

Agnieszka Bień-Kacała

Maciej Serowaniec

Nicolaus Copernicus University

## Concept of Security and its Types

### Concept of Security

According to the arrangements made in the doctrine, security is a complex category<sup>1</sup> as we are dealing with a confrontation of challenges and threats, their social perception and solution concepts, as well as activities and reactions of states and international institutions. The purpose of the undertaken actions is to establish the certainty of sustaining, possessing and enabling the progress of security.

The term 'security' derives from the Latin noun *securitas*, which is a combination of two Latin words – *sine* and *cura* – and it has remained extant in a variety of European languages, including English and French (*securité*). *Sine* from Latin is 'without', whereas *cura* means 'concern', 'fear', 'anxiety'. Thus the

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<sup>1</sup> W. Włoch, M. Serowaniec, *Pojęcie bezpieczeństwa* [The Concept of Security], [in:] *Kategoria bezpieczeństwa w konstytucjach i praktyce ustrojowej państw Grupy Wyszehradzkiej*, A. Bień-Kacała, J. Jirásek, L. Cibulka, T. Drinóczy (ed.), Toruń 2016, pp. 13–23.

word security originally translates as no concern, fear or anxiety<sup>2</sup>. It is said that the etymological meaning is related to the entitative character of security on account of the lack of threats and the feeling of certainty of the entity. In such a perspective security is one of the most fundamental needs of an entity and at the same time one of the most important purposes of its actions, regardless of whether the entity is an individual or a state. Thus, security is perceived within the category of a fundamental need. In the hierarchy of A. Maslow's needs the need for security is ranked second to physiological needs<sup>3</sup>. The need for safety is complex and provides for the following elements: certainty; stability; support; care; freedom from fear, anxiety and chaos; structure; order; law; borders etc. In so doing, the author of the theory noticed that satisfying the needs which are lower in the hierarchy is a condition for opening the need for satisfying further needs. Yet, if a fundamental need is not satisfied, the development of the individual is blocked and his striving for satisfying this particular need is limited.

It seems impossible to establish one accurate and general definition of the concept of interest to us. Furthermore, Wojciech Włoch and Maciej Serowaniec point out that it is not necessary as people perceive an intuitional state of security, especially when they have experienced the lack thereof. Nevertheless, the core of the concept of interest is treated as unchanged, as, by and large, security is associated with the lack of threat. In so doing,

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<sup>2</sup> A. Urbanek, *Bezpieczeństwo narodowe – podstawowe kategorie terminologiczne i ich systematyzacja* [State Security – basic terminological categories and their systematisation [in:] *Wybrane problemy bezpieczeństwa. Teoria. Strategia. System*, [Selected security issues. Theory. Strategy. System. ed. A. Urbanek, Słupsk 2012, p. 11–12.

<sup>3</sup> A. Maslow, *Motywacja i osobowość*, [Motivation and Personality] translated by, J. Radzicki, Warsaw 2006, pp. 66–83.

we identify the entity being protected, a defined threat and the manner of handling it. As rightly observed by W. Włoch and M. Serowaniec, security is a political issue on account of the key decisions that need to be made by state authorities to regard a particular issue as a priority.

Security constitutes a need that determines a political organisation of the society. Ensuring security is regarded as one of the most fundamental objectives and functions of the state<sup>4</sup>. The literature on the subject contains a catalogue of priority values and goals. It encompasses the following: biological survival of the population, nation as an ethnic group, and state as an institution, territorial integrity of the state, its independence and sovereignty, internal stability and a complex, socio-economic sustainable development<sup>5</sup>. Thus security becomes a primary national mission of the entire society as a state organisation which aims at the protection and defence of national values and interests against the existing and potential threats, as well as a creation of internal and external conditions for an unhindered development. However, in tense situations or conflicts, ensuring security becomes an objective to which all means and forces are subjected.

In the conclusion of research on security, Wojciech Włoch and Maciej Serowaniec point to a complex recognition of the issue of security by constructivism. In this perspective a particular significance of social processes is highlighted. The processes lead to the creation of practices, structures and entities

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<sup>4</sup> Cf. J. Potrzezszcz, *Bezpieczeństwo prawne z perspektywy filozofii prawa* [Legal Security from the Perspective of the Philosophy of the Law], Lublin 2013, pp. 69–87.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. J. Stańczak, *Usytuowanie bezpieczeństwa pośród celów uczestników stosunków międzynarodowych*, [Placement of Security among the Objectives of the Participants in International Relations] „Rocznik Bezpieczeństwa Międzynarodowego” 2012/2013, pp. 108–112.

that allow for the significance of ideas and culture while defining international relations and discussing them. The assumption of the subjectivity of national interest is highlighted, as much as their changeability on account of the evolution of the situation and the will of the nation. The approach of the Copenhagen School plays a particularly important role as it is one of the most important varieties of constructivism. According to this approach, security related to the issue of military force regarded narrowly is not adequate to current threats on the grounds of an increasing importance of economic, ecological, social or criminal issues. What is more, it is emphasised that facing these threats often goes beyond the capabilities of one state and requires complex and conjoined actions.

### Types of Security

In the science of constitutional law security is strictly bound to the state<sup>6</sup>. State security entails the condition in which the nation may develop. It is consistent with the sense of no internal and external threat as well the possibility of protection against them<sup>7</sup>. In his study over security types Z. Witkowski rightly summarizes the fact that in the constitutions of democratic countries state security is treated as an existential objective with top priority.

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<sup>6</sup> Z. Witkowski, *Rodzaje bezpieczeństwa* [Types of Security], [in:] *Kategoria bezpieczeństwa w konstytucjach ...*, pp. 27–38.

<sup>7</sup> W. Wołpiuk, *Bezpieczeństwo państwa a prawo do wolności i bezpieczeństwa osobistego* [State Security Versus Right to Freedom and Personal Security], [in:] *Bezpieczeństwo państwa a ochrona praw i wolności jednostki we współczesnym świecie* [State Security Versus Protection of Rights and Freedoms of an Individual in the Contemporary World], J.Jaskiernia (ed.), Kielce 2012, p.88 and W.Wołpiuk, *Siły Zbrojne w regulacjach Konstytucji RP* [Armed Forces in the Regulations of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland], Warsaw 1998, p.47.

It materialises a natural and primordial need of these states as it conditions the possibility to implement other needs related to the functioning of the state. Therefore it holds a value that is stimulating in nature as it triggers off decision making towards ensuring other values and needs of the society organised into a state.

In reference to the category of security in terms of the subjective-objective dichotomy, Z. Witkowski argues that after the fall of the so-called 'Iron Curtain' the individual had become a fundamental subject of security in Europe. The concept of human security is now being developed in theory where human dignity is a fundamental value. In this context, entire societies become the subject of security on account of the need related to social functioning of the individual.

Among security categories distinguished in terms of subjectivity, one may point to the following dimensions: political, military, economic, ecological, social and ideological<sup>8</sup>. Political security means certainty and possibility of developing a political system in a country or a group of countries, and it concerns stability of governments and an internal stability of the countries themselves. Military security is related to a lack of military threats, and in the event of an occurrence of such a threat, it is associated with the ability to counter such threats with own armed forces. Economic security is linked to the protection of the economic development. The main objective in this case is ensuring economic conditions necessary for the survival and well-being of the society. Ensuring the sustainable development of the society and the smooth operation of the state and its authorities

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<sup>8</sup> R. Zięba, *Instytucjonalizacja bezpieczeństwa europejskiego: koncepcje-struktury-funkcjonowanie* [The Institutionalisation of European Security: Concepts-Structures-Functioning], Warsaw 2004, pp. 31–59.

is no less important. A necessity of an effective resistance against internal and external factors that hinder economic development is identifiable here. Ecological security aims at preserving natural development in balance for current and future generations. Social security is linked to the protection and development of national or religious identity of a given society inhabiting a particular territory. It is sometimes associated with cultural security which aims at the preservation and cultivation of values which are decisive of national identity, while at the same time it is also linked with the possibility to draw from the experiences and achievements of other nations. At the same time it is assumed that there is a possibility to counter foreign influences which lessen the internal coherence of cultural community. Ideological security is identified with the type of national security which is focused on creating and consolidating the community of viewpoints in the pursuit of implementing national interest. Additionally, this category is linked to counteracting extreme ideologies (including fascism, nationalism, conservatism, liberalism and communism) as well as the protection against concepts which justify the activities which are negative for national interest. They are not the only categories of security classified in terms of subjectivity. We are dealing with further divisions, subcategories or subdimensions of the concept in question. The following types of security may serve as an example here: general, public, consumer, energy, material, financial, food or work. Some security types are successively being singled out (e.g. energy, material or geographic), whereas other types are being shaped together with the development of civilization and new phenomena and challenges with a global character (e.g. cyber, information and telecommunications security).

Security is considered also in internal and external dimensions. However, threats of either of the dimensions are

very similar and sometimes identical. Therefore, the separation of these categories by definition is difficult to conduct<sup>9</sup>. Moreover, Zbigniew Witkowski remarks that internal security is linked to the categories of legal order, life and health of citizens, it relates to national wealth in case of natural disasters or technical failures, concerns citizens, social groups, various entities on the market, professional organisations, manufacturers and employers, political parties, religious organisations or political elites. In this context internal security ought to be related to the possibility of a skilful and efficient functioning of public authorities. External security on the other hand is primarily associated with sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the state, including inviolability of the borders. It is connected with the occurrence of chiefly military threats in the external surroundings of the state.

In conclusion, Z Witkowski rightly observes that on account of globalisation, the concept of security keeps evolving. The boundary between external and internal security threats becomes vague or even disappears. This calls for the introduction of changes in the definition scope of security in general. This is particularly valid for internal security, as ensuring it requires decision-making outside the territory of one's state and with the participation of numerous transnational factors (e.g. the case of terrorist hunt in the EU territory outside the territory of France after recent attacks in Paris in November 2015).

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<sup>9</sup> A. Bień-Kacała, *Bezpieczeństwo w Konstytucji RP z 1997 r. – wstępna diagnoza*, [Security in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 1997 – an initial diagnosis] „Przegląd Prawa Konstytucyjnego”, no 2/2015, p. 18.