Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem Nyelvvizsgaközpont ARMA NYELVVIZSGARENDSZER ANGOL NYELV FELSŐFOK II–IV. feladat megoldására rendelkezésre álló idő 210 perc MINTAFELADAT

IV. IRÁNYÍTOTT FOGALMAZÁS

Elérhető pontszám: 20 pont

Írjon egy 18–20 mondatos fogalmazást az alábbi két téma <u>EGYIKÉRŐL</u> a megadott szempontok alapján.

(Szótár használható.)

- 1. Ön egy előadásra készül, amelynek témája a tömeghadsereg és a professzionális haderő összehasonlítása. Készítse el írását a következő szempontok alapján:
 - a két haderőmodell előnyei valamint hátrányai;
 - a biztonságpolitikai helyzet, amely indokolja az új modellt;
 - a két haderőmodell társadalmi támogatottsága.
- 2. Ön egy külföldi katonai folyóirat számára cikket ír a hadsereg és a politika kapcsolatáról '*Take Politics Out of the Army*' címmel, a következő szempontok alapján:
 - mit jelent a professzionális haderő politikai semlegessége;
 - miért van szükség a haderő civil kontrolljára;
 - hogyan valósul meg a civil kontrol a Magyar Honvédségben.

Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem	ARMA NYELVVIZSGARENDSZER
Nyelvvizsgaközpont	ANGOL NYELV
	FELSŐFOK
II–IV. feladat megoldására rendelkezésre álló idő 210 perc	MINTAFELADAT

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1-es feladat MINTAMEGOLDÁSA

As of the early 21st century, similarly to many European states, Hungary has eliminated conscription in peace time, relying instead upon professional militaries with volunteers enlisted to meet the demand for troops.

Mandatory military service is controversial for a range of reasons. On one hand, the advantage of conscription is that an active military force which could respond rapidly and effectively, assures national security. On the other hand, 18-year-olds see national service as a burden, as they were impressed into the armed forces on an involuntary basis. Apart from motivation, draft soldiers also lack the necessary experience and preparedness due to poor training, providing low combat skill quality. Not to mention the fact that maintaining a huge conscript army is not at all cost-effective.

The arguments justifying a professional army are its improved military capabilities, efficiency, sufficient size, as well as the full-time, highly-trained and motivated soldiers and state-of-the-art military gear and equipment, which enable the country to meet the challenges of modern warfare. At the individual-level, a common factor behind joining the army is job security, an excellent salary, a wide spectrum of career choices and challenging military tasks. The disadvantage of being a professional soldier is its potentially dangerous aspect. If injured in combat, you will have to struggle with its long-term consequences. In addition, when becoming a full-time soldier, your freedom will also be restricted and you need to be on active duty for long years, turning balancing between career and family into a major challenge.

The new international security situation after the Cold War era has called for the need of professional armies in Europe. New security challenges, like instability in the Middle East, the Balkan War or the rapid spread of terrorism have evolved, which require the armies to switch to non-traditional roles like peacekeeping operations and providing humanitarian relief in case of man-made or natural disasters. Public opinion in supporting the military and its engagement in missions is vital. The political events of the '90s, the new security policy situation and the lack of a direct threat influenced civil-military relations and Hungarian society started to regard a mass army as a thing of the past and questioned its necessity. By joining NATO in 1999, the involvement in international military operations had become inevitable and sending conscripts to a war-zone would have raised a series of legal, moral and political issues. The conscript system in Hungary was suspended in 2004 and the present-day professional army emerged.