

Environmental Changes And New Dimension Of Security

Vladimír T. Míka

Fakulta špeciálneho inžinierstva Žilinskej univerzity v Žiline

This paper presents an environment as life conditions and as a source of risks and crisis. Contemporary changes in environment from point of view possible influence on security situation, on health threat, life and life environment and property are characterized. There is identified possible approach to define and to classify of security in second part. We deal with explanation of military and non-military security. At last part there are define key problems of theory and praxis crisis management: theoretical and methodological approaches, principles and rules for managing of social systems in crisis situations, process of crisis management as a cycle application of functions considering the prevention, preparation, mitigation, response and the recovery processes.

Concept of security and safety becomes important component of various scientific disciplines. Assurance is usually known as a base human need, as fundamental condition for natural human life and development, as condition of good trends of citizen, communities, and all people. Tangible and actual concept of "security" is changing with changes in environment and human life conditions and with changes human needs. The changes in political, economical, social and environmental conditions generate a new actual problems and challenges which are related to human security. A new problems demand solutions in various levels of management. New tasks must be solved by security sciences as well as by theory of crisis management.

1. CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL CHANGES AND HUMAN SECURITY

Last quarter of 20th century is characterized by expressive economical, political, technological, social and other changes in the background of human life. Turbulence and discontinuity characterizes contemporary world environment. Dynamic and usually unexpected changes in this conditions influence function of economical

systems. International political and military political goals of states or state unions as well as human life condition are changed. Trends of human life condition are characterized by permanent change, uncertainty, instability and turbulence (Pitra, 1992).

This turbulence may have various demonstrations:

- Factors of environment is in permanent variance, it is impossible to anticipate their impacts.
- Factors of environment are in unpredictable interaction, they affect turbulently and instability. They can affect concentrated, diffused, or can intervene more sphere of social life.
- There are changes in internal environment of social systems (failure of management, defect in internal processes, accidents etc.), as well as in external factors (changes in military political sphere, changes in world economy, problems of source availability, impact other social changes etc.).

Turbulence and indeterminateness of all social life scopes have gained exponential increase in latest years. Global environmental factors are so connected that only little impulse is able start to

uncontrolled chaotic motion in economics and also in international politics. Contemporary state of world economic is good example for it. New turbulence in world conditions means risk rising and much of new uncertainties and a new insecurities. Interesting views are registered at report of American National Intelligence Council (NIC) in 2008. It is visible that world will face up to permanent crises, turbulences, chaos and violence. These factors will create a new character of world environment. Table 1 shows expected trends and their possible impacts.

Tab. 1. The 2025 Global Landscape – Probable Trends and Their Expected Impacts (Source: Global Trends 2025: A Transformed World, p. IV)

Relative Certainties	Likely Impact
<p>A global multipolar system is emerging with the rise of China, India, and others. The relative power of nonstate actors - businesses, tribes, religious organizations, and even criminal networks - also will increase.</p> <p>The unprecedented shift in relative wealth and economic power roughly from West to East now under way will continue.</p>	<p>By 2025 a single “international community” composed of nation-states will no longer exist. Power will be more dispersed with the newer players bringing new rules of the game while risks will increase that the traditional Western alliances will weaken.</p> <p>As some countries become more invested in their economic well-being, incentives toward geopolitical stability could increase. However, the transfer is strengthening states like Russia that want to challenge the Western order.</p>
<p>The United States will remain the single most powerful country but will be less dominant.</p>	<p>Shrinking economic and military capabilities may force the US into a difficult set of tradeoffs between domestic versus foreign policy priorities.</p>
<p>Continued economic growth-coupled with 1.2 billion more people by 2025-will put pressure on energy, food, and water resources.</p> <p>The number of countries with youthful populations in the “arc of instability” will decrease, but the populations of several youth-</p>	<p>The pace of technological innovation will be key to outcomes during this period. All current technologies are inadequate for replacing traditional energy architecture on the scale needed. Unless employment conditions change dramatically in parlous youth-bulge states such as Afghanistan, Nigeria, Pakistan, and</p>

<p>bulge states are projected to remain on rapid growth trajectories.</p>	<p>Yemen, these countries will remain ripe for continued instability and state failure.</p>
<p>The potential for conflict will increase owing to rapid changes in parts of the greater Middle East and the spread of lethal capabilities.</p> <p>Terrorism is unlikely to disappear by 2025, but its appeal could lessen if economic growth continues in the Middle East and youth unemployment is reduced. For those terrorists that are active the diffusion of technologies will put dangerous capabilities within their reach.</p>	<p>The need for the US to act as regional balancer in the Middle East will increase, although other outside powers—Russia, China and India—will play greater roles than today.</p> <p>Opportunities for mass-casualty terrorist attacks using chemical, biological, or less likely, nuclear weapons will increase as technology diffuses and nuclear power (and possibly weapons) programs expand. The practical and psychological consequences of such attacks will intensify in an increasingly globalized world.</p>

However a very much uncertainty is in contemporary world. There are possible fast changes, turbulences and chaos. Influences of various critical factors of insurances are still intensive (Kotler, 2009). Several of this, which will have impacts to world security:

- technological progress, new technologies, information revolution – they intervene everyday life and become unpredictable factor of security risk in all society,
- political impacts unpredictable economical variances in most strength states on the world,
- economical development of new countries, their rising political and military power, probability change in power ratio,
- hypercompetitive, full market as impact of economical globalization causes new unexpected changes in international political relations.

These turbulence and uncertainties of world development will rise. According to report Global Trends 2025 we can expect inter alia:

- With high oil and gas prices, major exporters such as Russia and Iran will substantially augment their levels of national power, with Russia’s GDP potentially approaching that of the UK and France. A sustained plunge in prices, perhaps underpinned by a fundamental

switch to new energy sources, could trigger a long-term decline for producers as global and regional players.

- Climate change is likely to exacerbate resource scarcities, particularly water scarcities. Descending into a world of resource nationalism increases the risk of great power confrontations.
- Political pluralism seems less likely in Russia in the absence of economic diversification. A growing middle class increases the chances of political liberalization and potentially greater nationalism in China.
- Episodes of low-intensity conflict and terrorism taking place under a nuclear umbrella could lead to an unintended escalation and broader conflict. Turbulence is likely to increase under most scenarios. Revival of economic growth, a more prosperous Iraq, and resolution of the Israeli- Palestinian dispute could engender some stability as the region deals with a strengthening Iran and global transition away from oil and gas. Successful integration of Muslim minorities in Europe could expand the size of the productive work forces and avert social crisis. Lack of efforts by Europe and Japan to mitigate demographic challenges could lead to long-term declines.
- Emerging powers show ambivalence toward global institutions like the UN and IMF, but this could change as they become bigger players on the global stage. Asian integration could lead to more powerful regional institutions. NATO faces stiff challenges in meeting growing out-of-area responsibilities with declining European military capabilities. Traditional alliances will weaken (Global Trends 2025, p.V).

Moreover we can expect other changes yet:

- Transfer main world powers from political subjects and international political organizations to over-national and multinational especially financial corporation outside of state control.
- Increase of social risk and social crises, advancement to radicalism during solving of social, ethnical and religious conflicts, increase armed conflicts and violence in critical countries and regions.
- Accumulation of possible hazard, threats and disaster sources, rising impacts of natural catastrophes, crime,

terrorism, technological or traffic accidents, defects of material or human missing.

- Needs of security reinforcement on individual, national and international level is still more actual.

2. POSSIBLE APPROACHES TO DEFINE AND CLASSIFYING OF SECURITY

Safety of individuals as well as safety of members of the community is usually connect with protection of health, human life, property and other condition of human existence. Various approaches to understanding of security exist according to individual (personal) security eventually to national security. In first case is security understood as assurance condition for natured human life, protection of life and property. We can say about an individual security. Other case is connected with military security, with national defence, with measures against enemy aggression. But, a problem of security meaning, concept of security, is very complicated. Term "security" we can understand as:

1. *Individual safety* as assurance protections of his life and property.
2. *Security as specific shared value*, as complex of basic life conditions, as available vital sources, sources for social development in specific life area.
3. *Security as organizational state*, as ordering of internal environment, as organizational assurance of protection their members.
4. *Security as object attributes* (machine, tools, building, etc.).

Lately, especially from point of view of international security, there is tendency to understand security in two contingency:

1. *Security of social system in relation to its environment*. There exist no threats in this background, or existing system has adequate defence mechanism (we can speak about a internal or external security).
2. *Security of system in relation to all important sources needed for continuous existence and development*. In this case we do not think about possible threats, but we can think about jeopardy in consequence of missing food, stock, power and other life sources.

Defining of concept security (or safety) reflect its complexity and ambiguity. Unfortunately definitions of security are very often characterized by simplification, reductionism, and tautology etc. As example: Security is situation, in which there exists no danger or threats. Concept “security”, alike as risk, crisis, is ambiguous, multiple valued. Creating so definition, which will be suitable of all meanings, is almost impossible. Late more authors prefer basic classification of security – military and non-military security (Škvrnda, 2007). Possible general approach to classification of security shows Fig. 1.

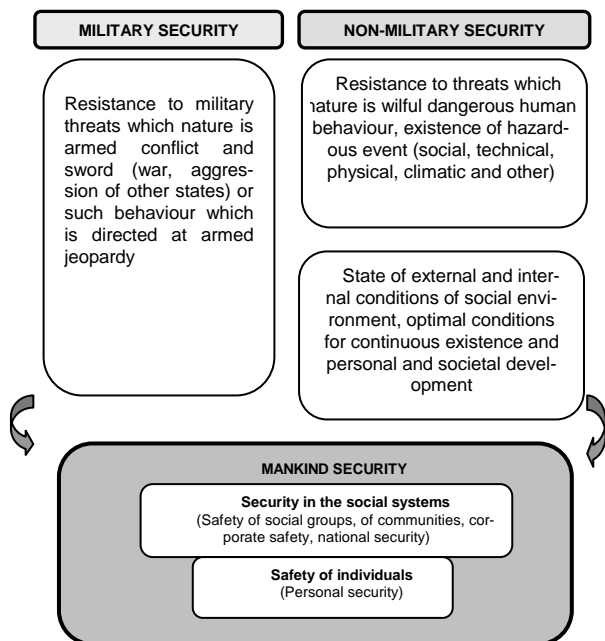


Fig. 1. Scheme of possible security classification

Military security of the system (state, state union etc.) is usually connected with armed military attacks and sword. Military security poses specific level of resistance, stability and striking power of system against enemy aggression.

Meaning of non-military security expresses need to define security absolved from military threats, from possibility employ tools of armed power between states. Exact classification of security is indeed very complicated. Into rank non-military security threats is often put threats connected with wilful and armed activities, capture, terrorism, organized crime, as well as impacts international migration, pandemics, degradation of life environment, missing of foods and other important life sources (Chalk, 2000).

It's true; violation of military security in more cases means negative effect to factors non-military security, too. Variant possible classification non-military threats (Škvrnda, 2007):

1. Social and economical problems,
2. Social demography problems of society,
3. “Bad” governance, incompetence ensure security in country,
4. Environmental problems connecting with disharmony in relations man – technology – life environment.

As well other threats also exist - as reflex of possibility social problems solving by armed tools.

3. SECURITY SCIENCES AND BASIC QUESTIONS OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT THEORY

Global security, the safety of individuals or social systems is very actual problem. Contemporary changes in global environment evoke relevant changes in national security systems. The safety of the state and its citizens in each country is not only the object of practical steps, but also of theoretic elaboration of these issues and scientific research of the essence of security itself, its methods and tools by which it is being achieved. In European states try connect the theory with practice, to applying the knowledge from the analysis of security environment with the requirements of the present time as well as of the strategic partners on the other hand in the process of transformation of the national security system. (Šimák-Ristvej, 2009).

Evolution of security environment, present praxis and international experiences in crisis situation solving evokes needs to manage security issues, to extend of theoretical knowledge and practical skills. Actuality and speciality of these issues needs especial view, especial methods and approaches (Korzeniovsky, 2008).

However object of theoretical study become various dimensions of security. Selecting of various relative detached issues of widely understood security is possible. *By object and level security:*

1. individual (personal) safety,
2. safety of family, social group, society, corporate security,

3. national or homeland security, European security etc.,
4. human safety and mankind security.

Alternative possible classification by content and largeness of protection:

1. assurance and protection of condition for continued personal development and human life,
2. preparedness to defend country, region or nation and states, to defend their political and economical system,
3. preparedness to cope with rising crisis situations (military or non-military) which attempts life, health and individual safety and security of social systems.

These views of security problem illustrate complexity and difficultness for its solving by particular science. Praxis and experience of crisis situation solution which jeopardize health, life and property evoke new tasks and new problems. Basis assumption is interdisciplinarity in scientific research. On the back of other security sciences and security studies crisis management theory has a relevant role. The crisis management theory is trying to find generalized principles and rules valid in variability of managing of those systems which are threatened or impacted by the crisis situations.

This theory explores and studies the processes of the organization management in the crisis situation, which have a general validity. It is trying to find the system of rules and principles which would be independent on the individual willing and thanks to which it would be possible to set up the system of principles methods and order of instructions for efficiency crisis management. The sources of this information are not only the scientific theoretical and practical knowledge of crisis management theory, but also the systematized experience and knowledge of many various different scientific disciplines.

The fundamental problem of crisis management theory is not hidden in the definition or creating the efficient methods but *in the problematic definition of the own object of researching*. Present evolution and development of crisis management theory and praxis is influenced by the various approaches (accenting the economical, political or military and political dimension and importance of the crisis management), from the other side it is

influenced also by the step by step changes in seizing of the content of crisis management.

Approach to the crisis as the cardinal problem of crisis management is given through more dimensions of this term, its subjective and objective attributes. The variability of approach to the crisis is given by the possibility of its objective perception on the concrete examples as well as the possibility of its subjective perception. Our task here is to make some sense of this variety. A basic point of view is to identify four broad different perspectives on what constitutes a crisis (Drennan, 2007).

- Crisis as self evident phenomenon – (uncontroversial sense, e.g. World Trade Center Attacks, Haiti earthquake, etc.).
- Crisis as objective phenomenon. There are three conditions that are characterized necessary for a crisis to exist: exists severe threat, high degree of risk and situation demands urgent need for action.
- Crisis as social construction – sense of crisis includes in itself include objective and subjective view.

Recent experience as well as the actual problems of solving of various crisis situations are determining the future problems and challenges of the crisis management. We suppose that there are those problems:

- Theoretical and methodological approaches to specification of possibilities and assumes for their application.
- Analyze of the crisis causes and the rules and principles and general characteristics of its lasting and acting in the social systems
- Overlapping more of the scientific disciplines in process of defining, analyzing, and specification of the basic, fundamental terms.
- Principles, rules and the arrangements for the managing of social systems in conditions of impacting risks, threats and crises. Opportunities and possibilities and assumes for renewing or reconstruction or reorganization of the system. As the social system we understand the political and economical subject, region, city, organization, firm, as well as the community, family and individuals.
- Functions, tasks and activities of subjects participating on the solution of the crisis,

competences of the crisis managers, their education, and practical trainings of population.

- Process of crisis management as a cycle application of functions and tasks considering the prevention, preparation of people, mitigation, response and the recovery processes.
- Political, economical, social and law implications of crisis management.

Although in generally we speak about crisis management, in fact we don't manage a crisis, but we always manage a social system which is endangered by crisis situation. External and internal conditions are affected by means of purposeful measures. Recovery of basic functions is mainly objectives of these actions. Preparedness to possible crisis situation solution is part of manager's abilities inventory. Theory of crisis management provides necessary knowledge, generalized opinions and experiences to effective solving emergence crisis situation in various environments.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The content, mission, and objectives of security sciences and of crisis management theory fundamentally vary in last years. Relevant changes in internal and external characteristics of global social, economical, environmental, and political environment, new opinions and experiences raise new issues, new questions and new challenges. The safety of the state and its citizens in each country is not only the object of practical steps, but also of theoretic elaboration of these issues and scientific research of the essence of security itself, its methods and tools by which it is being achieved.

One of the crucial conditions of successful change in theoretical and practical frame of crisis management in context of depicted changes and needs is to specify contact areas of crisis management with the other disciplines, which have the same object of observation as the crisis management. This should be connected with characterising of differences and specifics of the own object of observation for the crisis management.

The second important condition is to specify and determine the line between the generalization

of the formulated rules and principles valid for all social systems and concreteness of their applications in selected types of organizations.

The third key condition is to size and understand to the recent changes of the global background and their transformation to the formulated statements for selected particular problems of crisis management.

It is more and more clear that the aiming of the crisis management theory and praxis will be influenced by the factors like the radicalization of the ethnical and religious group, tension and antagonisms between the economic growth and sustainable development.

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