

NATIONAL DEFENCE AND SECURITY

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Abstract

Safety is a condition in which states consider that there is no danger of a military attack from political coercion or economic compulsion, so it can easily be developed. Security is actually inherent structural element of the state that the present degree of cultural and civilization development requires a modern approach to the solution and organization. When we are talking about national security, usually emphasized that one of the basic functions of the state is to provide a system of relationships from harmful outside influences. National security of a country must not threaten the fundamental values of the national security of all other countries, members of the international community. The politics of national security is a complex and interdependent set of measures, activities, plans and programs undertaken by Republic of Macedonia to protect, maintain and enhance the security of Republic of Macedonia and its citizens, in accordance with available resources and active cooperation with the international community.

Keywords: Safety, security, national security

Introduction

Each community foundation is striving to achieve their personal and collective security. In fact it's a natural tendency to function as its own integrity and life in general. To achieve this goal it is necessary to achieve and maintain the safety or life.

Defense, security and safety issue of a separate state on the subject of study for scientists from different fields. It is increasingly the focus of interest of the general public, the broader aspects, which have great electronic media images of killings, destruction and suffering from different meridian, and very successfully „serve“the public.

Today, we live in a time when issues of peace and war become inseparable from territorial, racial, religious and nationality of people.

Republic of Macedonia as part of the global community, within their means, must necessarily participate in efforts to overcome the concept of cooperation and friendship over power and dominance. Regardless of what we are members of the club of great powers whose voice in international relations generally means a final decision that they are some relevant indicators show that we are so insignificant, at least in the region.

Confirmation of this is definite historical experiences, especially newly created knowledge and confidence in the community about the importance of Macedonia as a regional entity in the present crisis , summarized in the slogan , stable Macedonia , Balkans stable , stable Europe. "

National security

The notion of national security is of relatively recent date. Today often used and basically refers to the independent state which seeks to protect the physical integrity and territory.

Usually when defining national security offered formulations of the type that it is the ability of its internal state values to protect against external threats. Or that national security

is, the absence of baseline risk of the state ", and that national security is the security of a country, its national security and territorial integrity, sovereignty.

One of the problems tied to the notion of national security is located on the route home values and the related problems such as vital national interests and values . They are very fluid, subject to changes in time periods because they are determined exclusively by objective factors.

If we recall the generally accepted values in international relations and the principles of international law, subject to the national security of any country is its survival, territorial integrity and internationally recognized borders its political independence. Of these, usually joining other such as the right to a separate standard of living, the right to dispose of their natural resources, traffic law, and respect the right of others. To protect the indicated values of national security, international law and recognizes each state and the right of self-defense.

There is strong agreement among most authors treat this issue that survival is the right priority in value to protect national security.

According to A. Grizold, national security is defined as the security of the state and its content covers the territory of national security, protection of people's lives and property, maintain national sovereignty and the exercise of the fundamental functions of the state. Then emphasizes that must be taken for specific activities carried out by the states to protect and defend before any threats from the environment, that security activities must be in accordance with the capabilities and should be properly planned and aligned with global and regional preparing the international community .¹⁹³

National defense

Based on the current situation in the defense objective possibilities, experiences and trends in the development of this activity in other states, and respect for the elements that are universal and general- world significance.

Identification of defense doctrinal views was carried out over the prism and acceptance of the following requirements:

- Defense Doctrine of the Republic of Macedonia has its foundations to the total so far is experience the military organization of the Macedonian people.

- Defense doctrine must be directed to the future, to acknowledging the modern achievements of our country in all areas of social and political life, to be open to any kind of change to follow the development of the military factor in the immediate environment and the world.

- The boundaries of fair possible to follow and incorporate international experiences in preparation for the defense of scientific theory and practical plan, taking into account doctrinal approach to reflect our reality, adapted to our conditions and developments in materials, culture and civilization in general terms with a high level of consistency¹⁹⁴.

How and to what extent these experiences are either already built into our theory or practice depends on many factors. It mainly depends on the quality of the practice and its similarity to future global military situation and the quality of scientific generalization and creative transformation of generalized experience in theoretical thinking.

Basically this is a new approach that involves generalization of the theory of NOV and theoretical aspects of running a modern defensive war, creative transformation of the elements that correspond to future military situation and practices, while keeping in mind the time and peaceful experience

¹⁹³ Nacev., Z., Nacevski R., War, peace and security, treasury Macedonian, Skopje 2000. p.383

¹⁹⁴ Nacev., Z., Nacevski R., National Security and Defence, Faculty of Philosophy, Skopje, 2001, p.283

Mentioned process is especially complicated scientific theory and creative activity that requires a high degree of intellectual engagement thought the result would be particularly useful for modern defense organization and preparation. This plan ahead for us many serious works that we should not be only declarative and descriptive nature.

The experiences of the wars that were fought by other countries and their creative use is a significant source for drafting the national defense doctrine and strategy. But applying the experiences of the wars of other countries, as well as the experiences of their military activity in peace, it is critical to reconsider the terms of the realistic comparing the conditions in those countries, The Constitution and the tasks of the Armed Forces in wars that were fought or kept in conditions that exist or may have predicted that there will be.

Changing socio-economic conditions, especially in the ever changing technical and technological components, giving new content and features of modern wars and influencing the shape of their conduct.

The study of modern wars should answer many questions that depend preparations for defense, and the manner of conducting the war. From them we would emphasize the following:

- Opportunities, types, characteristics and purposes of eventual aggression;
- Strengths and resources that can be expressed aggression, especially the possibility of using NHB weapons;
- The role of species and gender, especially armored-mechanized and air units together;
- Terms and method of starting the war and the possibilities for surprise;
- System and method of execution and duration of mobilization and development of the armed forces;
- Possible adverse operating procedures and its strength, strategy, and tactics of the armed struggle;
- The duration of the war, etc.

National Defense Strategy

Each state determines its national values and goals are usually defined by the Constitution.

Defense Strategy of the Republic of Macedonia is a document that provides strategic guidance for the development and functioning of the defense system of the Republic of Macedonia in 2015.

The strategy stems from the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the Law on Defense, National Security Strategy and the strategic commitment of the Government to integrate into Euro-Atlantic structures. Defense Policy of the Republic of Macedonia to fully accept the principles, objectives and tasks arising from the Strategic Concept of NATO, the Comprehensive Political Guidance NATO Summit in Riga in 2006 and the European Security Strategy of 2003.

Based on the assessment of future security threats, risks and challenges to national security of the Republic of Macedonia, the Strategy defines the strategic defense missions and guidelines for their implementation, provides a vision for the evolving capacities of the Ministry of Defense (MoD) and the Army of Republic of Macedonia (ARM), identify necessary resources for maintenance and development of the defense system and provides guidelines for political and military integration in NATO .

Strategy will contribute to maintaining continuity of political consensus in society regarding the development of the defense, to establish a common vision for future defense needs and to continuously improve the cooperation between the entities of the defense system.

The strategy is in line with the obligations and responsibilities arising from membership of Macedonia in NATO and the EU. Through active participation in the Partnership for Peace (PfP), the Planning and review of forces (PARP), the Action Plan for NATO membership

(MAP) and the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP), the Republic of Macedonia has established an extensive defense cooperation with countries NATO and the EU.¹⁹⁵

Our grounds of national security and defense policy is destined and determined by the core values which include:

- Fundamental rights and freedoms of man and citizen, free expression of national identity, democracy, rule of law and respect the generally accepted international norms;
- Integration and equitable representation of citizens belonging to all communities in the state government and other public institutions at all levels;
- Protection of property, free market and entrepreneurship, humanism, social justice and solidarity;
- Ensuring, promoting and developing local self-government;
- Protecting and enhancing the environment.¹⁹⁶

Political strategy of national defense

The political strategy of national defense of the Republic of Macedonia should be seen as part of the overall security policy, and the policy defines fundamental goals in defense of the republic. So first they set basic goals then specific ways, concepts and programs as they are generated.

These basic goals of our political strategy of defense:

1. International cooperation in the field of defense through the development of bilateral and multilateral contacts within systems of collective security and defense and our participation in the construction of new European security architecture;
2. Deterrence of aggression, with a clear determination to maintain its defensive potential in line with our capabilities, needs and relevant international treaties;
3. Defense in case of aggression or armed opposition in the event of an armed attack.

Based on these three strategic objectives are allocated specific ways or concepts as they are generated. In this sense, achieving the first objective will be realized through the development of bilateral cooperation in building trust and keeping the peace, and can be accomplished through our membership in NATO and the WEU.

Preventing aggressive intentions of some of its neighbors in terms of deterrence of aggression will be accomplished by maintaining an appropriate level of preparedness of the armed forces of the Republic of Macedonia. With every possible aggression against our country would carry the risk of failure of the aggressor, suffering losses and thus a distraction from it.

To realize the defense of the Republic of Macedonia in the event deterrence fails, as our next strategic target, Republic of Macedonia must maintain armed forces proportional to the forces in countries with similar potential, according to their own abilities and needs.

Diplomatic Strategy of National Defense

Diplomacy is basically political activity and if proficient and skilled, an important ingredient for power. Its main aim is to enable countries to achieve the objectives of its foreign policy without calling for strength or right. Hence, diplomacy is a means of

¹⁹⁵ Defence Strategy of the Republic of Macedonia, Official Gazette, No.30 of 01.03.2010

¹⁹⁶ http://arhiva.vlada.mk/files/Vladina_koncepcija_za_bezbednost.pdf

communication between officials designed to promote the foreign policy through a formal contract or agreement by peaceful means. Although it includes discrete activities as gathering information, explanation of intent and endangering the goodwill, not surprisingly, marked diplomacy, Edmund Burke in 1796 for all these activities was generally known as negotiation. With diplomacy not only deal diplomats by profession. Function and perform other employees and individuals under the supervision of officials.¹⁹⁷

Diplomacy is divided into general, military, diplomacy and diplomacy peak within international organizations.

At a time in which we live, and in this framework, the relationship between diplomacy and security has become very complex and evolving. The engagement of diplomacy seen through the prism of security and defense mainly exercised at three levels:

- Internationally
- The regional and local level
- At the national level.¹⁹⁸

At international level diplomatic activities aimed at adapting the interests of actors without the use of violence through mediation and setting rules and norms to reduce tensions or violence. If you still get to the occurrence of violence or conflict, the task of diplomacy is a peaceful solution to the problem by creating a predisposition for a ceasefire, the withdrawal of forces from the touch line, creating buffer zones and other measures of long-term nature. In certain situations diplomacy can maneuver with violent means at the expense of creating conditions for the adoption of contractual solutions.

At the regional and local context, especially if it is a small and vulnerable state, the effect of diplomacy is focused on creating, suitable agreements, declarations and agreements on security, which often included within the UN.

At the national level diplomacy is usually presented as state manipulation of power, manifested through various actions in the form of:

- Intimidation of the force;
- Create a temporary or long-term alliances and coalitions;
- Sending threatening signals;
- Warning opponent;
- Creation of legitimacy for possible or have the force and others.

One of the areas of practice of diplomacy at this level and in cases where there is an outbreak of major catastrophes and natural disasters, in cases dramatically militant paramilitary groups, refugees and others. One of the important areas of high diplomatic activity is related to the procurement of arms, equipment and transfer of technology, as well as preventive diplomacy by asking the UN forces in the area of potential conflict.

Economic strategy of defense

The economic strategy of defense of national economic development strategy of Republic of Macedonia in the period and represents a program of support to the economic system of defense efforts in peace and in war.

Studies and experiences in this area indicate the following:

1. States that continued defense spending over 10 % of the gross national product have almost no real chance to be economically stable and strong;
2. The weak economy without predisposition properly renewed, directly contributing to declining military expenditures;

¹⁹⁷ G.. R.. Beridzh, diplomacy, Theory and Practice (Third Edition), Prilep October 11, 2009

¹⁹⁸ Nacev, Z., Nacevski R., War, peace and security, treasury Macedonian, Skopje, 2000, p. 274

3. Each state leadership is well informed of the price of engagement in war and it is actually one of the main parameters that determine the decision to become militarily involved, or to find the approach that would implement different solutions to deliver the identified national goals;

4. Military planners are inclined to offer a solution in the form of quick victory in order to avoid the bankruptcy of the country, but although it is possible, it is probably a short war;

5. Basically, peace is cheaper than war, but the cost of defending the country felt in times of peace;

6. An increasing tendency for maximum conservation of living force account cost factors influence the increased consumption in military conflict.

Basically the most important issue in this matter should be resolved is how to align the interests of peace time economy with military defensive? It is a long and almost continuous struggle for a peaceful time lows on economic and military needs. The state will manage the eternal struggle to bring down the most needed and bearable frames, in peace and in war, and thus affect the successful execution of the defense of the country, practically reached the top skill in solving this problem.

The development of appropriate programs and projects directly related to the issue of public spending. The expenditure defense along with those for administration public order and security and international relations, with a portion of the total expenditure of the public sector. The general intention in Macedonia is to resist the strong pressures to expand spending for public consumption and it is down to the lower level, and the ratio of military spending to the sector in terms of the GDP to be held within reasonable limits, regardless the objective will outweigh the problems regarding allocations for transformation and modernization of the Army and other branches of the defense system of our country.

In the modern state budget expenditures for the defense of participating in an average of 15%, while countries with low income per capita and limited opportunities spend relatively less on military needs. It applies an undivided assessment that military expenditures have a high social priority and difficult to adapt to restrictive measures. Our defense spending can check in, the White Paper. "

National Military Strategy

Military strategy is a theory of decision-making through the use of weapons and combat actions in order to achieve the objective of the war. It actually creates a military plan, structured more consecutive goals by designing a series of actions that allow achieving the ultimate goal of conflict. Based solutions to plan, organize military assets in a way that will allow them maximum effectiveness in terms of opposing intentions and actions, and certainly in line with what enables and provides objective situation.

Military strategy is a scientific discipline of military science, is part of the National Defense and Security Strategy of Republic of Macedonia, which deals with the crucial tasks related to the development, preparation and use of armed forces to civilian control, management and command over them. Using the results of other scientific disciplines that study the laws of war, the possibility of endangering state security in the use of military force, types and methods of warfare, potential adversaries and their military capabilities and other features, modes and modalities of conducting defensive war.

The subject of military strategy and organization, equipping, overall size and separately by type and gender, training of soldiers and officers, combat readiness of the armed forces, planning combat actions, leadership and commanding the bands, coordination and harmonization of actions the civilian components of the immune system, logistical support, arranging the territory, the action of forces in conditions of high control of the

territory by the opponent and the reaction of the armed forces in various stages of the armed conflict .

- Transparency of planning
- The manner of engaging in collective systems and planning joint defense
- The manner of cooperation with the countries of the Partnership,
- The performance of humanitarian tasks and tasks of rescue,
- Training and implementation of joint exercises
- The way of achieving the required level of interoperability with NATO
- Educate the categories of ARM in allied and friendly countries,
- Standardization of equipment and weapons by NATO and other criteria.

The main objectives of military strategy aimed at deterrence of aggression, giving adequate resistance in case of attack, protection and sovereignty of airspace in case of use of aggression against other countries. For successful opposition, military strategy deals with issues related to maintenance of ready forces, how to increase their interoperability with allies and friends, their modernization, activation of bilateral agreements and other arrangements in the event of war, etc. Yet many of the issues that concerned military strategy, one is dominant and that is how to provide deterrence from aggression.

Conclusion

Our success in defense and survival directly depends on the degree of conservation of the living force.

National Defense Doctrine of the Republic of Macedonia is essentially a doctrine of peace, anti-war doctrine. This doctrine is directly aimed at securing peace in immediate and wider environment. That this is so can be easily observed if one looks at our core objectives of foreign policy. Participation of the Macedonian people and other ethnic groups in defense is aimed at achieving substantive goals and commitments in regard to the defense of the country.

The quality and professionalism in the performance of defense and protection work should only be one continuous task that needs to be moving.

The National Defense on the one hand is the dominant participant in the national security strategy that stems from it being the purpose of achieving the planned security standard or condition. It derives from the basic normative views on national defense doctrine concerning the defense of the whole business. The strategy should address how it will be implemented at a time when resistance would have been defeated on the battlefield, as the nation will recover from such traumas, whether and how it will transform the Army, which forms the combat will be dominant or our political doctrinaire attitude and determination to join NATO.

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