SECURITY
SOCIAL STABILITY OR INDIVIDUAL PSIHOLOGICAL COMFORT

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I. The genesis and evolution of the security concept

We can consider the fact that, even from the moment when the first homo-sapiens searched and discovered the meaning of a shelter (trees, caves, etc) from the view of the increased survival advantages against the variety of menaces which he was confronting, we can talk of the genesis of the security concept.

The evolution of the security concept ,which came from the Latin „securitas – securitatis” and mean „to be at safety from any danger; the peace and comfort feeling provided by the lack of any threat”, during the human history endured continuous mutations and transformations, mankind developing and assigning new values and functions to it.

During the transition from the incipient primitive commune toward the slave system, we appreciate that the security concept it is referring to:

o   *the protection of the single individual against all threats;*

- *the protection of all the members of the community against all threats;*
- *the protection of the single individual against all threats;*
- *personal physical protection and maintaining at power trough force measures against other human beings;*
- *the use of bodyguards.*

During the transition from the slave system toward the late feudalism, we can appreciate, that the security concept it is referring to:

- *the protection of the large human groups, one against the other;*
- *the fight or conflict between two liders, becomes automatically the fight between two people;*
- *the protection of the rulers was insured by mercenaries, strongholds or castles;*
- *the incipient cores of the permanent army were made of the liders personal bodyguards ;*
- *new permanent founded institutions were tasked with defending the order in the state - police, town guards or urban militia;*
- *the close protection of the ruler, was included in the police tasks, which had also the means of preventing the hostile threats throughout identifying, searching and eventually annihilating the potential enemies;*
- *it were develop the measures and means used by the state institutions for protection against all threats: spies, covered agents, delations were incentived, actions if leafing were taken, etc.*

II. Modern security systems of the ruling state institutions.

The goal of successful guard and protection activities.

Totalitarian and extremism were not limited only to the borders of those states, but they tagged the whole modern society.

Without structural changes, the new guard and protection services have sued to the latest technical-science discoveries, have enlarges the area of investigation in new complementary domains, such as sociology, psychology, military and political analyses, prognosis, etc.

The goal of the security systems is to countermeasure human type threats:

- o *Individual persons;*
- o *Groups ;*
- o *Organizational – institutionalized.*

For the achievement any security system is necessary to follow these actional steps:

- o *Identifying the threat:*
- o *The so called identity of the menace;*
- o *Analyzing the nature of threat;*
- o *Alarming the guard systems of close protection at the buildings and persons.*
- o *Delaying – stopping the enemy of fulfilling successfully its target in due time(that means installing automatic doors, blocking fences, secure escape routes for the VIP and staff);*
- o *Retorsion - intervention: the complete elimination of the threat.*

The security systems have 2 ways of acting:

- o *Prevention;*

o *Discouragement – specific actions taken in order to make the target as hard to be hit as possible by the enemy.*

The security systems are framed on 3 concentric protection rings:
o *Ring 1 – which permit free access, under type SIGINT and HUMINT covered surveillance;*
o *Ring 2 – which permit restraint access in delimited area under badges permits, or other identity control measures;*
o *Ring 3 – denied access for all staff except family members.*

The security systems are composed by specific measures and means technical and human type:
o *Institutions specialized in gathering, data processing, analyzing and probing specific intelligence;*
o *Permanent or temporary protective teams;*
o *Teams for guarding and securing the inner and exterior perimeter of designated buildings;*
o *Tactical intervention teams – SWAT;*
o *Auxiliary transport and logistic departments;*
o *Special med-evac teams;*
o *Tactical command centre.*

III. CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE NEW GLOBAL SECURITY CONCEPT

Globalization had and still has a strong impact over the national security of the nations worldwide. Security considered strictly under military analysis is absolute, notably mutations have been made in the domain of institutional and actional structures.

Causative changes:

- *The multiple forces unleash by the post- Cold War systemic changes, from bipolarize to multipolarize;*
- *The action of the globalization phenomenon brought mentality changes but also modified the natural environment dramatically.*

In the COLD WAR period, the security paradigm was defined by stability, more accent was put on the survival and orientation of superpowers, to promote and implement theirs own values and interests in a bipolar system, and nevertheless the nuclear deterrence strategy had the most significant role in this security system.

The globalization processes had altered considerably the way of obseting security. The non-physical data regarding security, the various forms of threats and the importance of maintaining the identity, are just a few important effects of post –COLD WAR international security, which are tainting the internal and international politics.

The effects of globalization are :

- *Mixing-up of the intern and external problems, in a way that the national government acts in a defined space by the crossing of internal and international interests. The threats becomes over-national, but the military threat minimize;*
- *Supplementary over-pressure is put onto the governments, which have to find a proper answer;*
- *The STATE is interacting with non-state and over-state actors, fact that determine a higher rate of the complexity of the international relations;*
- *The globalization make the so called „balance of power" to have an unpredictable, complex and nonlinear figure;*

- *The nature of making war is altered and makes the models of strategic and rational deterrence to be obsolete and less relevant, especially regarding the new actors of world politics.*

Therewith, the spreading of intelligence and technology increase exponentially the danger of new threats of international nature such as the dissemination of the mass destruction weapons, the fission materials necessary for production and globalization makes that all the technology to be easy available.

At the other extremity of the globalization-security specter can be placed the extremist and fundamentalist networks, which have the capacity of organizing at transnational level and to use terrorist tactics hardened by the globalization of technology and intelligence.

We appreciate that factors with major connotation on to the international security environment can be:

Globalization:

- *The dependence of states on regional, areas and global stability;*
- *The networks of the informational era amplify and disseminate the impact of the events;*
- *The contradictory role of the mass-media over the public opinion perceptions regarding the major events.*

The war on terrorism:

- *The higher complexity and disproportionality as effects;*
- *The easy access to hightech and no conventional rearmament proliferation with power to hit NATO;*
- *The proliferation of the NBC weapons and of the carrying vectors at non state and new state actors.*

Geographical discrepancies:

- *Between the growing countries and the rich countries those are widening;*
- *Generates massive migrations inclusive transcontinental;*
- *Amplify the ethnic and religious tensions ;*
- *Dramatically diminish the level and quality of life.*

Environmental factors:

- *The unfair dissemination of resources;*
- *The politic control of the access to resources;*
- *The dependence of fossil fuels;*
- *Overpolution of wide sectors;*
- *The increasing needs of food and water;*
- *The global alteration of some environmental factors(the climate)*

Non efficient ruled states:

- *The fragmentation of reasons related to economic, ethnic-religious, separatist movements;*
- *Precarious internal security, low border control;*
- *Generates national and transnational organized crime;*
- *Generates resources for international terrorist acts;*
- *They can form true „evil axes".*

Radical ideologies:

- *Generates extremism and reluctance to changes/transformations;*
- *They use any necessary means to achieve the goals;*
- *Throughout dictatorial leadership produce and determine changes at intern and international level.*

Unsolved(frozen) conflicts:

- *Generates hotbeds with various degrees of danger;*
- *They can be reactivated with a higher amplitude;*
- *Can be used as means of negotiation in international politics;*
- *Can be turned into geo-economic processes.*

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