

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE**

**HUMAN TERRAIN TEAM – PREMISE FOR CIVIL-MILITARY COOPERATION IN  
IRREGULAR CONFLICTS**

**Lavinia BOJOR**

**Mircea COSMA**

**pg. 227**

**ABSTRACT**

*Recent military interventions initiated by the international community took place in order to achieve stability in the so-called failed states. Land forces involved were aimed at forming or supporting state institutions affected by internal conflicts, border security and independence and, not least, guarantee human rights for citizens forced to live in an environment of insecurity. Military forces, prepared in terms of carrying warfare, should be supported by training and deploying specialized teams to enable the cultural adaptation of military detachments in acting.*

**A SISTEMIC APPROACH OF PREDICTING THE STATE OF SECURITY: NEURAL  
MODELLING**

**Razvan GRIGORAS**

**pg. 231**

**ABSTRACT**

*When studying the history, we observe that the problem of prediction transformed science in a Sisyphus work. The lack of knowing the future, especially in the field of states' behaviour, represents a major problem for the international relations' decision makers. We asked whether the use of neural networks could be a solution with encouraging results in making predictions in the fields of security and in the field of international relations. In order to validate this hypothesis one tried to bind the Copenhagen Security Model with neural networks, thus creating a holist course consisting of variables united by a fitting tool problem. These elements could indicate one through a scientific approach if the insecurity is inherent. One used some datasets which are widely spread in the international academic community (Correlates of war and Polity 4) in order to test and to simulate the model. The results obtained from Eugene Software and Matlab Neural Network Toolbox were compared with the results of H. Kahn and B. Russet. Of course, it was shown that behaviour of the neural network models is able to reach important empirical relations drawn between democracy and conflict which aren't seen with other means. Finally, the paper tried to emphasize the importance of the scenarios and neural networks in the field of security. One chooses to agree with supporting the neural networking because their usage opens a new age in the field of predictions. One concludes that this fact is happening because the neural model offers us the possibility of learning. It means that as long as the model roles it will correct its errors and it will become more accurate. It represents a valuable option for future studies which changes the meaning of the scenario from the tool used for developing simple tales of possible futures to description with "full ramifications" which are designed to change and modify our leaders' view of reality.*

## **HISTORICAL MODELS OF INSURGENCY**

**Dragos-Dumitru IACOB**

**pg. 240**

### **ABSTRACT**

*The insurgency as a very old and very new, in the same time, concept presents an interesting paradox. It is unique in nature, and motivation and depends on the specifics of each country but it also can be quantified in models and patterns as history has shown us. The importance of studying it resides into the necessity of building a comprehensive counterinsurgency approach.*

## **SECURITY SYSTEM IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA**

**Mihai-Marcel NEAG**

**pg. 246**

### **ABSTRACT**

*The evolution of the process of globalization will most probably change the appearance of the world, and will open other perspectives to human society. Globalization influences not only the individuals in particular, but also the state security. Globalization is an irreversible reality and any country that wishes and wants to build a prosperous future for its people is forced to interfere with it. The security equation is currently becoming more and more complicated as the issue of the governance of the world through collective rules gets into conflict with the process used for limiting the individual power of the states. Globalization dangers and threats have made the states to review their national security strategies, to adapt to the fluid security environment of today. Such strategies are needed to be configured so as to protect the interests of the states and to promote human values which they have created. Our study focuses on the analysis of vulnerabilities and threats of the security system, caused by the negative consequences of the globalization and their possible consequences.*

## **THE EUROPEAN UNION CORE VALUES FOR THE OPERATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS WITHIN CHAD**

**Aurelian RATIU**

**Nicoleta CIULEI**

**pg. 253**

### **ABSTRACT**

*The conflict in Chad has been marked by violence and frequent attacks of the rebels, due to their dissatisfaction with the political regime. This resulted in numerous refugee camps and many internally displaced people that were fleeing from the conflict areas. The intervention of the European Union's forces was aimed at improving the security in the area, while protecting the human rights. This article carries on a research to see how the pursuit of the core values was fulfilled, in accordance with the mandate, and if the European Union was responsible for implementing its views and principles regarding the core values, in Chad.*

*The conclusions show that the European Union was unable to make a change in the Chadian political system, due to its limited mandate. Therefore, not all of the core values of the European Union were implemented in Chad, during the force deployment.*

## **SOCIAL-BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES**

### **ASPECTS REGARDING THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE DISCIPLINARY LIABILITY OF CIVIL SERVANTS**

**Oana-Voica NAGY**

**pg. 262**

### **ABSTRACT**

*In the following aspects regarding the engagement of the disciplinary liability of civil servants are presented, having as a base a comparative study of the sanctioning procedure as well as of the*

*sanctions applied to civil servants and the ones that are applied to the employees of the private sector and not only, that activate on the base of an individual labour contract. The study was elaborated by comparing the legal provisions of the Labour Code and those contained in the Law no. 188/1999 regarding the Status of the civil servants, acts that regulate both the disciplinary sanctions and procedure through which the two categories of employees are sanctioned in case of committing disciplinary offences, highlighting the similarities and the differences between them. The study also discusses the different time limits of applying those sanctions, provided by the legislation, time limits that are different for each category of punished employees.*

## **THE OFFENCE OF INSUBORDINATION – PRESENT AND FUTURE REGULATION**

**Ionela Cecilia SULEA**

**pg. 268**

### **ABSTRACT**

*The article deals with the offence of insubordination, which is particular to military staff, both from the perspective of the New Criminal Code and the Criminal Code, highlighting the similarities and differences existing within these regulations. Then it analyzes the origin of the word “insubordination”, the meaning that it has in today’s society, and last but not least, its definition given to us by the Explanatory Dictionary of the Romanian Language. Then, the paper seeks clarification of the terms we come across in this paper, such as: higher authority, military frame or order. The article tackles in depth the offense of insubordination from the point of view of both criminal codes, present and future one, then the main difference between it and its aggravated form, also considering the structure of the offence. The conclusion is well defined around the meaning of the word “order”, which stays at the basis of these crimes, and exemplifies the primordial role that it has, in the society that we know today, shaped by discipline, which is directly proportional to the coercive force of the state and with our everyday safety.*

## **POST-CRISIS METAPHORS AND THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT**

**Adriana VINTEAN**

**Georgeta OBILISTEANU**

**pg. 274**

### **ABSTRACT**

*The main aim of this paper is to show that metaphor plays an important part in the post-crisis business environment discourse and that it is mainly used as a mitigating agent for the purpose of diluting, if not the effects of financial shortfall, at least the public’s perception of the economic situation of the world. Metaphors are also used to improve the perception of certain events taking place in our society. Given the fact that they are dependent on the immediate experience, post-crisis metaphors can only be understood in connection with the financial crisis of the early 21st century.*

## **MOTIVATION – KEY ELEMENT OF TEACHERS PERFORMANCE IN THE NATIONAL COLLEGES IN DAMBOVITA COUNTY**

**Constanta POPESCU**

**Ana-Maria TUDORACHE**

**pg. 280**

### **ABSTRACT**

*Based on the central role that teacher motivation plays in the success of the educational process in pre-university system, this scientific work aims to analyze the motivational reality of teachers in Romania.*

*To achieve this goal, a survey was undertaken in five national colleges with best results in Dâmbovita County, the questionnaire being the main instrument used for data collection. With a total of 44 closed and open questions, organized into three sections, the survey allows analyzing the motivational context of teachers’ in national colleges, to re-rank present and future needs, and identifying the most appropriate measures to improve the motivation of these teachers.*

*In conclusion, the motivation of teachers is the key element to cope with the challenges of internal and external environment of the educational system, representing a lynchpin of their own performance, student performance, and to achieve organizational goals and educational reforms.*

## **MILITARY IDIOMS AND THEIR BACKGROUND**

**Marioara PATESAN**

**Alina BALAGIU**

**Dana ZECHIA**

**pg. 287**

### **ABSTRACT**

*Any learner of a foreign language wants to become proficient in that language. This is very difficult to reach as a language is full of unknown words, difficult grammar rules, but more, it has lots of idioms and slang that come up during any conversation with a native speaker. English language is very rich in idioms, particularly the American English. The idioms used in the army and the army slang are incomprehensible, to a great extent, to native civilian speakers as well as to foreigners. Each language has its set of idioms that confuses any foreigner. As teachers of English in the military we should try to introduce this linguistic particularity to our students so that they could use and understand as many idioms as possible, in other words to reach a high level of comprehension. We also have to make them aware of the culture and traditions of those peoples. Every time we can explain an idiom from a cultural or historical perspective we should do it. In this study we try to highlight some of the idioms used particularly in the military and explain their origin. When you know the history behind a word, an expression, an idiom it is easier to remember it and use it properly.*

## **RELATION: TEACHING TIME – MILITARY MEDICAL STUDENTS**

**Maria Dorina PASCA**

**Ana-Luciana COCA**

**Andreea-Elena IACOB**

**pg. 294**

### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper aims to highlight the complex, continuous and professional relationship established between the teaching time and the student of Military Medicine. Methods and materials: We have used the questionnaire, conversation and talk as methods of psychological investigation. The study sample consisted of all students of Military Medicine - 56 - I-VI study years. The processed data showed that there is a correlation between the study program and the military training, slight impediments have been found at the study years I and II, the final study years V and VI want a profound military study in order to link theory and practice. Assuming that there is a benefic relationship, in psycho-pedagogic terms, between time and the student of Military Medicine, the undertaken study confirmed the work hypothesis, emphasizing that the military medical training forms in time the personality of the student, satisfying both the desire to become officers and balancing the fundamental connection between the military medical careers and military doctor.*

## **COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY REGARDING CADET'S MOTIVATION –**

### **METHODOLOGY**

**Andrei ZEGOICEA**

**Elitsa PETROVA**

**pg. 301**

### **ABSTRACT**

*This article provides the methodology of a study on the motivation of cadets from the Land Academy in Sibiu, Romania and the National Military University "Vasil Levski", Bulgaria.*

*In the scientific research it is identified the motivation according the Porter-Lawler expectancy theory, among military students from both Romanian and Bulgarian military learning institutions.*

## **MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS**

### **ADAPTING THE ENERGY TRADITIONAL PROVIDERS TO THE FREE MARKET. OPTIMIZING THE PERFORMANCES BY MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING CRM SYSTEMS**

***Andrei-Daniel ACIOBANITEI***

***Constantin MILITARU***

**pg. 308**

#### **ABSTRACT**

*The paper highlights the practical aspect of optimizing the energy traditional providers' performances, which hold a great client portfolio and which must quickly adapt its business approach to the new conditions and terms, in the context of the new Romanian market opening energy system. Implementing a CRM solution represents the optimum means to connect in a highly efficient way, the vital areas of a specific company: selling workforce, marketing, customer service area and management, thus providing flexibility in the working environment with a highly increased information volume, thus also allowing monopole providers, traditional ones to adapt to a highly volatile market which quickly evolves and develops. So, the response time, understanding client needs and adapting company products to new market conditions are not anymore issues that require a long time response.*

### **CASE STUDY REGARDING THE STUDENTS ASSESSMENT OF THE SERVICES PROVIDED BY PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES. ACCREDITED VS. APPROVED UNIVERSITIES**

***Ioana TALMACEAN***

***Nicolaie GEORGESCU***

***Monica Delia DOMNICA***

***Cristina ANTILA***

**pg. 314**

#### **ABSTRACT**

*In present, the quality of higher education is influenced by joining the European Union. Competition between universities is generated by the implementation and the choice of some efficient and effective management systems. Starting from the premise that there is no difference between graduates who are employed in production, if they come from an approved or accredited private university was accomplished a case study which reveal, in terms of quantitative, assessments of the services available to students provision of accredited private universities versus authorized universities.*