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Reflexive management as a basis for ensuring military security of the modern state

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Abstract: this article aims to analyze a new method of military security perception called reflexive management.

By itself reflexive Management represents an approach to state security under a multilateral prism, under multidimensional reflection that takes over the analysis of all internal and external processes that can influence the protection system and its various risk factors, with the help of this method one can distinguish certain strategic decisions and political attitudes, as well as to create prompt response to regional and global requirements, as well as to certain trends in the world and society.

We will address discourses about “open” and “closed” spaces in politics, about the development of managerial potential through continuing education and we will talk about change in military security in which tools are developed that contribute to creating conditions in which war becomes much more disadvantageous for the adversary than the benefits it can achieve, in this way reflexive management will be used as a strategy in which the adversary willingly requires to execute certain actions for our benefit. The principle comes from the fact that the enemy is intelligent, his position is justified, he has his own logic, he has his own Justice, and besides, it helps to form the position of the enemy if you argue with him, when he does not reorganize individually, you help him to form into a form that will be difficult for you to attack, then this distinguishes serious people from those who just want to be or seem serious.

Keywords: military security, reflexive management, mechanism for ensuring military security, managerial transformations.

Ensuring the military security of the country is aimed at protecting external and internal borders, freedoms and interests of society and the entire state from possible dangers and military threats from potential aggressors. In peacetime, thanks to the institution of military security, the process of stability is organized within the country, in order to protect the constitutional order, as well as the integrity and inviolability of territories; a unified state policy relating to the country's military security issues, also ensuring military security is a priority task for each country. At present, the military security system is a complex mechanism that includes many subjects, objects and stages. However, the most important and often forgotten today principle of Security Studies is that the military security of any state is a significant element of its political system. The quality of the military security and armament system determines the country's place in world society. Thus, the most important task of any state is to protect its own state border, which is why, for example, the US protects the border space represented by different zones. These include airspace, sea space and land space. In addition, resources in border areas are also protected. At the international level, the US protects its facilities that are not on the territory of the state. These include objects located on the territories of other states, in the world's oceans and in outer space. If state

policy requires it, the United States Armed Forces support political action through military activities. In addition, in peacetime, preparations are carried out for US military activities.[1]

The purpose of reflexive control is to form a weak coupling of the filter and exploit this factor. According to the theory of reflexive control, during a serious conflict, two opposing participants (countries) analyze their own, as well as perceived enemy ideas, then try to influence each other through reflexive management. Reflection refers to the creation of a specific behavioral pattern in a system that seeks opportunities to control (the objective system). This takes into account the fact that the objective system has a model of the situation, and assumes that it will also make an attempt to influence the organ or system management. Reflexive management exploits moral, psychological and other factors, as well as personal characteristics of decision makers. If successful, reflexive control of the enemy allows influence his military plans and perceptions of the situation, as well as his actions. Others In other words, one side can impose its desires on the enemy and force him to make a decision that is inappropriate for the given situation. In this case, various methods of reflexive management, including deceptive actions (at all levels), disinformation, provocation, blackmail, as well as compromise of various officials persons.

Also in peacetime, control is exercised over the fulfilment of treaty obligations in the field of Arms Reduction, and activities are planned and carried out with the aim of strengthening trust between countries. The country continuously demonstrates its readiness to participate in peacekeeping operations. To this end, the government constantly allocates resources, both human and material and technical. Military security in the political dimension is a continuous dialectical flow of war and peace, dominated by the political situation here and now.

And as military security is a function of political attitudes and strategic decisions, its managerial framework is inevitably changing. The characterization of these changes - managerial - constitutes the content of this article. More precisely, our task is to substantiate the determinant of these changes, called reflexive management, and, based on a theoretical analysis, to characterize the structure of the mechanism of ensuring military security in the situation of managerial reflexivity. However, by performing the analysis we must know that the term “reflexive management” has several meanings in military language, for example an explanation consists in misleading the adversary in which he imposes himself to act according to our intention without understanding it.[2]

Of course it is a very useful strategy since The Times of Sun Zi, and even up to now it is used both in domestic and foreign policy of several states and in military, but in this case we will talk about reflexive management as a methodical evaluation of all external and internal factors as well as self-assessment of its actions, state structures and system in common for qualitative development and forecasting of certain events in the future.

Ensuring the military security of the country is aimed at protecting the external and internal borders, freedoms and interests of society and the entire state from possible military dangers and threats from potential aggressors.

In peacetime, thanks to the institution of military security, the process of stability within the country is organized in order to protect the constitutional order, as well as the integrity and inviolability of the territories; a unitary state policy on the issues of military security of the countries must be formed and implemented.

It is especially important to have friendly relations with neighboring countries and other states, this allows to have allies in addition to the already existing state defense system, which also needs to be improved and updated over time. At the same time, the Armed Forces of the state and other troops must ensure constant readiness to prevent, eliminate or locate threats, both external and internal. In turn, the state must provide all conditions for the qualitative improvement of both the armed forces and other troops. For example, to develop detailed measures that provide for the emergency transition of the Armed Forces and other troops to martial law. If necessary, enterprises of the industrial complex of the Republic

of Moldova can switch to the production of military products, and state and military authorities can organize and prepare citizens for martial law, providing information and tasks on the organization of military security, the main points of Civil Defense.[3]

Unlike peacetime politics, in the period of the presence of an immediate threat and the beginning of an armed conflict, first of all, a state of war must be declared in a timely manner: a state of war or a state of emergency is introduced, territories are defended by armed forces, and these armed forces must be combat ready. Then follows the Coordination of the activities of state bodies, state authorities, local self-government bodies, public organizations and the population in connection with martial law, in order to repel the present aggression against the state. After ensuring emergency measures, martial law in the country must affect all areas and sectors. There should be a coordinated struggle of various types - armed, political, diplomatic, economic and information.

Military actions should be carried out according to a clearly regulated plan, during the period of military threat, the country passes its industries and enterprises, as well as transport and communications to the working conditions of martial law.

Civil defense measures are being introduced. After the internal situation of the country has been resolved, it is necessary to turn to the allies for a faster realization of military goals in the current situation.

In addition, it is important to prevent other countries from aligning with the aggressor, which can be facilitated by an appeal to the UN or other international organizations by the injured party.

At present, the organization of military operations is a complex system of integrating various processes executed promptly and at a consecutive time, such as observation or reconnaissance.

Actions must be synchronized in time and space, since their implementation occurs at a very high pace with the help of modern technique. Currently, the introduction of new technologies, high-precision weapons and coordinated logistics are coming to the fore.

These novelties take on classic military concepts such as defense, maneuver and strike. Accurate short-and long-term calculation and analysis with the help of modern technical means and weapons allow planning future scenarios of military operations. Information technologies play a leading role in the organization of the Armed Forces, they include physical, cognitive and managerial functions, they stand after each element of the military system. Modern information technologies make it possible to organize the interaction of all combat elements and participants in a military confrontation, mobilize the control and management system, as well as organize communication activity, thereby contributing to the automation of the final decision-making process.

In other words, information technologies applied today in military affairs make it possible to save the main resource - time.[4]

It is worth noting separately that information technologies are beginning to occupy a leading position in some military areas: this applies to robotics, unmanned aerial vehicles, artificial vision, etc.

One of the important scientific perspectives of the development of military support is topographic and navigation support, they have the function of objective and operative provision of information. Among the main means are programs and devices for recognizing images, video recordings, voice, neural networks.

Currently, technologies based on artificial intelligence are actively implemented, the combined use of technical means makes it possible to make more accurate and faster decisions, as well as control the command of the Armed Forces. This requires accurate and timely information, technical progress does not stand still, tools are constantly being improved, allowing, if necessary, a flexible response to incoming information about new threats and actions of the enemy. The information received is processed by technical means, because the more modern the Applied Technologies of collecting and processing information, the greater the chances of being ahead of the curve and reflecting the threat of the enemy.[5]

Among the most accurate digital audio and video communication technologies are aerospace, optical and electronic recognition with the help of digital and computer processing. They make it possible to form maps of the area, various types of databases, create volumetric maps of the area, which are used for training, for example, on flight simulators, also these data are widely used for forecasting military operations and their consequences.

However, despite the historical clarity of actions to ensure military security in peacetime and their transformation in the event of escalation of the conflict, as well as despite the increasing complexity of technical innovations in the sphere of military operations, the implementation of military security policy is becoming more difficult with each passing decade.

The practice of recent decades shows that the prescribed mechanisms of action do not work, and traditional diplomatic efforts are insufficient to force an aggressor to end an armed conflict, all this is a reason to assume that the system of ensuring military security today requires a radical managerial transformation, and the key mechanism for this transformation, as well as for the functioning of the new military security system, is reflexive management.[7]

The concept of reflexive management implies a significant change in the existing prospects for the analysis, development and implementation of military security policy in peacetime. Firstly, following the postulates of "reflexive modernization", the attention of managers shifts from the optimization of institutional frameworks to the optimization of military security policy, the attention of managers shifts to defensive policies, secondly, the concept of reflexivity as a self-critical reflection aimed at examining assumptions and assumptions gradually led to an intensification of discussions about "open" and "closed" spaces in politics, including those related to data openness and the flexibility of government.[8]

Third, the concept of reflexive management develops many discussions about management based on continuous learning, network management, and multilevel decision making.

In this context, reflexivity designates a management method in which cognitive procedures are designed to create feedback on numerous regulatory mechanisms to influence the interests of participants and, through them, the regulation of direct actions.

Within reflexive governance, cognitive and normative beliefs shape the political-administrative hierarchy and economic incentives as mechanisms for coordinating military security, by associating reflexivity with governance, the term "reflexive governance" implies that transformational social, political and institutional changes in response to the challenges of development external to a particular state can become the object of governance.

V. Lefebvre defines reflexive management in the context of achieving military security as a process that includes the actions of a party that provides the enemy with the basis for making a decision, in other words, it is an influence on the opponent with the help of certain manipulations, and the opponent will make a decision that suits the First party unconsciously. The interaction of information technologies in the process of reflexive management can both slow down the process and help it. [9]

Technologies make it possible to quickly and deeply calculate and recalculate any actions, and therefore there is a threat to calculate that this or that event of military orientation is reflexive, on the other hand, the decision-making process falls on a human being, so the support of information technology is still influenced by the human factor, manipulation is no longer a purely human way of interaction, at present, technologies capable of calculating millions of options are actively introduced into the war process, in the technologically developed world, the nature of the war is complemented by the type "man against machine" and "machine against machine". That is why it is important to develop the possibility of joint use of information technologies and reflexive Management, an example of this is the organization of the process of preventing and mitigating threats in cyberspace.

Ensuring military security in the new paradigm of reflexive management implies the fulfillment of a set of conditions and actions that make it possible to prevent, minimize or eliminate the threat to the state

as effectively as possible.

The mechanism for ensuring military security represents this complex of conditions and actions, a set of subjects whose work is aimed at identifying dangers and threats, developing a strategy for confrontation and organizing, in accordance with the legislation, appropriate political-military activities to eliminate dangers of any nature that threaten the state, society and the individual. This mechanism is formed by the subjects of ensuring military security-a set of bodies and organizations, as well as specific persons who are involved in the military security system based on reflexive management.

Based on the reflection of the available capabilities of the state and the forces of potential opponents, they ensure the solution of the tasks of preventing and eliminating military threats. The scope of their activities is limited by the powers and powers granted by the state. The subjects of ensuring military security are all institutions, bodies and organizations, from the president of the Republic of Moldova and the Supreme Security Council of the Republic of Moldova to ordinary organizations and ordinary citizens.

The objects of military security within the framework of the paradigm of reflexive management are the interests of the state, society and the individual.

The interests of the individual must directly include the life and rights of citizens, ensuring the protection of stability in all spheres, organizing safe and feasible working conditions, protecting labor security and protecting the population from politically armed and militant religious groups, the object of ensuring military security in any environment is an object of Defense necessary in the event of military action. Among them are the economic, scientific, social, spiritual and other spheres. In addition, it should be noted that counteracting aggression aimed at the integrity of the state, combating corruption, countering the criminalization of various structures, and military protection of the foundations of political power are also objects of military security. At the same time, the concept of "national security" is the protection of the state, society and the individual from both internal and external threats, ensuring the necessary and decent quality of life, independence, territorial integrity all these conditions are supported by the mandatory sustainable socio-economic development in the Republic of Moldova.[10]

The normative and legal component of military security includes legislative acts, moral norms and rules that are aimed at creating and maintaining a safe environment in the country. Among the normative acts are the laws "on defense", "on Security", "National Security Strategy", "military doctrine" and so on. These documents define the policy of the state, the actions of the authorities in the conditions of prevention and elimination of military actions, as well as their responsibilities in the event of a state of emergency. Also, within the framework of the reflexive paradigm, moral norms such as personal responsibility, honor, dignity and morality should be identified among the legal principles for all subjects of military security, the theoretical and research component of the mechanism for ensuring military security is the fundamental knowledge, based on a constantly evolving and reflexive worldview, of the essence, meaning and real mechanisms of military security.

In a rapidly changing world, it is important to study the directions of ensuring security and develop an action plan for both the immediate and long-term perspective. The nature of threats that can affect a state is constantly changing. This implies the need to organize a constant process of research work, which ensures the availability of maximum possible reflection and detailed work with information, on the basis of which a military security strategy can be built. The problems of ideology and methodology of military security are solved by a large number of specialists.[11]

Among the main issues of scientific support of activities to ensure the level of military security are the following:

* Forecast of the world military-political situation and military security of the country in connection with this situation;

- * Analysis of the existing process of managing the military security of the state;
- * Theoretical analysis of possible threats in relation to the Republic Of Moldova;
- * Continuous improvement of the process of development of the theory and practice of military security of the Republic Of Moldova;
- * Numerous specialists and a number of civil and military research organizations are involved in solving these problems.

The subject-activity component is responsible for organizing specific actions.

The actions of the actors are based on a reflection, expressed in a specific system of principles, the direction of which comes from the main goals of the military security of the state. In other words, the concept of a subject-activity component includes pre-calculated actions of actors in the field of military security, which they apply at each stage of developing the strategy with the help of the necessary technical support and on the basis of established methods in the interests of the state, society and the state.

Actions to ensure military security must follow a clearly planned scenario, which includes:

- * Analyzing possible threats depending on the military situation in the country at a given time;
- * Information of subjects in the field of military security, which includes a report on the state of security objects and their actions in eliminating threats that pose a danger to the state;
- * Making decisions at the initial stages, upon detection of a military threat, with the aim of neutralizing it, in accordance with the current military capabilities of the state;
- * Organization of mobilization of all actors involved in ensuring the military security of the state with the aim of solving the tasks of eliminating and repelling emerging military threats as quickly as possible;
- * Analyzing the effectiveness of the activities carried out, making adjustments to the approved plan of measures, if problems arise.
- * Analysis of the effectiveness of the measures taken and making adjustments to the approved plan of measures in the event of future military threats.[12]

Conclusions

In conclusion, we declare that ensuring the military security of the country is a combination of all components of the global mechanism.

The overall outcome of the country's exit from the state of war depends on the availability and quality of the performance of the function of each of the components and the quality of its performance.

Only cohesive and quality work, according to a pre-approved plan, is more likely to lead to success.

Each of the above-mentioned components is important, since it is impossible for one component to exist without the other, for example, without a theoretical and methodological basis it is impossible to competently build the subject-activity component.

Reflexive management, becoming the basis of the military security of a modern state, implies that in the arms race, countries should not forget about the deeper, more fundamental goals of state governance. Any action, both within the framework of direct provision of military security, and within the framework of diplomatic regulation of relations in the international arena, should be the subject of collective and individual managerial reflection of decision-makers.

The modern theory and practice of political science in matters of military security should be based on reflexive management, the key role should be played not by the theory of war, but by the development of tools that contribute to the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

It is not very easy to implement reflexivity authentically in practice, because those who attempt this reflexive process are people who partially adopt a critical attitude critical perspective, so they are the ones who hold the power.

However, reflexivity reflexive communication techniques seem to be tools capable of eradicating

vertical hierarchies leading to more horizontal ones. As a last observation, reflexivity is worth trying in organizations based mainly on ethical and democratic reasons.

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