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## The safety of a human behind the dangers of the 21<sup>st</sup> century

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### ABSTRACT

The article presents the new threats that accompany to man in the 21st century, the reasons for the appearance of threats and their impact on the feeling of human security. The article presents the new threats that accompany man in the 21st century, for their appearance and Inference on human security. In today's world, new threats to the organization have emerged and the functioning of the public space of the human world. You can count for all the fears accompanying the action of the social sphere, the threats the development of technical civilization.

**Keywords:** safety, disaster, the threat, terrorism, cyber-terrorism, migration, diseases of civilization, delinquency, natural cataclysm, actions preventive

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In addition, the beginning of the 21st century is clearly marked evolution of threats, among which the dangers become the most troublesome natural disasters and terrorist attacks. They threaten directly society, affecting the functioning of people, countries and institutions, especially economic and social. As real threats grow in an unstable world, you can observe more and more determination in the search for security. The existence of humanity has never been threatened. The processes that took place were natural and does not require additional

interference from the outside. Club warnings Roman showed the prospect of annihilation if the leadership continues changes that occur in the world. Since the publication of the first report of the Roman Club, scientific studies have appeared research and analysis concerning the condition of the modern world. The authors of the report they noticed that any subjugation of the forces of nature turns out to be somehow too the subjugation of man, that's why people are becoming more and more often to many strange people and difficult problems: environmental pollution, institutional crisis, bureaucratization, get rid of values, inclusions and economic disruption.

Previous disasters that accompanied man were somehow sense of elemental nature: floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, disasters cosmic, to which man often had no influence. Current the threats are mainly of a "civilizational" nature. They are above all a product of human activity and therefore it should find solutions problems he created and created for himself. The emergence of threats is the result of the development of modern civilization also of a global nature. Devastation of the natural environment, problems the use of limited natural resources, demographic problems, wealth and misery in the world now reach a not only local dimension, but also global.

**This is because they are visible all over the globe, also for many other reasons:**

- Due to the strong mutual connection and linkage between science and technology the extent and scope of the use of their results, the resulting effects are of a nature global - many specific threats appear locally, but they combine with other effects, creating a global network.
- The solution to the problems of the modern world must take into account the World. It can also be implemented in a practical and efficient way coordination and cooperation of activities that go beyond local and even local often reaching the global dimension [1].

"Security" is a term that reflects the absence of threats and its meaning by a man. "Security" is also the ability of the nation to protect its internal values against external threats. Live we are dealing with threats or situations, in which there is a probability of dangerous state him for a man [2]. Security is in the sphere of basic needs the man. The feeling of security is high in the hierarchy of existential values. You can consider security in unit terms, group, national and international. Security to a large extent depends on the state of the economy, the natural environment and social factors and cultural. In the general public sense, security includes security needs of existence, survival of certainty, stability. Security, be the supreme the need of man and social groups is also a fundamental need states and systems, its lack creates anxiety and feelings threats.

Threat to security is a potential or existing phenomenon, situations or actions that undermine national values and interests that create a danger for life and health, living conditions, property and the environment, and destabilization social and national life, as well as the weakening of development.

**The threat can be defined as:**

- threat of damage;
- a dangerous situation that could lead to damage;

- potential conditions that can trigger the activation of an event sequence for losses;
- a situation that could lead to injury or loss of health;
- source of danger;
- source of potential injury or loss of health;
- danger;
- risk

Social threats belong to the category of threats, where the author and often the husband is a man and a society at a certain stage of dissatisfaction social, economic and social. Social unrest can lead to mass rallies, demonstrations or street fights. The reason for these situations may be rising unemployment, poverty in society, migration. There are fairly common threats from the group of social threats it is: drug addiction, alcoholism, crime in the family. In recent times, the most spectacular type of social threats international terrorism. The only criterion for terrorist activities is to fight for maximum efficiency at all costs. It is linked to social, economic and ecological harm. The goal of Terrorist activities can be groups of people or individuals as accidental or non-accidental firearms. Speaking of terrorism, we can not ignore the new phenomenon of cyber-terrorism focused on a specific state to master the infrastructure critics [2].

Entire communities live in a greater or lesser consciousness of all kinds threat. Natural processes and natural disasters last a long time the source of the dangers and dangers that accompanied the man. With the formation of an industrial society it's a technique and with it, the development of civilization has become a source of dangers and events. In addition to natural disasters, technical disasters and terrorism in the new liberation can be seen in the new threats that bring disaster to humanity.

Mass unemployment, the spread of contagious diseases of AIDS /HIV in the foreground and drugs, which belong to the United States to "Weapons (means) of mass destruction" - the term that has been determined so far nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons. On a global scale, it continues to grow the number of unemployed increases the extent of poverty and poverty, which leads to mass migration, which in turn is a source of additional threats, such as disintegration families, the thefts committed by children who were left without proper care Parents [3].

Almost all threats have equally dangerous side effects, which is original and can be a premise for other unexpected events. While natural dangers have accompanied man from the beginning, civilizational threats have changed their character and scope as they go civilization.

Looking at the development of modern civilization, which is called civilization information, its image of bipolarity is obvious. A pole is material prosperity, openness to modernity, the other pole is the sphere of poverty, scarcity, alienation, social exclusion and attitudes of maladjustment to the emerging information order. Among the negative phenomena accompanying the formation of society.

The information is the increase of unemployment most often mentioned. Automation used technology imposes job cuts, recognizing that many professions are useless. The transition from the industrial era to the post-industrial era implies a contraction public sectors, and therefore the need for cross-selling.

**Today's reality is shaping many new human threats, including:**

- 1) Destruction of the natural environment: exploitation of the riches of the land, forests, soils, waters, causing genetic disorders, depletion of natural resources.
- 2) Weakening of social bonds: technical devices, computer cause weakening of social ties, thanks to a reduced number of contacts direct in labor and privacy relations
- 3) Difficulties in understanding and adapting people faster and faster pace of life, leading to the need to make continuous choices. Challenge it generates stress, the uncertainty of tomorrow, isolation from society
- 4) The division between material development and spiritual development: the order of formatting The Bipolar Nature of Cultural Life Forces Division into Rich States and poor, for those who use modern technical equipment and for those who do not have access to modern equipment.
- 5) Weakening of intellectual creativity. Information a person receives through the computer devices do they accept she without rejoicing. As a result, the value capacity is weakened in accordance with adopted standards.
- 6) Use of computer equipment for terrorist activities and in the field of genetic engineering.
- 7) Development of international and local criminal organizations, small, terrorism, arms trafficking "a living commodity [4].

Emerging threats are not just about the poorest countries, they also affect the richest countries. Increase in industrial and agricultural production It is associated with the emergence of new chemicals that result for pollution of water, land and air. The use of raw materials Natural also affects the environment, it has to do with the level of development industry, economy, energy consumption.

The possibility of direct interference in genome structure and dissemination technologies for the production of transgenic organisms raised concerns for human security and ecological balance on Earth. Many fears it raises the possibility of cloning animals and people. Nuclear energy and related risks are another threat of the development of modern technical civilization.

## **2. PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD**

Hunger and malnutrition are problems faced by people in low-income countries. The delay of the civilization, the demographic problems and moreover the droughts of the drought made that the increase of the food production was lower than the natural increase. The problem is not so much the lack of food as its uneven distribution. According to some experts, global food production can now cover the needs of the inhabitants of the Earth. In fact, in some countries (eg EU countries), food surpluses are often destroyed because storage costs are too high. In others, however, it is impossible to produce such a large quantity of agricultural products to meet the needs of their residents. At the same time, these countries can not afford to import food [5].

The solution to this problem is to cultivate effective varieties of cereals that can be grown in these countries. It is also a useful aid from developed countries, in the form of loans,

which, with the help of Banku Światowego and the International Monetary Fund, to use rationally.

### **Civilization and cultural problems**

- **Environmental risks**

One of the world's oldest and most widely developed problems is the issue of environmental protection. The main sources of air pollution are the energy and metallurgy industries. The effects of air pollution are being felt globally, in the form of a greenhouse effect, an ozone hole and acid rain. The source of water pollution is mainly industry, as well as municipal wastewater and agricultural chemicals used in agriculture. The result of water pollution is the reduction of their quality and their suitability for consumption, for industrial and recreational purposes. The cause of land degradation is air and water pollution, as well as forest cutting, mining and mining. The result is soil erosion and land changes. There is almost universal agreement that only joint actions by all states can prevent environmental degradation. To solve this problem, a program of international actions for the protection of the environment, which defines the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Protection of the Environment, adopted in 1972, contributes a great deal. in Stockholm.

- **Demographic issues**

From the seventeenth century, you can observe a steady and faster increase in the world population. The highest rate of population growth is characteristic of poor countries, and this fact has been considered as one of the important reasons for their economic difficulties. Another problem is the unequal distribution of the population, which causes the rapid influx of the rural population to urban areas and increases the number of slum dwellers.

To solve this problem, some countries (such as India and China) have, to a large extent, developed, with the help of Western experts, birth control programs. Two options have been outlined for the solution of the population problem. First, to reduce the birth rate, the second indicating that population growth should not be limited for many reasons, for example. Like religion or the danger of the aging of the world population. Visible in recent years and the future increase in life expectancy and declining births mean that the share of older people in the total population of the world is increasing [6].

- **Illiteracy**

Third world countries are not in a position to bridge the gap between them and highly developed countries and, as a result, the differences between civilizations are widening. The development of education could be a shame. Unfortunately, one of the major problems of these countries is the high rate of illiteracy. The majority of illiterates are in African (54%) and Asian (36%) countries.

The reason for the high rate of illiteracy is the lack of money for education, the lack of adequate education systems and other obstacles to the acquisition of modern education.

To solve this problem, the United Nations has developed the "Decades for Literacy 2003-2012" program. It is expected that its implementation will result in around 2015. The literacy rate in the world reaches 85%. The "Decade" program supposes the introduction of flexible conditions adapted to the local conditions of educational programs [7].

### **3. DANGER AND SENSE OF RISK**

The problems of the modern world play an important role in the lives of all contemporary societies, deciding opportunities and threats to their development. Global problems directly or indirectly affect all of humanity, and problems of immense importance threaten the existence of all mankind. Global problems require the cooperation of the entire international community. Among the problems of the contemporary world, we must distinguish between political, socio-economic and civil-cultural problems [8].

#### **Political issues**

- Integration and disintegration in international relations

After the end of the cold war, the structure of international life, is disintegrating and the integration of states of the developing world. Integration processes in the modern world are associated with the search for a new order in international relations.

An important role in resolving this game of development, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the African Union, and in particular the World Trade Organization, which is responsible for removing barriers to international trade.

- **Local conflicts**

For local conflicts, we include civil wars, wars and armed conflicts. Some of the most common causes of wars and armed conflict in recent years include: national and ethnic problems, religious conflicts, territorial conflicts, and ecological threats. Local conflicts causes political destabilization in the various regions and causes great human suffering, hunger and epidemics. In addition, there is a danger of using atomic weapons in these conflicts.

The solution to this problem is the new emerging strategy for the elimination of laocratic conflicts. In addition to traditional means, such as mediation and economic sanctions, armed intervention is possible.

- **Stability of political regimes**

After the collapse of non-democratic systems in the 1980s in Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe, it was possible to strengthen institutions related to freedom. Newly formed democracies are often unstable and vulnerable in the early years of their existence. Beyond instability, the most serious threat is related to the lack of a civil society and a democratic political culture. The solution to this problem would be to reduce disparities in the situation of different social groups and reduce poverty and the elimination of corruption of the state apparatus and the political class, which often has links with organized crime and the intimidating atmosphere.

#### **Socio-economic issues**

- **Disproportions in economic development**

The economic situation is determined by the existence of an industry based on the latest technologies, an extensive service sector and modern agriculture. The measure of the state of the economy is the level of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. The gap between

countries is very important at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries and they are hesitant. Among the countries of the world can extract the developed countries, about thirty, belonging to the Cooperation Organization (OECD) and the poorly developed, known as Third World countries, which include the Asian countries, from Africa and Latin America. A chance of offsetting developmental delays in third world countries. An important role in the solution of this problem would be provided by the training of qualified personnel. External help is also needed, which would be properly used[8].

- **Unemployment**

In highly developed countries, a global problem created by a technological change in production. New technologies has been assisted by automation and computerization of production, which has led to significant reductions in employment. The reasons for unemployment in underdeveloped countries are mainly related to high birth rates and low qualifications. The situation of the unemployed in rich and poor countries varies considerably. In the latter case, there is often no sufficient social security scheme for this category of people.

Many experts see a solution to this problem in the fundamental shortening of working time and the development of These include embassies, plane kidnappings, kidnappings and assassinations of politicians. A realistic assessment leads to the conclusion that there is no solution to this problem because there are chances of dialogue between representatives of the West and funtamentalistami. The latter are not only religious fanatics, they also express post-political interests that can not be negotiated by applying universally accepted principles in international relations [9].

Since the earliest times, public safety has become the most important social problems. Already thinkers of the Enlightenment and especially representatives of the social contract concept, attaches great importance to these concepts as a basic premise initiating the creation of the state in general. they believed they, in fact, that the need to ensure the safety of social groups and individual units encouraged them to resign from granted to them by the nature of the law of unlimited freedom in favor of the sovereign he has received the task of creating a specific state structure and establishing the rules of operation state and individual units. By concluding an appropriate contract between the community of a given group and the sovereign, the scope of the resignation has been specified human units with unlimited freedom, while determining the range actions of sovereign power towards individual human units, in this way, public safety and individual safety human units. It is believed that providing the given public safety the community is the basic condition for spiritual and material development the entire group organized into the state and the human units living in that state. Ensuring security and peace and public order belongs tasks of many bodies of the public administration, both of the administrative system government and local government. However, some of them play in this area main role; they are specially appointed to carry out tasks in the field security and public order [10].

In today's world, new threats to the organization have emerged and the functioning of the public space of the human world. You can count for all the fears accompanying the action of the social sphere, the threats the development of technical civilization. Modern times abound in a clear evolution threats, among which the most dangerous are disaster threats disasters and terrorist attacks.

They threaten society directly, affecting the functioning of individuals, countries and institutions, including Economic and Social. Like the real threats in unstable growth. In the world, you can observe more and more determination in your search security. Previous disasters that accompanied the man, they were, in a sense, elemental in nature: floods, earthquakes, explosions volcanoes, cosmic disasters that people often did not influence. Modern threats are mainly of a "civilizational" character.

They are above all, the product of human activity. Security is a term that reflects the absence of threats and its meaning by the man. Security is also the ability of the nation to protect its values against external threats. In direct relation with sans we are dealing with dangers, or situations in which there is probability of a dangerous state for humans. Security is in the sphere of basic human needs. Meaning security is high in the hierarchy of existential values. Can be considered security in the individual, collective and national categories International [11].

Security depends largely on the state of the economy, natural environment, social and cultural factors. In the general public sense security includes securing the needs of existence and survival certainty, stability. Security, being the main human need and social groups, is at the same time a fundamental need of States and international systems, his absence causes anxiety and a sense of threat. When it comes to public safety, something comes to mind threats to unlawful attacks that violate certain assets (such as life, health, property), or more precisely - its lack. Looking a little wider, you can say that it means a state in which the general public as well as others entities, including the state and public institutions, are not at risk and disrupt the normal course of social life and functioning public institutions and facilities .It is a state of non-threat to the functioning the organization of the State and the pursuit of its interests, allowing the free development. The formal guarantee of maintaining this state is, legal standards, institutional guarantee - competent state bodies.

Therefore, this term covers the widely understood security of all citizens the state - both the security of each person, his life, his health, his property, the implementation of subjective rights as well as all forms of collective life in the organization state, that people live together, it is also the safety of all public institutions and social, private organizations, etc. includes all products for which safety also applies people, and also certain categories of goods that no longer correspond to it. He should be note that this is how protection is put in the foreground the safety of individuals, because the safety of individual members society is conditioned by peace, social order, guarantees security all the organization of the state [12].

Public safety is a constitutional value for which it is possible to limit the use by citizens of its freedoms and rights. Without doubt, such a constitutional value justifying the establishment restrictions on the use of constitutional rights and freedoms, public safety is right next to the order of protecting the public environment, public health and morality. The threat to public safety is first directed against the state, its goals, its interests and the socio-political system and economic. It means that it can have a negative impact on the conditions of a collective life, no matter if it exposes you directly to danger a larger group or only individual units. in this the accident is the source of this danger as well as if caused it's an activity or giving up action. Security is not a stable state. It changes constantly process and an inseparable component of human life. It is not possible to completely eliminate situations that present dangers. The concept of danger is intuitively understandable, but this is not the case common position compatibility. Based on the literature, it is not without ambiguity interpreter. A narrower definition of the threat explains it by referring to the category of

difficult situations. According to her, the threat occurs when the fear of losing highly valued values with one's own is born in humans life in the first place [13].

**It can be defined as:**

- threat of damage;
- a dangerous situation that could lead to damage;
- the potential conditions that can be triggered in the sequence of events for losses;
- a situation that could lead to injury or loss of health;
- source of danger;
- source of potential injury or loss of health;
- danger.

Threats, due to the source and training method can be divided into threats caused by the forces of nature and resulting from the activity the man. The forces of nature (elements) can cause fires, floods and landslides earth, weather anomalies that can in turn lead to an ecological disaster. We should also mention biological threats in a different form types of plant pests, as well as threats from space. Manacling against the laws of nature, or another man, consciously or can unconsciously contribute to the emergence of no less dangerous threats, which can lead to a technical failure or an ecological disaster.

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS**

The world today faces many threats, the origin which can be found in political, economic or religious tensions. Conflicts and variety interests generate various dangers, from the military conflicts and terrorist attacks to crimes, excessive hooligans, infection of computer systems or economic crimes. Increasing human needs increase exploitation natural resources and the environment undergoes progressive degradation. Resilient development industry and transportation provides many products and services needed, on the other hand, it is a source of serious air, water and soil pollution.

Outside the dangers caused by the attitude and activities of people, security can also be significantly influenced by natural disasters. Public security encompasses all human spheres life, society, state and its organs, public social institutions and institutions. Public administration should be prepared prevent threats or take preventive action and repressive measures when threats appear. Appropriate legal standards are an official guarantee to maintain this state. The modern world is exposed to many threats whose genesis belongs see in political, economic or religious tensions. Contradiction and diversification of interests generates dangers of multiple character armed conflicts and terrorist attacks on crime, hooliganism, infecting computer systems or crimes economic. The development and application of science and technology is important acceleration of the economy. New branches of industry emerging, growing science, technology and culture, the standard of living is growing. Other achievements bring many facilities in everyday life, but also involve many dangers related to health and the environment. Constantly growing human needs make natural resources more and more exploited and the environment is gradually deteriorating.

Vigorously developing Industry and transportation provide many products and services, but at the same time, it is the source of a huge amount of pollution of the air, water and soil.

Pollutants, therefore undesirable substances in the environment and present in the concentration change its properties, have a detrimental effect on health and human life. They affect not only locally, that is to say in the place of their formation, but they are also the cause of negative phenomena spanning the entire globe such as global warming or thinning ozone. Changes in processes politics, economics or general civilization do not go through security. In addition to the dangers caused by the attitude and activity of the man. Natural cataclysms are also of considerable importance. Public safety is a lack of danger in life community of people. It covers all spheres of human life, society, state, its organs, public institutions and social organizations. In view of the above, public institutions should be ready to threats, and if they occur, take preventive and repressive measures. The formal legal guarantee is a formal guarantee of the maintenance of this state.

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