

# Unconscious Biases as a Result of Distinction in Political Psychology

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**Abstract:** *The article is discussing the concept of political psychology, its definition, the referent object of the science and its consistency. Furthermore, it will introduce to a reader organization and conceptualization of political psychology among various nations through connection with history, individuality, and regional situation. The research question is misunderstanding of the opponent's political culture. As a consequence, occurring some unconscious biases which especially form perception to the opponents. The scrutiny will be held through distinctions in Russian and European political psychology. The first part of the article would be mentioned: the notion of political psychology and its constituents, benefits from understanding and what precisely should be referenced in their theory. In the principal dynamic, will be highlighted similarities and contrasts in political psychology, which entirely differ European and Russian mindfulness, their unique features in national brain research. In the last dynamic, will be held a questionnaire "how each participant estimates political psychology and political behavior" what sort of effect it brings to relationships.*

**Keywords:** values, political psychology, self-awareness, political culture

## 1. Introduction

The research question of the article is misunderstanding of the opponent's political culture. Due to find out the distinction between Russian and European political psychology and underlining the differences in perception of political psychology. We can predict a justification of their political behavior. Thereby, to determine wrongly interpreting opponent's policy behavior and reveal unconscious biases in the perception of the opponents.

In the first dynamic, we are going to identify a notion of political psychology and its practical side. If you questioned any person even a political one "do you think that political psychology had a solid impact on your personal identity" he would rather answer as "I am far from political life, I suppose that anything could such emphatically contribute in my personality". For this case, we observed that this science is unconscious and do not have an explicit frame for recognizing, like a solid factor for forming their mindfulness.

In a practice, income from political psychology can be seen as having certain values, installations, perceptions of some nationality or subjects of each person. Further, it forms images and bias in a worldview. If you still do have doubts about the strong link between political psychology and shaping the worldview. On a particular example, we can see how political psychology forms figures, their consistency, characters: if you showed a few pictures to participants like "swastika" and "sickle and hammer" in their minds will appear the specific objects, cultural characteristics, concerned actions and their values that corresponded to these decades. In addition, it is a result of not only political psychology, but also social science, personality and other fields of studies, because values, perception, attitude, self-awareness have being formulized during big period accompanied by different circumstances.

<sup>1</sup>having no interest or involvement in political affairs; having an aversion to politics or political affairs

The importance of these issues remained researched field of studies that were performed only around the 1950s in the 20th century and extremely developed in various arrays. The referent object is human. Namely, the subject of science is a person's ideas and feelings, the citizens see themselves not as participants in the political process, but as subjects of the government. In a participant political culture, the citizens believe both that they can contribute to the system and that they are affected by it (G. Almond, S. Verba, 1963). As we concerned, the dependence personality and their understanding of political psychology are modified within a diversity of territorial circumstances, historical background, and goals of political elites. Political psychology is a special form of intelligence in which its main objective is to establish the perception model of political reality as a certain semantic value (Cyme R. Payne & Sand P.H, 2011). The consistency of the science includes personality traits, the psychology of the people and perception, all of these factors are established for shaping one complex system of minds. This kind of system got the notion of "political culture" by Lucian Pye as the complex of basic values, feelings, and knowledge that underlies the political process. Hence, the building blocks of political culture are the beliefs, opinions, and emotions of the citizens toward their form of government. In this case, our self-awareness and our worldview are formulated by political culture (J. Winkler, 2018).

Talking about the consistence of this science makes this theory differently interpreted, because of that each nationality, peoples have got their own understanding and consistency which especially distinct each country to another. As a consequence, political psychology/culture derives to certain political behavior, which also could interpret through the political culture. So, we see an example of forming justice and misunderstanding. A hypothesis of this research that the reason of conflicts and heaviness to find a common views between countries is wrong interpretation or misunderstanding the opponent's political culture/ psychology. Therefore, occurring an assessment of

opponents political behavior as a threat to further cooperation.

## 2. Analyzing the distinguished points in European countries and Russia

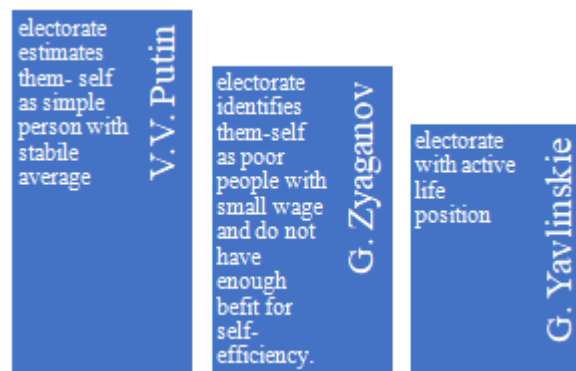
### 2.1 The heritage background as a former for values

National political culture/psychology is a long system of a formulation. Values one of the turning points of determination that nation concern to specific political culture. The high level of economic development and historical traditions seems to have played a much more important role in shaping the values system. The economic growth derives different countries to struggle with deformation into another system of societies. While a state has a strong willing cultural and social surviving, building up flourish society, it leads to inculcate new values. As well as with appearing technology developments, society modified in the society knowledge. One of the principle distinguished factors showed in scrutiny by H. Klingemann (2006) that the Soviet successor state is less than a half as likely to say that "God is very important in my life" than are the publics of non-communist societies. They also rank much lower on national pride, are less likely to say that "more respect for authority would be a good thing" are more likely to emphasize independence and determination as an important thing (H. Klingemann, 2006). The large gap between communist and non-communist societies, but the public of the Soviet successors' state tends to be even more secular than the publics of the other ex-communist societies. While the materialist's prevalence is much stronger in societies that have experienced communist rules. Furthermore, happiness level, life satisfaction and tolerance of homosexuality are much lower in the Soviet successor states than the States that have not experienced communist rule. Communist successor's societies endorse democracy as a general goal, they show much lower levels on such underlying quantities as tolerance and the post-materialist valuation of freedom of speech and political participation as goods in themselves. By this income, we offense the impact of the historical background, economic growth on formulation basic values and perception of different factors in ex-communism countries (in our case is Russia) and non-communism experienced countries.

### 2.2 Individual characteristics

Talking about the scrutiny of political culture/psychology where one of the distinction points is individual traits. Russian understanding of individual approaches in political psychology focused on an action-based approach, where psychological images shaped object activities and made a dependable and reliable change with them. Through object activities and realizing connection with people and the world i.e. create or deny representation of the worldview. The subject in political psychology is the psycho object that organized the field of psychological representation, then personality. A personality is involved in political psychology either. This theory suggests, an individual is interpreting social interests but at the same time obeying their compassion, anti-sympathy, and so on. As a consequence, philosophy regained that selection is dictated by personal

character and social perception. The feature of Russian political psychology based on enhancing personality theory, so, they formulated identity theory (E. Erickson). Thus, his theory identity born out of a desire to be someone or to become someone, as a result, formulate the idea of principle "I am the same as others". For clear understanding, that our choice based on our identity and self-awareness, reflects an evaluation of the specific supporting audience of Russian president candidates and their self-esteem in the economic hierarchy and their subsequent choice and their sense of belonging to the big group identity. (pic. 1.1).



**Pic.1.1:** Electorate self-esteem and their quantity on elections

On this example, as evidence, elites extracted benefit from underlying the special political culture, they emphasize the weight of each group's self-awareness and pay more attention to it in order to gain sufficient support to win elections and take into account each group's preferences to formulate their political program.

Whereas non-communism countries, especially we are talking in research about European countries, prefer more self-impressed values where the big diversity of minorities and impressing their own opinion through strikes and put pressure on democracy system by labor and freedom of talk and use petition, in spite of the small quantity. European countries chose psychological factors like as most influenced ones on the political arena. They argued that if establish two bridges for bounding social life and politics, it will mean that a social-psychological definition of political action allows for a broader conceptualization of motivation. Thus, one can define political action psychologically as any actions undertaken by individuals as psychological group members to achieve group goals in a political context (Van Zomeren, 2014; Van Zomeren & Iyer, 2009; Wright et al., 1990). If talking about the importance of values, it becomes one of the crucial points in choosing one of the candidates and priorities in different countries. According to the pattern of relation traits, values like a base of political program sure to occupy the first place on elections, but if you decided to secede from common "WE" probability of success is zero-sum. Political parties used clear distinct framing strategies for solving European issues. In fact, mainstream parties display above-average values. Thus, values for Italian 2001 voters for center-left attributed higher priority to the self-transcendence values of universalism and benevolence (equality and social justice), whereas the oppositions (center-right) gave higher priority to values of power, achievement, security, conformity

(individual and social order). It seems like the worth system which prioritize some values that became a base for political parties. Further, Germany, Italy, Poland and other European countries represent how they identify their self-awareness, they have shown that individuals high in openness to experience tend to prefer parties and ideologies located in the left-wing of traditional ideological cleavages. Overall, countries liberals and left-wings voters tend to present themselves as more open-minded creative and novelty seeking than conservatives. So, the politics effect of extraversion/energy, agreeableness and emotional stability are less robust and consistent across countries. The political attitudes of politicians are likely to be highly constrained and tightly linked to ideological orientation because of their levels of education political expertise and sophistication (converse 1964) all these factors contribute to a politician's ideological coherence and congruence.

Another distinctive factor of individual characteristic, Russian participants in political activities (personalities) have got a low level of self-esteem, in comparison with European countries, also Russian are feeling the confidence in a mental parameter "ego resilience<sup>2</sup>" and superior to depression. Such controversial factors have been called as antinomy (Block & Kremen, 1996). Even in contemporary Russian society is being noticed the irresistibility, the willing to get involved into different ideas, despite at the same time self-criticism. It has been described inconsistency in the strategy of achieving goals, holding some ideology bordering with self-doubt. This case describes specifically the alternation of political catastrophes and the establishment of a severing order in the Russian Federation. European countries demonstrate mostly ego resilience in their political behavior. As we mentioned, all of their identities are build up in the self-impressed and their willingness to distribute, even if they represent minorities' interests. Their political concept does not taking big deformations, because they just change partly their behavior view without rejection background, and stick to one ideology and with decades modify it for corresponding to contemporary.

### 2.3 Archetypical traits and approaches for changing system

Another feature of political psychology is evidence of identity theory. The Russian political culture focused on certain installations. The individual has a template of orientation in the world. The quite similar definition was formulated as 'attitude' – installations refer to subjects' psycho conditions which preceded by other activities, like disposition act unconscinded. The origin, content, and structure of the way individuals stores information in the framework for the research method known as psychosomatic (F. Khnanet). An archetypical trait of Russian identity is an attempt to find the core of a problem- absolute, at the same time, ready to smash all the system which they have being belonged for several years/centuries. This approach of

activity named as 'spontaneous nihilism'. B. Vysslavtsev described it as rejecting from all of the installers and system which they worshiped and serve, refusing from the world with unfairness (M. Kireev, 2018). Moreover, Russian citizen has got a tendency to confuse freedom with anarchy and total permissiveness. It is seriously disturbed the balance of interests in society and led to centrifugal or confrontational tendencies (Kingemann, 2006). Kireev (2018) cited N. Berdyaev's idea that Russian people – people of extremes: combing antinomic polar opposite principles, identity and their worldviews characterized by contradictions (as combing and embracing at the same time state-despotism and anarchist freedom; a tendency to nationalism and national doubt) these traits were formulated not only by history but also empirical data of the people.

While European countries stick to the following approach as formulating and emphasis different issues and adopt different issues positions, but also frame their issues positions differently. In this context, frames are conceived as 'thought organizers' (H. Fere, 2002) which give political issues a specific meaning, therefore, gaining endorsement in a mass. An archetypical trait of European population can be offended during revolution strikes, where they alter a way of developments and destroy last beliefs which are not concerned to decade. The means of realizing in Western Europe is to be got ready to fight for their rights and new social order, while accepting the current government programs and modify it with new proposed conceptions. In practice, within the constraints of their general ideological predispositions, political actors strategically construct and promote such frames in order to improve their competitive position in terms of votes offices and influence by strategically framing a given issue, actors can shift the central logic of a political conflict. Justification frames are the most important because they move beyond the assumed party loyalty of campaigning and issue. The specific frames for votes by politicizing stand over integration (Statham & Trezn 2013).

### 2.4 Integrity of national identity

Another complicated theory was proposed as a disposition approach for controlling political psychology where the viewing system corresponds to identity with predisposition under certain conditions: values, vital submission and installations. If talking about Russian mentality we could describe it like a stable system where includes some special constants: Russian soul has characters as humanity, open-mindedness to other cultures ( Russia Federation consist 190 nationalities). Therefore, a high degree of transnational tolerance, the prospect of adjusting to different national ethnocultural situations, the ability to explore and use perspectives from other countries and nationalities, the recognition of other national members as their own collective "others like we." As a consequence of this, the effect of transnational tolerance on our actions in the attitude of differences and national adaptation. Russian mindset is to concede to its opponents with the intention not to abuse other national identities, often leading to enormous unprofitable results for Russia. It became one of the critical points in the Russian political psychology, because opponent countries can estimate Russian views in the system like

<sup>2</sup> The theory "ego resiliency" tries to understand just how well people recover from difficult situations and adapt to changes in their environment. (J. Block & Kremen)



cheating/threat, whereas our political psychology dictates in minds be respectful with other nationalities whoever they are.

At the same time, scholars established 'framing of Europe' which includes the importance of cultural-identity (nationalism). This implies increasing importance of cultural frames in Europe "cultural shift hypothesis"- rather cultural identity than economic rationality. On this idea, they formulate 'exclusive' (nationalist) and 'inclusive' (multiculturalism) identity. Cultural frames articulated identity-related arguments that refer to basic "ideas and values inherent in a given community" (H. Kriesi, 2012). According to this point, they counting the quantity of the members. Then focusing on their perception, values and take account of their national identity, after that can be used both to support and to oppose values and installation which correlate one of the identity. Hooghe and Marks (2005) said: "politicization is powerfully shaped by nationalist reaction to perceive a loss of community and national sovereignty". By framing issues, political parties give individual identities preferences and prejudices a more general meaning and connected them to public political discourses. In addition to that, as we talked about the term was described by W. Wundt (1900) as "psychology of the people" is one of the main option to define nationality and articulate point in a successful ideology/ program (G. Cavagna, 2019). The earliest researches were aware of the national perception and their self-awareness in the political and social area. So, due to A. Fuiellee's scrutiny "French populations' political psychology" (1891), we can underline values which correlate to one of the European nationality. He defined important French minds the propensity for a logically consistent schematization of a clear definition, the complete reduction of empirical varieties to a common idea-the unlimited conviction of the strong French identity. Accordingly, the French people prefer rather a freedom of speech than actual freedom of movement. Cause of that they are easily submitted to a strong authority, strongly believe that it might make them happier (A. Fuiellee 1899). The income of their self-awareness we can match in contemporary political behavior, as the ideology of the superiority of the understanding issues and pursue own interests, sometimes taking with their opponents like a weak rival/ alliance.

## 2.5 Controlling tools

Scholars describe Russian features in political psychology as a tendency "Russian Messianism" (Third Rome's ideology)-one of the historical elements of Russian culture where Russian people have a special mission to "protect Christians before Jesus will be reborn". The idea of historical choosiness with sacrifice (alacrity to suffer for all humanity-like Jesus). The crucial principle of choosing shapes our sense of engaging in Big Idea (V. Lenin). This has shown the one of controlling and pushing tools for establishing some values and laws, means and holding policy at a certain way for gaining this "Big Idea". A good example of this case has shown the ideology of establishing U.S.S.R. like a special country for believing the socialism way which able to save humanity from egoism, self-destruction was proposed by capitalism.

While for European countries controlling tool was choose as influencing on the significant values which refer to the global added value of European cooperation against international crime terrorism or may argue for stronger supranational capacities to protect European's external boards as a "peace project". For example, in domestic politics parties are justifying their actions like supporting a common European position for an efficient coalition. In a practice, actors use economic arguments, hold cultural arguments or argue that accession will not/will result in a loss of national identity to support and to reject membership of the European countries. In this case, they use a national frame. (in this example of using complexity pressure means which apply to either national, cultural integrity, willing peaceful activity and developing flourish society).

Overall, this chapter has underlined the notion of political psychology and its consistency, which build up the political culture. On funding the origins of political culture, the article analyzed the differences between Russia and European countries, their specific perceptions, values, the psychology of people, installations and self-awareness which derives their behavior in the different arrays. All of the actions are publicized in media, so, foreigners formulated their own views about this country without taking into account their political culture. Therefore, the obvious result becomes formulating a justices which are not the actual truth and do not correspond to truthful citizens' self-awareness of this country. Below the article will introduce the contemporary assessment of political psychology/culture and their political behavior through a questionnaire.

## 3. Sampling

The creating of the questioner for estimating own perception and opponent's opinion about the political culture on previous experience, knowledge. First of all, the questioner is based on the non-probability sample, the design is reasonable if we want to focus on particular individuals or settings. This design should be also used if we attempt to describe an illustrative example (J. Daniel, 2011). The collecting data focused on a qualitative research by holding an online poll with the following questions. The advantages of using the online poll is gaining faster and quantities answer from citizens. The subject of the research question is citizens in European countries and Russia. In this poll, we used typical case where a group of quantity 60 people from both sides (i.e. from European countries and Russia) over 18 years old with different occupations and gender. The reason for the choice to use typical case was opportunity clear representing an average of evaluation the real affairs and political culture/psychology.

Observation was built up on assessment on 1 to 5 scale of the importance (1-do not care; 5- very important), key measures based on

- equal opportunity (gender differences, social status, our views)
- follow traditions and customs
- accepting minorities' views
- freedom to express one's views
- life in secure and state surroundings

The choice of this key point is stood out from research “Analyzing the distinguished points in European countries and Russia”. Because it staid controversial points for distinction Russian and European countries’ political psychology which were discussed by theoretical researches and illustration last decades examples, therefore, with attempt to show how heritage could form your veritable values, and the article is going to figure out how this theory can correspond to self-awareness of the person and real affairs which will be correlated to their political culture.

The second part of questioner is based on evaluation a quantity of

- ensures safety in country
- providing cultural identity
- fairness and relevance of policy behavior
- peaceful contribution in IR

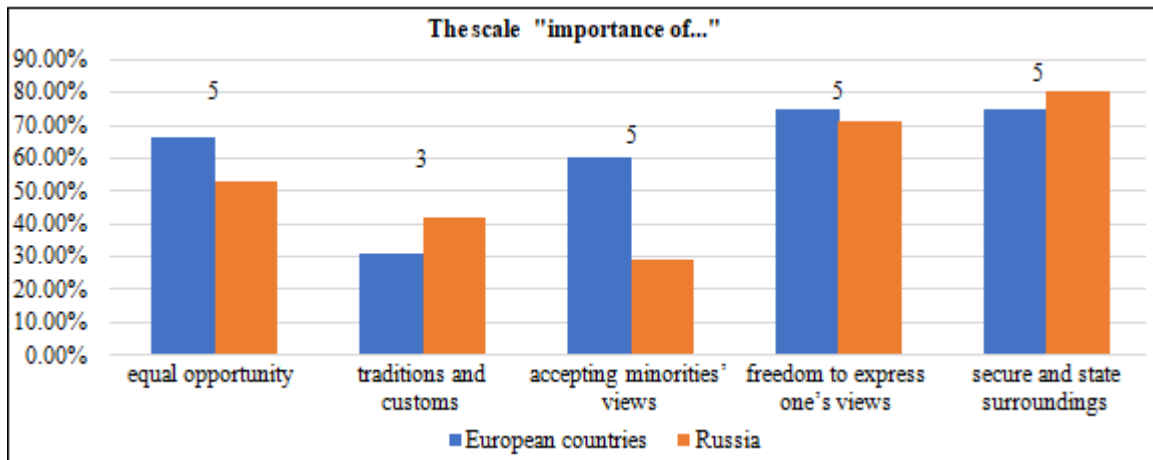
by 1 to 5 scale of influence power (1-absent; 5- strong) where the aim of the questions to dedicate the major of the assessment scale to opponents and own values. In addition, this scale shows the evaluation of real affairs (political behavior), how citizen correlate with their values. Therefore, we have got a chance to underlying points what kind of perception and understanding opponents political culture we have got.

The method for interpreting the results of the research goes by the scale where the first two diagram columns

demonstrate the highest percentto choose one of the variables. For example, if we are scrutiny European countries, we took the highest score in one of variable and start to compare how much percent did this variable get in opponent view. Besides, the 3<sup>rd</sup> column occurred as translating the highest score in opponent opinion choice. The numbers above indicate points which were assessed. On the example of analysis of avariable. The scale of a quantity of providing cultural identity in European countries: the European citizen put the highest percent 30% votes to gaining 3 points (present but weak), while Russian citizen voted for this scale only 27% of the participant, meanwhile most of the participants 45% voted to 4 points (present and good enough). In this example, we can see that Russian gives higher scores to a quantity of providing cultural identity, whereas the EU citizen does not even feel that.

#### 4. Discussion

In the first part of the analysis we observe the contrast of Europeancountries’ citizen estimate own political culture and Russian express own’s views about their political culture. The graphic will introduce to a reader the most common answer and the percent range of it. At the first scale, we are going to check out and compare the estimation political culture consistence. How each group evaluates the theoretically base of their self-awareness.



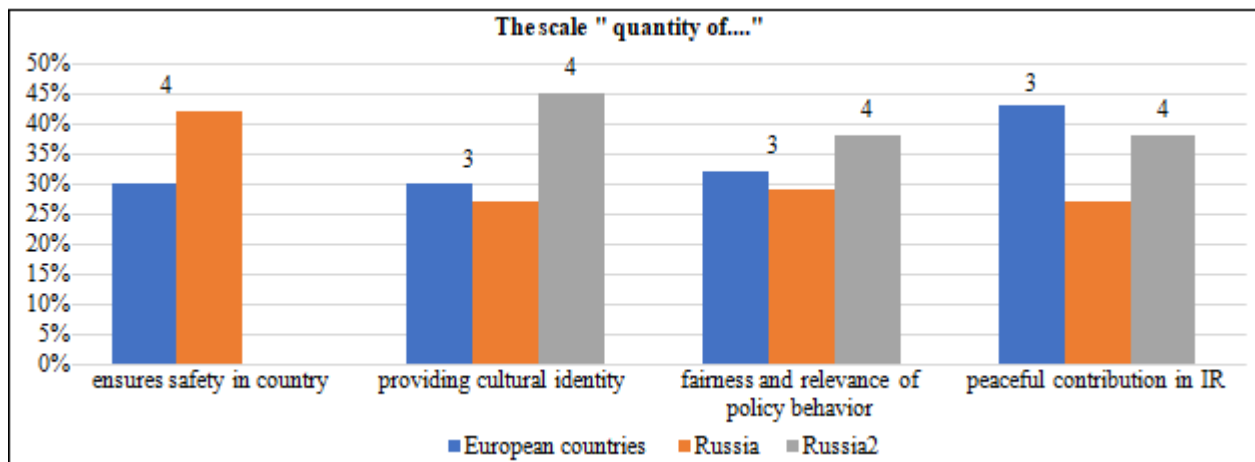
According to answers, we underline the biggest percent average. And matched common view about the importance in European countries few factors: secure and state surrounding, freedom to express views and equal opportunity which gained the big scale (5 points) as the most important values for European citizens. However, the difference we mentioned that European citizens stated only middle grade (3) for following the traditions and culture, whereas the Russian citizen believes the European countries possess the same identity and serving it. As a result, we mentioned the bias in perception about protecting identity with cultural and traditional features. In addition, this point one of the weakin their political culture, which loses their power in citizen’s eyes, but at least, stayed in opponent’s eyes still alive. Furthermore, the last controversial point is the big importance of accepting minorities’ views, European citizen concerns it is the inalienable values for definition

their political culture, while Russian still matched in Europe political agenda do not accept or taking account minorities’ views. In Russian citizen’s views, Europe countries do not represent the big importance and readiness for protecting minorities’ rights and their views. As we see, Europeancitizens mentioned their values as big importance of the key point except for following traditions and culture. Whereas their opponents mentioned low accepting the minorities’ interests and do still have a bias about importance of traditions and customs values in European.

Another measuring of differences in equivalent “quantity of power in different spheres” as well as try to underline the common views, weak points and bias in opponent’s views. Each said was interviewed how they evaluateown or opponent’s side by influence scale (1- absent to 5- strong). On the second scale, we are going to give a chance to our

focus group to give a grade of reality behavior Europe countries. How each citizen due to observation of not only their heritage background and individual characteristic, but

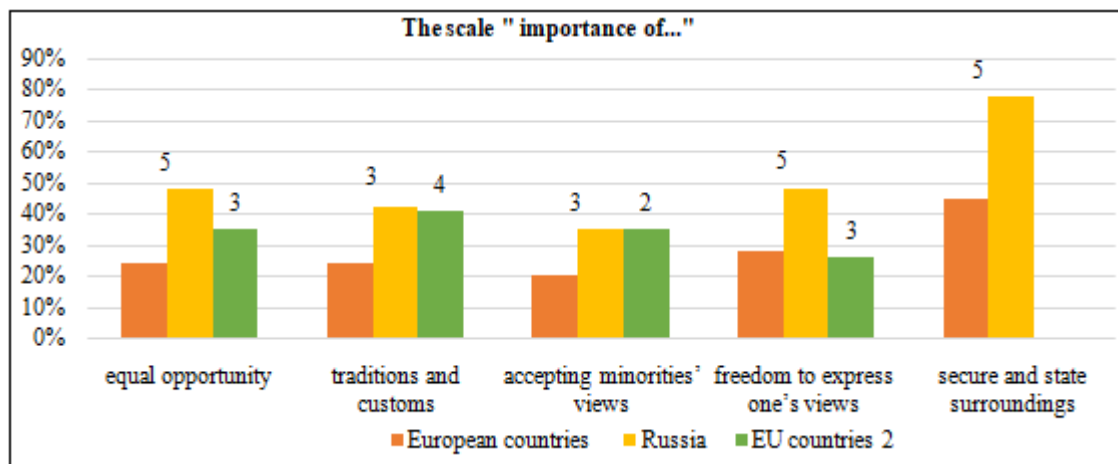
also the reality affairs, all of this complexity formulated own self-awareness, attitude, and perception.



As we see on the scale only at one point, two sides do have common votes on average, even put only 4 grade in power providing ensures safety in the country. However, Russian citizens evaluated it higher than the Europe participants felt. At the same time, on the scale we can see Russian citizens give higher grades to each measure points, it seems, they have higher expectations and have got better perceptions of these, while the European citizens estimated the reality much lower. In conclusion, according to evaluating of questioners to point out that the Russian citizen has good higher expectation, positive perception and concerns that the reality a little bit lower managing than their political culture. Whereas the European citizens do not a lot pay attention on cultural integrity, instead of it, they highly evaluated equal opportunities, accepting minorities' views, freedom of

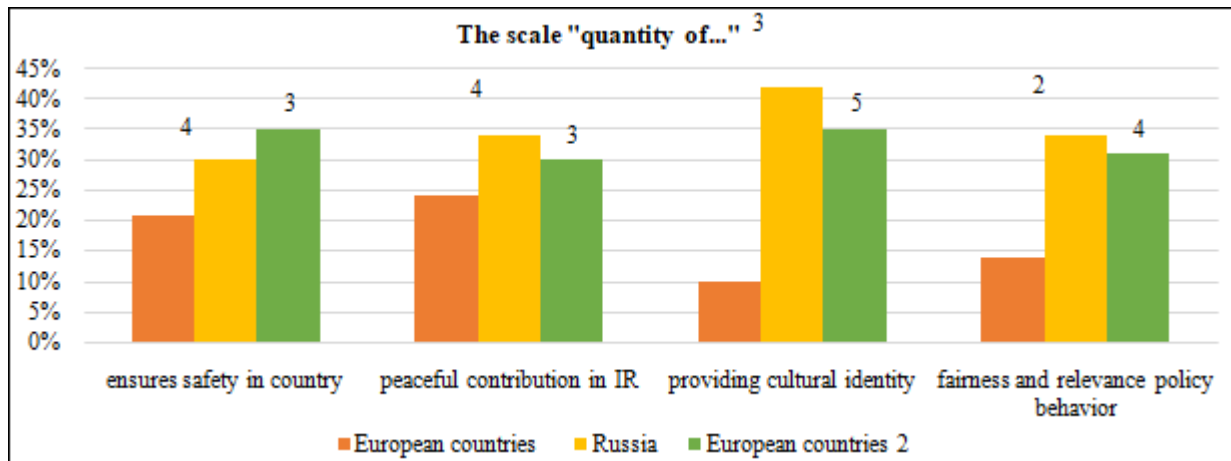
speech and a safe state, although, the results of evaluation of real affairs that were provided by European policy makers evaluate the real affairs only by low points, it means that real politic behavior do not correspond to high political culture's values.

At the second part of discussion the article represents the following questions, the key points the same as which was mentioned before. Because it allows to us to clear highlight the differences of political culture and perception of real affairs. Therefore, a diagram with common range and measure points have shown how one point could be evaluated in different situation and give the same compare variable.



In this scale, we can observe the different perceptions of the same measuring point. Where we can identify that the European countries give lower grades to each value of political culture, whereas Russian citizen estimate it by high grades values as the equal opportunities, freedom to express and security, and more lower estimate traditions and customs, while majority of Europe citizens assess it is very important value for their political culture. As a result, according to this scale, we see that Europe countries gave lower grades than Russian felt in reality, so they already

formed some bias about the mentality and behavior of Russian citizen. In short, Europe countries have got bad perception even the political culture, they state that Russian interested insecurity of the state, but not put importance as equal opportunity, freedom speech. Because of that, the offers or attitude to Russian policy is much worse because it is not correlated to the European citizens' self-awareness in their minds. But as we see, it is an absolutely wrong opinion and perception of this country's political culture.



The questioner has shown the estimating European citizen and Russian citizen of political affairs. Also, the perception of Russian citizen and opponents totally different, while Russian assesses its policymakers' behavior as deeds for providing ensure safety to citizens and peaceful contribution in International relations. The Europe citizen gave mostly lower grade to Russian policy. In this case, we can sight the fact of low assessment and bad perception of Russian policy, because of previous forming some bias, while Russian's self-awareness totally does not correlate with it in reality. Although, at the same time, Russian more critical to themselves and give only mark (2) on measuring point "fairness and relevance to their policy behavior" while the European citizen gave higher grades and assessed that Russian citizens are highly provided cultural identity, when Russian self-awareness in the country tells them about weak integrity of identity.

After this chart, in percent estimating we can observe how different their perceptions of each other. Russian mostly gives higher scores to European countries and comprehend Europe's political culture, because the results about political culture are very commonly, of course, they do have different views on few points, but it is not playing crucial points for changing attitude and installation to percept. Whereas European countries do not have any similarities neither the understanding of political culture nor justification political behavior. Cause of big distinction in understanding the country as identity became one of a reason for conflicts.

## 5. Conclusion

During the scrutiny, we observed the theoretical part that was bounded with an understanding of political psychology. This is a field of study to unconsciously frame our perception of life. Political psychology is a special form of intelligence in which its main objective is to establish the perception model of political reality as a certain semantic value (Cyme R. Payne & Sand P.H, 2011). The referent object is human when the subject of science is a person's ideas and feelings (G. Almond, S. Verba, 1963). These factors formulated another well-known notion of political culture which especially is the composite of basic values, feelings, and knowledge that underlie the political process (Winkler, 2018). The article highlighted approaches to formulate the primary consistency of political culture. Each approaches do have own way of developing, which further became the distinction points in

Russian and European political culture. In the first dynamic, the reader got knowledge about crucial differences in political cultures which formed the attitude not only to an opponent's political culture but also to their position in the World. After theoretical discussing the research question, the article represented the results of the online poll where was the aim to evaluate the political culture and political affairs. The scrutiny through diagrams graphically represented citizens' opinions. In short, after comparing the assessments of European political culture and political affairs, we pointed out that Russian explicitly overpriced expectations from them and do have a positive perception of European identity. Whereas European citizens are telling about the high importance of values as freedom, accepting minorities and safety but their self-awareness could not reflect on the holding political affairs. In a practice, we can observe that when Russia attempted to cooperate with European countries sometimes with not very favorable terms. At the same time, during investigating the case of the Russian Federation, by diagram columns, the article stated European countries rather are feeling superiors in status than Russia, because of that gave low assessments which influence on the bad perception of Russian policy. According to the scrutiny, European citizens assessed that Russian citizens are interested only in saving their national and state integrity, meanwhile, the Russian's self-awareness is absolutely opposed. Further, European citizens stated that Russia's political behavior is relevant for holding and protecting the state's interests, although Russians evaluated their political behavior mostly as a misconduct. In these examples, we have seen the work of unconscious biases that influence on a decision making, attitude to opponents.

These effects bring to relationships between countries some difficulties in establishing peaceful, economy, social arrangements. Also, it takes a longer time for destroying a security dilemma, and starting to build up trustful, efficient alliances between countries. Besides, the unconscious biases affect not only on the political side but also on relations among the nationalities, it appears by a reluctance to cooperate, set friendly relations.

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