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Ulusal Güvenlik Yönetiminin Postmodern  
Boyutları Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme

An Evaluation Upon the Postmodern  
Aspects of National Security Management

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*Dr. Murat ŞENGÖZ*

## ULUSAL GÜVENLİK YÖNETİMİNİN POSTMODERN BOYUTLARI ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

### An Evaluation Upon the Postmodern Aspects of National Security Management

#### ÖZ

Bu çalışma ulusal güvenlik yönetiminin postmodern boyutları üzerine bir meta-analiz çalışmasıdır. Bu çalışmada mevcut güvenlik ortamındaki zorluklar bütünsel bir bakış açısıyla ve disiplinlerarası bir yaklaşımla ele alınmıştır. Güvenlik ortamı, egemen devletlerin yetki alanı içinde bir tehdidin yakınlığını ve derecesini tespit edebilmesi için gereken bir alandır. Bu alan, muhtemel tehditleri soruşturmak, tespit etmek ve tehditten daha önce hareket etmek suretiyle tehdidin bertaraf edilmesi için önem arz eder. Silahlı Kuvvetler, küresel ülkelerde güvenliği sağlama görevi almış geniş güvenlik spektrumunun bir parçasıdır. Bir terör saldırısının, siber suçun veya isyancılar tarafından yapılan genel bir suç dalgasının kıvılcımının ortaya çıkması, öncesinde dikkate değer bir farkındalık gerektirir. Bu nedenle, taktiklerin strateji ve taktik pratiklerin uyum içerisinde ve bütüncül bir şekilde kullanılması gerekir. Bu durum devletlerin tehdide dair dinamikleri ve parametreleri çok iyi tanıması, tahlil etmesi bir milli güvenlik sorunudur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ulusal Güvenlik Yönetimi, Ulusal Güvenlik Tehditleri, Strateji, Meta Analiz,

#### ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the current security environment. This article is a meta-analysis study on this subject. In this study, the challenges in the current security environment are handled with a holistic perspective and an interdisciplinary approach. The security environment is an area in which sovereign states are required to determine the proximity and degree of a threat within their jurisdiction. This area is important for investigating, detecting and acting on threats before they are eliminated. The army is part of the broad spectrum of security that has been tasked with ensuring security in global countries. The emergence of the spark of a terrorist attack, cybercrime or a general crime wave by rebels requires considerable awareness beforehand. Therefore, tactics, strategies and tactical practices should be used in harmony and in a holistic way. It is a national security problem that states recognize and analyze the dynamics and parameters of the threat.

**Key Words:** National Security Management, National Security Threats, Strategy, Meta-Analysis,

## 1. Postmodern Aspects of Security Management

National security can be defined as follows in the context of domestic policy: the establishment of public order is related to the provision of public security and order and the protection of the legal order and to the protection of the rights and interests of the country and its people determined by international agreements and universal criteria in the context of foreign policy (Baylis, 2016).

While public security refers to the internal security and security of a country, the concept of national security is more concerned with external security, relations with other countries and international institutions and obligations. National security is the process of bringing together all the elements of national power in the same pot and cooking in the same cauldron, creating a synergy and added value from a holistic perspective. National security is the umbrella of a country's strategic security, which includes public security related to a country's internal security, as well as issues related to international security, relations and obligations. In essence, all the security parameters and safety instruments of the national power elements are components of national security. Security refers to the elimination of threats by taking necessary countermeasures to the components of the threat and making them safe and effective. In order for something to be a real threat, it is sufficient for them to be directed towards the existence and interests of states, rather than as an act or phenomenon that has not yet taken place or has taken action.

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Security today can be defined as system, state, society and individual scale. The scope of security approaches has expanded to the regional and global area. All three analysis units of security are mutual and symbiotic with the security of the international system. Geographical or functional subsystems at the same time have a two-way relationship with the security of regions, states, society, social sub-groups and individuals.

As a result of the increasing diversity of threats in terms of subject, scope and purpose, expansion of the scope of security, increase in regional and global alliances, military operations becoming multinational, the necessity of using military and diplomatic methods are used together to solve the problems, increase in the number of the threatening the presence of nuclear weapons, the inclusion of space in the operation area, the development of information-surveillance systems, these determine the nature of security strategies.

The main issue here is the relative superiority or weakness of the opponents against the hostile party. At this point, there is a relationship between the potential of power and the ability to activate power. This is where security strategies come in. Security strategies according to the US Department of Defense 2005 Military and Associated Glossary are as follows: the art and science of developing, implementing and coordinating national power tools (diplomatic, economic,

military and informational purposes) to achieve goals that contribute to national security. It is also called a national strategy or major strategy. Primary security strategies are separated into three groups as peace, conflict and strategies of war (Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, 2005).

As the war in Syria and Iraq continues, it is quickly expanding to Australia. Australians have directly or indirectly perpetuated this war amongst the Syrians and the Iraqis. This is due to Australia's involvement in humanitarian activities in support of people affected by terrorism. The Australians are involved in the armed conflict, as well due to terror groups, recruiting vulnerable Australian citizens.

According to Van and Van (2004), These wars also pose a threat to the security environment. Recent attempts by people to use guns or suicide bombs are a critical problem for the current security environment (Raymond 2009, 375-389). This is due to the attraction to the jihadist narrative that entices young minds to commit such atrocities against their countries. It has also led to people to leave their countries and join extremist groups.

## **2. Rise in counter-terror activities.**

This new military task is due to the rise of jihadist and radical groups. The threat of terrorism is currently the biggest threat, especially in some parts of Europe and in the United States of America. Recently the wave of terrorism was experienced in Paris where many people's lives were lost. The emergence of terror groups such as ISIS and AL Qaeda has become a major blow to efforts to restore peace in certain regions of the Middle East.

The terror groups are continually radicalizing innocent young Muslims. This is happening more in poor African countries through the false promise of riches. The groups continue to expand despite the killings of top officials such as Osama Bin Laden. As the war in Syria and Iraq continues, it is quickly expanding to Australia. Australians have directly or indirectly perpetuated this war amongst the Syrians and the Iraqis. This is due to Australia's involvement in humanitarian activities in support of people affected by terrorism. The Australians are involved in the armed conflict, as well due to terror groups, recruiting vulnerable Australian citizens. These wars also pose a threat to the security environment. Recent attempts by people to use guns or suicide bombs are a critical problem for the current security environment (Raymond 2009, 375-389). That is due to the attraction to the jihadist narrative that entices young minds to commit such atrocities against their countries. It has also led to people to leave their countries and join extremist groups.

The heat of rivalry among European countries is widely accelerated by their possession of weapons of mass destruction. However, the signing of the CFE, the

conventional armed forces in Europe treaty, is the cornerstone of European security (Reif, 2016a). It also seeks to eliminate the chance of another world war.

The Ukraine crisis in which Russia was a major participant shows the looming threat of acquisition of weapons of distraction (Reif, 2016b). The contemporary security environment in Europe can thus be defined as a ticking time bomb, and it remains to be seen whether the CFE holds and countries honor the contents of the treaty.

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### **2.1. Extremism**

The current security environment as highlighted is waging war against extremism. This wave of extremism is exempt from freedom of worship. This has created a misconception that every Muslim is a terrorist. The prejudice and dislike of Muslims is known as Islamophobia. This vice is seen most often in the United States of America and European countries. The 9/11 attacks led to the development of this vice, especially among the Americans. The Muslims have for a long time fought for their right to worship in mosques in various countries that are Christian dominated. This creates conflicts between the Muslims and the Christians due to outrage. It also led to the development of xenophobia for people from countries plagued with terrorism on the belief that they may also be terrorists. It is also a widely known problem of the harassment of women wearing hijab in airports and actual bans of this type of religious clothing in some countries (Kemp and Schmetzing 2014, 242-258).

### **2.2. Rivalry**

The heat of rivalry among European countries is widely accelerated by their possession of weapons of mass destruction. However, the signing of the CFE, the conventional armed forces in Europe treaty, is the cornerstone of European security (Reif, 2016a). It also seeks to eliminate the chance of another world war. The Ukraine crisis in which Russia was a major participant shows the looming threat of acquisition of weapons of distraction (Reif, 2016b). The contemporary security

environment in Europe can thus be defined as a ticking time bomb, and it remains to be seen whether the CFE holds and countries honor the contents of the treaty.

### 2.3. Arms

The rise in militia groups has widely been accelerated by the availability of arms. Terror groups such as ISIS, Al Qaeda, Boko Haram and Al Shabab have thus thrived amidst intensification of security by militaries across the globe. Ease of access to these weapons has allowed insurgents operations to resemble the military's. According to Lee & Jung (2015), shoulder-launched missiles and rocket-fired grenades are widely available in black markets in Africa and the Middle East (Jung and Lee 2015).

Availability of anti-craft guns and shoulder-mounted aircraft weapons has allowed terrorists to create terror among civilians by targeting airborne commercial aircrafts. Terror groups' access to armored vehicles and tanks is problematic to military operations. The question of how to cut the supply of ammunition to terror groups is difficult. While countries such as Libya and Iran have been linked to alleged sale of weapons to groups such as Al- Shabaab, the mystery deepens after the downfall of Gaddafi (Jung and Lee 2015). This is due to the recent discovery of weapons meant for Libya in the hands of Al- Qaeda militants. This has helped militant groups to achieve their objectives. Military leaders are tasked with changing their basic tactics to more sophisticated strategies.

This is due to the recent discovery of weapons meant for Libya in the hands of Al- Qaeda militants. This has helped militant groups to achieve their objectives. Military leaders are tasked with changing their basic tactics to more sophisticated strategies. Especially, as a result of the terrorist attack in the USA on September 11, 2001, it has become a priority to fight against terrorist organizations that have asymmetrical action in security perception and that cross borders in terms of their actions and purposes. As a matter of fact, Boko Haram is a terrorist problem for Nigeria, Al-Shaab Somalia, and Al-Nusra for Syria. This and the like is a big issue, especially with its security, social and economic aspects, which the whole world as a component of the predecessor terrorist organization Al-Qaeda Terrorist Organization must deal with with cooperation. At this point, countries have adopted an understanding that defends the need to combat the threat at the source of the threat in order to establish security. Before the security violations occur, this understanding, which aims to neutralize the terrorist organizations before they take action and become organized and to transform the societies that are fed by terrorism, came into existence with the invasion of Afghanistan by the USA. The US's attitude towards proactive actions against terrorist and / or terrorist-supporting countries can be evaluated within this scope. It is a result of the crisis in the Muslim societies and the demands and favors of some useless and deceived



deviants who regard themselves as Muslim for the promises and actions of these terrorist organizations (Raphaeli, 2003).

However, terror does not have a religious or racial belonging. For example, the terrorist organization Aum Shinrikyo was founded in 1984 by Chizuo Matsumoto, whose main profession was pharmacy, as a religiously oriented yoga and meditation class. The philosophy of the organization; It was the belief that the war of Armageddon would inevitably take place in the form of a global war involving the United States and Japan. For this reason, members of the organization could only survive this catastrophic fate by dying. Other people can be saved if killed by cult members; and only members of the sect will survive the apocalypse. The organization later developed biological and chemical weapons for this purpose. As a matter of fact, they carried out a large-scale chemical attack on the Tokyo metro on 20 March 1995 (Smithson and Levy, 2000 ).

#### **2.4. Armed Conflicts**

Armed conflicts in the current security environment are characterized by high death tolls, destruction of infrastructure and toppling of social, economic and political systems (O'Connel 2008, 393-400). Acquisition of weapons of mass destruction has resulted in many adverse consequences affecting a variety of groups. Civilian populations are completely wiped out in an area or alienated by the adverse effects of conflicts in the current security environment. Alienation may be in terms of deformation or development of impairments due to the effect of these conflicts. The implications of these armed conflicts have also weakened the economic performance of countries (O'Connel 2008, 393-400).

This has had the effect of soldiers defecting or secretly supporting rebel groups. This is due to scarcity of resources to reward military personnel especially in African countries. This poses as a drawback to a country as the secrets of military operation leaks to an enemy. This leakage has widely contributed to continual change in combat tactics by military leaders. This is a challenge to soldiers due to the need to adapt to rapid changes and leaders need a diverse set of skills to cope with the constantly shifting changes in tactics and strategy.

#### **2.5. Military Space Capabilities**

The Soviet Union's lunar flyby of the moon and the country's launching of the first satellite to orbit the earth in 1959 subsequently led to America's landing on the moon on 20th July 1969. Eventually, advances in space technology have led to a proliferation of military satellite applications to monitor terrorist activity. It has also helped to manage and monitor remotely controlled weapons of mass destruction and thus facilitate to avert destruction of property and loss of lives.

These space programs have widely helped the military in the collection of information and in carrying out attacks. China has recently enhanced its military

space capabilities by launching operations to space in a bid to boost its military operations (Collins and Friend 2005, 16-19). This will enable them to counter threats by the enemy that may be committed through guided missiles. Military Space Capabilities are considered to be the capacity to use military assets outside the atmosphere, which refers to battles where targets are in space. Military Space Capabilities includes land-to-space warfare, such as attacking satellites from Earth, and space-to-space warfare, such as satellites attacking satellites. Espionage does not involve the use of satellites for surveillance or military communications, but no matter how beneficial these activities are. Technically, it does not involve space-to-ground warfare in which orbital objects directly attack land, sea, or air targets, but the public and the media often use it to include any conflict that involves it as a theater of operations, regardless of its area. of purpose. target. For example, a rapid delivery system with troops deployed from orbit could be described as "space warfare", although the term army is used as described above (Su, 2010). International agreements regulating space limit or regulate conflicts in space and limit the installation of weapon systems, in particular nuclear weapons. However, terror has no religious or racial affiliation.

## 2.6. Cyber Capability

The current security environment is characterized by a variety of different issues such as air systems and information sharing, gathering, and storing. This has led to the rise of a new threat to the military. Cyber warfare refers to the ability of a state, group or an individual to access another state's network or computer systems to cause disruption or damage. This has led to the occurrence of new types of threats: sabotage, denial of service attacks, and espionage.

The military has mitigated the risk arising from these threats by acquainting their personnel with cyber activity. However, some terrorist groups exploit cyberspace to spread propaganda and falsehood, such as exposing corruption in government organizations. The current security environment thus requires the military to increase the number of training activities for personnel in IT skills to manage cyber warfare needs (Janczewski and Colarik 2008).

## 2.7. Ballistic Missiles

Countries today take pride in their ballistic missile power. Countries such as Russia, China and the U.S have developed powerful ballistic guided warheads. However, military leadership has much more importance than sophistication in weaponry. The safety of other countries is at the mercy of countries with ballistic missile power despite a questionable military leadership. Such countries have threatened countries that they have poor relationships. These threats can lead to war as a country may feel threatened and react by waging war against such a country. Alternatively, it can lead to poor relationships between such countries that can increase the likelihood of war.



### 3. The Professional Domain of Security Management

Political, ideological, and technological constraints have led governments to take measures to enhance security seriously. Countries have thus increasingly asserted and institutionalized military professionals within their structures. This has helped to expanded military education from basic tactics to an emphasis on needed specialties for modern warfare. Military professionalism has been enhanced in combat, training and recruitment. The current military structure follows the elements below in creating a professional officer corps:

Professional officer corps have also been offered specialized training in a specific field in a systematic arrangement that follows class education to apprenticeship and finally lifetime learning. Military systems also offer free training among the corps to ensure that they can govern themselves through actualizing their freedom in taking actions. The professional domain also provides training by emphasizing on the need to provide service in a manner that is not economically based.

Military leaders and systems now require that people that wish to make a military career to receive an advanced degree beyond the baccalaureate level. This is to ensure that one amasses full skill in a specific field. Also, the existence of the professional military corps in the army has led to economic and social advancement amongst the personnel. It has resulted in a new crop of military soldiers with a distinct identity and pride in their work as well. This professionalism has also led to exclusivity within military operations and thwarted the challenge of military misconduct. The professional corps program has also contributed to perspective leadership within the field with officers' immersion to ideals, values and philosophies. The program has also produced military personnel with in-depth knowledge of military operations which contribute to the emancipation of masses through contributing to publications such as through blogs, journals, newspapers or periodicals. It has also eluded the misconception of the military from a violent plagued organization to a formal institution of disciplined forces (Cole 2015, 497-504).

Professionalism in the military is necessary in curbing cyber criminals as they may threaten a country's economy. Cyber criminals do this in many ways, including hacking banks to steal funds or hacking into utility infrastructure controls. Therefore, governments have found it necessary to combat cyber criminals through monitoring their government websites by military professionals (Cole 2015, 497-504). Different professionals within the army are employed in various units within the military. Teachers are employed to train and teach personnel enrolled in basic, advanced and specialty courses. The professional military program also offers the following: recruiting of doctors to provide first aid or treatment of soldiers within the military base. An engineer's perspective is also

employed in checking and diagnosing technical hitches within military bases. Also, governments have set up special units to combat the various levels of attacks. A security environment might be affected by the result of a looming bomb attack; the bomb squad might, in this case, be called in to avert the likely effects of such a threat. Security officials are also trained by their duties to enhance professionalism in countering looming security threats (Whibley 2013).

### 3.1. Security through the Lens of Public Discourse

Providing and maintaining a secure environment for a country's citizens to live in is one of the main goals of any government. However, governments often suffer criticism from the public if the government fails to act against immediate threats. The military has a major role to play in the general security of a country. The public views the security systems within their countries is something that can or should have the ability to detect and deter a security threat (Raymond 2011, 15-29). The belief of the public that security should be perfect is unrealistic. The general public does not understand the process of thwarting a threat. The notion that security apparatus of the government only act when the public is specifically threatened or suspicious activity reported is equally unrealistic. The military for example is always gathering information on likely threats. This collection of information is a rigorous process and one that requires keen observation. However, the human factor kicks in when a threat is actualized by an insurgent. Failure to detect a threat is a human condition and thus professionalism is required within the military context. The constraint of resources within a country is another factor that may lead to failure by security organs to thwart a threat.

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Today's newspapers or blogs are awash with stories of an innocent individual shot dead by the police or a military officer. This shows the public discourse is concerned more with the rights of the citizens than the police or military responsibilities. An error in the line of duty is viewed as a violation of human rights. Such a notion differs from the logical perspective of a mistake while carrying out responsibility. The public discourse shows the unfortunate misconception that security personnel is engaging in reprisals or something else rather than perhaps making an error while performing a required task. People should understand that errors are more common within the current security environment characterized by terror and guns. However, security personnel should exercise care while performing in the line of duty.

Being willing to serve in the military or a security service is a hard decision to make. However, the general perspective by the public of the security forces as being infiltrated by arrogant individuals is unfair. This is due to the dedication and works that the forces undertake to ensure safety is upheld within the service's area of responsibility. The self-will to sacrifice one's life for people to co-exist in peace

and harmony is difficult. Hence, the public should be respectful of people who serve in the forces to ensure security.

The general perspective on security based on public discourse is marred by a negative attitude towards people tasked with providing security. This contrasts with their challenging role in the current security environment. Security is an important aspect of going about daily activities. The establishment and existence of policing structures to ensure security information sharing between civilians and security personnel carries importance. The public need to understand that security is a collective responsibility. Also, there is a need to share information on threats to the security environment. Consequently, there is a need to show respect towards military personnel for their self-will to serve amidst the unpredictability of the security environment.

### **3.2. Peace in Current Security Environment**

Peace is a factor that one recognizes only when violence or series of unrest are witnessed. Countries desire the privilege of being in a state of mental and emotional stability created by a myriad of public quietness (Angel 1914). Many arguments have been thrust forward to explain this inexpensive virtue. However, when violence sparks, it is met out at exorbitant prices depending on the action plan that a country chooses. America in this scenario chose to wage out war as the means to establish peace in Afghanistan (Carrate 2015, 2453). This contradicts the UN's definition of a culture of peace that is desirable. When a society chooses violence over vices that may uphold peace, the following series of events take place. Periods of war are characterized by loss of life on both ends of the warring parties. This may have an emotional impact on the people affected by these wars. For example, in Afghanistan, the children may develop hatred towards American society. This results in the creation of a social monster that at any small persuasion can join the Islamic fronts to fight against the Americans. The majority of the people who join the Islamists' radical movements are the young people. These are the people who have grown up witnessing acts of valor upon their countries. The same violence is brought out at Muslims living in America and other societies that counter Islamists insurgents.

On the side of the Americans, children grow up with the belief that all Muslims are radical, or all Afghans are radicals as well. Violence may also lead to the destruction of economies as well to the two warring fronts. America through this war has deployed many types of machinery to counter the Afghanistan's which has led to an increase in the cost of economy (Carrate 2015, 2453). The need to sustain the war poses as an extra cost to the average American and thus price of commodities is very high. Afghanistan's economic activities are also affected by the war as it is common that economic activities can not prevail in harsh conditions. Local entrepreneurs thus tend to flee to avoid destruction of their

property. The U.N. is also tasked to cater for the people in the affected areas in providing basic commodities which would have been facilitated by entrepreneurs.

Afghanistan's stand as a nation politically is highly affected. The people within the country cannot easily access the power to restructure institutions that would easily govern the people as a state. The result of the war creates two parties: the first one is opposed to America's entry into Afghanistan and the second one defends America's entry (Carrate 2015, 2453). This is normal in a societal setting; there must be opponents and proponents. People cannot thus co-exist in harmony and this creates a sense of war amongst the people. People may thus join the Taliban in frowning at the U.S.'s perpetration of war activities in their country. It also promotes a sense of hostility between the people and places that collaborate with the Americans to end the war. These people cannot conglomerate to arrive at a decision or restructure their governments and co-exist as an independent state. Proper political systems of governance if they probably existed are shackled by this war. Other systems that also necessitate the running of a country are also deeply hurt. Roads become impassable and no trade can take place. Schools are destroyed and thus, no learning can take place. Religion is also affected as people cannot attend their places of worship due to fear of attacks. In the same context as hope prevails to revive this system and revive political governance, it would take a long period.

The U.S. -Afghan war also promoted social injustices (Carrate 2015, 2453). Long periods of war deeply affect women, children and the elderly. Sexual malpractices against women stand out. This is perpetrated by both fronts: the U.S troops and the Taliban. Starvation is also a common social injustice that affects mainly women and children. Lactating mothers may lack proper nutrients to breastfeed their children and thus, the children born in this period of war are highly malnourished. Women and children are left behind when men go to war and when they die, orphans and widows are left behind. Children also lack the basic necessity and their right to education. The current trend has seen the kidnapping of children in these societies. The male children are taken away and recruited to act as soldiers of war, while female children are abducted to act as slaves and sex objects to the radicalistic movements. The elderly also lack relevance in these societies; they tend to be neglected in society as they are an added burden to the prevailing harsh times (Carrate 2015, 2543). Thus, they are not given the proper care that they deserve and may die prematurely.

The facts discussed above show the adverse effects of solving conflicts through violence. Our societies provide for other means of arbitrating the same as provided by the cannons of the biggest humanitarian body. The United Nations provides for problem-solving through negotiation and dialogue, addressing the root causes of the conflict and by all means rejecting violence. (Angell, 1914). The need to understand peace studies to have a clear insight of this. The aim of this social

science is identifying and analyzing non-violent and violent behaviors and the structural mechanism of addressing conflicts. This is motivated by the desire to find peace and shun violence. The analysis presented above with facts derived from the Afghanistan and the U.S war is a clear example of the importance of the creation of a desirable human condition. Peace studies seek to find an effort towards a peaceful means of solving the conflict by aiming at de-escalation of the same (Cooper 2014, 514-516). This segment also provides to other means of ending the conflict in an amicable manner other than perpetrating violence. Recently, calls by humanitarian groups and NGO's have seen the U.S. government providing education to young children and helping to recreate the systems that they have destroyed. However, the Afghans are still frowning at the U.S. for their acts of valor upon them. While the hope of peace still prevails in many minds, we can all agree that the results and the inner scars remain.

### **3.3. Security Policy and Its Application**

Security policies are a set of laws and regulations to govern safety. A given security policy sets the standards through which security officials should operate (Security and Communications Network 2012). It also contributes to give strategies of how to counter threats and provides mechanisms to follow and facilitate proper monitoring of activities to mitigate threats. A security policy is also a fundamental means that a government uses to set out standards regarding how to deal with imminent threats. Security policies relative to our outline relate to the policies drawn up to govern how public policy addresses the military and international security. The following are the applications of security policies relative to military's operations.

### **3.4. Combat Readiness**

Security policies help to define the condition under which the military is organized. It also helps to dictate the type of aircraft, warships, military technology, and equipment used in combat. It also assists in shaping the organization's resources and personnel readiness for combat. While economic times may affect some of the factors described above, protocol in combat readiness is governed by these policies. Also, the varying levels of awareness of combat missions are kept private and the transmission of information only happens in a very controlled manner. The troops sent in modern combat are only made aware of military operations hours prior to the action (Wang and Friends 2009, 823-825).

### **3.5. Political-Military Relationships**

This is a relationship that gives civil, political leaders the responsibility to make decisions for the military. The relationship between the civil political leaders and the military also gives a civil, political leader the power over professional military leaders. The doctrine helps to subordinate a professional and competent

military leader to carry out the interests of civilians. Security policies help to govern the relationship between the professional military officers and the civil, political leaders. The policies also help to create the features of a liberal and stable democracy. It may also be challenging for military leaders with skill and experience to operate within this doctrine as they are the ones that must carry out these orders and possibly lose their lives. However, the policies are developed to offer dialogue between the civil, political leaders and the professional military officers (Wang and Friends 2009, 823-825).

### **3.6. Defense diplomacy**

A security policy also is incorporated in pursuit of achieving foreign policy goals and objectives. Foreign policy relates to international politics that countries follow while inter-relating in mediating factors such as peace. Security policies are applied and dictate the employment of resources and capabilities within another country's defense system in addressing a security threat. It also helps to protect the rights of citizens within a country infiltrated by international military deployed to assist in peace. This is done by bolstering positive relationships from both spectrums of the military and the citizens of a country. Defense diplomacy also helps build democratic accountability within the armed forces.

### **3.7. Military Recruiting, Training, Education and Professionalism**

The process of inducting a civilian into the military is very rigorous. The process revolves around a social aspect by training an individual to adopt an environment that they are not accustomed to (Zhi and Friends 2012, 1375-1378). The process is dictated by a set of security policies in order for one to qualify into each stage within the military. This set of policies assist officers whose role is to co-ordinate the process of transitioning a civilian into becoming a member of the armed forces. The policies also shape the techniques to be employed in imparting military skills to a civilian.

### **3.8. Arms Control**

Security policies help in regulating the availability of weapons among the civilians. This is done by drafting laws that govern the purchase and sale of arms. The policies also help in identifying people with arms in a country illegally; this is done by licensing an individual to possess ammunition in some countries. However, this is often a strict and rigorous process that ensures that the weapon will not be used for some type of malicious activity. Constant monitoring of people with licensed firearms is ensured, and one's license can easily be revoked (Zhi and Friends 2012, 1375-1378). Security policies help in the regulation of arms within a country. Policies help to enhance security and regulate the possession of firearms by civilians.

### **3.9. Development of Security Legislation**



Security policies aid in enhancing of laws that civilians need to abide by. The laws help a country to secure the lives of their citizens by devising ways of responding to unlawful situations. It also helps a country ensure that there is peace and stability within the security environment. Security legislation also helps in shaping and coordinating military operations. This is done by describing how the military responds to life threatening situations. It helps by offering guidelines to military commanders on how to arrange their platoons to eliminate a threat (Zhi and Friends 2012, 1375-1378).

The legislation also shapes the protocol to be followed in reporting a threat and in the continuous updating or reporting to necessary individuals within security agencies in a country.

### **3.10. Help in Imposing Concrete Security Measures**

Security policies assist in the imposition of measures in the observation of safety in a country. This is related to regulations that govern and coordinate the undertakings of security agencies. For example, military operations are dependent on the safety policies in a security environment. The policies also help in the formulation of bodies that oversee the security in a country. They also assist in shaping their guidelines and objectives that they are set to achieve. These councils' role is to analyze security within a country and offer solutions to complex situations arising from insecurity.

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The policies also help shape national security strategies and national defense programs. This is in guidelines that provide concise measures in imposing control over a security environment. These programs and strategies are tactics deployed to curb a security threat or describe the forces to be deployed on the imminence of a threat. Also, these programs and strategies offer for specialization or formation of special units within the military for mitigation of a threat (Zhi and Friends 2012, 1375-1378).

### **3.11. Helps in International Policing and Formation of International Alliances.**

International military structures operate around general security policies. International security policies are of importance when forming alliances whose common goal is to assist when countries' armed forces are constrained (Zhi and Friends 2012, 1375-1378). The security policies help in running and sustaining alliances like NATO and the UN's military wing. The policies help in dictating the amount of resources that each country contributes towards international peacekeeping. The resources could include artillery, military personnel or any programs necessary to help run these international alliances.

The policies also aid in the operations of such alliances. The legislation dictates how the alliances will be run, the structure, and tactics to be deployed

within a country. This is done because of the need to respect countries' sovereignty as countries may differ in terms of the methods they deploy in curbing a security threat. Security policies, in a nutshell, are very important aspects in the pursuit of a country's interests. They enforce measures that act as guidelines for the people tasked with ensuring the security of citizens within a country (Zhi and Friends 2012, 1375-1378).

This security measure also helps in maintaining a peaceful and stable security environment by foiling terror attacks or security breaches within a country. The policies are also undertaken by organizations or systems to avoid threats to cyber security. Thus, military personnel should consider the need to acquaint themselves with the security policies within a country's security environment and existing international security policies.

### **3.12. Security Deviance**

When a country's security is under threat, stabilization of the situation is an obligation imparted to the leaders whose duty is to uphold national security. Thus, when there is a deviance in the security of a country, the responsible people are confronted. A looming security threat is constructed through various stages before being warranted as a threat to a nation's security. For example, if people who are thought not to be inhabitants of a particular country are discovered without proper documentation to live in the given country, they are foreseen to be a threat (Mitman 2009, 170-171). Military intelligence is thus relevant in this case to help identify and foil a threat. Thus, security deviance can be thought as a threat posed by aliens within a country whose objective is unknown.

Security deviance is a question mainly posed by the refugee pandemic, asylum seekers and people who enter a country illegally. Migration of people to a country may sometimes be employed by insurgents to gain entry into a country. Refugees are a greater security threat; for example after the Hutu and Tutsi war in Rwanda, refugees went to camps in neighboring countries that led to security threats. Another case may be in Kenya where the Daadab camp is an easy entry for the Al Shabaab in disguise as refugees. Security deviance is also notable in the Mexico- U.S border with illegal entry of arms and drugs (Mitman 2012). However, governments are solving these problems by regulating the people entering their countries by carrying out inspections and ensuring that they have proper documentation before entering a country. This is through constructing confidential security measures within countries' borders to avoid illegal entry to a country and trafficking of people into a country.

Security deviance may also be implicated by security forces or by people whose responsibility is to safeguard a countries security interests. This factor is widely attributed to the military. Recently, the military has been intercepted leaking the secrets of a country to the enemy. This puts a country's measure in

installing security and countering insurgents at risk. The leaked information might be in the form of strategies deployed by such a country in war or the structures within the state's military organization. Additionally, when soldiers or people tasked with ensuring security within a country neglect their assignments, it leads to a weakness in the security structure of a country's defenses. Individuals who neglect their security assignments might also be a security threat because of the tactics and strategies learned in the forces. They are highly vulnerable to leaking country's secrets to the enemy (Zhi and Friends 2012, 1375-1378).

Additionally, deviance in the security of a state, poses a threat to a country's pursuit of maintaining peace and stability within its security environment. However, there is a need for a country to invest in safety analysts to investigate a countries security performance by identifying possible loopholes. Military leaders are also supposed to monitor critically and evaluate their personnel. Soldiers and people tasked with ensuring security are also expected to abide by the code of discretion to avoid hurtling a countries security environment (Zhi and Friends 2012, 1375-1378).

### **3.13. Military Leadership Challenges**

An increase in populations across the world has led to the mushrooming of towns. Villages are long gone, and urbanization characterizes the modern society. While the life-expectancy rate still increases, the near future predicts total urbanization. This poses a challenge to military operations due to lack of skill of operating in a populated environment crawling with friendless. The need to stratify new methods of combat when infiltrating an enemy in such an environment is cumbersome. This is due to the added constraint of protecting one's territory and citizens' lives. Military operations heavily weigh on military leadership skills; military leaders need to display impeccable adaptive leadership skills to suit changing environments. The transition from open terrains to cluttered, contested and congested environments is a complex challenge to military leadership with the changing current security environment (Melton, 2009).

The winds of change are an inevitable aspect of every society. This has continuously changed the tactics of the enemy from fixed bases to maintaining a dynamic presence. This poses a significant threat to military operations. The need to adopt this change is greatly manifested by the need to diversify the influence of a military's operations. The need to contest more ground in war is a vital task for a military leader with the changing security environment. This is created by the need to have a controlling influence over an adversary in order to spread the risk of loss of control over an area of jurisdiction. This trend is a great challenge as it was difficult to identify the base of an enemy in order to cripple the enemies' effort of diversifying their operations.

The changing nature of war in the current security environment calls for ad-hoc partnerships veering off from formal state alliances. Ad-hoc partnerships are multi-agency military formations with people from diverse military-centric cultures. This is a complex challenge to a military leader with a different military background or one approach towards coordinating such troops. The need to have a comprehensive approach towards such partnerships enables a troop to affect its goals and objectives. Military leaders glare at the challenge of amassing comprehensive approaches towards leadership skills in military operations (Fischer, 2006). This type of complex environment calls for the need to gather more information on various enemies and learning strategies based on certain military wings or an adversary. This is ensured to avoid the negative implications of a surprise attack due to lack of proper preparation.

Ground forces are the most significant and well-coordinated forces within military operations. The changing tactics of the current security environment in relations to ground troops has seen the transition from populous ground troops to distributed small ground forces. This shift calls for the proper endowment of leadership skills that can develop small troop excellence. The perfect score to achieving this is in the quality of military leaders deployed in combats in the immediate future. This is due to the vast areas of ground that these forces need to cover and the greater endurance needed by such troops (Fischer, 2006). Military leaders are thus tasked with the challenge of perfection in training, skill, preparation, physiological and leadership in combat and military intelligence.

Strategy in the current security environment is an important aspect of gaining an advantage over an enemy. This benefit is greatly characterized by the change in human aspects such as culture. According to Clausewitz, military success is more fabricated by the understanding of one's social and political environment (Melton, 2009). The same aspect is characterized in military operations more saw in military leadership. The greatest hurdle in a military leader in the current security environment understands the human thinking changing patterns especially of an enemy, the geographic terrain in combat, and the cyberspace. A military leader is supposed to adapt to this change accordingly to gain success in their military operation.

The current security environment has seen the change of warfare from conventional to unconventional warfare. This change has been characterized by the arrangement of enemy forces into uncategorized formations. The ambiguity and unpredictability of future enemies are unforeseen challenges that must be faced by military leadership. David Maxwell of the Georgetown University has advised leaders to combine skills in combat. This is to evade the problem of facing well-focused and intelligent enemies with the technical edge and intellect to exploit armies' vulnerabilities to subdue and counter attacks. The choice of leadership thus

has to incorporate individuals with the ability to infiltrate enemies with sophisticated formations and acute attacks.

The changing scope of war and military operations has channeled war into unpredictable environments. Military personnel face a challenge when operating in unfamiliar territory with people of unfamiliar cultures. The impact of this trend during the Afghan war was experienced by American forces. The primary stages of the war almost culminated with defeat of the American soldiers. This is due to the unfamiliarity of the soldiers with the environment. Military leaders have to combine traditional arts of warfare that involve artillery and other means of combat with special ways of subduing an enemy on unfamiliar ground, while at the same time fostering good relations with local allies. This unpredictability complex is thus a challenge to military leaders (Fischer, 2006).

Hammes points out the mistakes in military trends in the current security environment. The errors include a country's decision to amass costly weapons of destruction unceasingly. Hammes refutes this trend by suggesting that countries invest in strategies. He further stresses the challenge imposed on military leaders by this future trend in war. This is the factual scenario around which war will operate. Wars will be fought by a combination of traditional arts of warfare together with modern combat strategy. However, the need to invest more in strategy outweighs the need of purchasing weapons of mass destruction. This is superseded by the need to thwart future tactical threats. This challenge solely lies in the type of military leadership needed in such a security environment. Military leadership is currently tasked to foil some of the following occurring military operations in the current security environment at the expense of the following tactics and artilleries.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The current security environment is likely to result in an increase of inter-state conflicts. This is due to countries' investment in military power. Heavy artilleries and weaponry have dominated the current security environment. This has triggered a state versus state war as they seek to prove military dominance. A recent example was witnessed in the Ukraine crisis (Whibley 2013, 251-254). The result was a loss of lives of the Ukraine people and a constrained military. A country's aggression towards another due to a privilege in military power is a challenge in military leadership. It begs to question of the integrity of military command within a country. The results of these wars also pose a challenge in military leadership to the defeated country in war. This also leads to the imminence of outbreak of an all-out war between two countries as one country seeks revenge (Whibley 2013, 251-254).

The likelihood of proliferation of nuclear weapons in combat is another trend in the security environment. This has been witnessed by North Korea's

threats of deploying its nuclear power against its enemies. Nuclear power is extremely dangerous when placed in the hands of the wrong country. This poses a threat to the military leadership of a country against a country with nuclear power. The question of when such a state may strike is a difficult one. This calls for the need by a country to bolster intelligence within its military dimensions. The need to be one step ahead of an enemy is a crucial aspect. This is due to the massive loss of lives that result from the use of nuclear weapon against a country. The Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings are a good example of the proliferation of nuclear power in war, which both resulted in the massive loss of lives (Osterud 2008, 383-386).

The art of war is continuously changing; this is affirmed by research vested in military operations. Scientists are looking into the removal of humans in war by creating cyborgs and robots such as MIDAS described earlier in the explanation of the security environment. Many companies, such as Atlas, are innovating intelligent robots with the ability to coordinate human activity in war (Mitcam, 2005). This widely affects military leadership in intelligence. The task of operating and coordinating the activities of these robots is a core task. The task of feeding new commands, multitasking and the need for these robots to adapt accordingly outweighs the task of leading human troops. To accomplish this, we will need equally intelligent individuals leading the transformation. While the transition will be a long, rigorous and time-consuming activity, it will result in a stronger security environment. The repercussions of a malfunction may result in massive destruction of human lives, destruction of the environment, or infiltration by more intelligent enemy troops.

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