in accordance with the level at which individuals or groups operate. At the very top of the organization in particular is a dominant mechanism that describes a firm, convincing and financially stable activity. The high level of activity is noticeable very carefully inherent mechanism of action that describes the possible higher losses in the event of errors, and this is the mechanism that gives a major role insecure but ambitious modalities of behavior. Finally, the third mechanism of action described in which the predominantly present "proving" that is, acting with the lowest political and social levels and punching the higher layers and strata.

Conclusion

The paper analyzes the indicators of functioning sociological relations of political and economic parameters. Canonical correlation analysis showed three significant pairs of canonical factors. They have been identified as three levels of functioning of the management structure, with a tendency to the very top is dominated by global positioning mechanism, in the middle of the positioning mechanism of caution in leadership and on the lower level virtual proving as a permanent feature. It seems that it is precisely in line with these results should try to isolate and identify, to start mechanisms, and later individuals that can best meet the individual control functions. Their "recruitment", naturally starts from the student population.

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ANALIZA RELACIJA INDIKATORA POLITIČKIH I EKONOMSKIH DIMENZIJA KOD STUDENATA SVEUČILIŠTA

Sažetak

Ukoliko se vratimo kroz povijest od samih početaka ljudskog postojanja, pa pratimo vremensku crtu čovjekovog razvoja do danas, zaključit ćemo kako je posljedica čovjekova spoznavanja uobličena i vizualizirana kroz praktičnu primjenu njegovih pronalazaka. Čovjek i njegove spoznaje, pomagala i drugi vidovi društvenog bogatstva te raspoloživa prirodna bogatstva, njihov kvalitet i struktura čine proizvodnu moć jednog društva, ali mogu značiti i snagu pojedinca. U ovom radu razmatrani su odnosi sociološke stratifikacije i kulturološki fenomeni studenata dovedeni u položaj latentnih dimenzija. Rezultati su pokazali da postoje dva mehanizma integracije stratifikacije i kulture, od kojih jedan teži edukaciji i spoznaji, a drugi formiranju lokalnog autoriteta i materijalnom stjecanju. Upozoreno je da je baš za menadžment i upravljanje od velike važnosti utvrđivanje ovakvih tendencija, naročito kod ključnih uloga, posebno u politici i menadžmentu, visoko pozicioniranih pojedinaca.

Ključne riječi: kultura, društvo, stratifikacija, relacije, studenti

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