

General Security in the Modern Society. Its Concept and Modelling

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General security. Concept

Over several last decades the term "security" became highly popular, especially in social sciences. Law, sociology, ecology, political science, medicine increasingly discuss legal, social, ecological, political, medical securities of the world, its parts, and single countries. Every branch of science is concerned with its own security problems, powers, trends, accidents, catastrophes. Everyone shows ways in which a danger can arise for society, its groups, and its single citizens.

Legal sciences, especially criminal law, criminology and new quickly developing branch of the modern criminalistics- "preventive criminalistics" discuss risks coming from dangerous developments in criminality (Kurapka 2006; Kurapka, Peckaitis, Malewski & Justickis 2007, Peckaitis & Justickis 2006)). Sociology discusses dangers coming from social conflicts, dysfunctions of the social structure, deviant and destructive behaviour of some persons or social groups (Peckaitis & Justickis 2004).

Political sciences analyze political risks stemming from political attitudes, views, programs, actions, policies (Sears, Huddy & Jervis 2003).

Ecological and medical sciences review threads coming from natural processes and catastrophes: natural disasters, epidemics, etc. (Pirages & Cousins 2005).

In fact every branch of science can indicate its own sources of danger for a society and a person. Economics, demography, anthropology, psychology, astronomy, and many others can mention many specific factors, reasons, trends that may endanger human life.

The interest for different kinds of security paved the way for common concept of "general security". In contrast to "specific" (legal, social, ecological, etc.) securities reflecting specific (legal, social, etc.) risks, the "general" security is seen as a common and aggregate threatening of society, social group or a single person. At that the general security is seen as a degree of endangering indifferently from its source.

Such approach is based upon several ideas, most of which never were formulated explicitly but are presupposed when discussing security problems (Kurapka, Peckaitis, Kegel, Malevski & Justickis 2007).

The first approach is based upon idea that general security is the common name for consequences of different kinds of endangerment. It is suggested that every kind of danger (medical, criminal, ecological, social, etc.) causes a very similar situation. It is the situation of thread, danger, jeopardy. This situation brings social reactions and actions that are common in their most important aspects. Any danger cases similar feelings and actions. Thus all kinds of danger should be seen just as sorts of the common - general one. So, this approach focuses rather on results of endangerment (not on its sources). Just this resulting situation is referred as the general security (or threat).

The second approach sees the general security as a basic latent and intermediating factor responsible for interaction of single kinds of security and their connection with other social events. According to this view, a specific security typically does not affect social life directly. Instead it does it only (or mainly) through its contribution to the general security. In this scheme the general security is the core of different single kinds of security, a latent factor behind all them.

The general security is also seen as a most important intermediating factor, mediating interactions between single kinds of security and different sides of social life. The scheme of interaction is simple - a single insecurity increases the general one, the latter affects social, psychological, etc. sides of social or individual life.

The third approach sees the specific securities as highly interconnected and therefore as constituting an entity, which is referred as general security. In this view the term "general security" rather means "the security generally". It is seen as an expression of the nature of integration of specific securities in their interconnection. In this approach single securities are seen as kinds of communicating vessels. Changes in one sort of security provides chain reaction of change in all others.

The fourth approach sees security just as a special point of view in analyzing social processes. Ideas of a "risk society" are seen not as indication that some society is generally endangered but just as indication that social phenomena will be analyzed in terms of risks involved. General security in this approach is seen as seeing things in perspective of all possible dangers. Such a "risk analysis" is, in fact, analogue to economical analysis (social processes are studied from the point of view of economy), system analysis (social processes are studied from the point of view of the system theory), etc. (Ansell & Wharton 1992; Horlick-Jones, 1998; Kemshal 2003).

All these approaches though different have one, very important point in common. Every of them are based upon some general presupposition on the possible nature of general security and its interconnections with single ones. The first one sees a general security as a result of single ones. The second — as their core. The third as the kind of their interactions. The fourth - as a side of different other social processes. It means that we still do not have any clear idea on real scheme of interconnection between different special and general securities. It also means that the clarification of this real scheme is highly important to provide an answer to the fundamental question what security actually is.

The main aim of this paper is to expound a scheme of interaction between different sorts of security. This will be done developing *an integrative model of security*,

1. Embracing all these approaches;
2. Providing a basis for understanding of its interconnections of specific securities with other social factors;
3. Providing the possibility for empirical validation of this model.

According to a level on which security problem is considered, we can distinguish *macro-* and *micro-*one. Similarly, like in economics and in other social sciences, the first one is a high level approach and addresses the whole society and its main parts. The *micro-*one (low-level approach) focuses upon security of a single person or social group. Our study has been concentrated generally on the macro-security problems.

General and economic security. The problem of their interrelation

Interrelation of the general security with any specific one is of interest. However, in our study the interrelation of the general security with economical one is of especial importance. The reason for this importance is, first of all, political and scientific ones. It arises from the most general problems which faces today the EU (Council of the European Union 2004; European Union 1997).

The point is that initially the European Union was being created as an economic union. In the first years of its existence attempts were being made towards assurance of what a further European economic development was requiring most, i.e. to abolish the borders and, by the same token, to guarantee four main economic freedoms involving financial allocation, goods, services and labour force. At that time no implications were being made regarding removing non-economic, especially legal borders. There was a tendency to assume that legal systems of the European countries were too different and too tightly interconnected with diverse national traditions and mentalities of separate countries that could allow realistically think not only about the united economic area but also about the legal area. Consequently, minimalist objectives were being followed: there was an inclination to think that assurance of the internal security had to remain the privilege of every separate EU member state. There was a tendency to suppose that state legal systems must be integrated only in separate cases, when it is vital from the economic perspective (e.g. regulation of taxes, customs, border crossing in addition to production standards and consumer rights protection).

Nevertheless, a further EU development led to the restraint from that minimalist attitude. The more a

united economic area was being created, the more it was conceived that it could only successfully function provided a common security of that area was guaranteed.

Consequently, it was restrained from the attitude maintaining that the EU economic security could be guaranteed by the help of minimal measures, with separate elements of national legal systems being integrated.

A shift was made towards necessity for the opposite provision related to the integrated efforts in assuring widely comprehensible EU internal security. From separate, the most necessary and narrow measures enhancing single state's securities there was progressed towards the establishment of the global security system.

By and large, security involving economic along with legal, social, psychological security became the strategic objective of the EU. Its peculiar significance thus is embedded in the EU fundamental documents (Council of the European Union 2004).

First of all, the practical outcome of the EU development was the establishment and development of the significant institutions, directly implementing activity coordination and integration of the EU member states and thus guaranteeing internal security throughout EU (Europol, Eurojust, Prevention Network, etc.). On the other hand, security assurance related large programmes embracing the EU countries had been launched.

Global security's incorporation into the EU strategic objectives was of remarkable importance to researches, particularly in social sciences. Security became the common scientific definition as well as an integration centre of miscellaneous social sciences.

Besides, in science the process was being promoted by the EU policy as well. All that is confirmed in the strategic EU research programs including FP6, AGIS, ARGO, DAPHNE, EPCIP and, in particular, the newest global FP7, setting security as a strategic research objective in the EU and directly promoting integration of various sciences to reach that objective. The foregoing has given the path towards new perspectives of both security assurance and its research.

Now the EU policy is guided by conviction that the general security is the frame for the economic freedom and the progress. Nobody contests the idea that we need general security to ensure economical one.

The problem is that the further progress developing this statement is needed. It should be proceeded beyond the pure recognition of fundamental role of security for economic development. The general recognition should be succeeded by development of a concrete model showing how general security and economic development (and coming from it economical security) interrelate.

The Integrated Security Model (ISM)

I. Generally, our model of interactions between the global (macro-) security and global (macro-) economy (Scheme 1) generally sees interaction between General security (GS) and Economical situation (ES) as a circus of alternating causations.

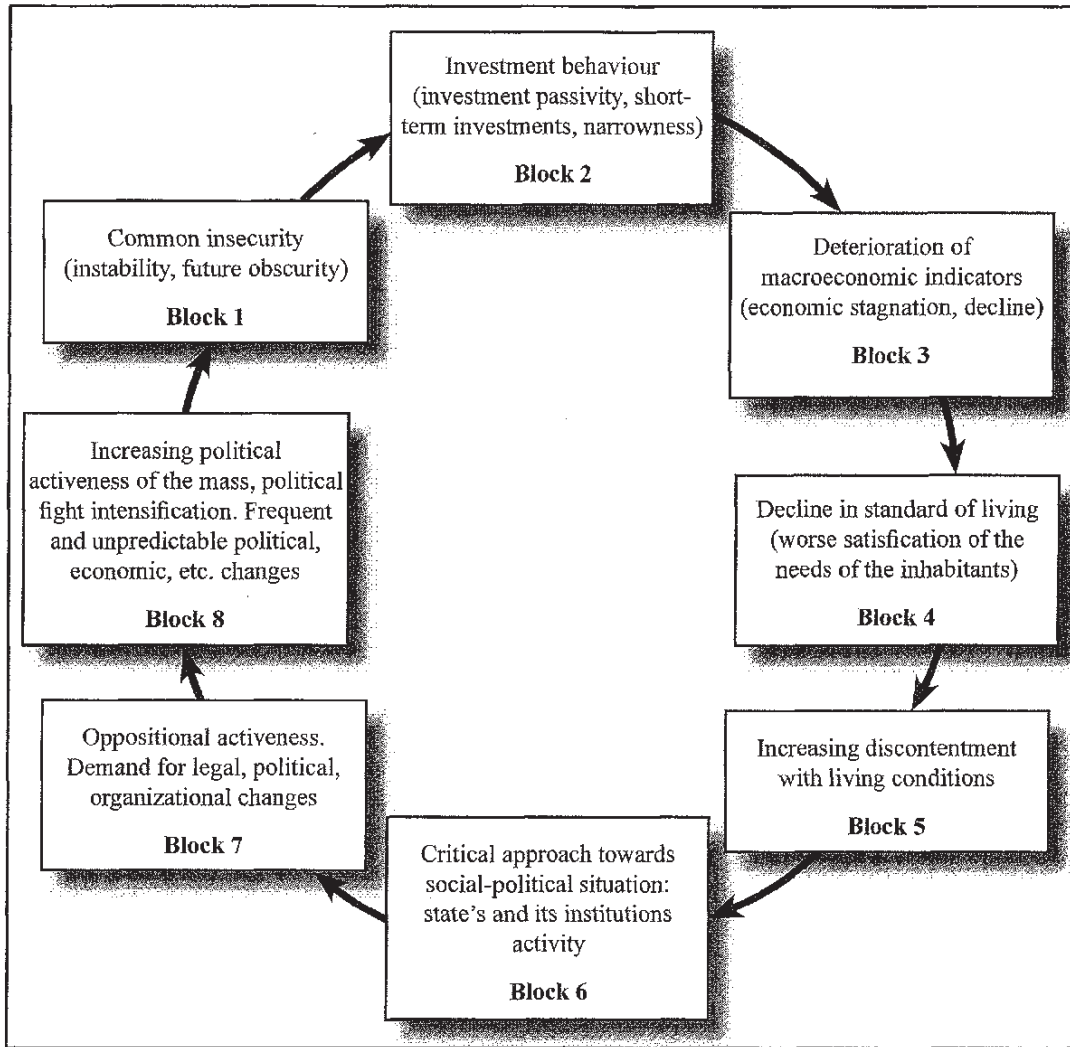
Its core consists of circular interaction of two general factors: general security and general economic situation.

1. The changes in GS cause the related changes in ES.
2. The change in ES brings analogue changes in GS.

For example, the improvement in ES brings related improvement in the GS. The improvement in the latter provides better preconditions for economic development and this way improves general economic situation. The latter, in turn, causes further enhancement of general safety.

The following detailed model provides the detailed mechanism of this interaction.

- II. In more details, both GS and ES each consists of several blocks (See Scheme 1).



Scheme 1. Security circular model. Interaction between security and associated factors

First, economic part of the circular model. Economic security blocks (ES)

The ES is seen as a sequence of three successive blocks of factors:

1. *Common social security/insecurity*, providing preconditions for active (or passive) economical investments policy;
2. Reaction of economical actors to this situation (for example, investment passivity, short-term, narrowness);
3. Macroeconomic progress/stagnation/decline.

These three blocks are supposed to be connected successively and in this order to affect each other.

Block 1. Common social security/insecurity

It embraces the predictability in all parts of social life. The simplest shape of predictability is social stability. It is situation of minimum changes, which provides the prerequisite for any long-term actions. Long-term actions play a very special role in public and economic life. Taken in terms of social development they "connect the present and the future". Today- actions are supposed to shape the future situation. For example, investment into education of the young generation, on the one side, shapes their future and, this way, the future of the country, guaranteeing the ability of a new generation to control the future sources of danger, stability and predictability of social life.

However, paradoxically, we can make this future predictable only if it already is so. For example, any this investment and any future-directed measures can be successful only if this future is predictable. To prepare young generation to control their future we should have valid knowledge what this future is like. So the main precondition for enhancing predictability and stability is predictability and stability. The present day predictability and stability are necessary to produce the future ones.

Lack of present predictability brings difficulties in ensuring the future predictability. In situation of lacking predictability long-term measures cannot be taken. In this situation only short- term actions may be successful.

Thus, the *Common social security/insecurity* embraces predictability of effects of any future directed actions. In terms of security/insecurity it means possibility to foresee the consequences(also dangerous, unwanted ones) of such actions.

Block 2. Investment behaviour (investmentpassivity, short-term, narrowness)

In its narrow, economical sense (investing money), the investment is a logical start point of any production cycle. In its broad sense (investment of human recourses, efforts, engagements) it is an initial point of any social actions. In any action, both economical and not economical we have to invest to-day to have the intended result tomorrow.

The first investment decision is what should be produced. The second is the very investment as the beginning stage in realization of this decision. A factory is build, equipment is bought, employees are hired and the production starts. According its characteristics, investments can be quite different: large (involving significant recourses) or small, short-term (the profit should be received right away) or long-term (the factory will be build several years till it starts produce and give profit), secure (profit is guaranteed) or insecure (risky undertaking).

The investment is a typical future-directed action. As such, to be successful it needs predictability.

It should be stressed that it is not only economical predictability which is needed. The point is that all spheres of social life can be the target for investments. Education, medicine, ecology, public relations, policy, crime prevention are only few examples of areas in which social, financial and other resources can be invested.

The lack of predictability causes the double danger.

First, that the investment will be unsuccessful and invested resources will be lost.

Second, the intended future changes, aimed by investment, will be not reached. It means that events that supposed to be controlled will be out of control.

In this situation the only way to avoid any unsuccessful investment is refraining of investment. In the sphere of economic, the insecurity being present, investment risk increases. Hence, the likelihood diminishes that upon the investment within a certain period of time will be profited. The longer period of the required investment is, i.e. the longer investment is, and the bigger is the risk. A natural investor's reaction is to refuse of long-term investments and to confine him/her to short-term investments. A refusal is being made towards investment into that business branches which require long-term investments (e.g. construction of the new industrial objects) and it is confined only to short-term investments. (E.g. small trade).

Another reaction is to refuse great investment and prefer small ones. The third one is to refuse risky entertainment in favour of secure.

Block 3. Macroeconomic progress/stagnation/decline

All this reduces economical activities to few, the most secure, short-term and low-investment areas. The activity of the rest of the economics freeze, which means economic stagnation or decline.

Second part of the circular model. General security blocks (GS)

The GS also is seen as a succession of several parts (blocks).

Block 4. Decline in standard of living (worse satisfaction of the most broadly defined needs of the inhabitants).

The decline in living standard is a natural consequence of deteriorated economical situation. The economy produces less, which means decrease in consumption. The chain of consequences of decrease in production is very well known. In fact, all areas of society are involved in this process.

Block 5. Increasing discontentment with living conditions

This is a natural psychological reaction to the decline in living standards. Empirical studies show this reaction in details. Its first chain is described by the "the law of bolt". Population refuses accept the decrease in their income and despite them tries to maintain the previous level of consumption. This is followed by usually explosive fall in consumption and also explosive, spasmodic leap in frustration.

Block 6. Change in the system of social attitudes of population. Critical approach towards social-political situation

Transformation of frustration with living standards into criticism against general situation within society is the next, consistent stage. Ways and mechanisms by which a private dissatisfaction turns into social and political ones have been intensively studied in frames of political psychology (Sears, Huddy, Jervis 2003). They include both personal (psychological projection) and social-psychological (mutual inciting, mass incitement, chain reactions, etc.).

Block 7. Intensifying critical view toward public institutions, legislation, and social organization.

The conversation of dissatisfaction with a social and economical situation into dissatisfaction with agents supposed to control it is further stage of transformation of the private level dissatisfaction into the general level one development.

It brings reduced public support for activities of public institutions. The consequence is the further reduction of their efficiency controlling the situation. Lacking public support and increasing public resistance paralyze their effort intended to improve situation. This, in turn, enhances critical attitudes and resistance of the public. This brings further disorder, confusion and disability.

Block 8. Increasing political activeness of the mass, intensification of political confrontations. Frequent and unpredictable legal, political, economic, etc. changes.

Notorious political passivity of the main part of population actually most often is a positive sign showing their satisfaction with the current political, social, economical, etc situation. Dissatisfaction with the current situation arouses political activity, attracts the public's attention to the law, public institutions, organization of society, and set them unto intensive pressure. Leading is the urged demand to take resolute and effective measure able to improve the situation immediately.

In this situation the critical attitudes of population transform into demand for immediate, radical and highly efficient changes. Especially intensive pressure is set upon legislation. Critical changes in law are supposed to improve the critical social situation.

This brings intensive and chaotic legislation activities. Contrary to ideals of democracy, implementation of political demands set forth by frustrated public does not guarantee positive changes. The point is that they are based by so called common sense (naive, primitive) political, sociological, economical, criminological views. This determines nature of demanded changes. Frustrated demands typically are of short sight nature, searching for immediate relief, also at the expense of long-term development. In short, the increase of political activity of the broad population intensifies the trend toward populist decisions.

The common result of populist decision is a new frustration and re-direction of public criticism against changed social institutions, legislation, social organizations. This brings often and unpredictable changes in all these areas of the public life.

Next cycle

Block 1 (first chain of the next cycle of interaction between GS and ES). Increased common social security/insecurity.

The circus locks oneself. The economical recession caused by social instability now itself increases the social instability. A new stage of interaction between GS and ES, bringing further destabilization of both, starts.

Intensity of the chain of interactions described by the model can be different. It can be a slight worsening of general security and economical situation. Or it can be a catastrophic disorganization in both. However, several general regularities follow from this model.

Tentative Conclusions emerging from the circular security Model

1. The expounded security model allows to perceive safety-economy situation interconnection in a more concrete way. It allows shifting from a sheer declaration that safety plays a crucial role in the economic development to the understanding of mutual impact, factors participating in that interaction and to the peculiarities of.

2. In compliance with a proposed model, not only does security make an impact on the economic situation (that, as mentioned, is widely recognized) but is also the key precondition of the successful functioning of economy. Safety and economic development are connected in terms of quantitative relations- with increasing security; a possibility for the growth in economy arises. By the same token, enforcement of the social safety becomes a fundamental measure of the economic development.

3. A particular 'chain' factors structure is typical of the economic situation and security interaction. As a result, several crucial peculiarities of this interaction and its caused effects follow. As a result of the 'chain' nature of that interaction, any chain disorder causes disorder to all the other chains- 'chain reaction'. For example, political instability, decline in a standard of living, or increased mistrust if the inhabitants, irrespective of what has caused that, triggers deterioration in all further chains.

4. Thus, none factors can affect safety in isolation. On the contrary, an impact is made on the whole safety-economy interaction. Every impact made on any chain of that interaction is transferred to its subsequent chains. Examining various legal, social, psychological, etc. factors' impact made on safety it is a crucial moment. Impact made of each is systematic, directly or indirectly affecting all the chains of the safety-economy interaction.

5. Analyzing safety-economy interaction, an important effect 'lagging behind of the impact' is revealed. Making an impact on one of that interaction's chains, the following chains are affected accordingly. However, the strength and speed of the subsequent impact depends on how much remote a certain phenomenon is from the chain that undergoes initial impact,. The more remote it is, the later the results of that impact occur. 'Lagging behind effect' plays a crucial role for long-term results of certain safety impact.

6. Economy-security interaction is not symmetrical. As shown in Scheme 1, the security is affects investment behaviour directly. This means that the impact of security is direct, prompt and strong.

7. The situation of the reverse impact of economy upon security is different. As demonstrated in the aforementioned Scheme, the economy state does also make an impact on safety. Nevertheless, this impact is much slower, made throughout a set of transitional chains. For example, in order improvement of economic situation could increase stability, this impact, first and foremost, has to contribute to the improvement of the standard of living, the latter- to satisfaction of the inhabitants, meanwhile it can reduce critical attitude towards political regime; the process going further has to increase political-legal stability and, finally, to enhance common safety. It is a much longer way of impact. That means that upon the safely improvement, positive changes will occur considerably quicker, unlike reverse impact on the safety of the economic improvement. Thus, that once again emphasizes the strategic significance of the safety improvement by assuring economic development.

8. The nature of the interactions between economic situation and security to a large extent depends on the quantitative characteristics of the each impact phenomenon making a chain. For example, the model reveals that investment behaviour affects macroeconomic indicators, which in turn increase inhabitants' discontentment with their living conditions, etc. However, in each case it is crucial to know *how strongly*

increase of the previous factor contributes to its potential impact on subsequent factor. If happens that the impact is weak, then moving through chain it can 'fade away' (e.g. increased improvement of the macroeconomic indicators will only slightly enhance inhabitants' living conditions and just a little their discontentment). The opposite case - strong connection: even a slight improvement in economy considerably enhances standard of living, which in turn will reduce inhabitants' discontentment. At this case impact going through that chain is becoming stronger. Thus, how impacts do look like in reality must be cleared out by the help of the further empirical research.

9. Collectively, the structural analysis of the security-economic situation improves our perception of the security-economy interactions and provides better opportunities to explain crucial effects of that interaction.

10. The model prepares the ground for the subsequent safety-economy research. The described interaction model in this article should become a base point for potential future research carried out in the EU safety-economy. First and foremost, the research would allow complementing this basic model, to take into consideration some other factors participating in this interaction. On the other hand, the research would also allow specifying quantitative parameters of the model. This in turn would lead to modelling in terms of mathematics that will give a path for the computer experiments with that model, seeking to establish optimal parameters of the safety-economy interaction as well as the best ways how to affect them.

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