

Trends of National Security and European Security Paradigms

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Studies upon the international and national techniques of security strategies inevitably lead to ascertaining their high complexity characterized by dynamism and permanent changes. Throughout history, security strategies have evolved in terms of doctrine and configuration of forces aiming to impose a certain state of security generated by the political aspects at the moment which makes it difficult to systematize and to show the importance of the theoretical phenomenon. In our case we consider that the history of national and international security strategies is based on 3 important patterns: „alone against all”, „us against the others” and „guarantee of peaceful co-existence based on generally accepted principles”. Unlike the contents of past security strategies, that are history today, the security strategy pattern called “guarantee of peaceful co-existence based on generally accepted principles” builds itself on developing the following pillars: limited intervention of military forces in international relations, focus of the public opinion and international institutions upon conflict prevention and crisis management, geographical expansion of the areas with high security level by political, economic and military commitment of those countries, developing cooperation between those areas and areas beyond, developing the open society principles based on political pluralism and market economy in all areas, developing and introducing non-military strategies to promote interests based on generally accepted principles, maintaining a military structure that can impose and assign the generally accepted security rules.

Key words: *paradigm, strategy paradigm, security strategy, national security, security area, international relations, national interests, global interests, military activities, non-military activities.*

The paradigm, as the basic concept of Thomas Kuhn’ s revolutionary scientific theories, designates either basic elements of a knowledge system, that is a scientific achievement universally recognized at a certain moment in time, including laws, theories, applied theories, instrumental preferences, working hypotheses, philosophical and methodological assumptions; this theoretical framework represents a commonly accepted source of research issues and procedures, solutions, and solution-appraisal criteria, or a