

S U M M A R I E S

Emergence of Geopolitical Hotspots in Oil Zones

Dušan Proroković and Zoran Kilibarda

Due to the continuous increase in population of our planet, as well as the rapid industrial development of a number of large and densely populated countries, the demand for oil as the main source of energy will only grow. Since oil is a non-renewable natural resource, and nine out of ten sources of oil have already been discovered and put under exploitation, only one question remains: when will the oil disappear? This is why a large number of authors address the issue of the "peak oil". This term describes the moment when oil production reaches its peak, or its highest possible value. After that, a continuing decline in the exploitation and production is to begin, which will end up with the complete depletion of all reserves on the planet. According to the analyzed indicators, we are just witnessing the "peak oil", which affects the price of crude oil. As of 2000 until today it has increased six times in the world market. High profits are attracting the growing interest of leading geopolitical players and big capital to control or to increase the exploitation of this resource. In the long run, this may destabilize the seven oil zones – geopolitical hotspots – and lead to conflicts between the key geopolitical players.

Keywords: oil, peak oil, oil zones, geopolitical hotspots.

Raw Materials Policy as Security Policy

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Today the global shortage refers primarily to raw materials. High energy prices, unstable agricultural markets and problematic rare ores are only some of striking indicators of the new race for raw materials. This is just the beginning: with the progress of the growing number of countries towards relative prosperity, these resources are becoming hardly sufficient. All this presents the security and political challenge for most countries, and for Switzerland alike.

Keywords: raw materials policy, raw materials strategy, supply security, energy security and efficiency, international market, primary energy sources: oil and gas, raw materials and material efficiency

Multipolar Structure of International Relations at the Beginning of the 21st Century

Miloš Todorović and Saša G. Đorđević

The end of the Cold War brought to the world the rule of one ideology, one socio-economic system, and the maximum liberalization of international economic developments. But, the beginning of the 21st century will already see the move into the phase of

a multipolar world with four dominant economic and political powers: the United States, China, European Union, and Russia. Each of these dominant participants in the global processes has its own specificities, advantages and problems. Global relations are rapidly changing.

This paper analyzes possible development of economic, political and military relations between the dominant participants in global processes.

Keywords: global processes, dominant powers, international relations

Contemporary Geopolitical Confrontation between Russia and the West – Is a (New) Schism Emerging between Europe and Russia?

Srđan M. Perišić and Maja Kajtez

The paper describes the contemporary geopolitical confrontation between Russia and the West, or rather Russia and the United States, with its consequences affecting the relations between Russia and Europe. The introduction presents the fundamentals that determine the complexity of geopolitical confrontation. The second part specifically addresses the issue of geopolitical relations between Russia and the United States. It also reviews their foreign policy relations in the period 2006-2014, as well as their military-political relations. The third part analyzes the contemporary relations between Russia and the EU in the areas of security, energy and the politics, seen through Russian initiatives to define more modern forms of cooperation in these areas. It points out that the Europe's rejection of the Russian initiatives, along with clear American geopolitics of preventing the links between Russia and Europe, notably on the issue of Ukraine, have caused the old schism between Russia and Europe to reemerge. In conclusion, the question is raised as to whether the American geopolitics of inciting the Europe-Russia schism will disrupt Russia's geopolitical reappearance on the Eurasian space, namely – what are the prospects of Europe, which, due to this schism, loses the possibility of an independent geopolitical existence?

Keywords: Russia, USA, West, Europe, European Union, geopolitics, international relations, confrontation, crisis, schism

International Non-Governmental Organizations – Phenomenon of the Modern Era

Ivan Gvozdenović and Ines Miladinović

International NGOs are indisputably an important factor in today's society, because their number, the power they have, the transparency in their work, and the scope of their cooperation with nation states, indicate the level of democracy in a country.

Association of individuals and groups from a number of different countries, independent of the government control, in order to achieve objectives, most of which are just putting pressure on their governments to implement socially beneficial ideas, is certainly a phenomenon.

The number of such associations is steadily increasing; some are not strong enough, but there are also a large number of those who set the rules that are to be complied with by the most powerful countries of the world.

Keywords: *international NGOs, international governmental organizations, transnational organizations, international relations*

UN Peacekeeping Missions and Their Cooperation with Regional Actors

Željko Jović

The paper presents the nature of the relationship between the UN and regional actors, which is built during the execution of peacekeeping missions. Also, through the examples of peacekeeping missions conducted during the 1990s, it discusses the security framework in which the cooperation between the UN and regional actors was created and implemented, and presents problems and advantages of mutual cooperation.

UN peacekeeping missions will also in the 21st century play an important (primary) role in safeguarding the world peace and security. By involving the regional actors in the implementation of peacekeeping missions, the UN will share the burden of keeping the world peace and security, and thus reduce and/or neutralize its own weaknesses and shortcomings.

Keywords: *peacekeeping missions, regional actors, regional organizations, regional powers, cooperation, coordination.*

Dark Side of Personality and Psychological Help in Crisis

Boris Kordić and Lepa Babić

Personnel involved in providing psychological first aid are faced with all forms of human responses to crises caused by an accident. One part of the behavior is a product of the activation of personality dimension, in literature referred to as the dark side of personality. The specificity of these behaviors is the effect they create in the people rendering help, and cause their negative emotional reactions and the need to condemn such forms of behavior. In order to avoid the consequences of negative effects on the psychological first aid, it is necessary to train the personnel involved in providing the help to be able to identify the dark side of personality. The paper presents three approaches to understanding the negative behavior: modification of five dimension paradigm, characteristics of subclinical personality disorder population, and traits of amoral.

Keywords: *subclinical personality traits, amoral, psychological help in a crisis, negative behavior*

Political Forms of Extremism

Nebojša Vuković and Zoran Milosavljević

This paper aims to explore the influence of political extremism, which causes the emergence and development of various forms of terrorism. While this is an inter-

national problem that manifests itself all over the globe, this phenomenon has not been sufficiently explored, especially not its impact on Islamist terrorism.

The paper focuses on the question of how and under what conditions political extremism arises, and how it inspires the emergence of terrorism.

Given that political extremism is a form of political action, inevitably a political creation, and only then a security, social, politicological and anthropological phenomenon, the impact it has on political relations is extremely important.

Political extremism is a distinctly political phenomenon that can produce immeasurable consequences (it starts with the persecution of opponents and different-minded persons, and ends with atrocities). Terrorism is, in fact, implemented extremism.

Religion can be an important and indispensable factor of extremism and terrorism. Although extremism and terrorism may be inspired by extreme interpretation of any religion, it is a statistical fact that the number of terrorist organizations whose ideology is based on Islamic fundamentalism today is much greater than the number of those that are related to other religions.

Keywords: extremism, religion, political extremism, Islam, terrorism, terrorist organizations, Islamic fundamentalism

Technology and Power: Specificities of Military Technology

Ivana Damjanović

The complex relationship between politics, technology, military art and warfare is certainly one of the most interesting and always topical areas of research in the area of social sciences. The aim of this paper is to shed light on several aspects of this relation, as well as their explanations in the scientific literature. First of all, the tie between the state, the army and the technology has prompted many authors to point to the far-reaching social consequences of such a complex of power. In addition, the military technology, exactly because of its association with the state, is characterized by a range of specific features that require special analysis. Finally, the technology may be a multiplier of the military power, and thus, indirectly, of the political power.

Keywords: politics, technology, the military, power, state, military technology

Defense System in Emergency Situations

Dejan V. Kršljanin and Samed M. Karović

The unpredictability of the occurrence and devastating effects of natural and other disasters have resulted in the change of the modern society's awareness when it comes to its security. In the mid-20th century, this phenomenon was seen as a global challenge, only to become a global security risk in the early 21st century. Today, the dangers that the nature and the man may cause by uncontrolled actions are direct non-military security threats.

Frequent natural disasters over recent years, with consequences they cause, pose major threats to the social community, human lives, property, and the environment. The reality of emergency situations induces constant need of the community to find adequate responses to the manifested security threats. By proclaiming emergency, the community creates a specific legal framework that enables the recruitment and use of all available resources of the society for protection and rescue.

The defense system of the Republic of Serbia has an important social role based on law and programs. Therefore, the use of the defense system components – the Serbian Armed Forces, civil defense, and civil protection – in the circumstances of proclaimed emergency, has special weight and concern, and great significance for the society.

Keywords: defense system, emergency situations, use of the Serbian Armed Forces, commanding

Creation of Educational Module in the Defense System to Fight Corruption

Srđan Blagojević and Borislav Grozdić

The paper deals with a segment of the ethical education – corruption prevention – of the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces' members, with no pretensions to offer a comprehensive system of ethical education. Essential factors of the content of the defense system education module are suggested for building the integrity of individuals and institutions to fight the corruption. The implementation of the education module, according to the model offered, would represent an important factor in reducing the risk of corruption in the defense system.

Keywords: corruption, module, morality, ethics, tradition, profession

Assessment of the Effectiveness of Physical Education Classes Based on Weight Index during Cadets' Education at the Military Academy

Lela D. Marić, Marjan D. Marinković and Mladen M. Ćorić

The efficiency of physical education classes is high only when the set requirements are achieved, especially in specific education environment such as the Military Academy. The aim of this paper is to provide information and assess the effectiveness in increasing the physical condition in accordance with the morphological status of the Military Academy cadets during their studies.

The research was conducted at the Military Academy in Belgrade. It included and monitored 120 cadets, 20 years \pm 6 months old, at the end of their first year of studies, and at the end of their four-year studies, at the age of 23 years \pm 6 months. Statistical indicator of the cadets' nutritional status was calculated using the body mass index (BMI). Tests for checking and evaluating their physical fitness were: horizontal bar dips, 1,600 m run, and overcoming the track with infantry obstacles. Data were analyzed using statistical programs for calculating the central and dispersion parameters, and the differ-

ences between the results achieved during the studies were obtained using univariate analysis of variance, while the differences in the system of variables with spaces were determined by multivariate analysis of variance and discriminant analysis. Belonging to a group was analyzed using the profile analysis.

Based on the results obtained, it was observed that the examinees were at the upper limit of normal body weight and that these tests for assessing the effectiveness of physical education classes during the studies revealed statistically significant differences only in one discipline – horizontal bar dips.

Keywords: cadets, nutritional status, classes, education, Military Academy

Evolution of Inspection Supervision of the Serbian Armed Forces Seen through Comparative Historical Method

Goran Radovanović and Samed M. Karović

An essential requirement for the functioning of military organization systems is their directing through certain functions and processes leading to the achievement of the set objectives. Control is an integral part of any organization's life. In theory and practice of control, special importance is attributed to inspection supervision as a form of exercising the control and supervisory activities of the state administration bodies. The primary purpose of the inspection supervision of military organization systems is to provide feedback, an insight into output values, in order to regulate the situation in the system, i.e. bringing the output values to the level of expected and projected values.

To achieve this, the system need to comprise such elements that measure, evaluate, compare, and intervene. These roles in the inspection supervision of the Armed Forces are played by different inspection bodies.

Over a certain period, inspection bodies adapted to the current situation and reflected the needs of the system of the country and its military. Over time, the organization, method and concept of work changed, which resulted in its evolution from the time when it was clearly organizationally sized to the current situation.

Changes and methods of inspection supervision are shown using comparative historical method, focusing on similarities and differences and the set standards, from the period of the first inspection in the Serbian Royal Army in the late 19th century until 2011, when the Defense Inspectorate of the Republic of Serbia was established.

Keywords: military organization, control, supervision, inspection, inspection supervision, combat readiness, comparative historical method

Theoretical Determination of Air Operations and Anti-Air Operations

Ivan Petrović, Krum Cvetković and Zoran Stojiljković

This paper presents a theoretical determination of air and anti-air operations as a symbiotic unity of combat and non-combat activities, which in modern warfare mostly have a decisive effect on the outcome of an armed conflict. The determination of the

above terminology phrases was done in accordance with the contemporary update of defense science theoretical fund, as a result of the improvement of military technologies and their application in contemporary armed conflicts and operational environment in which these conflicts are conducted. Namely, doctrinal considerations of powerful and modernly equipped armies foresee that the air force, with massive use of aviation and airborne weapons, executes critical combat missions in potential armed conflicts and, thus, have a direct effect on their outcomes. Modern forms of demonstration of force and power mostly start and end with deployment of sophisticated air forces, and limited use of other armed services. The development of the aircraft with reduced radar signature (stealth technology), missiles with small reflex surfaces, high precision and significantly increased destructive power (cruise missiles), and the growing use of unmanned aircraft (UAVs), reduce the probability of own losses and increase own efficiency of attacks against the selected target.

In armed conflict environment, where the primary targets of air operations become valuable facilities and ones of special importance for the adversary in the conflict (strategic facilities of political and economic importance, power plants and networks, population, and material goods), their locations require the deployment of anti-air operation forces, whereby these operations and counter-operations assume new quality based on exponential progressive development in the military technology field.

Keywords: armed struggle, operation, air operations and anti-air operations

Model of Fuzzy Logic Application to the Assessment of Risk in Overcoming the Water Obstacles during an Army Defensive Operation

Darko I. Božanić, Rade V. Slavković and Samed M. Karović

Assessment of risk in overcoming the water obstacles during a defensive operation of the Army forces is an important factor for the successful execution of the mission. High-quality risk assessment provides the decision-makers with a more complete understanding of the situation and creates a possibility for risk management as a precondition for successful overcoming of water obstacles.

For the estimate to be well done, a fuzzy logic system has been developed, by which a range of data relevant for the risk assessment is processed with a final aim to obtain quantitative risk values. The paper defines relevant criteria that have an effect on the risk assessment and are the input values for the fuzzy logic system.

Keywords: fuzzy logic, fuzzy logic system, risk assessment, overcoming of water obstacles, defensive operation

Adjustment to the Inevitable – Support for Reform Commitments

Saša Trandafilović, Nebojša Dragović and Zoran Đorđević

Successful way of solving the inherited problems is not only a challenge for the current decision-makers, but also the main precondition for stable functioning and sustainable development of the Republic of Serbia.

Serbia has no more time for further institutional experimentation. Failures of *laissez-faire* politics and misconceptions of its creators have resulted in widespread poverty, the loss of national identity, and the position of a distant fringe of Europe. Therefore the current leaders are expected not to repeat the errors of their predecessors.

The paper aims to provide support for the creators of the launched reform processes in order to change the socio-economic environment of the Republic of Serbia and finally exit the difficult economic and social situation. Contemporary experiences unmistakably point to the antagonistic contradictions of globalized development through the imposed political and economic mechanisms of "the world centers of power". Thus the ruling establishment of the Republic of Serbia is facing further "reform challenges".

There is no "magic wand" to solve "overnight" the inherited and extremely difficult and complex economic and social problems. This "night" will last much longer.

Keywords: reform processes, institutional responsibility, human factor, macroeconomic and social policy, sustainable development

Empirical Analysis of the Corruption Phenomenon in Serbia and the Corruption in the Economy

Zoran Pavlović, Stanimir Đukić and Dragan Đorđević

Corruption is not only a very serious, but also an insufficiently visible and incompletely studied social phenomenon. For its effective prevention, reliable information about its characteristics is invaluable, as are the views of experts on the possibilities and ways of developing proper mechanisms and measures to counter it. The paper deals with some aspects of the problem and the current state of corruption in the Republic of Serbia. Especially emphasized is the problem of corruption in the economy, as one of the most dangerous and damaging forms of this negative social phenomenon. The paper also discusses certain forms of corruption present in some sectors of the economy and the most important considerations of the fight against corruption in the Republic of Serbia in accordance with the provisions of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and the action plan for the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. Finally, there is a brief overview of the legislation framework, activities and results achieved by the police in countering this phenomenon. As a serious form of criminal activity, it cannot be completely eradicated. However, through certain forms of fight it need to be contained, with the ultimate aim to be effectively prevented by adequate resources, and, if possible, eradicated in those areas in which it inflicts the greatest damage. Harm of corruption is reflected primarily in its pernicious effect on the most important social values and goods: *democratic institutions and the market economy*.

Keywords: corruption, crime, national strategy, action plan, economy, fight against corruption

Effect of Private Health Insurance on the Socio-Economic Development of Serbia

Marko D. Andrejić, Nedeljko S. Prdić and Dejan M. Obučinski

The main objective of this paper is to estimate the possibilities for effective expansion of the market of private health insurance in the territory of the Republic of Serbia, as well as the social and economic impact that the expansion of this market would have. Good private health insurance, its cooperation and partnership with the public health insurance, as well as removing the bureaucratic obstacles to the expansion of the market of private health insurance, will all contribute to better health care system; better services in health care; improvement of health and work ability; increase in wealth, and thus to the economy and social structure of the entire country.

Keywords: health insurance, socio-economic development, private health insurance, insurance companies

Modern Concept of Managing the Performance of Public Health Institutions in the Republic of Serbia

Miroslav Čavlin, Svetlana Ignjatijević and Gordana Čavlin

In practice, our hospitals measure and report on financial and nonfinancial performance. However, the interconnection of the performance measurement and the management is not adequate or fully expressed. According to the concept of a balanced system of indicators, the direction of research in this paper is to contribute to the development of performance measures and management practices in the public health institutions, which is relatively little known, and to try to refine the model of measures which adequately reflect the mutual relations between institutions, employees and patients.

Keywords: health care system, medical institution, hospital, public sector, performance, management

Leader's Career Development

Ranko Lojić, Vladimir Ristić and Samed M. Karović

Today's organizations are flexible and movable, have unpredictable future, and do not offer long-term career advancement as a reward for dedication to work, as was the case in traditional organizations. Leaders can no longer rely only on the organization when planning their own careers, but they need to manage their development themselves.

Employees tend to see the leader as the personification of the organization, management system and leadership system. Negative attitude towards the leader provokes negative attitude to the job and the organization. It is therefore very important what person will be elected the leader, from the lowest to the highest levels.

This paper analyzes the process of selection for leadership positions, emphasizes the role of an individual in his/her career planning and development, highlights the characteristics and qualities of a successful leader, and points out the importance of the election of a successor.

Keywords: *career, selection, leadership*

Operations of the National Liberation Partisan and Volunteer Army of Yugoslavia and the Actions of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1942

Nikola Tošić Malešević

The year of 1942 was the most difficult period in the development of the uprising against the occupiers and their collaborators in Yugoslavia during World War II. It is known as the year in which the uprising was undergoing a crisis, which resulted in decline, and even dissolution, of insurgent units (partisans and chetniks) in some parts of the country, in doubts about the success of the liberation struggle, and in the emergence of despondency.

Even so, in 1942 the liberation struggle in Yugoslavia was not discontinued, and this remained one of the battlefields of World War II. The topic of this paper are the operations conducted by the People's Liberation Partisan and Volunteer Army of Yugoslavia (partisans), as well as political moves that its leadership, embodied in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, made during this year when deciding on the continuation of the armed struggle against the occupying and collaboration forces.

Keywords: *The Communist Party of Yugoslavia, partisans, World War II, uprising, Yugoslavia*