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## **Integrated Intelligence - A Determining Factor in the Military Organizations' Management**

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**Abstract:** The theoretical research of the types of intelligence highlights three types of intelligence relevant to an individual of contemporary society: cognitive, emotional, and social. With these three types of intelligence, a member of contemporary society can be successful both at work and on a personal level. In this context, the research proposes the concept of integrated intelligence, intelligence composed of cognitive intelligence, emotional intelligence and social intelligence. An individual's cognitive intelligence refers to the ability to solve problems and think logically, while emotional intelligence refers to the ability to recognize and manage one's own and others' emotions, and social intelligence refers to the ability to navigate and to communicate effectively in social interactions.

**Keywords:** management, military, integrated intelligence, emotional intelligence, social intelligence.

## Introduction

Military organizations promote their goals, values, and organizational culture to strengthen the institutional brand, attract the right candidates, familiarize the civil society with the way the military organization works and increase the security culture. Internally, the military organization promotes and updates its objectives, values, and organizational culture to understand the specifics of the organization and identifying and knowing the characteristics of the military organization, involving the members in the continuous improvement of the specific activity. Executives in the military organization benefit from the knowledge set called management. Management theory foreshadows and explains the behavior of organizations and its members. Management cannot be learned by rote or practiced according to formulas.

The management of military organizations uses comprehensively the provision, organization, coordination, training of human resources and control evaluation exercised by the factors involved in coordination and management to establish and fulfill the objectives of the organization (Petca, 1999). The scope and intensity of the managerial process are in a relationship of dependence with the managerial echelon, in the sense that, if it is carried out on a higher step in the military hierarchy, it is more comprehensive, more intense, and richer in meanings and results. The management of the military organization is the act by which the military cadres are oriented to fulfill the specific missions following the directions of action drawn by the managerial factors and the military regulations. The development of military organizations is materialized through the functions performed by management that design, organize, and evaluate specific