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THE CHANGES IN ENSURING THE MILITARY SECURITY ACTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The security and military-strategy landscape of countries worldwide is undergoing significant changes. Following these changes, traditional hard power policies have evolved in terms of content and manifestation, giving rise to the concept of a "New cold war." This new approach utilizes information technology, economic actions, and political pressure methods and tactics, significantly decreasing the budget and costs associated with traditional warfare.

The new Cold War approach emphasizes the use of new technologies, information space, and political and economic actions. As global defense costs rise, the strategy's content and objectives are constantly evolving. The traditional hard power policy has evolved into a new Cold War.

This article will specifically consider the new trends in the changes in military affairs and I will provide my opinion and conclusions. The initial phase of the emerging Cold War is primarily unfolding in the realm of information in cyberspace. It focused on strategically targeting social and political arenas with goal of the weakening the societal and economic structures.

The countries around the world view basis of the potential threats as information warfare, psychological operations, economic coercion, internal governance challenges, transnational criminal organizations, and environmental degradation influenced by external factors.

In this reason, the military strategy and security policy will prioritize anticipating and preventing risks. The science of security has evolved to focus on potential challenges and risks, regulating development policies to ensure existence. Due to these evolving factors, the field of security has transformed into a science of Security of existence, with a greater emphasis on anticipating challenges and risks and shaping development policies.

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Introduction.

In social sciences, security is a state (condition) variable in time that determines the ability to meet the social needs of existence and development of the subject despite the presence of real or potential threats. It also includes the awareness of the condition in question as well as all activities aimed at achieving the desired level of security.¹

Even though military security requirements and principles of research ethics are often perceived as opposites, they also share characteristics: both realms are context-driven, non-objective, and require professional judgment to assess.²

¹ <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26326368>

² <https://sjms.nu/articles/10.31374/sjms.185>

Outline of the concept of military security.

In various studies, the term “military security” usually denotes the ability of a state to defend and/or deter military aggression. Alternatively, “military security” refers to the ability of the state to enforce its policy decisions using military force. The term “military security” is considered synonymous with “security” in a number of ways.

The **Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms** defines “security” as a condition that results from protective measures being established and maintained, whereby a condition of inviolability from hostile acts or influences is ensured.¹ This is, traditionally, the earliest recognized form of national security.² Today, however, the scope of military security has expanded from conventional forms of conflict between nation states to the struggle between states and non-state actors.³

Elements of the Military Security Model.

Military security is a category related mainly to the state (country) as its subject and it is also inextricably linked to the existence of the armed forces.

The existence of security problems resulting from the efforts of countries to ensure their own security has a significant impact on military security. Countries, in fact, create increased insecurity between one another, because each country interprets its own actions as defensive and those of others as potentially threatening, regardless of the reasons for a particular action.

The sources of military threats should be seen within the characteristics of the international environment in which military power is one of the main instruments of states’ international politics.

At the current level of military technology development, rapid changes in power relations between states can take place. This opens the possibility for dishonest states to overcome other parties unfairly yet successfully. A state, aware of this fact when making alliances and signing agreements on arms control, exercises caution and attempts to actively ensure its own security. Military strength, already by its very existence, creates a threat to the security of other states.

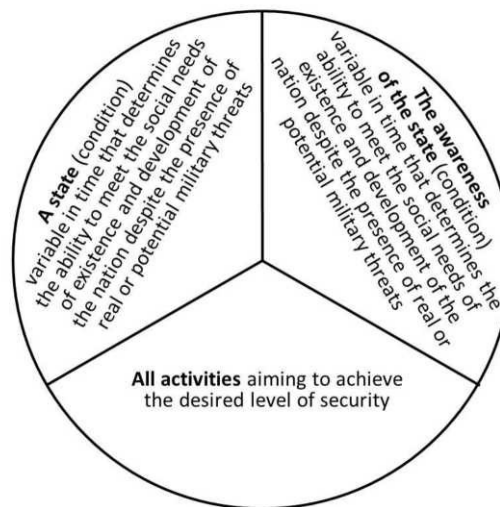


Figure 2. The three main components of military security.⁴

Based on a predefined understanding of security as the security of the state, it must be recognized that military security is a condition that is variable in time and determines the ability to meet a nation’s need to exist and develop, despite the presence of real, or potential, military threats. The concept also includes awareness of the condition in question and all activities aimed at achieving the

¹ Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms. Joint Publication 1-02. (Washington, DC: DoD, 2012), 279.

² Prabhakaran Paleri, *National Security: Imperatives and Challenges* (New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill, 2008), 521.

³ <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26326368>

⁴ <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2307/26326368>

desired level of security.

It is worth looking at three main components of security (Figure 2):

- ✓ Condition variable in time.
- ✓ Awareness of this condition.
- ✓ Activity aimed at achieving the desired level of the condition.

Military security also concerns the impact of various countries and other stakeholders as well as environmental factors that affect the military sphere. In turn, this affects the state's ability to meet social needs related to the existence and development of these entities (Fig. 3).

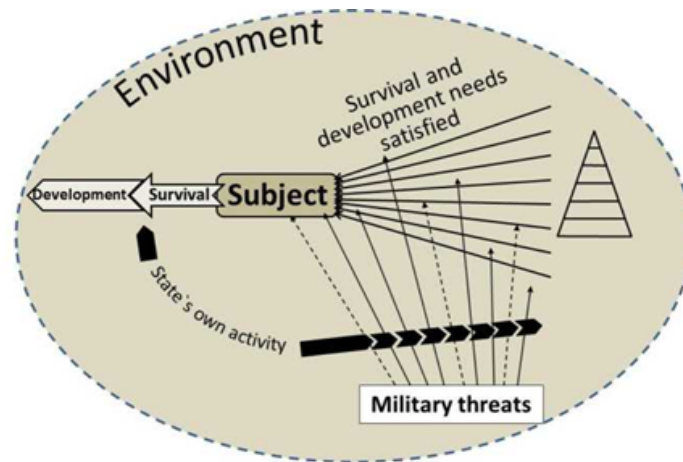


Figure 3. A general model of military security¹.

A new approach to the security.

The significant changes are expected in the future trends of the security of countries around the world. Among them: first, the threats to one country have repercussions beyond its borders, impacting many countries in the region. Secondly, the notion of security has undergone significant changes and its scope is broadening. Thirdly, the threats are escalating in terms of geopolitics, civilization, economy, and environmental degradation. Fourth, the security environment and measures to ensure it is constantly changing as a result of political and economic factors, advancements in science and technology, and the use of information technology. Fifth, governance incompetence, unemployment, and poverty pose significant threats and risks to society, providing opportunities for opposition forces and hostile states to exploit them. Sixth, non-traditional threats and informational threats have replaced traditional hard power threats. Seventh, it is anticipated that the impact of globalization will diminish in countries worldwide, leading to a rise in independence and self-reliance. Eighth, due to the war in Ukraine, the Great Powers divided into two factions: Western European countries led by the United States and nations supporting the military actions of the Russian Federation. The military operations in Ukraine are still ongoing today.

The New Risks.

Due to this evolution, certain countries have become isolated, economically dependent, excluded from development due to domestic chaos, influenced by political pressure from major powers, facing significant risks to territorial integrity and land due to inadequate assessment of the negative effects of mining and mineral investment and cooperation, losing unique national heritage and traditions to foreign civilizations, and experiencing environmental degradation. Many challenges, including the emergence of waves of migrant refugees, are expected to persist.

Given the emerging trends and developments in these perspectives, it is evident that there is a requirement to update the content of military strategy and defense policy. A prime illustration of this is the trend of countries allocating more funds to their military and defense strategies. During this period of significant change and advancement in security, there is a growing inclination to reinvigorate the

¹ <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26326368>

strategy of utilizing military force. Information and technological advancements are being harnessed with great effectiveness in the implementation of hard power policies. The impact of information technology, recent technological developments, the military's utilization of space, hypersonic long-range weapons, non-state militia groups, and the strategic use of nuclear weapons have all played a growing role in shaping military strategic thought.

Evolution and transformation in military affairs.

The concept and methodology of military affairs have undergone significant evolution and change, with a key focus on researching, analyzing, and assessing new trends in threats and risks that impact the country.

✓ The theory of military security is continually influenced by the evolution of security science theory and new approaches. In addition to realism, liberalism, constructivism, and critical theories of security, various approaches to security have emerged over the years, including traditional security since 1945, collective security since 1950, comprehensive security since 1970, unconventional security since 1990, human-centered security since 2000, and electronic security since 2020. These approaches reflect different attitudes towards security.

✓ The theory of military security continues to evolve and change, with a strong influence from policies and strategies focused on establishing the dominance of military and economic powers and controlling strategic resources. For example: US Indo-Pacific strategy, China's One Belt and Road initiative, Russia's Greater Euro-Asia Partnership, special military operations in Russia and Ukraine, etc.,

✓ It is typical for a nation's military strategy to evolve in response to shifts in global and regional politics, including security and military policies. It is standard practice to assess the current situation, reevaluate defense policies accordingly, and adapt the role and composition of the armed forces. It is important to focus on necessary changes and prioritize military security.

✓ The effects of globalization have undergone significant changes, leading to a renewed focus on the issue of isolation in international relations, sparking widespread discussion.

✓ The ongoing wars and armed conflicts in various countries around the world, along with the military operations, tactics, and weapons techniques employed in them, are continuously shaping the development of military security theory and practice.

✓ The development of new weapons technologies in military affairs garners significant attention worldwide and greatly impacts theoretical research on military security. These include unmanned aerial vehicle systems, self-steering weapon systems, artificial intelligence, supersonic flight devices, robotic devices, cyber warfare, 5G command and control systems, and more.

✓ The evolution of military security theory is significantly influenced by advancements in science and technology, the military's utilization of space, the development of hypersonic missile systems, and strategies for nuclear deterrence.

✓ As the weapons used in modern armed conflicts evolve, the theory of military art, tactics of military operations, military training, and methods also adapt and change accordingly.

✓ In contemporary times, a key factor driving the evolution of military security theory is the shift towards unconventional warfare being conducted by "informal organizations" and "armed groups" as opposed to traditional military forces.

Given these challenges, there is a call for aligning military development policies with the country's development objectives, ensuring that the military is equipped to counter threats based on the size and quality of its forces, and establishing the necessary conditions for the armed forces to effectively address modern challenges. This includes the need to redefine and enhance principles such as coordination and the establishment of a unified defense system.

The New Cold War.

Military experts commonly concur that the conventional Cold War era is evolving into a "New Cold War" and a "Sixth Generation War." From a system analysis methodology perspective, contemporary military threats are viewed within the context of the "new cold war" rather than solely in the context of traditional warfare weapon usage. The tactics of the new Cold War are evolving to encompass military, political-diplomatic, economic, network, psychological, and other forms of information warfare. These non-armed struggles are now commonly referred to as the "new cold war."

The primary objective of the new cold war is not just to employ physical force, but also to exert significant ethical and psychological pressure, to establish conditions (impacting the surrounding environment, economic infrastructure, critical facilities like factories, electricity, and water supply networks) that will adversely affect people's lives, and to maintain them in a perpetual state of anxiety.

The primary objective of the New Cold War is not just to employ physical force, but also to establish conditions that exert significant moral and psychological pressure and adversely affect various aspects of their lives (the environment, economic infrastructure, industry, electricity and water supply networks, etc.). This is aimed at maintaining a perpetual state of tension and implementing measures that impact critical facilities. Furthermore, there remains a chance that famine, different infectious diseases, and environmental devastation could have a more significant effect on individuals' lives than any form of mass destruction weapon.

The new generation of armed struggle employs five methods: legal warfare, economic warfare, information-network warfare, terrorism, and non-state groups. These methods are often more cost-effective and devastating than traditional direct warfare.

The modern-day Cold War is targeting the country's state, organizational, economic, spiritual, and social infrastructure without resorting to armed conflict.

Hence, along with the risks posed by weapons of mass destruction, external threats such as geopolitical pressure and territorial integrity issues, economic dependence, border disputes, and instability in neighboring countries are also taken into account, with a particular focus on the impact of information technology.

The evolution of security and military science theories has seen a rise in the impact of non-traditional threats, with national borders no longer serving as a sufficient barrier. International terrorism, political and religious extremism, illicit drug trafficking, illegal arms trade, environmental degradation, human trafficking, immigration, and refugees are reshaping the conventional notions of national security, values, and interests.

Countries around the world commonly categorize threats into three types: domestic threats stemming from internal conditions, non-traditional threats arising from globalization and extensive economic ties, and direct and indirect threats influenced by the external environment.

These categories are present in all aspects of security. While direct military threats may decrease, disputes can still escalate due to political, economic, and other factors, leading to military involvement.

A new struggle strategy.

Countries typically strive to avoid direct conflicts and prioritize conducting thorough assessments of potential threats and risks. They place significant emphasis on preliminary studies, risk evaluations, and forecasting to ensure they are well-equipped and trained to implement a variety of preventive and neutralizing measures if necessary. Additionally, there is a focus on preparing for rapid military operations with minimal impact, prompting ongoing adjustments to defense policies and planning.

New forms of struggle include political, economic, informational, humanitarian, and other non-military tactics, as well as covert military and information warfare strategies and special operations.

As we approach the second millennium, the issue of the future well-being of humanity has become increasingly pressing. Safety science is now seen as the science of life protection, leading to the emergence of "danger and risk studies" within security research. The trend towards calculating potential risks in future development is gaining popularity.

The research indicates that military security studies can be approached within the context of political and social sciences, military-strategic policy studies, security studies, and human security studies, drawing on the advancements and methodologies of other disciplines.

In the current era of geopolitics, geo-economics, and the significant impact of information, countries must analyze activities to safeguard military security in a comprehensive manner that considers diverse interests. This requires developing new strategies and approaches to military development.

The research indicates that the countries are facing military-strategic threats and risks in a fragile environment.

Furthermore, we are witnessing the emergence of a new trend that is being embraced by numerous countries globally, leading to the establishment of a collective security system to combat public threats and challenges.

Conclusion.

The world is undergoing significant global changes that are impacting the security and military strategies of nations. This shift is leading to a noticeable geopolitical fragmentation process. In addition, there has been significant progress and transformation in military operations, with nearly every country enhancing its defense capabilities and expanding its budget.

Military strategy is evolving from its traditional approach, incorporating technical and technological advancements, leading to changes in military operational tactics.

The ensuring security policies of nations are evolving the field of security into the field of survival and well-being.

The conceptual system of military security must result from the conceptual system of security studies. Since both disciplines are relatively young, it is necessary to analyze them in order to determine the basic conceptual apparatus in the field of security studies.

As in any discipline, and in this one in particular, there is a plurality of concepts which compete in a “free market” and clash in scientific debates.

The proposed model contains an original definition and description of the fundamental nature of security as well as a general description of military security. It includes the vital domain of the subject's own activity leading to the maintenance of an adequate level of security.

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