

Securitology as a New Science

Sekuritologie jako nová věda

LESZEK F. KORZENIOWSKI¹

Abstrakt

Zdroje pojmu sekuritologie musíme hledat ve starověkém Římu a v latinském jazyce. Nauky o bezpečnosti mají svůj název z latinského slova *securitas*, což česky znamená bezpečnost. Přípona *logos* znamená vědu, nauku, takže *securit(o)logie* je nauka o bezpečnosti, anebo v čísle množném nauky o bezpečnosti. Bezpečnost je předmětem zájmu mnoha oborů věd přírodních, technických, lékařských, zemědělských i společenských a také vědních oborů, jejichž kořeny sahají až do samých počátků poznávání skutečnosti. Některé z nich vždy v centru svého zájmu situovaly člověka a jeho potřeby, jiné teprve pod vlivem sekuritologie začínají docenovat subjektivitu člověka. Bezpečnost se týká rovněž praktických znalostí z mnoha oblastí hospodářské činnosti i každodenního života.

Klíčová slova

bezpečnost, ohrožení, sekuritologie, věda o bezpečnosti

Abstract

The term "securitology" originates from the Latin language and has been known since ancient times of Rome.² Sciences on security derive from a Latin word "securitas" meaning security. The suffix "logos" means science and thus the term "securitology" is a science or sciences on security. Throughout the centuries security has been the major source of interest in various fields of science like for instance environmental, technical, medical, agricultural and social, but above all including particular science fields which go back to the very beginning of human discovery of the reality. Some of sciences have always focussed the attention on the human being as the main source of interest and his needs, but other sources provide us with different ideas while being influenced by a new science called securitology, which in turn determines the human dependence. In addition, security refers to a practical knowledge of various fields of economy and every day life.

Key words

security, threats, securitology, science on security

1 *dr.h.c. prof. nadzw. dr hab. Leszek F. KORZENIOWSKI, European Association for Security, e-mail: lfk@eas.info.pl*

2 KORZENIOWSKI, L. F. *Securitology. A science on security of human beings and social organizations. (Polish) Securitologia. Nauka o bezpieczeństwie człowieka i organizacji społecznych.* Kraków: EAS 2008, p. 33. ISBN 978-83-925072-1-5. Available from: <http://www.sbc.org.pl/dlibra/doccontent?id=13871&dirids=66>; KORZENIOWSKI, L. F.: *The rudiments of science on security. (Polish) Podstawy nauk o bezpieczeństwie.* Warszawa: Difin, 2012, p. 49. ISBN 978-83-7641-518-5.

Introductory note

So far, for the dominant part of science world, the issue of security has been undermined and considered as a side effect of other sciences. In recent years, however, the issue of security has become the leading and crucial subject discussed during numerous science conferences, research projects and publications. Some of the researchers regard security as the subject of analysis whilst making good use of methodology suitable for traditional science and its overall scientific heritage.

Contemporary division of social reality into particular disciplines, which uses separate research methods, has in fact no justification in the light of today's globalization and new threats facing our societies. This was especially emphasized by **Fernand Braudel**³ in 1971, who once stated: „I am convinced there are no fundamental frontiers between arts. Each of them is like a gate left open for the whole social reality that leads to all rooms and floors of the house, provided that a researcher does not abandon his attempt to discover it for the sake of his neighbours, who are experts; so we need to seize every opportunity to use their own gates and stairs.”⁴

There are some basic rules in sciences on security regarding scientific research, although the development of "securitology" has been determined by inheriting the legacy of different science fields which mainly focus on various aspects of human security. For the sake of today's civilization challenges of contemporary society, we have reached the point where we can largely generate the dangers of our further existence on our own, which in fact brings about the further spiral of threats. It looks like we can hardly avoid the catastrophe without the necessary, holistic comprehension of security.⁵

The new approach and science in question and their significance have been raised by philosophers, political scientists and contemporary representatives of many other fields of science for a long time.

Ryszard Szpyra from the National Academy of Defence in Warsaw, strongly justifies the necessity of emerging a new field of science on security and clearly reveals all the heritage of the *European Association of Science on Security* (the *EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION for SECURITY*).⁶ Sciences on security were officially approved to be science fields in Poland 10 years after the Science Association for Security had been established in order to promote this field of science. Other social sciences like sociology, human resources management needed over a hundred years to be officially approved!

3 *Fernand Braudel (1902-1985) - a French historian of modern times.*

4 *BRAUDEL, F. History and existence, p. 233. (Polish) Historia i trwanie. Warszawa: Czytelnik, 1971.*

5 *URBAN, R. Bezpečnostní praxe a bezpečnostní věda, s. 667. In: Řešení krizových situací v špecifickom prostredí. Zborník z 11. medzinárodnej vedeckej konferencie. Žilina: Žilinská univerzita v Žiline, Ministerstvo hospodárstva SR 2006, s. 665-668; KORZENIOWSKI, L. F. Securitology. A science on security of human beings and social organizations. (Polish) Securitologia. Nauka o bezpieczeństwie człowieka i organizacji społecznych. Kraków: EAS 2008, p. 48. ISBN 978-83-925072-1-5.*

6 *SZPYRA, R. Problems of emerging elements of science on security which derive from military science. (Polish) Problemy wyłaniania się elementów nauki o bezpieczeństwie z nauk wojskowych. Akademia Obrony Narodowej w Warszawie. „Zeszyty Naukowe” 2011, number 2 (83), p. 33-58. ISSN 0867-2245.*

On 12 May 2000, at the conference "Security management" held in Cracow, the representatives of various disciplines and mainstreams of science on security, philosophy, sociology, security culture, civil security, police and military sciences, physical education, life security, studies on security etc., made the declaration of establishing the *European Association of science on security* (the *EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION for SECURITY*).

Officially, sciences on security as scientific branches were at first registered in the field of arts at the beginning of 2011 and subsequently in newly formed areas and in the new formed field of social science together with defence studies, media studies, political science, public policy, cognitive studies and social communication, education, psychology, sociology.⁷

The characteristic feature for publications in the field of science on security is the necessity to take into consideration many complex factors both objective and subjective, social, psychological and cultural, political and legal, environmental and technical, macro and micro-economic and those determining any possible dangers while at the same time being closely related to one another.

In particular, science on security touches on constant issues which deal with our every day problems and activities of social organisations. Its paradigm is not any abstract rule of comprehension, but in practise it refers to understanding current problems of our existence, development and mutual co-existence of a human being and social organisations.

The fact that security as the object of research has both multi and interdisciplinary character results in the need of balancing on the borders between various fields of science and knowledge and the possibility of using methodological workshops as well as the theoretical heritage of different fields of science like for instance philosophy, psychology, sociology, history, economics, law and political science, physical science and in some cases environmental, agricultural, forestal, mining, medical, military, teaching and even theological science and art.

It is obvious that the use of methodology of various fields of science does not actually mean thoughtless coping of the heritage of these sciences and attributing of their effects to itself. Making good use of various science methods and going across the borders between them is a widely known process in contemporary science which examines the well-known phenomena on many occasions, but on the other hand with the main focus on exploring them again so that we can understand them better. This is actually how all the unquestionable today's science on management, economic psychology, biophysics, astrophysics and many others have been developed.

The development of scientific methods and emerging new human opportunities have always raised a great deal of concern, especially for people who are not familiar with the basic rules of science on security and for this particular reason they need to build up their confidence, which actually makes room for discussion and a new approach towards sci-

⁷ Under the Act of Minister of Science & Higher Education from 8 August 2011 on science and arts, as well as art and artistic studies (*Journal of Acts*, number 179, 1065), appendix.

ence, that in fact contributes to its further development and brings practical solutions. There has been a rapid growth of scientific methods in a majority of various fields of science in recent years. In some fields of science even the experts claim that things happen so fast, they cannot become familiar with the new theories and methods applied in practise.

Ronald Reagan,⁸ a former president of the United States, who used his common sense rather than scientific knowledge, once stated that: „economists are the people who can assume that if something works in practise, it should also work in theory”.⁹ Without a reasonable doubt, we can refer this statement to sciences on security, in which some authors, already regard themselves as forerunners of great theories,¹⁰ as for the time being there is no unanimity towards the subject and basic models of security.

Security as the subject of scientific research in terms of a holistic and dialectic approach, crossing the borders, multi-aspectiveness and the use of methodology of various science fields (similarly with regard to science on management) becomes the determining factor of identification of science on security. Accordingly, complying or not complying with these rules is a determining criteria which enables us to distinguish what in fact is or is not cultivating "securitology".

Such a methodological approach means that we can actually notice and respect mutual relations among psycho-social, economic, technical, manufactural and many other aspects of human development and functioning of organisations which are the major source of research on science which as a result leads to a new synthesis and hence enables us to draw final conclusions.

Broadening our mind about the world we live in, is in fact an intentional activity of man. Basically, we can determine science as a specified cognitive activity, which aims to discover and understand reality from the objective point of view, both environmental and social, as well as to convey messages to deepen our knowledge so that we can actually seize the opportunity to alter our reality in accordance with our needs.¹¹

8 Ronald Wilson Reagan (1911-2004) - a president of the United States of America (1981-1989), a former life-guard, a radio sports commentator, an actor, a graduate of Eureka College in the city of Eureka in a state of Illinois, a governor of California (1966-1975).

9 LUBOWSKI, A. *Glamour of old, good recipes*, p. 16. (Polish) *Czar starych dobrych recept. „Polityka”* 2004, nr 27(2459), p. 12-16.

10 For instance: GRYZ, J. *An outline of basis for the theory of security*. (Polish) *Zarys podstaw teorii bezpieczeństwa*. Warszawa: AON, 2010. ISBN 978-83-7523-128-1.

11 KRZYŻANOWSKI, L. *Basis of science on management*, p. 12. (Polish) *Podstawy nauki zarządzania*. Warszawa: PWN 1985; KORZENIOWSKI, L. F. *The rudiments of science on security*, p. 35. (Polish) *Podstawy nauk o bezpieczeństwie*. Warszawa: Difin, 2012. ISBN 978-83-7641-518-5.

Science in the full sense of its institutional meaning, is a precisely systematized collection of formed areas of knowledge about reality with regard to the subject and purposes of exploring reality and social significance of its results.¹²

However, science is hard to define mainly due to the fact that knowledge is considered to be a science, which depends on methodology of science. Scientific knowledge is based on searching mutual relationships between facts, whereas popular knowledge only refers to accidental relations. Among basic premises of epistemology or in other words research on fundamental basis of knowledge, we can actually distinguish assumptions (which, in fact are not scientifically proved and are not meant to be proved).¹³

- a) Truth as the aim of scientific recognition, although it has a relative character and it does not change. Truth always depends on the evidence, methods and theories already known thanks to our current knowledge, and it involves independence from any factors beyond science and comprehension. "...a scientist can only be obliged to tell the truth."
- b) Structure determines regularity and the established order of nature, which means that even in today's competitive and rapidly changing real world, there is still room for putting things in the right order.
- c) Nature can be discovered and explored that leads to a conviction that human beings are part of nature, and therefore they can also get to know themselves better.
- d) All natural phenomena occurring, actually stem from factual reasons which, in fact enables us to distinguish scientific approach from religious one, but also from spirituality and magic.
- e) Scientific knowledge must be proved (by means of providing evidence from sceptical and critical point of view).

12 KRZYŻANOWSKI, L. J. *On fundamental basis of organisation management*, p. 128. (Polish) *O podstawach kierowania organizacjami*. Warszawa: PWN 1999; KORZENIOWSKI, L. F. *The rudiments of science on security*, p. 35. (Polish) *Podstawy nauk o bezpieczeństwie*. Warszawa: Difin, 2012. ISBN 978-83-7641-518-5.

13 See also: BENČO, J. *Methodology of science research*. (Slovak) *Metodológia vedeského výskumu*. Bratislava: IRIS, 2001. ISBN 80-89018-27-0; FRANKFORT-NACHMIAS, CH. a D. NACHMIAS. *Methods of research in social sciences*, p. 20-22. (Polish) *Metody badawcze w naukach społecznych*. Poznań: Zysk i S-ka 2001; GLOBLER, A. *Methodology of sciences*. (Polish) *Metodologia nauk*. Kraków: AUREUS-ZNAK, 2006. ISBN 978-83-240-0745-5; KORZENIOWSKI, L. F. *The rudiments of science on security*, p. 35-36. (Polish) *Podstawy nauk o bezpieczeństwie*. Warszawa: Difin, 2012. ISBN 978-83-7641-518-5; KOTARBIŃSKI, T. *Elements of theory of recognition, formal logic and methodology of science*. (Polish) *Elementy teorii poznania, logiki formalnej i metodologii nauk*. Warszawa: PWN, 1986; NOWAK, S. *Methodology of social research*. (Polish) *Metodologia badań społecznych*. Warszawa: PWN 1985. ISBN 83-01-04852-2; STACHAK, S. *Introduction to methodology of economic sciences*. (Polish) *Wstęp do metodologii nauk ekonomicznych*. Warszawa: KiW 1997. ISBN 83-05-12893-8; SZTUMSKI, J. *Introduction to methods and techniques of social research*, p. 53. (Polish) *Wstęp do metod i technik badań społecznych*. Warszawa: PWN 1984.

f) Science is empirical and it is based on assumptions, experience and observations.

The most important attribute of science is our striving to recognise the truth, although it is not defined. This issue is in fact, defined as a scientific paradigm.

Logical analysis indicates that the truth is actually influenced and determined by three basic factors:

A. **Reality** - the way it really is as a cognitive object. These are those aspects and objects of the physical world, which are in fact, discovered and explored by man. Reality is objective and reduced to any existence within our perception and thus it can be measured.

Apart from that, non existing reality can also be the object of scientific research, although perceived or to be false. Nevertheless, this object being perceived this way, might actually signal some distorted or false stimuli.

In the history of science development, we can distinguish many examples of intentional distortion of explored objects, which then formed the basis for providing evidence of alleged scientific revelations.

B. **Cognitive subject** - which enables us to explore so called *subiectum*. It allows us to deepen our knowledge about reality by means of using our senses like for example: **sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste** - they are indeed the most important. Among them we can also distinguish balance, temperature and kinesthetic.

An interesting thing, however is that any feelings related to objects or events happen in time and space. In the process of broadening our mind about such phenomena, we need to distinguish the difference between impression that we might just have or real perceiving our reality. In fact, impression is within our discovery or in other words it is just direct experiencing of physical energy by the subject, whereas perception is a process in which the brain transforms and interpretes these elements, which actually form a logical cohesion.

C. **Physical space** divides reality from cognitive subject, as well as technical appliances enhance and interfere with our direct contact with the perceived object. Any possible distortion of truth depends largely on the means of conveying messages and methods of conducting.

A good example of posing a threat in order to perceive the real image of object may be a picture emerging as a result of breaking the light in layers, which have different temperatures (Fata Morgana) or impression that an ordinary stick plunged in half in water is broken, imitation of the goods on the shop display, daltonism and other sight faults and reduce of technical appliances.

Meanwhile, optical devices enable to correct any faults or imperfections of sight, enlarging of picture and enhancing the contrast of observed object, enlarging the spectrum of vision to sub-red and sub-violet in order to reach any unaccessible places for an observant.

Devices used by an observer may be for example: glasses, binoculars, telescope, periscope, television, radar and even poligraph.

Securitology is a practical discipline which - in a scientific way – can indicate a perspective for eliminating the threats to the existence, development and normal functioning of the man and social organizations.

1 Brief genesis access

Contemporary scientific approaches towards the issue of security were introduced in Poland in the 1930s, and based on the principles of science on security management¹⁴ that was taking its shape.

Joseph Zoltaszek¹⁵ was one of the prime and leading scientific researchers of science on security (in terms of scientific security organisation as he referred to that) in the 1930s. In his works he emphasizes his main idea on security by stating that „*security means providing full quality of life, health and belongings, but in this context we do not only mean physical persons but also legal ones as well as social and state relations*”¹⁶. The author suggests the scientific method of research on "dangerous fields" with both physical and psychological extent and claims that as a result of research carried out and also thanks to our current knowledge and experience already gained in this field, we can actually determine the endangered places and their existence in time and as follows to explore the conditions which shaped its security.¹⁷

In addition, the author contradicts "dangerous fields" to "safe fields" with its both physical and psychological extent, referring to particular physical individuals, city, outskirts and state.

14 See: TAYLOR, F. W. *The Principles of scientific management*. USA, 1911; CHATELIER, H. *A Philosophy of Taylor's system*. (Polish) *Filozofia systemu Taylora*. Warszawa: Towarzystwo Naukowe Organizacji, 1926; AD-AMIECKI, K. *Harmonizing as one of the main basis for scientific organization*. (Polish) *Harmonizacja jako jedna z głównych podstaw organizacji naukowej*. "Przegląd Techniczny" 1924, nr 49, 52, 53.

15 Jozeph Zoltaszek (1894-1939) a graduate of Higher School of Social & Economic Science in Lodz, Poland. Inspector, The Chief Executive of Police in Silesia, Poland (1928-1939).

16 ŻÓŁTASZEK, J. *Scientific organisation of social security*, p. 245. (Polish) *Naukowa organizacja bezpieczeństwa*. "Przegląd Organizacji" 1931, number 6, p. 245-254.

17 ŻÓŁTASZEK, J. *At the basis of social security organisation*. (Polish) *U podstaw organizacji służby bezpieczeństwa*. Warszawa: Główna Drukarnia Wojskowa, 1930; ŻÓŁTASZEK, J.: *At the basis of social security organisation*. (Polish) *U podstaw organizacji służby bezpieczeństwa*. "Przegląd Organizacji" 1930, number 5, p. 103-108; ŻÓŁTASZEK, J. *The method of establishing social security organisation*. (Polish) *O metodzie organizacji służby bezpieczeństwa*. "Przegląd Organizacji" 1931, number 3, p. 101-103; ŻÓŁTASZEK, J. *Scientific organisation of social security*. (Polish) *Naukowa organizacja bezpieczeństwa*. "Przegląd Organizacji" 1931, number 6, p. 245-254; ŻÓŁTASZEK, J. *General remarks and the outline of project of police organisation*. (Polish) *Uwagi ogólne i zarys projektu organizacji Policji*. "Przegląd Organizacji" 1932, number 7-8, p. 272-275 and number 9, p. 332-327.

After a long period of gap in this field, in most countries dominated by the political interests of the Soviet Union,¹⁸ science finally saw a turning point when after 1989, we could spot again and stress the importance of security for people and communities in the field of security management and other scientific fields and disciplines. **Tadeusz Hanausek**, in fact, justified the relationship of security management and science on security in such a way: "If there is any possibility (at least theoretical) to minimize or eliminate threats by purposeful, regulative human interaction, hence security management means counteraction against danger or threat, and then it becomes possible and even recommended. As a consequence, if such security management is possible, then it should have its own theoretical base, and it leaves a room for further development for science on security management."¹⁹

In ancient times, a Greek philosopher **Platon**,²⁰ considered the state to have been of the primary importance and superior to man. **Aristotle**,²¹ however, criticised Platon, but he also claimed that: "a state is the creation of nature, and it takes precedence from an individual, because if each of us cannot exist separately, then we are in the same position towards the state, as well as other parts relating to the whole unity".²²

In modern times, **Herbert Spencer**²³ introduced the fundamentals of the theory of organization for society including the totalitarian one,²⁴ while taking into account the attitude of community towards an individual, which means that he attributed the prime and superior role to a society (a state) over other subjects, in particular over human beings. In such conception, a human being can actually see the sense of his or her existence and security, only when he or she can perform some functions, and to such extent in which these functions can be performed for the sake of social security.

18 *The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the Soviet Union - a state existing from 30 December 1922 to 31 December 1991, with an area of 22 million kilometres square in North and East Europe and North and Middle Asia with the capital in Moscow.*

19 HANAUSEK, T. *Security Management- a newfield of science*, p. 37. (Polish) *Zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem – nowa dziedzina nauki*. In: *Safetyand protection of property*. (Slovak) *Bezpečnosť a ochrana majetku*. Košice: LIPORE LFK 2001, p. 36-39.

20 *Plato (Grek: Πλάτων, Plátōn (428/427 or 424/423-348/347 BC), was a philosopher in Classical Greece, and the founder of the Academy in Athens.*

21 *Aristotle (384-322 B.C.), an outstanding thinker and ancient philosopher, a forerunner of human conception of a political figure, and of the first theoretical system of science on state from the point of view of democracy follower.*

22 *ARYSTOTELES: Politics*. Translated by L. Piotrowicz. Computer edition. (Polish) *Polityka: Tłum. L. Piotrowicz*. In: *ARYSTOTELES. Dzieła wszystkie, t. I*. Warszawa: 2003. Edycja komputerowa: www.zrodla.historyczne.pl

23 *Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), English philosopher and sociologist, a representative of organic science in social sciences.*

24 *TUROWSKI, J. Sociology. Small social structures*, p. 22. (Polish) *Socjologia. Małe struktury społeczne*. Lublin: Towarzystwo Naukowe Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego 2001.

In Russia, security has always been subjected to the state interests, especially since the rule of the tsar called **Ivan IV the Terrible**,²⁵ and in other words, it was based on an internal power of state, as well as on the principle aimed at avoiding interfering with European issues.

In the world of politics shaped by two systems and divided by "the iron curtain",²⁶ the priority of state security played a dominant role whereas the security of particular individuals was only regarded in terms of state political interests.

At the eastern direction from "the iron curtain", security has been accompanied by a scientific conception of security, in which the orientation towards the priority of basic human values and hope to maintain the leadership of the Soviet Union as the world's superpower was still predominant.

Dismantling of the Soviet Union in 1991,²⁷ was a turning point in our history, which marked the beginning of the new era. After the shocking event lasting until the catastrophe in October 1993, scientists carried some research and methodological studies on a scientific conception of security for Russia, which resulted in signing the Decree by the President of the Russian Federation in 1996 on implementation of a new state strategy for economic security of the Russian Federation.²⁸

In a newly established military doctrine from 2010, the Russian Federation "holds the right" to do military interventions, including the use of nuclear weapon as a state protection, "as well as to protect compatriots living abroad".²⁹ The realization of this conception was actually based on chauvinism being stressed by the illusion of Russia's empire under the tsars rule, spreading propaganda of threats facing our contemporary world, and above all by using censorship and false information, economic dependence of some states like importers of natural resources, and that is mainly gas and oil. Last, but not least, it was due to political dissidents from Moscow, together with a military occupation of neighbourhood territories like for instance Moldova from 1990, Georgia (Abchasia and South Osetia from 2008) and Ukraine (Crimea from 2014).

25 *Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584), Great Duke of Moscow (from 1533), the first crowned tsar of All Russia (1547-1584).*

26 *"From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent." Winston Churchill: Speech March 5, 1946. Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri (USA).*

27 *From 7 to 8 December 1991 in Bialowieza, the presidents of Russia (Boris Yeltsin), Ukraine (Leonid Krawczuk) and Belaruss (Stanislaw Szuszkiewicz) formally agreed to the dismantle of the Soviet Union. On 25 December 1991, the president of the Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachov resigned. On 31 December 1991, the Soviet Union formally terminated.*

28 *The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation № 608, (Russian) Указ Президента РФ № 608. Citing: Economic security. (Russian) Экономическая безопасность. Москва: 1996, с. 9-15.*

29 *Military doctrine of the Russian Federation approved on 5 February 2010. Chapter III , paragraph 22 and others.*

In addition to that, such situation was enhanced by many conflicts arising from ethnic and political circumstances, and they were mainly caused by:³⁰

- a society, which is in the process of nationalization just after regaining its independence (state),
- ethnic minorities on the state territory, which are afraid of marginality,
- mutual bonds between state ethnic minorities and diaspora in other states.

In the west direction from "the iron curtain",³¹ there was a common centrally state approach that was prevailing, and as a part of that, it concentrated on the state, as well as on the subject of security research in the field of strategic studies, which aimed at maintaining the status quo.³²

The basic perspective of analysis was in fact, an international level that was dominated by the rivalry of the two world's superpowers (the USA and the Soviet Union), and also two military blocks (NATO and the Warsaw Pact), where the scope of security was determined by concentrating on a military power and the threat of using it.³³

After the end of the "Cold War", the so called conception of "Copenhagen School" had the greatest influence by extending centre state and military aspect of security into military, police, economic, social and environmental sectors.³⁴ According to **Barry Buzan**, a state can become a source of threat to a citizen, but he also provides arguments, "which give evidence that the state itself is almost the most certain and indispensable condition for providing security for the individual, because without a state, it is hard to make it clear what steps another organization can take to protect individuals".³⁵

30 BRUBAKER, R. *Nationalism reframed. Nationhood and national question in the New Europe*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996. ISBN 978-0521576499 /Citing the following issues/ KOTSUR, V. V. *Ethnographic conflict in the context of international Ukrainian - Moldavian relations*, p. 20. (Ukr) КОЦУРВ.В.: *Етнографічний конфлікт у Придністров'ї у контексті українсько-молдовських міждержавних відносин*. Київ: Інститут політичних і етнонаціональних досліджень ім. І.Ф. Кураса, 2013. ISBN 978-966-02-6970-5.

31 The "Iron Curtain" - the term used for political division of Western Europe from Stettin (Poland) to Trieste (Austria), as well as Central - Eastern Europe. "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent". Winston Churchill: *Speech made on 5 March 1946*.

32 Compare: ULLMAN, R. H. *Redefining Security*. "International Security" 1983, vol. 8, № 1, pp. 129-153; BALDWIN, D. A. *The concept of security*. "Review of International Studies" 1997, vol. 23, pp. 5-26, i inni.

33 See also: WALT, S. M. *The Renaissance of Security Studies*. "International Studies Quarterly", 1991, Vol. 35, No. 2. pp. 211-239.

34 BUZAN, B. *People, States & Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post-cold. 2nd edition. War Era*: L. Rienner Publishers, 1991; WAEVER, O.: *European Security Identities*. „Journal of Common Market Studies" Vol. 34, No. 1, 1996, s. 103–132; BUZAN, B., WAEVER, O. a J. De VILDE. *Security: A New Framework for Analysis*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1998.

35 BUZAN, B. *Human rights: Humanitarian intervention*. "Vital Speeches of the Day", vol. 66, nr 19, 15. 07. 2000, p. 579.

Jan Eichler claims that security is still regarded as the state in which the most important values of state or international community are not threatened.³⁶ As we can see, the concept of security is perceived from the perspective of state interests and international relations.³⁷ A similar approach can be found in most publications of representatives of political and military science. For the sake of a geographical criterion, we can distinguish a state security, international security, regional security and global security.

One of the most important agendas of ONZ called United Nations Development Programme³⁸ stated in 1994 that „the concept of security was regarded from a very narrow point of view and undermined far too long. It meant the security of a territory free from external aggression or as the protection of national interests in foreign policy or as the world security free from any nuclear Holocaust threat. (...) For the majority of ordinary people insecurity results from concerns about every day life rather than from fear of global catastrophe.”³⁹ The issue of human security has already been analysed in terms of economic, catering, health, ecological, personal, social and political aspects.

According to UNDP report from 1994, we can distinguish four major characteristics of human security. Firstly, human security has been agreed to be a universal term as it refers to all mankind. Secondly, all human security dimensions are directly related to one another. Thirdly, it is much easier to ensure human security by preventing any possible dangers in advance rather than by making interventions. Last, but not least human security is man-orientated (people-centred).

Recognizing that these challenges have grown more complex, the Commission, in its 2003 report entitled *Human Security Now: Protecting and Empowering People*, defined human security as „to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfilment. Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms - freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations. It means using processes that build on people's strengths and aspirations. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival livelihood and dignity.”⁴⁰

36 EICHLER, J. *International security at the beginning of the twenty - first century*, p. 15. (Slovak) *Mezinárodní bezpečnost na počátku 21. století*. Bratislava: „Medzinárodné vzťahy“ 1/2005, ročník III, s. 8-18. ISSN 1336-1562.

37 PIKNA, B. *International terrorism and security of the European Union*.(Czech) *Mezinárodní terorismus a bezpečnost Evropské unie (právní náhled)*. Praha: Linde Praha 2006; TERRIF, T., CROFT, S., JAMES, L. a P. MORGAN. *Security Studies Today*. London: Polity Press, 1999, p. 12.

38 *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the agenda of the United Nations Organisation established in 1965 and including 166 countries of the world. Since 1990 UNDP has been publishing the annual Human Development Report and since 1993 with reference to Human Development Index, HDI.*

39 *New Dimensions of Human Security. Human Development Report 1994. Published for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*. New York, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994, p. 22. ISBN 0-19-509170-1 (paper). ISBN 0-19-509169-8 (cloth).

40 BAN, Ki-moon: *Human security. Report of the Secretary-General United Nations 2010, A/64/701*, p. 5.

A General Secretary of the United Nations Organization, **Ban Ki-moon**⁴¹ officially stated in his report in 2010 that: "In essence, human security means freedom from pervasive threats to people's rights, their safety or even their lives..."⁴²

2 Police science

Police sciences are mainly developed at the Police Academy in Bratislava (Slovakia), Police Academy in Prague, and the Higher School of Karlovy Vary in the Czech Republic. Among researchers we can mention an outstanding scientist in the field of criminology and the founder of Czech and Slovak Police Academy, **Victor Porada**, **Květoň Holcr**, **Antonín Filák**,⁴³ as well as **J. Holomek**,⁴⁴ **Petr Sak**⁴⁵ from the Czech Republic, **P. K. Stacho**,⁴⁶ **Stanislav Krizovsky**⁴⁷ from Slovakia and **Stanislaw Kozdrowski** from Poland.

In Poland and other countries, for the sake of police practises, we can report an increase in the development of law disciplines, including science on security, which are all related to social sciences:

Ulrich Beck,⁴⁸ born in Slupsk (presently Poland) a German sociologist defines society of risk as a society under threat as a result of scientific-technical development side effects. Simultaneously, we can also draw some conclusions that in this regard we do not only mean

41 BAN, Ki-moon (Korean 반기문). Born in 1944 in Chungju, South Korea. Minister of Foreign Affairs & Trade of South Korea (2004-2006), General Secretary of the United Nations (since 2007).

42 BAN, Ki-moon: Human security. Report of the Secretary-General United Nations 2010, A/64/701, p. 5.

43 Doctor Honoris Causa Prof. JUDr. Viktor Porada, DrSc. - a founder of the Police Academy in Bratislava, president of the Higher School in Karlovy Vary, a member of the Science Council of the European Association of Science (since 2002). PORADA, V., HOLCR, K. and other: Police sciences. (Czech) Policejní vědy. Plzeň: Vyd. Aleš Čeněk, 2011. ISBN 978-80-7380-314-8; PORADA, V. Theoretical analysis of police information, as well as police situation and identification, p. 259-271. (Czech) Teoretický rozbor policejní informace, situace a identifikace policejní činnosti. Praha: „Bezpečnostní teorie a praxe“. Sborník Policejní akademie ČR 2003; PORADA, V. a A. FILÁK. Chosen problems of constituting of science basis for theories of secure police activities, p. 93-00. (Czech) Vybrané otázky konstituování vědeckých základů teorie policejné bezpečnostní činnosti. In: Perspektivy rozvoje policejních disciplín a bezpečnostní vědy. Praha: Policejní akademie 2004.

44 HOLOMEK, J. Some reasons for theories and methodologies of police sciences. (Slovak) Nektore východiská teórie a metodológie policajných ved. „Policajná teória a prax“ 2002, č. 1, p. 11.

45 SAK, P. Science on security - the result of civilization development. (cze.) Bezpečnostní věda - důsledek vývoje civilizace. Praha: European Police Science and Research Conference 2004. [2012-10-01] <http://blisty.cz/art/20569.html> http://www.insoma.cz/index.php?id=1&n=1&d_1=paper&d_2=bezp_veda.

46 STACHO, P. An outline of police sciences. (Slovak) K predmetu policajných vied. Bezpečnostní teorie a praxe. Praha: PA ČR, 2000.

47 KRIŽOVSKÝ, S. Legal basis for private activities of security services and the development of legal basis for their functioning in the Slovak Republic. (Slovak) Právny základ činnosti súkromných bezpečnostných služieb a jeho legislatívny vývoj v Slovenskej republike. „Bezpečnostní teorie a praxe“. Praha: Policejní akademie ČR 2003, s. 627-632. ISBN 80-7251-148-3. ISSN 1211-2461.

48 Ulrich Beck (born in 1944 in Slupsk, presently Poland), a German sociologist, Professor of Ludwig-Maximilians University in Munich, Germany as well as London School of Economics and Political Science.

health consequences for people or environmental for nature but also social, economical, political consequences of side effects like for instance: recession, capital devaluation, beaurocratic controls of companies decisions, launching new markets, huge costs, court trials, disgrace etc. In society of risk we have a situation where gradually or suddenly we witness a political potential resulting from catastrophes for example when alarm goes off as a warning against smog or during an accident with a poisoning substance. (...) *Society of risk* is a *society of catastrophes*. It is threatened by the fact that unusual conditions become normal conditions.⁴⁹ This is the way Ulrich Beck clearly reveals the essence of relations in a society of risk and that is: security-danger-risk. Its normative anti-project means that security forms the basis for society as its fundamental, integral part. However, normative anti-project of security is anti-security (danger).

In Poland, since 1 September 2009 in primary and secondary schools a new subject has been introduced and that is "education for security" which replaced all previous subjects on security defence.⁵⁰

In practise, however, classes are held by former military science experts, which in turn results in further education about security defence to the detriment of knowledge, abilities and appropriate attitudes indispensable for protection of people in case of non-military actions.

In Ukraine, the equivalent for *education for security* is a subject, which has been introduced in the system of higher education, which is called the security of life. Theoretical and practical scientists are members of many associations like for instance: The International Academy of Life Security, The International Academy of information Sciences, The International Academy of Culture, Ecology & Health Security, The Academy of Defence & Health Rudiments, which hold science conferences, training seminars and also release science and education publications and popular science magazines.

The issue of security is the subject of research and numerous publications referring to traditional science, which in fact, place a human being in the very centre of attention as the subject of security and in methodological requirements of securitology.

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50 *Directive of Minister of Science & Education from 23 December 2008 regarding the programme basis on education in kindergartens and common education in particular schools (Journal of Acts from 2009, nr. 4. position 17)*.

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Recenzenti:

prof. Ing. Zbyněk Pitra, DrSc., European Business School SE, Praha,
e-mail: zbynek.pitra@seznam.cz

prof. RNDr. Jaroslav Holomek, CSc., Trenčianská univerzita A. Dubčeka v Trenčine,
e-mail: jaroslav.holomek@tnuni.sk