



THE FUNDAMENTAL BASIS OF *SECURITOLOGY*

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Abstract: Throughout the centuries security has been the major source of interest in various fields of science like for instance environmental, technical 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.

Security means that it is an **objective state** that performs the **function** of measuring the level of **threats** and a **defense potential**¹.

Security as a **subject** of research has a multilateral (multiplex, multi - dimensional) character, and it means something more than just the sum of threats. Security is a function of many various factors, which are either constructive or destructive (and each of them requires a further analysis).

The state of security is a function of many variables that we can present by means of the following formula:

$$S = f(T_1, T_2, \dots T_n) (D_1, D_2, \dots D_n)$$

where:

S - state of security

T₁, T₂, ... T_n - threat 1, threat 2, (...) threat n

D₁, D₂, ... D_n - defence potential 1, defence potential 1, (...) defence potential n

¹ KORZENIOWSKI L.: *Securitology. The concept of safety*. "Comunikations" 2005, No 3, p. 20-23; HOFREITER L.: *Securitology*, p. 31. (slov.) *Securitológia*. Liptovský Mikuláš: Akadémia ozbrojených síl gen. M.R. Štefánika 2006. ISBN 80-8040-310-4; ISBN 978-80-8040-310-2; KORZENIOWSKI L.F.: *Securitology. A science on security of human beings and social organizations* sp. 53. (Polish) *Securitológia. Nauka o bezpieczeństwie człowieka i organizacji społecznych*. Kraków: EAS, 2008. 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*, p. 76. (Polish) *Podstawy nauk o bezpieczeństwie*. Warszawa: Difin, 2012. ISBN 978-83-7641-518-5; KORZENIOWSKI L.F.: *Securitology. A science on security of human beings and social organizations*, p. 143. Ed. II. (Polish) *Securitológia. Nauka o bezpieczeństwie człowieka i organizacji społecznych*. Wydanie II. Kraków: EAS, 2016. ISBN 978-83-61645-19-1.

In addition to that, we emphasize the importance of the term "security" due to the fact that its concept is directly related to the subject and its characteristic, which are in fact, determined by such term (including the designates of such term). The overall amount of such subjects (designates) and their characteristics is a scope of the term. And therefore the designates determining the content of the term „security” is a collection of security contrasts („dangers or threats) and their characteristics².

Threat - a disruptive value for the existence, development and normal functioning of man, as well as a potential cause of an undesirable state, a designate determining the content of the term „danger", "a possibility of occurring one of a phenomenon being negatively valued", a situation which is dangerous for life and health, or simply a synonym of danger.

Taking into account both cause and result dependence, we can distinguish the following: threats - **original forces, derivative threats, direct threats.**

objective or subjective dangers (threats)

internal or external dangers (threats)

abstract or concrete dangers (threats)

potential or active threats (threats)

static or dynamic situation (threats)

An objective state of security has to be referred to the existing or non - existing real threats, potential opportunities for destruction and making damages that occur independently from the subject's consciousness (man).

"An objective state depending on the lack of hazard, perceived subjectively" reflects the fact that security means an objective or subjective state. Objective properties of the state affect the results of human activity. Conjunction *or* illustrates the particular context of security that means only an objective state; the state being only subjective; both an objective and subjective state.

The term "perceived" used in *definiens* indicates that in science on security, an objective state is judged by man from the prospects of his needs and rights.

Danger may be caused by:

1. human-independent **inanimate nature** (for example cosmic objects, Earth tectonic plates movements, volcanoes, typhoons),

2. **living organisms** (microorganisms, plants and animals),

3. **products** of human activity (for example constructions, machines, devices, chemical substances, explosive materials).

4. **man** and society (tensions in human relations, conquests, slavery, religious wars, terrorism). They may be factual actions of other participants in social life, unfavourable and dangerous for vital interests and basic values of a man, a group, a society or the whole humanity.

A feeling of safety stems from a subjective aspect, and it refers to true or false consciousness of existing threats, a lack of consciousness about the threats or a lack of knowledge about possibilities of preventing dangers.

Penal law has a rule to distinguish a subjective threat (although it does not provide a name for such forms) like for example:

a) recklessness, which means action that we are aware of, but do it unintentionally, when a person predicts such action to happen.

b) negligence, which means doing action that we are not aware of, but when a person could predict such action to happen.

² KORZENIOWSKI L.F.: *The rudiments of science on security*, p. 87-88. (Polish) *Podstawy nauk o bezpieczeństwie*. Warszawa: Difin, 2012. ISBN 978-83-7641-518-5.

Internal security means that within the boundaries of a subject (inside the system), there is no threat for the existence, development and normal functioning of a subject, or potential sources of threats are weaker than defensive potential of a subject.

External security of a subject means a lack of threats from the surroundings of external subject, from other subjects.

In the Constitution of the Republic of Poland³, security is provided in the form of the subject or as an internal security of the state (article 135; article 146, section 4, paragraph 7) or external security of the state (article 135; article 136; article 146, section 4, paragraph 8), national security (The Council of National Security, article 144, section 3, paragraph 26), as well as ecologic security (article 74, section 1).

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.

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.

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.

Contemporary scientific approaches towards the issue of security were introduced in Poland in the 1930s, and based on the principles of science on security management⁴ that was taking its shape.

Joseph Zoltaszek 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*"⁵. 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.⁶

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.

³ Constitution of the Republic of Poland from 2 April 1997 (Journal of Acts number 78, paragraph 483, with amendments). (Polish) Konstytucja Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia 2 kwietnia 1997 r. (Dz. U. nr 78, poz. 483, zm).

⁴ 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; ADAMIECKI 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.

⁵ ŻÓŁTASZEK J.: *Scientific organisation of social security*, p. 245. (Polish) *Naukowa organizacja bezpieczeństwa*. "Przegląd Organizacji" 1931, number 6, p. 245-254.

⁶ 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.

After a long period of gap in this field, in most countries dominated by the political interests of the Soviet Union, 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"⁷.

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 (in Poland) 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, sociology⁸.

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.

The fundamental, methodological basis of *securitology* are accordingly:

- a) human and social organisations' security as the subject of research,
- b) dialectic and holistic approach and also system analysis,
- c) crossing the borders between fields of science
- d) absorption of methodological workshop and theoretical heritage of other sciences.

ОСНОВНИ ПРИНЦИПИ НА СИГУРНОСТТА

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ПОЛША

Ключови думи: сигурност, заплахи, науката сигурност.

Резюме През вековете науката „Сигурност“ е била от съществен интерес за различни клонове на науката като екологията, технологиите и социологията, която датира още от времето, когато човечеството започва да изследва реалността. Някои от учените винаги насочват своето внимание към човека и неговите потребности, докато други представят различни гледни точки свързани с науката сигурност. Като цяло сигурността се свързва с практическото познание за различни области на нашия живот и икономиката.

⁷ HANAUSEK T.: *Security Management - a new field of science*, p. 37. (Polish) *Zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem – nowa dziedzina nauki. /in:/ Safety and protection of property.* (Slovak) *Bezpečnosť a ochrana majetku.* Košice: LIPORT LFK 2001, p. 36-39.

⁸ 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.