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AN EDTS PERSPECTIVE ON THE SOCIAL SECURITY IN ACADEMIA

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ABSTRACT

Vulnerability is a prevalent problem affecting both personal and organizational security. Our study represents a comprehensive assessment of a particular social security network, which seeks to examine the academic environment and to expose some improvement initiatives. The purpose is to develop a multi-element suitability analysis by overlaying existing referenced social circumstances to a PESTLE analysis. Exploring some external EDTs factors makes, it clear that new treatment instruments are being considered for the balanced security approach of an organizational culture. The research findings indicate that the approach serves as a great management tool for the heading board, highlighting its importance for regaining control over the aggressive elements that threaten the collective security. Further, our efforts adapt the excellence of the academic community to social value system by involving as a central element the corporate social responsibility. The military sector develops public and private partnerships, whereas academia and civil society develop new technologies to strengthen the military industrial and technological base.

KEYWORDS: military, Emerging and Disruptive Technologies (EDTs), social security, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), trends, academic environment

1. Introduction

The NATO Advisory Group on Emerging and Disruptive Technologies had their first annual report in March 2021, which considers new NATO technologies. For this reason, military structures usually engage with other international organizations, including the European Union and the United Nations (NATO, 2021). Artificial intelligence, data and computing, autonomy and human enhancements are just some of the main areas of interest for EDTs.

This paper identifies the academic framework seen through the lens of The NATO Advisory Group on Emerging and Disruptive Technologies recommendations.

We strongly believe that the innovation should not be limited to the military sector for this matter and should be an extent to social security for academic environment.

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The EDTs *"render existing technologies and social relations obsolete or radically altered, possibly driving harmful direct and indirect social or economic impact"* (Thomas, 2019).

By improving the organizational technology network, a new design can be facilitated with social mechanisms for innovation between public and private entities. In this way, innovative academic partnership initiatives with external EDT stakeholders are being born.

2. The Conceptual Framework of CSR

Corporate Social Responsibility, as an attribute of Corporate Governance quality, is equal to business involvement in community life and this is usually implemented by the Romanian companies listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange (Apostol, 2015).

From a broad perspective, social security integrates human capital and resource efficiency, which is based on the sources stability that can maintain a balanced living. Essentially, the security implies the ideological concept that provides the necessary resources and assures a balanced organization, including human security.

This approach concerns the subject along with a selective factorial listing that might have a positive impact on social vulnerability. We want to emphasize that is of primary importance to give an increased attention deepening the current social configuration.

Land Forces Academy, herein LFAer referred to in short LFA, correlates the military both nationally and internationally varied adaptations of the social needs. Redesigning institutional training highlights the three main pillars that outline the academic, military, and physical preparation. The professional ethics spectrum denotes the interdependence of the systemic academic components.

2.1. The Academic Dimensions of Social Security

The academic development ensures reasonable work standard in close liaison with the security, as an indispensable professional premise, through which the leadership maintains the focus on promoting human well-being. Leadership embraces policies that refer to the quality of human resources, compliance with the legal didactic provisions, optimization of staff and training level improvement. Recouping the intellectual acquisitions is used as a settlement for unforeseen situations. Having the ability to capitalize the training tasks, the young leaders receive from society the legitimacy to use their field preparation.

In extent to public interests, communication systems become a choice of the staff representatives to clearly describe the University Charter regulations. The institution has a strategic plan with a horizon of at least four years and annual operational plans which are implemented through rigorous practices. The weak points determine constant task volume, but the governance is reflected in the evaluation of reported indicators, ensuring the application of the general and specific rules and comparability in time.

The institution demonstrates sufficient financial resources, in the short term and in perspective. It also offers an annual budget a as well as realistic policies on the short and medium term, attracting sustainability.

3. Interpreting CSR as an Emerging Trend

Institutional core values are marked by classification and specific mission. Through its vision, LFA desires the monopole for a high level of protection of the academic partnerships, through the excellence of social status, outlined as follows: role model in pursuing the high quality of education, international collaboration, and scientific research elite.

Inspired from the general organizational change theory, the process is initiated by attracting possibilities for improving the educational activity or because of observing problems. By avoiding the deviation of social standards, we conclude that there are sufficient internal management methods of great performance.

The viable student – university partnership leads to an increase of their involvement degree in the decision-making process. The future institutional framework prototype includes orientation to new educational strategies that reconsider the role of extracurricular activities.

Another element is the establishment of decisional representatives. Members directly involved in the process of change must be those who easily perceive the consequences of accepted amendments. The organization displays sensibility to pressures from expending relations with public actors, by using certain standards, highlighting here the augmentation of the international relations (Dumitrescu, 2014).

4. PESTLE Analysis on the External EDTs

Operating in the education services system, new working opportunity is established in the tertiary sector. We find that university services are most exposed to connections with the regional labor market, due to the pressure of the western European academic factors. The decisional process interacts directly with external environment, considering objectives for customers, suppliers, competitors, and the community, as seen in Table no. 1 (Florea, 2007).

Table no. 1

Analyse of EDTs external factors

Political factors	Formed by the social structures of the society	▪ The relations established between them determine a stable political climate, with direct influence on the institution ▪ A steady vision remains that officers represent a distinct class ▪ The external partnerships demonstrate the need for obtaining advantages of the continental shelf, providing an environment without conflicts, which maximizes the convergence potential.
Economic factors	Transitions of the labor market compete to the purchase availability	▪ The lack of state budget financing may lead to a decrease in performance and competition between public education units. This promotes the creation of private universities. ▪ Investments and stable costs attract various categories of suppliers by a high demand of goods, services or works. ▪ The lack of business clarity reduces the percentage of the GDP to education, macro-financial developments in the euro area, expenditure and revenue inertia, so may anticipate excessive financial deficit.
Social factors	Foresees the consumer behavior in a specific market	▪ The needs are commensurate with the demographic characteristics that reflect social trends. ▪ Access to services of education remains a fundamental right. ▪ The cultural changes are visible especially in developed countries with great emphases on the role of women in the military. ▪ As for the collaboration, work process operates on equality of treatment, respect, tolerance, collaboration, and cooperation. ▪ Qualified work force and investments in training, career courses, processing inward procedures constantly update the long-term vision.
Technological factors	Various needs highly depend on technological initiatives	▪ The protection of classified information regarding LFA's activity takes priority in the education process. Social dynamic has led to changes in the structure, content, technologies of teaching and the system of evaluation. ▪ The danger of distortion during a security incident: any noncompliance with safety rules for all users, unauthorized access about confidential matters, the use of unapproved documents, the rigidity of the internal access, the prohibition of mobile phone usage.

Environmental factors	Continuing the educational traditions increases the number of leaders	▪ Shaping a positive view of institutional life is offered to those who grant the expansion of cultural service, in the light of the numerous local events. Cultural threats refer to misconceptions of the military traditions and on the requirements. ▪ The provision of educational services is the influence of the cost of raw materials, energy, or expenditure in reduction of pollution. The central positioning of the academy ensures the maintenance of a clean local environment, considering the use of public spaces. ▪ The institutional support for the daily activities embodies waste selection, the allocation of funds, control scrolling, implementing measure plans, the existence of reference functions, the promoting and recognition of planting, reforestation, cleaning polluted sites activities.
Legal factors	Current normative acts shall submit a pervasive character, embedding all existing subsystems.	▪ Similarly, the institution runs under the ministerial apparatus and regulations for the market competition, consumer protection, copyright, or other laws of general interest to the society. Educational offer includes commercial practices conducted in accordance with the strategy through intense online promotion. ▪ There are plans drawn up for the completion of the educational process and the legislation on the protection of the environment, followed by safety at work.

4.1. Reporting CSR

The institution shall annually report the relationship between administration and economy market.

Other actions comprise customer relationship, knowledge of the activities, but also those extracurricular, scientific concerns, view exchange with partners, as well as elements of cultural, social, and environmental factors (Ministry of Education, 2016). The fields of intervention on the corporate social responsibility in LFA are revealed in Figure no. 1.



Figure no. 1: *Academic CSR reporting dimensions*
(Source: CNFIS, 2016)

The leadership efforts provide the premises for increasing the level of performance to obtain competitive advantage. The emphasis is on strengthening existing partnerships and developing new ones, such as joint research projects, scientific meetings, scientific exchange ("Nicolae Bălcescu" Land Forces Academy, 2020).

All these activities are focused on the acquisition of certain EDTs frameworks, not only for the study and work programs.

To provide a relevant strategic significance of LFA's directions in the

analysis, it should be noted that there are several significant features as illustrated in Table no. 2.

The essentials of the permanent social program require updating of the standards of performance, training activities and evaluation with a view on the leader's mentality as being part of the community. A critical element in the young officer's manifesto is to be able to quickly adapt to changes, to act independently within the national or multinational framework.

Table no. 2

Associated activities that concern LFAs work process

	Action taken			
	Promoting	Adopting	Harmonizing	Standardizing
Destination	A favorable climate for competence development	Appropriate mechanisms for learning	Modern elements on the preparatory inquiry	Internal processes
	Integrated projects intended for efficiency	Measures to support the representation in various structures for education and research	Resources in accordance with the scientific results	Repositioning as a key element the military training center
	Innovative teaching techniques based on technologies	Measures to encourage scientific research development	The establishment of advisory bodies	Extracurricular civic activities
	Modernization in correlation with the requirements of beneficiaries	Counseling students who participate in international programs	Student success with great results in the academic world military	The involvement of the graduates in the academic life and Alumni community
	Regulation intended for personal development	The modernization and related support activities	Leveraging the history of the local training	Strategy for image promoting

(Source: National Institute of Statistics, 2017)

4.2. CSR's Influence on Social Security

Corporate governance shows the rules governing the control of the framework of any organization, undertaking public supervision. The institution relates on stakeholders in the areas of responsibility, ensuring good relationships with the military consortium of higher education.

We noticed that the feedback from all stakeholders is constantly favorable, divided on areas like educational activity, staff training, student issues, international relations, community programs, research programs. Good ethics can improve its image, both internally and externally: internally, perceive quality performance, hierarchy growth will not be challenged, and the tasks will be done on time; externally, it procures a redesigned image.

The ethical compliance shall be verified in accordance with the provisions of the ethical charter. Here we note some dilemmas, within the obedience in respect of professional competences and non-military values. To avoid rigid reactions, it is necessary to enhance competent authority and enrich superior knowledge.

On the same grounds is removed the danger of diminishing the feedback. Hence, we stress out that those situations where the order is contrary to morality standards should be avoided completely. Investments in the institution will always be of high-level, mostly because the educational service will never lose its value.

5. Discussion

Applying the value chain on the tertiary sector of education, we notice a full segregation and a specialization of the

contribution between the four roles (ministry, institution, staff, customers). There is a close cooperation between them, and suppliers hold a key position because they define the technological standards and determine the cycles of the products used.

Romanian academic community currently implements the UniverCity Project - Strategic Partnerships of Higher Education. Being funded by Erasmus + Strategic Partnership, as a solution for the development of local communities in solving small-scale problems.

Modern research is directed towards statistical statements such as expenditures, income, cash flow and other variables. Considering the multidimensional nature of an organization, the EDTs concept is represented by a multivariate approach (Mateescu, 2013).

Molding on the specificity of EDTs, one of the most important aspect is to ensure total staff framing. Thus, it may be accepted the planning for optimal opportunities, as follows: review of internal plans, aimed number of work hours, the task distribution; develop virtual learning methods; acquisition of modern software and virtual reality system; integrate a new strategy for classified work; redesign social curricula; design programs to simplify the administrative-bureaucratic operations.

This goal will be achieved through optimal sizing of resources, the implementation of revenue accruing, permanent monitoring of payments, attracting sponsorships for scientific meetings, printing works, offering prizes, personnel stimulation for research.

Collaboration can be accomplished through a series of activities as (Farias, Valls Martínez, Martín-Cervantes, 2021):

- Social events participation, in partnership with other public institutions
- Promoting an ethical image through the civil society initiatives
- Creating of credible civic platform by promoting the spirit of local belonging
- Active involvement in supporting the International Forum Military
- Student guidance
- Expand the programs regarding the invitation of academic personalities
- Signing new partnership with the European and Non-European institutions.

Possible improvements can be made by means of the combination of the messages to promote a mass of consumers.

6. Conclusions

We discussed the value chain activities, which contribute to the effectiveness of the strategic vision for the academic euro-Atlantic context. Important qualitative changes strengthen competitive capacity, by enriching the supply.

The consequences could be observed in the commitment for promoting a technologic behavior. To reduce the negative effects on social security, there's a need for consistent partners, increasing opportunities to encourage CSR policies, advice from multilateral institutions, technology support staff and even measuring the effectiveness.

Some paths that could crush the resistance to EDTs include understanding, support, proper communication, the direct involvement of staff. These contributions can counteract any social constraints and increase confidence.

The military focus on EDTs must be maintained at a high level on partnership cooperation not only in the academic community, but also in relationship with private sector and civil society. LFAer all, a great deal of defense applications of EDTs come gradually into operation with the support of the private sector. It is important to assess the key features of CSR to establish the significance of social innovation. All in all, the industrial engagement of civil actors represents the basis for implementing EDTs standards.

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