

Oktawia JURGILEWICZ¹
Aleksandra PISKORSKA²

SOME REMARKS ON THE MEANING OF "SECURITY"

Security in the era of ever increasing threats, is a very important element in the proper functioning entities. It should examine, control and develop the phenomenon at various levels, because safety is the purpose and need, pursued by all units. The difficulty in making progress to ensure the safety or peace, absence of risk and the possibility of survival and development, is associated with the dynamic development of this phenomenon and the diversity of its comprehension. In the literature, still there is no uniform definition of the term "security" and yet this phenomenon affects every area of life. Since the increased military disputes many new risks that have to deal with people to protect themselves and future generations the appropriate entity. Accordingly, the "security" can connect not only the lack of other war or armed conflict and analyzed in the different categories. Currently, a kind of security which hears and speaks far more often than before is environmental safety. The environment is an area important for every human being and connects to all areas of life. Therefore, you should take care of the ecosystem and make it very sensibly, because the changes in nature are often irreversible dimension. Presented in the article topics related to security is interdisciplinary. It covers many areas of science, ie. Social sciences, administrative and sometimes in broad terms, and even theological thus providing a very interesting source of information.

Keywords: safety, ecology, threats.

1. INTRODUCTION

The apparent recent widespread aggression, especially caused by the terrorist attacks in which innocent people are killed, often provokes discussions about the nature and meaning of safety. Due to the interdisciplinary nature of the term, it clears its determination to be impossible, the more that appearing in the public area, more recent threats trigger the need to assess the safety of other categories than just the military, as it is intuitively understood. At the same time, bearing in mind that there are many definitions of security, it is worth mentioning the most distinctive, especially that most of them have a common designations. The following article presents the characteristic defining the concept of security, in order to show the universal meaning of the term.

¹ Oktawia Jurgilewicz, PhD., lecturer at the WZ ZPiA, corresponding author: e-mail: niemieco@prz.edu.pl

² Aleksandra Piskorska, student IZZDU

2. THE ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF "SECURITY"

It is not easy to clearly define the term security. It occurs in all areas of life as well as literature and on the ground. For example, the concept of security can be defined as: lack of threats (called danger) and confidence (called safety), which is a general need of human and social groups³.

A broader definition of the concept takes into account human needs points out that security is a condition that gives a sense of certainty and guarantees its preservation as well as a chance to improve. It is one of the basic human needs or situation characterized by lack of risk of losing something that man particularly appreciated; for example: work, health, affection, respect and material goods⁴.

In this perspective, the phenomenon worded security are the most important values for each subject, among other things for people, countries and social groups. So security for all, at various levels of age and includes protection needs: existence, security, survival, stability, identity, independence, protection level and quality of life⁵.

Further definition of the concept of security has been shown in the publication Fri. National security institutions, which mention that security means: a condition that gives confidence and ensures that its behavior, and an opportunity for improvement. It is one of the basic human needs, distinguished by a lack of risk of loss of what man particularly appreciated⁶.

Given the above, please note that security is one of the imperatives of each individual and of the specific state of mind or psyche entity. The latter issue came to a Swiss political scientist, Daniel Frei. The author stated after analyzing various security threats following his distinguished states:

- a) the state of insecurity - occurs when there is a large real threat and compliance with this threat is correct;
- b) the state of obsession - occurs when a threat is perceived slight as large;
- c) the state of false security - occurs when the threat is serious and is seen as negligible;
- d) the security status - occurs when an external threat is not significant and its perception correct⁷.

In that defining the present phenomenon is important how they perceive the security situation different entities and that it is irrational - it can not be measured in fixed criteria.

In addition to the perception of security as a necessary and state security must be understood as a process. According to S. Kozieja this is: ensuring the survival, development and freedom to pursue their own interests in specific circumstances, through the use of favorable circumstances (opportunities), addressing the challenges, reducing the

³ M. Jurgilewicz, *Bezpieczeństwo zgromadzeń. Komentarz praktyczny*, Warszawa 2015, s. 17. Por. A. Sekściński, *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne w ujęciu teoretycznym. Geneza i współczesne rozumienie w naukach politycznych*, w *e-Politikon*, Kwartalnik Naukowy Ośrodka Analiz Politologicznych Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, nr IV, Warszawa 2012, s. 43.

⁴ *Słownik terminów z zakresu bezpieczeństwa narodowego*, pod red.: J. Kaczmarka, W. Łepkowski, B. Zdrodowski, Warszawa 2008, s. 14.

⁵ E. Nowak, M. Nowak, *Zarys teorii bezpieczeństwa narodowego*, Warszawa 2011, s. 13.

⁶ *Instytucje bezpieczeństwa narodowego*, pod. red.: M. Paździora, B. Szmulika, Warszawa 2012, s. 2.

⁷ J. Stańczyk, *Współczesne pojmowanie bezpieczeństwa*, Warszawa 1996, s. 17.

risks and preventing (prevention and opposition to) any threat to the company and its interests⁸. Thus, the process as a specific event, it is very dynamic and variable over time.

After analyzing the presented phenomenon can be seen that safety is the goal pursued by all the concerned individual. However, individual needs or environment of each organism are different and this can lead to misunderstandings and conflicts of interest. This behavior would result in undermining the joint application security. It follows that operators must work together if they want to prevail order, harmony and tranquility.

3. TYPES OF SECURITY

In the literature, the phenomenon of security is classified according to different types. The most popular security division occurs according to the following criteria:

- a) subjective: national security and international security;
- b) concerned: political security, military, social, cultural, ideological, informative, ecological;
- c) spatial: the safety of local, regional and global⁹.

Subjective criterion refers to the social life of people, groups, organizations and countries. In literature, instead of the concept of national security, we can find internal or state and instead the concept of international security, external security. It can be considered that internal security is a condition in which ensured internal stability and security of the entity external security concerns countering threats of external nature.

In order to safeguard national security, therefore, should in particular be protected territory of the State to take care of economic and political interests of the country and protect the food. In contrast, international security is to provide each Member of the international system, the region, ensure the undisputed existence, survival and development liberties. It covers not only, or primarily, existential values of individual countries but also values common to the system such as: stability, prudence, peace and cooperation¹⁰.

National security is very close to international security. In both the explanations of these terms you see a lot of similarities, however, there is at least one difference, which can be seen already in the nomenclature. International security concerns relations between countries or other entities and national security covers situations that take place within the boundaries of the country. International security broadly be defined as: protection system of international relations from the threats and destabilization, confrontation, armed conflicts and wars, ensuring joint and unilateral security for the operators of the international system in which they operate mechanisms to prevent and reduce risks accepted by the international community on the basis of respect for the principle of non-force in international relations¹¹. Of particular wording can be concluded that the international security must strive by all members of the international community.

⁸ S. Koziej, *Wstęp do teorii i historii bezpieczeństwa*, Warszawa, 2010, s. 2.

⁹ *Słownik terminów z zakresu bezpieczeństwa narodowego*, pod red.: J. Kaczmarka, W. Lepkowskiego, B. Zdrodowskiego, Warszawa 2008, s. 15. Por. M. Jurgilewicz, *Bezpieczeństwo...*, s. 17-18.

¹⁰ K. Grosicka, L. Grosicki, P. Grosicki, *Organizacja i kierowanie instytucjami bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego państwa*, Pułtusk-Warszawa 2013, s. 15.

¹¹ <http://stosunki-miedzynarodowe.pl/bezpieczenstwo/954-typologia-bezpieczenstwa-nowe-wyzwania> (dostęp: 07.12.2015).

The subject criterion is complementary to a subjective criterion, because it affects the development and detailed description of national and international security.

One of the most widely reported type of security in the literature is political security, which mainly refers to the political interests of the entity. For example, E. Nowak and M. Nowak explained that political security concerns threats to the sovereignty, social stability of states and governments and ideologies that legitimize them¹².

In addition, the authors believe that this kind of security should be considered in two aspects:

- a) risks threatening the independence of politics by the state, or as a threat to the policy;
- b) risks resulting from the policy, which is a threat policy¹³.

Another type of security for the analysis is the safety of the military, also called military. This variety of phenomena understood as freedom from violence for political purposes, refers to threats to the territorial integrity of the state, its population and resources. It includes such threats as armed aggression, terrorism, nationalist tendencies and ideological divisions that could be used by opponents¹⁴.

Therefore, the most important elements of military security are: the borders of the state, the armed forces, training and military science and the defense industry. Describing this type of security is easy to understand and remember its definition, as the name suggests military or military action which it relates.

Social security is another type of this phenomenon. It concerns the nature and essence of the person and of society. Social security is understood as: survival, prosperity, sustainable development of society by providing high-quality of life of citizens, families and vulnerable people, their living conditions, leisure, work and access to goods of common use, as well as combating unemployment, social exclusion and conflict social¹⁵.

Another type of security is the safety culture. Some believe that this variety should be combined with social security but it applies to all other issues. Security cultural concerns: the general conditions for nurture and preserve the value of determining the national identity and at the same time opportunities to learn from the experience of other nations and societies¹⁶. Thus, cultural safety refers indirectly to the public and in particular to the traditions, symbols of national and spiritual values.

Another type of security among those listed in the present criterion is the safety of ideology. Ideology is associated with beliefs and value system. In developing this thesis it can be concluded that the safety of ideological concerns both the confidence and freedom to profess as well as survival, operation and development of secular and religious ideologies not considered harmful. Therefore, freedom of speech and freedom of religion, which does not aspire to the formation threats are valid elements of ideological security.

The next type of security terminology are: safety information. Some theorists believe That information is one of the most important things in the world, because it is through

¹² E. Nowak, M. Nowak, op. cit., s. 47.

¹³ Ibidem, s. 48.

¹⁴ J. Czaputowicz, *Bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe - współczesne koncepcje*, Warszawa 2012, s. 39.

¹⁵ *Instytucje bezpieczeństwa narodowego*, pod red.: M. Paździora, B. Szmulika, Warszawa 2012, s. 9.

¹⁶ K. Grosicka, L. Grosicki, P. Grosicki, op. cit., s. 16.

communication and communicating a rapid development of human civilization and operate a variety of organisms. Information Security include protecting information against unauthorized disclosure, modification, destruction or disabling of its processing. State free from threats, which include the bridge: the transmission of information that unauthorized parties, espionage, subversive activity or sabotage¹⁷.

The last type of security referred to in the literature is the ecological security. The environment and its elements are essential for the safety and security aspects, both internally and externally. Continuous human activities as well as natural factors increasingly affect the security of various entities threatening their continued existence.

The smallest has a local security coverage and often talks about this kind of as a local security. These names indicate the undifferentiated and uniform area for which this type of security and on matters that relate to the selected community. Thus, local security covers only part of the territory of the state and social community in the territory. This area can be a separate territory within the state, or involve several entities¹⁸.

The next type of security that their size includes more space and takes care of the interests of large groups of actors is regional security. A brief definition of this variety of security is in the Glossary of Terms in the field of national security. The authors suggest that regional security is the security of states located in the region. Its stability and quality certify unity of interests, political analysis, geopolitical interests and cultural proximity¹⁹.

The area of the region is nowhere fixed, it is a conventional size characterized by such common links economic or cultural traits. It follows that the safety of the region may cover a huge area and also a small area.

The last and most extensive concept that refers to the spatial criterion is global security. In the era of globalization events have occurred even in a small community echo around the world. So this phenomenon of global security and safety processes for the whole of humanity, including in many ways the globe, involving decisive player on the world stage and most other entities (including organization) international²⁰.

4. SUMMARY

Given the above it can be seen that the concept of security is a term ambiguous, vague, and also examined in terms of the particular area concerned because of the different categories of risks in the public space. Therefore, as a safety divisions distinguished by their different types, that were designed to provide protection in the area.

The beneficiary of security is undoubtedly human, and security assurance enables free development and basic needs. The emergence of newer, more and threats in the public sphere means that security has become for a long time an important element of state policy, the international dimension should be a priority and provide a platform for enhanced cooperation.

¹⁷ E. Nowak, M. Nowak, op. cit., s. 101-102.

¹⁸ Por. O. Niemiec i in., *Wybrane zagadnienia ochrony środowiska w turystyce*, Rzeszów–Nowy Sącz 2010, s. 29.

¹⁹ Słownik terminów z zakresu bezpieczeństwa narodowego, pod red. J. Kaczmarka, W. Łepkowskiego, B. Zdrodowskiego, Warszawa 2008, s. 19.

²⁰ Ibidem, s. 16.

REFERENCES

- [1] Czaputowicz J., *Bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe - współczesne koncepcje*, Warszawa 2012.
- [2] Grosicka K., Grosicki L., Grosicki P., *Organizacja i kierowanie instytucjami bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego państwa*, Pułtusk–Warszawa 2013.
- [3] *Instytucje bezpieczeństwa narodowego*, pod red.: M. Paździora, B. Szmulika, Warszawa 2012.
- [4] Jurgilewicz M., *Bezpieczeństwo zgromadzeń. Komentarz praktyczny*, Warszawa 2015.
- [5] Koziej S., *Wstęp do teorii i historii bezpieczeństwa*, Warszawa 2010.
- [6] Niemiec O. i in., *Wybrane zagadnienia ochrony środowiska w turystyce*, Rzeszów–Nowy Sącz 2010.
- [7] Nowak E., Nowak M., *Zarys teorii bezpieczeństwa narodowego*, Warszawa 2011.
- [8] Sekściński A., *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne w ujęciu teoretycznym. Geneza i współczesne rozumienie w naukach politycznych*, w *e-Politikon*, Kwartalnik Naukowy Ośrodka Analiz Politologicznych Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, nr IV, Warszawa 2012.
- [9] Stańczyk J., *Współczesne pojmowanie bezpieczeństwa*, Warszawa 1996.
- [10] *Słownik terminów z zakresu bezpieczeństwa narodowego*, pod red. J. Kaczmarka, W. Łepkowskiego, B. Zdrodowskiego, Warszawa 2008.
- [11] <http://stosunki-miedzynarodowe.pl/bezpieczenstwo/954-typologia-bezpieczenstwa-nowe-wyzwania>.

KILKA UWAG NA TEMAT POJĘCIA „BEZPIECZEŃSTWO”

Bezpieczeństwo w dobie ciągle narastających zagrożeń, jest bardzo ważnym elementem w prawidłowym funkcjonowaniu podmiotów. Należy badać, kontrolować i rozwijać to zjawisko na różnych płaszczyznach, ponieważ bezpieczeństwo jest celem i potrzebą, do którego dążą wszystkie jednostki.

Trudność w zmierzaniu do zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa, czyli spokoju, braku zagrożeń oraz możliwości przetrwania i rozwoju, wiąże się z dynamicznym rozwojem tego zjawiska oraz różnorodnością jego pojmowania. W literaturze przedmiotu ciągle brak jest jednolitej definicji terminu „bezpieczeństwo” a przecież to zjawisko dotyczy każdego obszaru życia. Od czasu wzmożonych sporów militarnych powstało wiele nowych zagrożeń, z którymi muszą uporać się ludzie aby zabezpieczyć sobie i przyszłym pokoleniom odpowiedni byt. W związku z tym „bezpieczeństwa” nie możemy powiązywać tylko z brakiem wojen czy innych zbrojnych konfliktów a rozpatrywać je w różnych kategoriach.

Obecnie, rodzajem bezpieczeństwa, o którym słyszy i mówi się zdecydowanie częściej niż wcześniej jest bezpieczeństwo ekologiczne. Środowisko jest obszarem istotnym dla każdego człowieka i łączy się ze wszystkimi dziedzinami życia. W związku z tym należy zadbać o ekosystem i zrobić to bardzo rozsądnie, ponieważ zmiany zachodzące w przyrodzie mają często wymiar nieodwracalny.

Zaprezentowana w artykule tematyka związana z bezpieczeństwem ma charakter interdyscyplinarny. Obejmuje wiele obszarów naukowych tj. nauki społeczne, administracyjne a niekiedy w szerokim ujęciu nawet i teologiczne stanowiąc tym samym bardzo ciekawe źródło informacji.

Słowa kluczowe: bezpieczeństwo, ekologia, zagrożenia.

DOI:10.7862/rz.2016.hss.67

Przesłano do redakcji: styczeń 2016 r.

Przyjęto do druku: grudzień 2016 r.