

MODERN CONDITIONS FOR THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE DEFENCE SYSTEM – POLEMOLOGICAL APPROACH

Milena PALCZEWSKA

Akademia Sztuki Wojennej, Warszawa; m.palczewska@akademia.mil.pl

Abstract: The establishment and functioning of the defence system largely depends on the geopolitical position of the state, political and economic conditions and the possibility of defence capabilities. It must be dealt with and create it with regard to direct or indirect threats, both military and non-military expenditure. The armed forces increasingly make its readiness and capabilities in combat operations from the modernization of weaponry and logistical support, as well as the personal and material reserves located within the country. A multifaceted, complex nature of defence requires that a defense system was comprehensive, ensure systematic conduct broad (not just military) defensive preparations in the alliances, national and regional levels, which will enable the public to continue socio-economic activities in the most difficult conditions of the war. The cognitive goal of article is to indicate the possible use of existing and future opportunities for converting defence system of the Republic of Poland by using polemology. The practical aim is to identify aspects of polemology that can be used to improve polish defense system. Due to the diverse nature of the dangers and the nature of possible wars and armed conflicts, the defence system should prepare the state and its armed forces to repel any aggression. In the assumptions should be provided for rapid response armed throughout the territory of the state as well as reaching outside the territory of the state.

Keywords: defence, polemology, war, threats.

WSPÓŁCZESNE UWARUNKOWANIA FUNKCJONOWANIA SYSTEMU OBRONNEGO PAŃSTWA – UJĘCIE POLEMOLOGICZNE

Streszczenie: Tworzenie i funkcjonowanie systemu obronnego w dużej mierze uzależnione jest od geopolitycznego położenia państwa, uwarunkowań politycznych i ekonomicznych oraz możliwości potencjału obronnego. Należy bowiem rozpatrywać i tworzyć go mając na względzie bezpośrednio lub pośrednio zagrożenia, zarówno niemilitarne, jak i militarne. W coraz większym stopniu koncepcje strategii wojennej, urzeczywistnianej w walce zbrojnej, wiążą się z polityką, a niekiedy następuje jej zdominowanie przez strategię. Siły zbrojne coraz bardziej uzależniają swoją gotowość bojową i możliwości prowadzenia operacji i walki od modernizacji uzbrojenia oraz logistycznego wsparcia, a także od rezerw osobowych i materiałowych znajdujących się na obszarze kraju. Wieloaspektowy, skomplikowany

charakter obronności wymaga, aby system obronny państwa był kompleksowy, zapewniał systematyczne prowadzenie szeroko pojętych (nie tylko militarnych) przygotowań obronnych w układzie sojuszniczym, ogólnokrajowym i regionalnym, co umożliwi społeczeństwu kontynuowanie działalności społeczno-gospodarczej w najtrudniejszych warunkach wojny. W tym znaczeniu system obronny państwa jest zbiorem wzajemnie powiązanych instytucji, ludzi i urzędów, łącznie z określonym doktrynalnie mechanizmem ich funkcjonowania, warunkujących bezpieczeństwo państwa. Celem poznawczym artykułu jest wskazanie możliwości wykorzystania obecnych i przyszłych możliwości przekształcenia systemu obronnego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej poprzez zastosowanie polemologii. Natomiast cel praktyczny stanowi identyfikacja aspektów polemologii, które można wykorzystać do ulepszenia polskiego systemu obronnego. W związku ze zróżnicowanym charakterem zagrożeń oraz charakterem możliwych wojen i konfliktów zbrojnych, system obronny powinien przygotować państwo i jego siły zbrojne do odpierania każdej agresji. W jego założeniach powinna być przewidziana szybka reakcja zbrojna na całym terytorium państwa a także sięgająca poza terytorium państwa.

Słowa kluczowe: obronność, polemologia, wojna, zagrożenia.

1. Introduction

A fundamental element of the existence of all states is to ensure the safety of its citizens in every condition – peace, crisis and war. Now, like never before, Nations functioning in a democratic way recognise the need for effective security. Largely as a political institution, perceived on an equal footing with the security of the citizens, to a variety of challenges and risks, not only the environment, but also those that occur within the multifaceted nature of the state and its circumstances.

On the basis of an overall assessment of the experience, documents and theoretical works, it should be noted that in the system of national security and national defence of the Republic of Poland there are some gaps relating to aspects of polemology. In addition, observable is the difficulty in practice, the functioning of institutions associated with the provision and the formulation of key defence of the state. Therefore, the study of this article constitutes a defence system of Poland in the context of its improvement using polemological approach.

As outlined, the situation of focus was the reason for taking the relevant efforts, which aim is to identify the current system of defence of the Republic of Poland, and on this basis the development directions of optimization, using the polemological approach. The cognitive goal of article is to indicate the possible use of existing and future opportunities for converting defence system of the Republic of Poland by using polemology. The practical aim is to identify aspects of polemology that can be used to improve polish defense system.

2. The basic elements of the defense system and their functions

Defense system of state consists of three subsystems: managing, commanding subsystem (which is here part of organising the work of the other elements), military and non-military subsystem.

Managing, commanding subsystem is related to public authorities, the managers of organizational units performing tasks on behalf of the defence, proving the authorities of the armed forces. The basic authorities are: the President of Poland, the Parliament, the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers, Ministers, commissions, and committees, Central and General Directorates of the public authorities, the main command of the police, state fire service, border guards, voivodes, district and regional directorates, local governments (Wojnarowski, and Wojnarowska-Szpucha, 2014). When it comes to the command authorities of the armed forces, belonging to the subsystem, it will be: Polish Army General staff, the General command Of the armed forces, the operational command of the armed forces, the Inspectorate for Support of the armed forces, the Inspectorate Military health service, Headquarters of the military police and command of the garrison of Warsaw (Wojnarowski, and Wojnarowska-Szpucha, 2014).

The role of the managing, commanding subsystem is to coordinate and manage the defence system in such a way that all the elements work as efficient, unified whole. In addition, to ensure the most favourable conditions for the smooth decision making, continuous and ongoing that syncs of public authorities, the armed forces in time of peace, crisis and war. Put simply, the most important aim of the managing subsystem of state defence system is to maintain the continuity of the activities and decisions of the authorities to ensure the safety of the nation. Above, the manifest will be accomplishing two functions: to monitor the sources, types, directions and scale of potential threats; risk prevention in Poland and beyond, and at the time of the occurrence of risks, preventing their consequences and minimalize them.

Military subsystem will consist of Polish Armed Forces, which deal with the realization of the three types of missions. According to Defence Strategy of the Republic of Poland (2009) it will be: „to guarantee the defence of the state and opposition to aggression; participation in the process of stabilization of the international situation and in emergency response and humanitarian operations; supporting internal security and help the public”.

The first of the missions will include following tasks:

- maintain appropriate readiness of the armed forces in order to ensure the defence and territorial integrity of Poland;
- counter-terrorism activities in the country and beyond its borders;
- solving local or participation in solving the regional conflicts within or outside alliances;
- defensive operations outside the country under article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty;
- defensive operations on the territory of the Republic of Poland.

The second mission requires the armed forces to maintain its forces and means in the proper capacity to be able to take part in peace-support operations and crisis response carried out by NATO, the European Union, the United Nations and other, which oblige the other international agreements; participation in humanitarian missions; developing military cooperation in building confidence and security.

Third mission of the armed forces is to: monitor and protect the airspace of Poland and support terrestrial and aquatic border protection; exploratory activities and intelligence; monitor the level and the presence of radioactive contamination, chemical and biological; deal with the disposal of explosives and military items threatening safety of citizens; lead search and rescue actions; help state bodies and society in responding to threats.

Polish armed forces consist of:

- Polish Land Forces,
- Polish Air Forces,
- Polish War Navy,
- Polish Special Forces,
- Polish Territorial Defence Forces.

According to Defence Strategy of the Republic of Poland, non-military subsystem consisted of the following entities: “government, local governments and other government entity, as well as entrepreneurs, which imposed the obligation to carry out tasks on behalf of the defence of the state”. Tasks carried out by this subsystem will include: provide with a safe and smooth operation of taking care of the armed forces and other entities responsible for internal security, human resources and material state duties, the host, taking care of the survival and protection of the population and ensuring satisfaction of their basic needs. It is all about the correct preparation of the system in order to ensure the survival of the nation in terms of crisis and war. This subsystem based on specific tasks, imposes on individual entities relevant obligations, it can be divided into three components: information and social, protection of state in defensive and economic way (Wojnarowski, and Wojnarowska-Szpucha, 2014).

Information and social elements are responsible for the international relations, that is the promotion and protection of the Polish interests in relations with other countries, taking care of the correct maintenance and information and capacity building, to ensure the development of information infrastructure and telecommunications in the country, preparation the media to participate in the implementation of the defence tasks, information, propaganda (during the war). These task will be carried out by: diplomatic service, mass media and telecommunications network operators.

Protective elements are responsible for creating conditions for the safe functioning of the state and to protect the life of citizens and property from the effects of national crises and non-armed actions. Its tasks are: to ensure the continuous operation of the authorities, protecting strategic facilities and people, taking care of the public order and security, the protection of the state borders, protecting citizens, rescue operations, and the fight against acts of terror and

sabotage, the actions of counter-intelligence, protection of the movement of troops and the areas of their deployment.

Defensive and economic elements are responsible for supplying material bases so that they can be accomplished the task. It is all about keeping production capacity; preparing and maintaining ready strategic reserve; preparation of member states to operate in conditions of limited supplies of various products (e.g. raw materials); in the conditions of crisis communication restrictions, communications; ensuring that procurement of personal protective equipment and materials, community; monitoring on an ongoing basis the economic potential of the country in the fields of industry, agriculture, energy, communications, transportation, health care or forestry.

3. The concepts of improving of national defence system with polemological approach – research findings

To carry out research findings, author of article used theoretical research methods: structural analysis, study of literature and source documents, induction, deduction, comparison and synthesis. Article also uses the empirical methods of research, interview with experts and the tool was an interview sheet. The test site was restricted to experts of the Polish defence aspects, with knowledge of polemology.

Conducted research was designed to get acquainted with the opinions of experts who specialize in the wider security and defence. The studies covered 7 professors from War Studies University. In the selection of the group is guided by the diversity of the education way as well as the occupied position, which could have an impact on the development of the research.

In the opinions of all the experts, there is a need for changes in security and defence systems. This can be interpreted as the imperfection of the current guarantors of security, which constitute national armies and collective security. New security considerations require departing from the classic theory, both in the conduct of operations as well as in the formulation of the provisions of the treaty. It is necessary to create sophisticated solutions and conceptualization. It is important to include in the content of the two new dimensions of armed struggle-energy and information that affected the current of the world after the era of biological and mechanical society.

With regard to the safety of the Republic of Poland, it is important to give the Polish defence and security system, one direction, towards which we seek. It is suggested to be a trend associated with polemology. However, it need not dominate the whole concept of security, it is possible the conclusion of only some of its aspects. „If the Polish discussion through specific approach, though it may sometimes too chaotic formulated priorities for foreign policy of the Republic of Poland, our weakness is the lack of consequences. Lacks above all convene for the

individual state institutions or non-governmental organizations, which also have their place, for example in the field of cultural cooperation, scientific or humanitarian actions” (Kudlicki, 2008, p. 25). Referring to the results of the research, you may want to invade task questions that should browse among managers that formulate Polish national security and defence strategies: is it possible that after ending the era of industrial and time of dominance of the energy factor, there was a dominance of the other factor that may prove to be a spirit? What than would be, concepts, systems, strategies and security doctrine?

As pointed out the research results, experts from the security branch, represent the view that changes in the Polish political system after the year 1989 had an impact on its defence and security. The vast majority think that it was a strong positive influence, just one person believes that it was the impact of the negative. This statement can be negatively interpreted the lack of existence of the institutions currently standing and one security provider, which represented the Soviet Union in the period after World War II. Despite their imperfections, he was able to stand up to power itself they were in United States. However, satisfactory results are showing that Poland by independence and independence after the year 1989, made the transformation of security system, and has done it correctly.

When analyzing the results of the research, reviews suggesting that the unique constitutional transformation in Poland worked in Rother than positive or negative, on security and defence of the Republic of Poland. Suppose, that the changes were dualistic in its approach. After all, the introduction of even the smallest changes to your system will not probably never do the same positives. You should also pay attention to the aspect ratio of the poles to the state, the army, defence. „The period beginning in 1945 year, something stopped. Persistent although the mandatory military service, young Poles went up to the army, choosing the occupation soldiers, but everything ago ran out of essential reference. Reference that is aware of the services of the country, putting on the homeland. (...) The traditions of the Polish soldiers' through the ages tied up military service with love of the homeland” (Dybczak, 2005, p. 17). It is important that in this day and age make spreading the content of patriotic and defensive training society, as citizens form the basis of the system of national defence.

When discussing the results of research it should be noted a positive trend. The vast majority, 6 on 7 experts, assesses the level of national security as a very high or satisfactory. It follows, therefore, that the systems of defense and national security are now able to guarantee optimum ceiling a sense of security among the public. This does not mean, however, that Poland is able to resist any threats that may occur in its territory.

As a result of the studies, it was concluded that the currently functioning system of security and defence in Poland works correctly. However, due to the emerging new threats, you cannot remain in the same place. We should strive for constant optimization, improve and correct the elements that works inefficient. In this article are considered aspects of polemology, as new trends that should be included in the proposed changes to the national defence system. The research group of experts were asked: *Which fields of polemology can be helpful to optimize*

the national defence system? Among the most common responses were that it should be made through the examination of the complexity of the phenomenon of armed conflict including the issues of political, economic and social. Dominates so that polemology should be viewed together with other areas of science. Such a holistic approach will probably improve the activities of the current security system. An armed conflict is part of the social conflict, which usually is expressed in the conduct of joint and intentional action or threat of action by organized, armed and equipped a group or armed forces in order to fight or acceptance of aggressive attitudes against other groups or armed forces. In dealing with armed conflict including other branches of science, mainly polemology, it will be possible to build a system resistant to most of the military operations.

Among the surveyed experts, is opinion that to optimize the system of national security also will help other areas of polemology. forecasting of wars and armed conflicts; discursive analysis, which is a research tool of war; consider the causes of wars on three levels: structural, economic activity and occasional basis. We can conclude that polemology is a science, which in all its essence and in all aspects should be used to improve safety systems, both Polish, as well as other states. The multiplicity of the form in which polemology can positively improve security only speaks in its favour.

All respondents argued that the polemology as a science should be used properly in the security and defence system will strengthen the security of Poland. In addition, it will happen in a long-term time horizon, which positively affects the level of security. Satisfactory and lasts well into the future is the fact that polemology is not able to undermine the defense system of the Republic of Poland. In reference to the tests carried out must be taken so strongly, both historical and contemporary aspects of these teachings, in order to correctly optimize your items to ensure the security of the state. What's more, in forecasting future possible conflicts and wars, you need to consider factors such as:

- the development of civilization,
- the strength, the activity, the nature of the ideology,
- the ability to collapse the state,
- the nature of the international order,
- fierce competition economic with the inclusion of military violence (Balcerowicz, 2002).

When making an effective improvement of the defence system of the Republic of Poland it should be used aspects of polemology. Based on the data from the studies conducted, it should be noted that the improvement of such you can achieve in the long term. The most important aspects when making the national security system optimization, it will consider the complexity of the phenomenon of armed conflict including the issues of other sciences and discursive analyses that are research tool of war.

To sum up the ideas of experts, we can conclude that the most important thing for effective forms of change in the system of Polish defence is knowledge of wars and armed conflicts,

and so polemology. Its correct use will reduce the level of exposure, and thus raise the level of security. In addition, aspects of the polemology, possible to perform a series of analyses, research, deductions, which indicate trends toward change. Among the mentioned ranges of polemology were forecasting trends. This new approach in the formulation of the concept of national security and defence for stabilization of Polish position on the international stage.

Poland, as a relatively large, specifically located geopolitically country, in addition to having a number of historical aspects, is an important point on the map of Europe. Therefore, the emergence of new challenges and threats to Polish security environment is characterized by high dynamics of changes, which is highly unpredictable. As I have already noted the necessary changes to the concepts of security and defence of the Republic of Poland. However, how should this be done? Or are you just using the teachings of polemology or using other ways? For answer the following question, experts were asked to answer these questions: *Whether the use of aspects of polemology in the defence and security systems of Poland is definitely the best option for the security of the Republic of Poland? What other approaches, strategic partnerships or coalitions, alliances would be more desirable?* Respondents, including a powerful open question gave the following answers:

- in today's world we cannot extract one factor for the proper functioning of the system. Hence it is required a comprehensive perception of security issues;
- polemology is some of the main element that responses to improve Polish defense and security systems. Analysis of the causes and course of the war and peace-building must be the basis for an analytical building modern systems;
- during the design and construction of all systems use knowledge of the many sciences and disciplines. You should not be limited to knowledge of polemology. Therefore only use knowledge of science dealing with war and peace is not the best option. An important approach is to shot the geopolitical, that note, creating a modern security or defence systems. Strategic partnerships, coalitions and alliances are undoubtedly important, but at the same time, it should be borne in mind that to ensure effective defense should have their own strength and to guarantee it, and not just to rely on outside help. The most desirable solution is to combine as many items in one coherent whole;
- you must have first of all create a strong and efficient state whose concern is defence and security; well equipped and trained army and patriotically set society. A brief analysis of the wars with our history tells us that pacifism and disarmament does not build a defence. Poland should be an important in Central and Eastern Europe. First you need to create a strong state then real alliances, which are not limited to prosperity in the world.

Polemology is important science, which content can help you optimize the system of national defence of the Republic of Poland. However, we strongly do not limit itself exclusively to them. Both existing in Poland strategies: National Security Strategy with the 2014 year and Defence Strategy from 2009 onwards, are a response to the new security environment that

emerged after the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in 2001. They shall take into account in its content of new threats, but also the challenges and risks. In addition, there is a need for an integrated approach to security. Therefore, to prepare in an appropriate manner the future security and defence concepts, we should take into account the new factors, which in the future will affect the level of Polish security. To determine how to strive to achieve this goal, the experts were asked the following question: *Which of the aspects of security help in the improvement of the system of national security of the Republic of Poland?*

Among the common responses were: predicting threats to security, the professionalization of the armed forces and participation in alliances in support of Polish security. Indicated aspects testify to the wide range of action to be taken to effectively improve the security system of our country. In addition, we need to use legalese safety, modelling of the system security and security of data in security systems. Taking into account all the factors mentioned above, they allow performing a full optimization.

Another aspect which was decided to be researched was to identify future trends in the improvement of security and national defence of the Republic of Poland. In connection with a large dynamics of processes and events taking place in today's security environment, it is necessary to design the information base, which used to be an approach based on long-term projections of the future states. The basic elements are the vision and the mission of the states. In particular, the vision refers to the aspects of defence and the armed forces. "A vision to deliver has specific content also activities aimed at planning strategy for the development of the armed forces. Established in the long-term intentions of the political State be have the actual determinant of the situation, the possible use and the ability of the armed forces" (Dawidczyk, 2006, p. 193). In addition, the vision should be durable determinant of the direction of formulating documents. In addition to the vision and mission, it is also important to identify other trends in the system of defense and security of the Republic of Poland. Therefore, research sent the following question to the experts: *What are the possible directions of development of the system of national security in Poland?* The most interesting answers were:

- contemporary national security systems reasonably is based on active participation in the global security system based on the idea of value, the liberal security system, strengthened regional alliances and bilateral. This will create a heterogeneous security system, where the determinant is respect for international law and ties;
- increasing threats; pervasive pacifism that breaks down the work of the security-related institutions;
- involvement in the development process of allministries/departments in the country;
- directions of development of the system of national security of Poland should occur at all levels of functioning system. They should be combined to form a coherent whole. Refined should be legal arrangements and promoted in each level of the bodies and institutions in charge of broad security in the state. Significant investment should be imposed on upgrades and purchases of new technology and special equipment.

Development of the system should be continuously depending on changing the environment and should not stand out from the realities of the modern world. You can say, that should be a system with the characteristics of the organism. That continuously changes and introduces new solutions, thanks to which we will be able to effectively counter the threats of the 21st century;

- strengthening existing alliances; strengthening the defense system; defensive preparation of society;
- professionalization of the armed forces of Poland; development of national technological thought; development of a multi-tier security strategy that includes new methods for example electronic, economic, etc.

To sum up the statements of experts must be stated that there is no clearly specified the canon of Polish national security system development. There are many trends that are pointing for example to the development of the armed forces, countering the threat of a new type or defensive engagement in society. Also when optimizing concept of security, we should engage as many as possible specialists and consultants from various fields to realize this project properly.

The last issue of which was subjected to a future development of polemology as a science. Learn about the war is, in a sense, the basis of security and defence, so that if the war and the armed conflict there, it would not be necessary to provide security for individuals, societies, states. However, the history of civilization is full of all kinds of conflicts, and the development of polemology is necessary. However, do should not separate the polemology and sciences connected to peace, although their subjects of research are extremely different. To properly specify the conditions for coexistence of states, international situation, we need to understand the causes of wars and peace terms. Without these elements, the try to build an international environment will be inefficient. According to studies conducted, experts in the field of defence were asked the following question: *Whether in Polish universities, including War Studies University, should be developed polemological knowledge by related courses, independent establishments, departments?* All of the experts have given a positive response. It follows therefore that polemology has a significant social value to grow and explore. By educating future generations in the field of war and peace, we are sure, that this knowledge will be used for the formulation of future security and defence concept. Learning from the experience of the previous generations in a positive way affect the level of education, and at the same time it raises.

4. Recapitulation

Polemological approach is a good direction for the optimization of national defence system. With it is possible to effectively design, and hence the creation of effective and efficient security system that will efficiently assertion of present and future threats. Knowledge about the war and peace gives the ability to develop optimal scenarios of potential armed conflicts, and therefore indicates the directions for organizational changes the whole system of defense and the armed forces.

Research objectives have been achieved. It examined how polemology can be used to optimize the system of national defence system. Article response on the main problem, as well as to the questions of concern.

Among the main conclusions of the article it should be stated the fact that experts said today's international security environment as a variable, unpredictable and tumultuous. In addition, these conditions force states to make changes to security and defence systems. It is both the legal, organisational changes as well as doctrinal. With respect to the Republic of Poland, it should be noted that the unique constitutional transformation has had a strong impact on the changes of the defense system. There are solid lines of transformation of the armed forces and the desire to achieve a stable level of safety, both by Allied systems, as well as the internal regulations. Satisfactory is that in the assessment of the experts the current level of national security of the Republic of Poland is high. This shows that we do not need to make fundamental changes in the defence system. However, we must enter the concepts that will make our country more stable in terms of safety.

Among the most important areas of the polemology, which can be used to optimize the system of national security, include consideration of the complexity of the phenomenon of armed conflict, including political issues, economic and predicting the wars and armed conflicts. In addition, the discursive analysis, which are research tool of war, will help in the most effective approach to improving the system. The use of these elements in future concepts of national security and defence will strengthen security in the long term. However, we should not forget about other areas of sciences related to safety, as to optimize approach should be holistic.

Despite the completion of research and analysis, there are new areas that should be considered. First of all it is a trend forecast, resulting in the development of polemology science. In connection with the new threats, including asymmetric, contemporary concepts, policies and doctrine are not adapted to the new conditions of security. We should do not stop in a place and need to draw from the experience of history, including the analyses carried out wars, armed conflicts. In addition, the development of polemology on higher education, will help to disseminate the science that can so many bring to the current safety calculated. The new generation, the richer the polemological knowledge will be able to create a national defence system, which will be more resistant to modern common threats.

Bibliography

1. Balcerowicz, B. (2002). *Pokój i „nie-pokój”: na progu XXI wieku*. Warsaw: Bellona.
2. Brzeziński, Z. (1998). *Wielka szachownica. Główne cele polityki amerykańskiej*. Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Świat Książki.
3. Davis, C., Shaw, D. (2011). *Introduction to information science and technology*. Medford: ASIST Monograph Series.
4. Dawidczyk, A. (2006). *Planowanie strategii rozwoju sił zbrojnych*. Warsaw: Akademia Obrony Narodowej.
5. *Defence Strategy of the Republic of Poland* (2009). Warsaw: Ministry of National Defence.
6. Dybciak, K. (2005). *Elementarz Jana Pawła II*. Cracow: Wydawnictwo Literackie.
7. Kudlicki, Ł. (2008). W poszukiwaniu własnego miejsca. *Quarterly Bezpieczeństwo Narodowe*, 7-8, 15-25.
8. Kuźniar, R. (2005). *Polityka i siła. Studia strategiczne – zarys problematyki*. Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar.
9. Repko, A. (08.08.2017). Defining Interdisciplinary Studies. Retrieved from, https://www.sagepub.com/sites/default/files/upm-binaries/43242_1.pdf.
10. Ryszka, F. (1975). *Polityka i wojna*. Warsaw: Państwowy Instytut Wydawniczy.
11. Sorokin P. (1937). *Social and Cultural Dynamics*. Washington: American Book Company.
12. Wojnarowski, J., Wojnarowska-Szpucha, S. (2014). *System – podsystem obronny państwa i świadczenia na jego rzecz*. Warsaw: Akademia Obrony Narodowej.