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The essence of the safety of state

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ABSTRACT

The notion of threat is dealt with every day. The threat of the state, society, the world or an individual is usually heard. To understand what is threatening, it is necessary to identify the essence. The problem is even more dangerous. Therefore, the threat of preventing and combating threats. The author of the publication of the threat of violence in the modern world.

Keywords: safety, military safety, risks, military risks

1. INTRODUCTION

It seems reasonable that the statement should be considered that the main task of any state is to take care of people regardless of the status (peace, crisis or war), in which the functions of the state. Taking into account the geopolitical situation in the twenty-first century, and the changes, each Member State is required to have an effective system for forecasting and evaluating new challenges. In addition, the state should be able to counter them when they become threats. In most cases, the source of the threats is considered the world of us, which forces directly around the state to take measures to ensure individual safety in the broad sense of regulations [1], society, and therefore the whole country. The change in the nature of threats, which occurred at the turn of the century (in the case of

national and international security), meant that the issue of threats was an area of national interest, as well as foreign researchers.

The main factor that decisively influences the changing nature of threats, the disintegration of the bipolar division of the world causing the transformation of military threats into asymmetric threats. With regard to the undeniable fact that the risks are humanity accompanied since the dawn of history, and their evolution is inseparably linked to the very dynamic development of the modern world, it is in the nature of reasonable approximation of the threats and problems directly with the terminology related. Presented with above problematic situation directly contributed to the formulation a research problem in the form of a question: How to define and perceive the essence of threats in the modern world? The purpose of the author's investigation is to explain the notion of threat and to present the essence of threats in the modern world.

2. IDENTIFICATION OF THE THREAT CONCEPT

Every day, on the radio, in the press, on television and on the Internet, you will find information on the concept of danger widely interpreted. Therefore, we must consider what this threat is and what it is characterized. The analysis of the literature shows that almost every author who examines the threat phenomenon tries to present it using his own definition, which is why it is extremely difficult to choose the one that reflects the essence of the concept. Familiarly, we can say that the threat is considered a bad phenomenon, which can lead to losses, characterized by a lack of feeling of security. The authors of the Dictionary of National Security Terms pose a threat as a situation in which the likelihood of a dangerous state to the environment arises. Taking as a base the areas in which a threat may occur, the military and non-military threats are distinguished [2].

From the above definition, it is clear that the threat is inseparably linked to the emergence of a dangerous state for the environment. On the other hand, states that the threat is not unequivocal, it is a situation taken into account by an object affected by the given event³. In this situation, people should be identified about an incident because they are the ones who suffer most from the consequences of the threat. Therefore, it can be said that the threat is associated with a difficult situation that arises when people are afraid of losing their lives and other important values. As rightly notes, the notion of threat consists of random events (natural) or not (intentional) that have a negative impact on the functioning of a given system or cause unfavorable (dangerous) changes in its internal environment or external [3].

The systemic nature of the above definition makes it one of the most accurate representations of the essence of the threat. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the threat is caused by natural causes or deliberate actions. To sum up the above, it should be noted that the notion of threat is a dangerous situation that occurs when people are afraid of losing their lives and other valued values caused by natural or intentional reasons. Each phenomenon has characteristics that allow its precise determination. The same is true for threats characterized by globalism, unpredictability, violence and asymmetry. Globalism of threats mainly concerns the effects they can generate and how to influence other areas of operation of people, the state or other countries (for example, military threats or natural disasters can cause disturbances throughout the world) through various alliances and international agreements).

In turn, unpredictability is associated with the inability to predict and determine the location and time of the occurrence of the threat, so that there is the possibility of a quick and effective response. It is inseparably linked to limiting the consequences that a given threat may cause and to the ability to prepare people for its arrival. With unpredictability, another trait is inseparably linked, namely violence, which describes the strength and magnitude of the phenomenon. In many cases, the threat violence is so great that, as in the case of unpredictability, there is a lack of time for an effective response. The last feature describing the threats is asymmetry. It may seem that it is a combination of all the above characteristics, although in asymmetry it is also necessary to take into account the imbalances in the environment [4], as well as in the daily relationships that cause difficulties. Considerable in controlling the phenomenon. In conclusion, it should be made clear that the definition of a threat by a single definition is extremely difficult, because in each of the definitions presented, there are elements that deserve special attention. Therefore, very often the threat is described using features that directly relate to the phenomenon in question.

3. CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDS

In order to rank the threats, the criteria for which the classification will apply should be specified at the outset. According to the dictionary of the Polish language, the criterion is a condition which is at the basis of the division, the measurement, the evaluation of something as well as the factor serving as a basis for the evaluation, selection or the qualification [5].

In turn, the classification criterion refers to the characteristic for which we divide when hazard classification is done, the following criteria can be distinguished:

- creative sources,
- generic division,
- elimination time,
- area of action,
- level of destruction,
- determinism of causes,
- spatial extent,
- possibility of anticipation.

By ranking the threats against the first criterion, namely the source of emergence, we can distinguish the threats: natural, technical, social, civilizational and ecological. The generic threat division refers to the scale of consequences and negative consequences, among which the following are specified: events (small), disasters (medium), disasters (large) and natural disasters (large). The timing of threat removal is directly related to the expected time of neutralization and the elimination of the effects of threats.

Therefore, this criterion can be divided into: short-term, medium-term, long-term and perpetual. Because of the impact area, which applies to virtually all spheres and areas of social and socio-economic life, it is possible to specify areas of activity such as: sectoral (small), religious (average), political (conflict) and universal (critical). Due to the level of destruction corresponding to the actual and future consequences and consequences of various threats, the losses are distinguished: minimum (low losses), medium (significant losses), high

(large losses) and total losses (huge losses). Distribution of risks due to the type and nature of causes of pathogenic events can be distinguished: intentional (subsidiary), random (independent and mixed (-intentionally random) [6].

Next criterion relates to the spatial extent of the impact, where the possible effects and consequences are proportional to both the magnitude and the spatial extent, on which the threat lies, according to this criterion can distinguish the dangers of local, regional, national, international and global is the ability to anticipate the threat, is predictability, prediction and potential combat, hence the controllable risks distinguished, predicted and unpredictable. It should be noted that the sharing schemes above and the classification of risks do not exhaust all possibilities for distributing a wide range of threats. Sys above the topic is to group the threats into sets real uniformly and disjoint, taking into account the adopted classification criterion (previously defined).

Having already defined the hazard classification criteria, you must go to the hazard classification form. However, before this happens, it is advisable to present the classification conditions that must be met in order for the classification to be considered exhaustive and adequate to the category analysed. Among the conditions of good classification, there are formal conditions and content that must be respected.

The first formal condition is that a given classification must be exhaustive, that is, there can be no empty and unspecified places. The second formal condition is the separation of classifications because there can be no common parts and ambiguous places. Another very important fact is that the concepts must be mutually exclusive. In the case of content conditions, the most important aspect is the usefulness of the classification, with reference to the fact that the developed classification cannot be an abstract creation, is it must serve the reader. Threats are classified in several ways depending on the factor on which we intend to base the given classification. One of the most popular classifications is based on primary sources and reasons for creation according to the causal criterion [7].

There are threats:

- natural,
- technical,
- social,
- and others.

Natural hazards relate to the events caused by the physics-chemical phenomena of nature, nature and the cosmos. Until recently, without human participation, although nowadays people have an ever increasing influence on the environment, which directly affects the shape of the modern natural environment. In turn, technical risks are inextricably linked to rational (mainly economic) human activity, continuous progress in civilization, and scientific and technological progress. Social threats are more or less intentionally generated by man and permanently follow the progress of culture and civilization. In addition, various scientific theories and social opinions of individuals, groups and social organizations decisively increase the possibility of creating and creating social threats.

The last element is the other causes of threats, which constitute a compilation of all the above sources with a different degree from them. What's more, this group also includes newly identified and unidentified categories of threat. More and more common is the classification

of threats because of the criterion of the purpose of distinguishing the following groups zagrożen [8]:

- (psychosocial)
- military policy
- economic
- social,
- Terrorism
- environment.

Political risks are defined as the state in which exacerbated the task of organized (political) social groups, which prevent the good functioning of the state and the fulfilment of its main function [9]. These threats cover both the domestic and foreign policies of the state. There is usually the result of planned and organized activities, which must lead to a distortion of the constitutional order, undermine the position on the international scene, and in extreme cases lead to the overthrow of power or the worst of all. case - cause civil war. In the case of military threats combination of events takes place in international relations, in which a large degree of probability can lead to a restriction or loss of undisturbed living conditions and the development of the state or violation or the loss of sovereignty and territorial integrity as a result of tools of violence [10].

It should be mentioned here that in many cases the use of the armed forces (or the threat of their use) is seen as a means of achieving the objectives of state policy. Among the military threats should be, in particular, stand out: the army of military blackmail lock, provocative military, local conflicts, conflicts between states, an informal group of armed attack and demonstration of power (conventional measures, as well as ABC weapons - atomic, biological, chemical and radiological). Economic threats, in turn, refer to issues related to the exchange and distribution of various goods in the state, as well as rational their willingness to multiply general wellbeing.

In some cases, they are also identified with economic risks. They mainly include issues related to state finance, production processes, trade spheres and access to commodities, with a particular focus on the raw materials needed to run critical state infrastructure. The most common economic threats include: financial crisis, energy blackmail, disproportionality in the affluence of social groups, money laundering, unemployment and deliberate restriction of access to raw materials and technologies by the most developed countries. Social dangers are understood as the intensification of interactions and negative phenomena, as a result of which the existential values and the interests of the nation and the state is disturbed [11].

Thus, social threats are related to the danger associated with the loss of health or life of individuals, the national and ethnic identity of particular social groups, and public and social security. In the case of social threats, particular attention should be paid to: social pathologies (alcoholism, drug addiction), diseases, demographic crises, poverty, violation of human and civil rights, cultural and religious prejudice and crime. On the other hand, ecological threats are events that can cause danger to living things due to changes in the natural environment¹⁵. As a result, they can cause damage or destruction of the natural environment, which can be detrimental to human life and health.

In addition, sources of ecological threats should be sought in human-anthropomorphic as well as in the natural environment-non-anthropomorphic activities¹⁶.

Typical environmental threats include natural and industrial disasters, air pollution, large-scale water and soil use, the use of hazardous industrial technologies, uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources, and nuclear and testing of new types of weapons [12].

The last type of threat is terrorism, which is extremely difficult to categorize as a threat because it can be treated as both a military and a social threat. The phenomenon of terrorism is defined as a form of violence based on the targeted extortion or intimidation of governments or social groups, including political, economic and other objectives.

In relation to the foregoing, the phenomenon of terrorism should not be considered solely as a military threat. Moreover, this is confirmed by the fact that terrorists are increasingly cooperating with criminal groups. The geopolitical situation of the last decade (the progressive globalization, the approach of the states between them, as well as the diffusion of the democracy) made that more and more often one speaks about a new category of threats, namely the threats asymmetrical. Nowadays, the concept of asymmetric threats is understood as the possibility of using various means or methods to circumvent or negate the adversary's forces, while using its weaknesses to obtain a disproportionate effect of the actions [13].

After the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001 in the United States, the terrorist attacks on trains commuter trains in Madrid on March 11, 2004, as well as the London 7 subway July 2005 asymmetric threats have become one of the biggest problems in the world. Without a doubt changed their character - so far, they have been largely classified as military threats, and after the attacks began a direct impact on society. Today, it is extremely difficult to counter asymmetric threats, which is why they are the biggest challenge in terms of predicting their onset, as well as effective prevention when they start to threaten you.

4. MILITARY THREATS CHALLENGE FOR SECURITY OF STATE

The most common stimulus of today's quarrels is ethnic and religious conflict, and terrorism and its fight against terror are an important cause of conflict- Afghanistan, Iraq, Yemen, Libya, Syria as a base, shelter and support for terrorist groups. This translates into the participation of the armed forces in operations military, and in retaliation for the troops' participation in a conflict on the other side he will attack:

- 1) citizens of countries participating in conflict resolution, and stay beyond the borders of the state and in areas of conflict and crisis;
- 2) civilian objects: embassies. consulates, cultural and military facilities, soldiers, equipment in conflict and crisis areas and beyond;
- 3) Allied military installations, soldiers, equipment in missions with participation soldiers or under the command of the countries involved in the solution conflict [14].

Threats resulting from military conflict outside the borders Member States concern the armed forces participating in the Allied operation, undisturbed operation of the state. In recent times, the governments of many countries in a close neighborhood with Europe they lost control over ethnic and religious aspirations suppressed over the years and the nationalities of their own societies that have been theirs until now internal problems.

The emergence of military threats is favorable conflict situations caused by developmental differences economic, social, scientific and technological. Experts note that that in many countries in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and the Far East after In both world wars, country borders were not included the ethnic origin of the population living in these areas. This can be a source future misunderstandings on a (national) ethnic basis.

That implies this with the formation and development of nationalist moods against ethnic and national minorities. Try to protect these minority in the territory of another country is considered as an interference and that can be the cause of the crisis. The crisis is the most likely military threat and conflict in Ukraine. Russia annexed Crimea and overthrown the post-Cold War order based on m.in. respect for the sovereignty of the countries of Eastern Europe. The President of Russia has resurrected the doctrine of interference under the pretext of protecting people Russian speakers.

The driving force behind these processes is ideology and meaning mission: reconstruction of Greater Russia. Threats resulting from land claims can still be valid from the immediate neighbors. Samples must be taken into account in this trend the division, occupation and annexation of the Arctic zone, caused by the desire to enter in possession of its great natural resources. Rich deposits of mineral resources they may be subject to tension between the States of the region, that is, the United States, Russia, Canada, Norway and Denmark. It is already visible for the moment the military presence of these countries in arctic waters challenger territory with a view to a strong guarantee of its own interests. For some people time is increasing the international tension in East Asian waters. Sea South China, Philippine Sea, Taiwan Strait, Sea of Japan are areas where important lines of communication work in China, Japan, Taiwan and the two Republics of Korea. The reason for the dispute is the islands and rocks on the sea routes linking Asia to Europe [15]. Taiwan and Vietnam they have grudges against China, occupying the Paracel Islands since 1974. China, Taiwan and the Philippines are fighting over the Scarborough Reef.

All countries above The South China Sea claims power over Spratly, two hundred islands, atolls, rocks and reefs scattered over a vast area. It's so much easier in the East China Sea that there is illegal annexation the small archipelago is only charged in China and Japan²⁵. Military threats from violent international security the stabilization of specific regions can lead to a violation of the order world. In recent decades, also the place of conflict have undergone profound changes. From the 1950s, the position of the leader of the harassed areas Africa is in conflict and this is still the case today (tribal territories do not coincide with the limits set by the colonizers in the 19th century, that causes internal conflicts - Eritrea-Ethiopia or Sudan-Somalia) and others.

Determining the size of the threats is an extremely complicated intention, which requires taking into account many factors. Relatively simple to evaluate are:

- 1st level of weapons;
2. state and disloc

The modern armed forces are rearmed with a new, more perfect weapon. New the armament has a very great range, power and excellent precision of destruction. The top of the military threats are the armies, well equipped, armed, trained and properly organized. According to the ancient Roman phrase *si vis pacem para bellum* ("if you want peace, get ready for war") army it should be properly equipped, armed and trained, as a rule can lead to a

war. However, you must think about the effects of your vulnerability and weakness, which can also be a reason for aggression.

The dislocation of troops and military equipment on their own territory indicates to a certain extent, the character of the state's intentions. Considering the threats at the local level, it should be noted that they relate to the concentration of troops in the border regions. The number of centers is taken into account here troops forming the land, sea and air bases of the armed forces. This implies the possibility of armed incidents in the area border and at land, sea and air borders. Military threats can result from the experience of the armed forces States in the conduct of armed operations [16].

The participation of the army in armed conflicts and military operations makes military units and troops have the opportunity for practical training in combat conditions. Soldiers commander, officers gain experience and real skills battlefield. On the other hand, the threats result from the conviction in recent years by the political elite as the level of occurrence armed conflict or the war is weak. It caused a limitation exercises and training of soldiers, including reserve soldiers, who led reduce combat readiness and troop mobilization. Military specialists predict that the next few years will bring growth the spread of mass risk weapons (WMD). Legally, nuclear weapons to five countries respecting the Non-Proliferation Treaty Nuclear: United States, Russia, United Kingdom, France and China. Furthermore nuclear weapons also: India, Pakistan, Israel and North Korea.

Despite the functioning of disarmament systems, many countries are developing research programs in the field of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and the means to wear them. Relatively low operating costs research on chemical and biological weapons causes their dynamic growth, which leads to the possibility of real use of them in the potential future armed conflicts. An increase in the proliferation of conventional weapons can also be observed caused by the development of weapons and the increasing demand for technical precision weapons and military computer systems and order. Research and implementation work on ballistics is underway missiles, by Korea and Iran, which will be able to carry warheads with conventional, chemical, biological and nuclear charges. By which European countries and neighboring countries, including Israel and Iraq will be in range of missiles fired from the territory Iran. There is also a growing demand for modern weapons on the site China and India, these countries are seeking to modernize their armed forces.

An Important Element of Contemporary Military Threats Remains the challenge of asymmetry. Paradoxical is the situation in which the possessing States Armed forces, considerable conventional strength, they can not cope in the fight against the adversary theoretically weaker, without armed forces, organized irregularly. Between these opposite sides technological competition is also underway. In this case, the advantage technology is of fundamental importance for the outcome of conflicts. A page uses the Internet, mobile phones, modern electronic devices furniture but their opponents have the latest generation of resources electronic surveillance, unmanned aerial vehicles information, critical infrastructure elements [17].

Saturation of everyone types of armed forces with electronic devices today is big enough that this makes the commanders of the different levels of command completely dependent on tchem smooth operation. No staff member or command post canoperate without effective control and communication systems and computer networks. The vast majority of these devices are not or not it can be protected against beam attack for technical reasons electromagnetic energy.

As a result, a new threat appears in the form electronic attacks and physical destruction of substation / system infrastructure commanding the opposing party's army.

In a way parallel to the new the concept of armed struggle is becoming more and more dependent on Information and communication technologies in almost all spheres of social life, which undoubtedly boosts their efficiency. However, together with the emergence of new threats in the form of computer crimes an increase in vulnerability to information threats has become a significant problem individual subsystems of critical state infrastructure.

The following typology of threats in cyberspace:

- cybercrime; economic espionage in cyberspace;
- political and military espionage in cyberspace; hacktivism – cyberpolitics
- activism; cyberagresja; cyberterrorism;

Each the state may be threatened by the attack of cyber terrorists with this damage the bigger is the computerization of the economy. On the other hand any country can do a cyber attack if they find it professional hackers in it, able and ready to execute it. Attacks in cyberspace can have a diversified character. Deadliest there are those for which the states stand, because they have great possibilities lead a spontaneous attack or struggle in cyberspace they complement the conventional activities. It should be supposed that states will take certain steps before attacking on land or in the air projects in cyberspace to paralyze critical infrastructure, as well as government and military servers.

Although it is impossible clearly identify the perpetrators of attacks in cyberspace, usually they do not want to be recognizable, they are with specific companies some countries are connected, for example China, the United States, North Korea, Russia and India and Israel. He cautiously warns against Chinese cyber weapons. Contemporary security is recommended by military experts the army is not only a problem for a country and requires a activities of the international community.

Causes of military threats may be different, but sources of threats can be found in the areas of socio-political and financial-economic relations, ethnic-religious, religious-cultural, ecological and military. The considerations show that the threats military are an important factor, a variable process in the interaction time for the security of the state.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Threats have been present in the world since the beginning of time, only in most cases changing their nature, which is inseparably linked to the environment and the progress of civilization. In connection with the above, there are a large number of definitions defining the essence of threats. Based on the analysis of many literature positions and considerations undertaken in this publication, the author believes that the threat must be defined as a dangerous situation appears any human feeling (functioning in society) fear of loss of life and other cherished values caused natural causes or intentional came into being. It should also be emphasized that threats have characteristics that describe them. Among them: globalism, unpredictability, violence, asymmetry. There are many classifications that attempt to address these threats in homogeneous groups.

In many cases, these classifications are very similar. After analyzing the current classification of the author decided to introduce the following classification of threats:

- military threats,
- non-military threats, with political, economic, social (psychosocial), with ecological materials, with asymmetric threat techniques. The threats will always be present, so it is important to define them correctly and detect them as soon as possible.

Referring to the remarkable Prussian theorist Carl von Clausewitz, we can conclude that the best way to prepare the response to the resulting threats is to choose the right strategy, which should count on the fact that you must always be very strong, mainly in general, then the decisive point.

To summarize, it should be made clear that the threat phenomenon is an area of concern for many theorists. This is why it is extremely difficult to determine the phenomenon of threats as well as their classification by means of a definition. Therefore, we must not focus on a precise definition of threats and understand their essence, which can generally be expressed as an indirect or direct impact on the subject.

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