



"HENRI COANDA"
AIR FORCE ACADEMY
ROMANIA



GERMANY



"GENERAL M.R. STEFANIK"
ARMED FORCES ACADEMY
SLOVAK REPUBLIC

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE of SCIENTIFIC PAPER
AFASES 2011
Brasov, 26-28 May 2011

MUTATIONS AND LINES OF EVOLUTION OF MILITARY SYSTEM IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

Ovidiu MOȘOIU*, Ion BĂLĂCEANU, Dănuț BĂLOS*

*Air Force Academy „Henri Coandă”, Brașov

Abstract: *The army represents in the vast majority of countries around the world, one of the important state institutions. It is appreciated and perceived by both population and the public, political parties and civil society as a state structure of trust, which behaves like a strong arm preserving a high-quality of the civic, and the national traditions. At the same time, it is considered by both public authorities, and the population as a substantiated support, the need in natural disasters, critical social status or crisis, both for the entire nation, as well as local communities. Because of the nature and content of the tasks entrusted to it, the army plays an important role in society in which it activates.*

Keywords:

- **aggression** is the use of armed force by a State against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another State, or any manner inconsistent with the United Nations Charter, as follows from this definition

- **traditional tasks** that they perform any military always, in this context, it is to guarantee the sovereignty, independence and unity of the state, territorial integrity and constitutional democracy.

- **special missions** of the army regard first of all the implication in a rightful state, in the guarantee of the constitutional democracy; these type of missions refer to the participation of the national military structures in the execution of various tasks of military nature or not, beyond the national borders where national interests so require, and obligations assumed by the state through international treaties and conventions.

- **occasional military missions and actions** are activities that are received from those assumed with the law or only when the actual situation of the country require.

Physiognomy of the military action is printed on the behaviour of armies, which are preparing, and will prepare, influencing and shaping themselves to enter into partnership agreements or conflicting with other similar institutions of other states. States and thus armies were forced to seek new ways to approach and counter threats to national security, new doctrines, strategies, tactics and procedures [1].

Categories of armed forces of a country are more or less independent in their area of use (land, sea, air), but increasingly more and more they are integrated into an organization responsible for conducting joined army operations, consistency means and covering a number of joint services (health, education, military, intelligence and command systems, infrastructure). Each category of forces retains the prerogatives that regard matters of training and forces availability.

Due to the impact that phenomena's and social processes, economic, political, cultural and military, domestic and international, on one hand, and globalization and regional integration, on the other hand, national armies have extensive knowledge of phenomenon's and their change processes, in all aspects and all plans. In the last years of the last century and the beginning of the current century, we assist at the emergence and manifestation of phenomenon's and processes such as: transition from mass armies and / or mixed with those of professionals, transformation, feminization and professionalism of national armies, participation in international military coalitions and political-military alliance aimed at ensuring peace and stability in the world, outsourcing military activities and services, establishment of private military companies which tend to be actively involved in specific defence and national security operations and not only [2].

Trends in human evolution, environmental changes in international security strategy, the emergence and development of the disturbing factors of sustainable development, good governance, peace and global stability have a significant impact on the mutations that their national armies will encounter. From these I mention: international terrorism, organized crime, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and means of delivering to their target, alarming demographic increase in countries that are underdeveloped/or in development and an ageing population in most developed countries.

Currently at international level, there are wide debates, particularly in universities, political and military, on the concept of defence. From these debates the specialists showed concern in international law and the ranks of civil society organizations on the interpretation of national defence and/or collective consensus with the strategic interests of some powerful countries at the demographical and military level and of some international politico-military or financial organizations.

Most of the processes that define the national army's developments at the beginning of the 21st century are determined by domestic factors predominantly:

-economic, political, military, cultural, political social. The decision factor, sustained economic and social are being felt in matters of defence and national security.

Soldiers and the army as an institution of the state are actively involved and responsible, in all matters concerning defence and national security, but don't decide the adoption of a solution or another. Political factor is the one who has the responsibility of adopting and decision making in matters of defence and national and collective security. Currently, world states must deal with a various broad of dangers and risks and threats of defence and security. If during the Cold War each state knew who the potential aggressor and what are the main threats that must make the girl task, now this is no longer possible.

Come In a regional climate global, complex and fluid, they world states are not pleased only with the measures taken by the international community, but each seek solutions viable to the dangers, risks and threats that may cover their defence and security. In this aspect, there were established political-military organizations (NATO) or of other nature (EU), to ensure a collective defence, and i.e., common, have been concluded bilateral military treaties (source of a mutual military assistance, desirable and effective), were set up national systems of modern defence, flexible and supple (fundamental principal of any national defences) [3].

However, it seems that owing to the rapid development of information technology and communications, the environmental impact of globalization upon the national security environment, regional and international event and the outbreak and the world scene of numerous actors non-state-multinational companies, terrorist organizations, organizations belonging to organized crime- economically and financially



"HENRI COANDA"
AIR FORCE ACADEMY
ROMANIA



GERMANY



"GENERAL M.R. STEFANIK"
ARMED FORCES ACADEMY
SLOVAK REPUBLIC

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE of SCIENTIFIC PAPER
AFASES 2011
Brasov, 26-28 May 2011

strong or significantly motivated by specific ideals, a number of countries opting for a combination of individual national defence collective defence.

The defence is national because is not referring only to the military and armed forces , but to all powers of the state structures responsible for defence and security. That's why states develop and organize military defence and also both economic and civil defence either on its own forces, either turning to alliances and partnerships. Usually military organization followed the society political organization.

Progressive centralization of government was extended by the state monopoly on legitimate violence. In this context, the army become the institution seeks to use violence, and legally necessary to perform the tasks entrusted to it, both internally and externally. For this purpose it has adequate organization, qualified personnel, diverse combat capabilities, normative acts that it justifies the existence and legal use of violence in realization of its tasks in society. Practically it become specialized means by which a state defend his specific attributes: independence and political sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and security of its citizens.

Basically, the military forces represent various structures and military means on a state which enshrines the implement of its policy of defence and security. Its first mission is to ensure state security, its own interests and both population and territory protection of a foreign military threat. Also, it can get in an international frame, mission of maintaining, restoring or imposing peace, humanitarian and post conflict missions. In general she takes part in implementation of other public policies:

foreign policy, internal security, civil security, public health, environmental protection.

During many centuries, the armed forces have been considered the resurrection of national sovereignty. They present themselves as guarantors of independence and state sovereignty, of territorial unity and integrity. Therefore, they often were and are still perceived by the population as an essential component of national identity of a state as a bearer of tradition and a defender of those values in their respective nation. Armed forces know over time a number of mutations, changes and developments due to evolution of the security environment, globalization and the society in which it exists. Basically joint military and/or mass reproduced from a social perspective, to a certain scale, the society which subsystem was. Today military forces are increasingly involved in mission that goes well beyond its ordinary tasks (protecting the independence, sovereignty and territory, or more generally, citizens) who assures him more often humanitarian missions in case of emergency (natural disasters, for example) both internally and externally as well as various international missions. In addition, due to increasing environmental complexity and security dynamics (international, regional and national) states are moving towards achieving a viable system of collective defence and security.

Therefore the armies of the Member States of such alliance have now the mission to participate actively and responsibly to defend its allies and collective security. Hence, it was necessary for almost all states to redefine the concept of defence.

Society constantly engaged in democratic states, civilian control over the military. Practically exists a system of civilian

democratic control of the military. It does not reduce the status and role of the military in the rightful state, but puts the relationship between the military institutions and its staff and political legitimate leadership of the state under the constitution provisions and laws of the country. Parliament, the president and the government of the country, elected by vote of the electorate, lead all state institutions, including the army, according to the mandate entrusted by voters. Soldiers are required to advise politicians and to incorporate the practical policy decisions taken by those in law in matters of national defence and security and collective/Common.

The army of professionals consists only of career soldiers and volunteer soldiers . Translation from an army of mass/joint venture in the military professionals, in most European states, is a natural process required by a combination of factors of military nature, economic, social and security. Armies start the endowment of ever more sophisticated means of fighting. They claim to be operated by specialists thoroughly trained and motivated, first, because of technical knowledge and complex struggle of the training skills required to fight now than the earlier period, because it cost very much. In addition, the military equipment used today has a greater power of destruction and a similar precision. This leads to the next on conclusion: professionalizing of soldiers improve serving modern technique is mandatory in fighting while reducing herds to strictly necessary, without diminishing power of appropriate fire. In this context, replacing the army of mass/mixed with professional army by relying on voluntary appears necessary. But the army of professionals is faced with some shortcomings. Among these is counted and the following [4]:

-The army social representativeness, the assembly of the specialty literature is an important component to the social problem of those who become professional soldiers.

-representation and social legitimacy of the army, usually, into the collective thinking,

the army represents the nation and is in its department. Practically, the army of the democrats must reflect, in terms of social structure, the nation for which she fights. If broad segments of the population are not linked in a interpersonal manner with the army of professionals, then there is a risk of splitting with broad segments of the population to ignore or not military support activities. However, the vast majority of sociologists consider that representativeness cannot be and must not be completely accurate;

-effects of structure. One of the first effects of the transition from an army of mass/joint venture to an army of professionals is a slight ageing of the military society. The amplitude depends on one hand, the modal term contracts and the rate can, on the other hand. Mainly, in an army of professional the officers constitute 15 percent of the personnel and NCO 35 percent, others being soldiers volunteers (soldiers and measuring) and civilians.

-nature of army reports-power politics. Forces professionalizing raise the fact of types of relations that the military organization will sustain with those that exercise the political power. There is a civil democratic control over the army, on one side, and the soldiers understood the role that they provide to their country on the other side.

-The emergence of the private sector in military affairs, the army professional is accompanied by the emergence of private sector being preoccupied with the defence and security domain. From this, she profits through outsourcing of services and activities you is that of the armies of mass and joint ventures, they obeyed soldiers coming through abnormal;

-the social rupture between youth and the army, in the military level the army of professionals is efficient considering that its personnel are highly specialized and qualified. Each soldier knows what he must do, when, why and by what means. Practically, an army of professionals is capable of imposing because of economical demands, and especially for the



"HENRI COANDA"
AIR FORCE ACADEMY
ROMANIA



GERMANY



"GENERAL M.R. STEFANIK"
ARMED FORCES ACADEMY
SLOVAK REPUBLIC

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE of SCIENTIFIC PAPER
AFASES 2011
Brasov, 26-28 May 2011

nature of the new missions now and in the future. In the present the missions that oversee the security and national defence that an army has to cover have grown and diversified.

In the current international environment of security, owing to changes that took place in particular after 11 September 2001 and Globalization implications military talks intensely about new features of defence national /collective. And they can lists: preventive defence; and interdependence which enhanced with the elements of specific defence and security; active involvement of the international community in matters of defence and security; the tendency of States around the world of a transition from one solitary National Defence in a collective defence Joint; pro-active character pronounced phenomenon of defence.

A special aspect that is most significant for defence in general and for preventive defence is the legitimacy of the strikes that will be applied to the country symbolizes the "danger" or the imminent threat, thru its future effects, for a certain state or even for the international community. From this the necessity of establishing by the competent international organization regarding defence, evaluation and the requirements of identifying a real threat that appeals to a state or international community. They also established forum which has adopted political decision authorizing the preventive coups. The Forum may be one State or one non state organization ONU, e.g.

"Whoever would be the one who decides its decision preventive of coups and of putting them into practice, above all, should ensure the legality of the proposed measures. In this aspect, are required to be solved four important aspects of preventive coups:

circumstances in which the decision authorizing such strikes will be taken; manner in which the decision will be put into practice; determining moment in which a danger becomes sufficiently for the imminent justified the strikes, credibility and veracity of sources and information on which it based its decision to implement this type of strikes.

All the preventive measures have a common point and i.e. cannot be justified only if the danger is imminent and very serious. However, if it is this reasoning, the concept of gravity puts a terrible dilemma when it comes to weapons of mass destruction. Chances of success are undoubtedly better if measures are taken against the danger quickly possible. Instead, in this case, is much more difficult to an emergency situation be demonstrated and to have support from internal and International public opinion. Given this dilemma, it seems difficult to find a consensus definition of this type of emergency.

Another specificity of designing, organization and materialization of national defence/collective in the current state of security constitute an increased interdependence of specific elements of defence with those of security. In other words, today, national defence/collective pair makes more with national security/collective.

Protection of national territory against military threats or any forms of prejudice to the security remain fundamental. In this respect, countries have an overall design on their defence, designed to fend off the time of any form of aggression. An essential element of this mindset is the conversion of the armed forces, the entire national defence system so as to gradually become a viable system of security.

The current context of security requires professional forces, well trained and able to use new technologies in the effectiveness of multinational and joined transactions. In turn, the new technology offers and supplies solutions rapid to operational problems. Romanian army, in the process of transformation, has adopted measures to modernize the technique of fighting endowment and for the purchase of new types of such means, and optimization of training and development of his professional staff.

Active involvement of the international community in matters of defence and security means specificity essential to national defence. Thus, the Article 1 of resolution 3314 of 14 December 1974, the UN presented the circumstances required defining right to self-defence by States: "Armed aggression is the use of force against a state sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another State or any manner inconsistent with the United Nations Charter, pre arising from this definition". Self-defence collective consists in right for a state unthreads directly to intervene in the name agreements on defence concluded with the state attacked. World trend of member shift from a national defence solitary at a collective defence joint join another specificity of national defence organization. The current strategic environment and development are the possible responses, to questions on defence and security in the 21st century, to be almost always the collective nature. In fact, is passing from the principle "Each for itself" in matters of defence ,to the principle of "Solidarity" in the face of dangers and threats to security and defence. This change is required by the emergence and event of new multiform dangers and threats against world states security and defence, in fact, upon the inhabitants. The evolution of the threats especially express through translational networks at two levels:

a) Tough core formed by the: terrorism, illicit trades, organized crime;
b) the entire social and economic phenomena imbalances originates from contemporary world

(flow of people make uncontrollably, environmental catastrophes, pandemic).

Another important specificity to national defence is the pronounced or proactive character. This involves, among other things, building a device of defence capable of coping with the present multiform threats in matters of security and defence. In fact, membership Romania into NATO and EU calls for the achievement of a defence device suitable for the new status of the country and new risks and threats to security and defence. However, this new status of the country cannot be a substitute of the national effort in one area or another. At the same time, as NATO and EU member , Romania responsibilities are no longer limited to ensure national territory defence policies, or to preventive diplomacy, but also to policies that promote national interests and which supports the global stability in any region in which NATO has missions, and the EU is involved in politics to foreign security policy. . In this context, is due above-mentioned participation assets of our country with military structures on different Theatre of operations in the world (Iraq, Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Kosovo).

In recent years, there were also changes of essence, often in a manner consistent with the status and national army in society role, resources and distributed relationships on which it maintains with civil environment for the national territory, and military structures, as part of international military alliances or coalitions, the foreign operations. At the same time, military missions have been converted, at least in Europe, by the disappearance of once massive threat on strategic territory interests and vital parts of Europe member.

Military missions in the current geopolitical context, jointly with other changes occurred in the system and military missions suffered changes. They are required to be collected, both by army personnel and other members of the company, the existence and juridical, specific military institution. At the



"HENRI COANDA"
AIR FORCE ACADEMY
ROMANIA



GERMANY



"GENERAL M.R. STEFANIK"
ARMED FORCES ACADEMY
SLOVAK REPUBLIC

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE of SCIENTIFIC PAPER
AFASES 2011
Brasov, 26-28 May 2011

same time, military missions can be seen as a concrete answer, appropriate and flexible in its promotion and defence of national interests, both within the country, as well as outside. Also, they constitute a way of alliance between her, as subsystem and society, the general system, and with other state institutions in charge of the National Security and Defence fields' country. In general, army missions can be classified as their character, the traditional missions, special missions and occasional missions [5].

Traditional missions are those which any army accomplishes them. In this context, it comes to guarantee the sovereignty, independence and unity of the state and territorial integrity of the country and the Constitutional democracy.

Special missions of the military concern, before all, in the involvement of its significant guarantee of the Constitutional democracy, in a state of law. Then, this type of mission relates the participation of military structures at national execution of various tasks, military or not beyond the country frontiers, where the national interests, as well as obligations of state from the treaties and conventions is required.

Occasional missions of the military are activities and actions on which it receives from those in law or only when the factual background in the country is required.

After their nature army missions are military missions and non-military missions. Military missions include: defend national territory against any military aggression; military alliances and frames of cooperation in matters of Defence (NATO) or the collective security (the UN and EU) and the cooperation (OSCE); military contribution in order to maintain international peace and stability.

Non-military missions include a wide range of activities and actions executed so independent (i.e. under the command national) national military structures, and the multinational military structures. Among these are: humanitarian missions; the observation mission of areas relatively unstable from the military, political and social point of view; mission to rebuild the armies of states to walk on the path of democratic development; military diplomacy.

Among the new national armies missions count the military intervention of the international community in the areas of armed conflict in which produce loss of human lives. It should be noted that after 1990, army missions are becoming more humanitarian, humanitarian action which requires accompanying or military intervention. These missions cover two aspects, tipping local population protection in place of refuge or where the populations are threatened. They require military intervention in the controlled zones: the multinational armed forces are placed under the UN aegis and come to impose, to stand between belligerents.

Currently, national armies meet a new type of mission i.e. fight against international terrorism. This mission has two components: an internal one and other foreign. At first army components, together with other state institutions empowered with matters of defence and security, will carry out actions to prevent terrorist acts and defend national territory. On the Foreign Affairs level, national armies participating in structures of the international coalition military, created coalitions, for the fight against international terrorism. Currently, such a coalition is present in Iraq and acts in both directions, establish democracy in this

country, as well as against terrorists belonging to international terrorist organizations.

Regionalization and Globalization of relations military and security processes are not contradictory. In the context of globalization risks, dangers and threats to national security are the more diffuse and no longer have a character exclusively military.

Projecting power allows a State alliance, a coalition, international body, etc.) To exert influence in an area, according to the interests and needs. The projection of power can be exercised to a regional, continental or global scale. She put in game the will of leaders, expressed by political means, diplomatic, linguistic, economic, cultural, military sources and depends on power.

Military Forces projection is an expression of power projection. It is to use man, that means real success of the interests and put the troops into today scheduled game, most often, together with allies in the form of coalition or under the auspices of international bodies recognized by the international community for imposing readiness as regards stopping conflicts, conflict crises, stability and security [6].

The vision of Humanists relating the right of using force it requires to be supplemented with the idea that, sometimes, the force is necessary to ensure compliance with the law. This is achieved, most times, by force projection. Strategic balance never manages to get through by disturbing the balance power. In this respect, there are some achievements, and some programs, projects such as: the creation of a rapid reaction force of European Union (FRRE); creating employment in response to NATO (NRF); creation of joint forces, the projectable Theatre (Eurocorp, Euromarfor etc.).

The acquisition status of Member State of a military alliance by a country represents an evolutionary process characteristic for national armies after leaving the Cold War. Whereas international military alliance is an agreement in which Unites States have a common interest to

discourage and/or stop the threat of enemy, to save peace. According to international law, any member is entitled to make military alliances with other States or to remain neutral.

The power structure and the great powers have influenced actions and will always influence in the future, in a decisive manner, the military status of each State compared with other. In fact, the great powers established safety standards (military and non-military) and, depending on the other states will distribute potential defensive units. On this aspect, some designers showed that power is the essential reason in an armed conflict. War is an unbroken chain of battles for resources, territories and power.

In conclusion we consider that the phenomenon of globalization in the contemporaneous military field may contribute to the reconfiguration of democracy and sovereignty autonomy, which indicates the pillars of a young and new type of nation.

NOTE:

[1] Bădălan Eugen; Siteanu Eugen, "Necesitatea transformării și modernizării forțelor armate în condițiile globalizării" în sesiunea anuală de comunicări științifice cu participare internațională STRATEGII XXI, UNAp București, 2008;

[2] Duțu Petre, Perspective în evoluția armatelor naționale, Editura Universității Naționale de Apărare „Carol I” București, 2007

[3] Duțu Petre, Fenomene și procese definitorii pentru evoluția armatei naționale, Editura Universității Naționale de Apărare „Carol I” București, 2008;

[4] Duțu Petre, Fenomene și procese definitorii pentru evoluția armatei naționale, Editura Universității Naționale de Apărare „Carol I” București, 2008;

[5] Duțu Petre , Dinamica misiunilor armatei României, Editura Universității Naționale de Apărare „Carol I” București, 2004



"HENRI COANDA"
AIR FORCE ACADEMY
ROMANIA



GERMANY



"GENERAL M.R. STEFANIK"
ARMED FORCES ACADEMY
SLOVAK REPUBLIC

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE of SCIENTIFIC PAPER
AFASES 2011
Brasov, 26-28 May 2011

[6] Dolghin Nicolae; Sarcinschi
Alexandra; Văduva Gheorghe; Proiecția forței.
Determinări, Editura Universității Naționale de
Apărare „Carol I” București, 2004, p.156.