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STATE SECURITY SYSTEM

Abstract

The objective of the article is to present the state security system and indicate research and adaptation directions undertaken by scientists that shape the changing security conditions. It is claimed that the internal and external environment of the state security system is characterized by constant variability, which is of fundamental importance in learning and understanding a number of ongoing processes and phenomena. An analysis related to security areas, as well as areas that cover responsibility for state security were carried out. It is worth reminding that research on security and related subsystems constitute one of the most important determinants of our sense of confidence in responsibility for processes taking place in a state and how it is inherently related to the national security system.

Key words

system, security, state, therories, conceptions

Introduction

The inspiration to write this article was the state security analysis. The analysis areas were proceeded basing on theory, concepts and management, while context conditions of its surroundings and the use of appropriate methods of influence were taken into consideration. The aim, on the other hand, is to present the phenomena taking place that have an impact on state security. The implementation of the above assumptions shows us the historical method, through which the formation of security, created theories over the centuries can be easily analysed. The legal method with established norms and customs. The political method, which probably has the greatest impact on our lives and sense of security. The identification of goals and conceptual sides for the scientific space shows that security is the most important for all of us.

The area of state security and its systems is subjected to long-term approaches along with a multi-directional strategy. The strategy includes the implementation of the interests of the state. State security area with its systems is subjected to long-term approaches along with a multi-directional strategy that concerns the implementation of the state's interests. Its coordination while aiming to synchronize goals, should strive for coherence of the tasks assigned to it. In other words, individual programs implemented should complete the objectives set in an objective and transparent manner, that are subjected to supervision and control. However, the complexity of modern security state management places this environment in the face of a multidisciplinary and competence-based research. Also, the environment, due to its sectoral nature, creates time and space for key implementation tasks. In other words, individual programs implemented by teams in an objective and transparent manner complement the goals set, while being subjected to supervision and control. Therefore, before analytical reflections on state security system and its spheres are analyzed, it is worth understanding the basic, elementary structure, of which three definitional entries consist. It seems that each entry defines phenomena and events occurring in a sufficient and scientific way. By combining them, they become complementary research issue. Also, the issue that is an inherent and constantly evolving process of our everyday life. Although, for some, these processes may constitute cognitive abstract. Therefore, to conduct a scientific research well, it is necessary to approach the issue by using the method of general operation, through detailed operation, and ending with the logic and specificity of a given process.

System, Security, State

As referred to encyclopedic knowledge, a "system" is defined as a set of interconnected elements (e.g. parliamentary, presidential, motivational, operational, identification, pension, etc.), fulfilling a specific function and treated as isolated from the environment for a specific purpose, e.g. descriptive

or research.[1] Therefore, it should be assumed that elementariness of a particular theory results from influence processes regarded as a whole system. This is possible by analyzing assumptions, which is separated for a specific purpose. The concept of a system and its use may be a method of presenting specific issues that are associated with the so-called "system approach" as well as problem solving, which is a systemic method. Logically, the concept of a set is connected with all of its components, which creates organized complexity[2]. That is why the system is defined as a set of interconnected elements, or to put it simply, a set of elements with the interactions occurring amongst them.

Safety is a positive feeling for our "ego" as an experience of circumstances favorable to our existence.[3] This model in a general sense is always understood as a state of lack of being threatened[4]. It takes into account the satisfaction of being alive, progress and existence. Generally, safety is associated with the conditions mentioned above, but also in a much broader spectrum as internal and/or external security, or objective and/or subjective security. When it comes to the state, this term is typically associated with its potential expansion and military power possessed. It is a

fact that the idea of security always has a social context, so it should be remembered about it specificity, difficulties and problems that have a context both in science and everyday life.

It is worth basing an individual security perception model on experiences of those who examine the essence of the issue by making a confrontation. Is my vision of security coherent with my experiences? Or with experience of the world of science? Or is it a kind of illusion, which resulted in construction of spurious feeling of being secure, and which is dangerous to an individual. Probably someone's vision of security includes fascination with war, where, in her/his opinion, a conflict is a source of prosperity and provides security. This is an illusion that can be faced while observing the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Russian society is fed by propaganda with its army successes. The German Third Reich may be also a good example.[5] But it must be remembered that safety is one of core human values that is highly ranked in the hierarchy of values. We consider safety in relation to an individual, a group, as well as national and international categories. The major factor that influences someone's safety is the condition of the

1 *Encyklopedia PWN* https://encyklopedia.pwn.pl [access: 12.02.2024].

2 More: L. von Bertalanffy, *Ogólna teoria systemów*, Warszawa 1984.

3 Ego (łac.) means ME, it is the part of a person's personality that identifies with "ME"; it is a system that develops over the course of life; determines the real action of a person as an individual (źródło: *Encyklopedia PWN* https://encyklopedia. pwn.pl [access: 12.02.2024]).

4 B. Wiśniewski, G. S. Sander, *Threat, Crisis, and Crisis Situation – as Conditions of Modern Human Life*, "Bezpieczeństwo i Technika Pożarnicza" 2016, No. 41/2016, p. 13.

5 The German Reich (German: Reich) is a historical term for the German state used to emphasize its unity with the autonomous regions belonging to Germany (source: *Encyklopedia PWN* https://encyklopedia.pwn.pl [access: 12.02.2024]).

nation in which an individual lives and functions.[6] Other are cultural, social and environmental factors. Individual safety, personal security is covered by the term "Human security"[7] as a security concept that was popularized in United Nations Development Report published in 1994.[8] After the Cold War ended the authors of the report claim that security is related to protection of national and state interests in internal as well as international context. On the other hand, for an individual, everyday life is a more important concern, such as losing a job, obtaining basic means of living, etc. The report assumes the universality of the concept, easier prevention towards the individual and focusing on human safety. Therefore, state security becomes of minor importance. This document, to some extent, combined assumptions and actions in the field of sustainable development.[9] Frances Steward in 2004 in his article claims that safety and development of the individual are highly interconnected, while unsustainable development becomes a source of conflict and violence escalation.[10] The concept of the individual is an important element of state security system perceived through national security.

The United Nations General Assembly in September 2000 presented a very important document, the "Millennium Report"[11], which information covered by "Human security" turned into practical actions. Kofi Annan, at that time the UN Secretary-General, when presenting this report, declared on behalf of UN: "(…) we must always put human well-being at the forefront. This is the most important change that must take place in our thinking and behavior. There aren't more noble and responsible tasks than to create conditions improving living standards.[12]

According to the above mentioned theory, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) focuses on identifying problems and identifying threats, which are related to the concept of safety. This forms the basis of configuration and arrangement security in a new way in social, economic and environmental matters. That resulted in creating a document called the European Security Charter, which was adopted on November 19, 1999.[13] The conference participants declared respect for human rights, a will to strengthen security as a complementary assurance in human, political, economic and military terms.

6   M. Tryboń, I. Grabowska-Lepczak, M. Kwiatkowski, *Bezpieczeństwo człowieka w obliczu zagrożeń XXI wieku*, „Zeszyty Naukowe SGSP" 2011, Tom 41; B. Wiśniewski, J. Prońko, *Elements of State Protection*, Warszawa 2003.

7   Human security – a state that gives a sense of certainty of existence, independence, identity, survival, and development (source: *Encyklopedia PWN* https://encyklopedia.pwn.pl [access: 12.02.2024]).

8   *United Nations development program, Human Development Report 1994*, New York 1994.

9   Ibidem, pp. 22-24.

10 More: F. Steward, *Development and security*, London 2004.

11 *Millennium Report of the Security General: We the peoples; the role of the United Nations In the 21st century*, New York 2000.

12 Ibidem, p. 5.

13 See: S. Bieleń, *Prawo w stosunkach międzynarodowych. Wybór dokumentów*, Warszawa 2007.

"Human security", together with the documents processed for conducting and creating security policy, is a logical structure of analysis, setting directions and vision of security.

Undoubtedly, theories and concepts within the scientific mainstream are immersed in the environment that encompasses all of its resources and implementation. This component requires constant striving for reliable, conscientious work, the process of which, along with the development of appropriate and favorable conditions, creates durability of the above mentioned standards. Unquestionable conditions to which "we" are also subjected to.

Origins of the state, its organizational shape, functions, forms and methods of exercising power have been examined many times by scholars. The resulting concepts point to a range of differences for this particular institution of social life. Nowadays, social sciences deal with the issues of the state, presenting vast variety of political and legal doctrines. It may be taken for granted that the state emerged as the idea of connecting people into larger communities, capable of determining the power exercised within it. But observing how states came into being, how communities transformed into societies and later into nations, is not that simple. Philosophers, lawyers, strategists, politicians and church fathers developed various concepts how states were created, including: theistic,

conquest, violence, social contract, Marxist and democratic.

In 1933, during the international convention on rights and obligations of states, the necessary attributes of statehood were indicated.[14] The founding signatories were nineteen American countries, which indicates the local or, in some sense, regional nature of this international venture. In conclusion a convention was signed. The first article of the convention is invoked as a rule for defining the subject of international law as a state.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Georg Jellinek[15], a German lawyer, then expert on state law and legal theorist, presented a three-element concept, according to which a state is an association of people settled in a given area, equipped with necessary power.[16] Following the assumptions of Jellinek's concept, the state should have independent authority over the territory and population that inhabits this territory. Therefore, the first and indisputable constitutive element of a state is its area. This could be defined as an area where human activity takes place, which is separated from neighbors, and where only its jurisdiction operates in this area. Moreover, any violation of this territory constitutes a threat to its legal independence. As a consequence, it is natural that a defensive reaction to the critical situation and dangerous tensions takes place.

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14 *Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States* https://www.ilsa.org [access: 12.02.2024].

15 According to Georg Jellinek's concept the three-element nature of the state is power, territory and population.

16 G. Jellinek, *Ogólna nauka o państwie*, Warszawa 1924; B. Wiśniewski, *System bezpieczeństwa państwa. Konteksty teoretyczne i praktyczne*, Szczytno 2013, p. 34.

Each society configures its vision of homeland, shaping its identification map. In a sense, it is like an individual identification code, a fingerprint, which is recognizable by other countries, and which, by its assumptions, constitutes an identity diagnosis. Following this line of thought, actions aimed at inspiring ideas about the world and neighboring countries should demonstrate internal and external dependencies.

On one hand, the research process a source of creation, on the other hand, the variability of the context in relation to the demonstrated dependencies.

From theory to process and adaptation

Law as the key issue in the area of state security, together with emerging both internal and external security systems has been postulated by scientists and philosophers of various trends and eras. One of the leading theorists was Niccolo Machiavelli who lived in the 16th century, and who is known for the maxim that "the end justifies the means". He based this concept of security on the statement that "A man to feel happy must live in a safe country". Although this motto had a noble message, it remained only a good wish. The obligation to implement this concept was assigned to politicians who recognized that security would only be achieved through the use of violence and deceit, with usage the so-called killing ceremony. All those who practiced this ritual, perceived harmony of

power and peace in that way, so they deserved honor and respect.

During the Enlightenment era, the major philosopher in the field of security was Immanuel Kant. He argued that "peace can be achieved by overcoming conflicts." He is also known having claimed "Si vis pacem, para In", which means "if you want peace, prepare appropriate law". He seems to continue of earlier theses and practices to maintain security, however. Such conclusions could be drawn from the content of "Critique of Pure Reason", the book he wrote.[17]

Cardinal Karol Wojtyła, later Pope John Paul II, referring to conditions of social security and state security should be fulfilled, in his book "Person and Action" writes that "dialogue is a method of shaping and deepening human solidarity, therefore the principle of dialogue should be adopted regardless of the difficulties that arise on the way to its implementation."[18]

After having the few examples above considered, it should be claimed that the influence of historical conditions on security systems is undeniable. This is confirmed by the fact that processes taking place in the present time, i.e. are analyzed and compared with the phenomena and processes taking place in the past, which is a somewhat cyclical mechanism that occurs in different time and space. That is, a case that occurs in the past and is important for a given type of events or is an event that occurred in a historical perspective is examined. It may seem to us that the researched historical areas from which we

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17 I. Kant *Krytyka czystego rozumu*, t. II, Warszawa 1957.
18 K. Wojtyła, *Osoba i czyn*, Kraków 1969.

draw knowledge and compare our life experience are fully satisfactory.

But here we encounter a trap. We will always be at the beginning of journey if trying to understand the mutual relations between history context and constructions of security systems areas at present times. On this comparative-analytical scale, there is probability to discover something new that could complement general knowledge for a given area.

Both internal and external environment of states is characterized by constant variability. And under its influence, the entity itself, the state, changes. Therefore, if the entity changes, what will we call the dynamics of the development of the country as an entity? Will any changes be noticed to be taking place when this adaptation process occurs? Will the change dynamics depend on internal and external environment of state itself?

The first thought is that the "State Security System" is a procedural and adaptive situation of the entity in which, depending on the degree of dynamics, situations are formed. These situations become developmental stimuli that trigger the initiation of specific developmental and adaptive processes. Or, on the contrary, the dynamics of processes decline, which may result in consequences, the scale of which is always assessed after the completion of a given process. Therefore, the definition of the state security system indicates

the elements of the management system as well as subsystems (e.g. executive, operational, support). According to White Paper on Security: the security system is the totality of forces, means and resources a state allocates to carry out tasks in the field of security, that is organized and prepared appropriately for these tasks and maintained.[19] Prof. E. Nowak claims, it is a state and process that ensures functioning of the state in basic areas, enabling survival, development and pursuing national interests in a specific security environment (…).[20] To define it in another way: it is an internally coordinated set of organizational, human and material elements aimed at counteracting all threats a state faces, in particular political, economic, psychosocial, ecological and military.[21]

Each of the above definitions proves that internal and external environment of the state is characterized by constant variability, which is crucial for understanding the ongoing processes and phenomena. To understand the reality that covers the state security system, attention should be paid to its universality, but also to the source of knowledge itself as a system of stimuli from which basic differences in its understanding arise. What is more, the state security system requires constant improvement in its management. It is because the security environment changes dynamically[22], affecting the security system itself.

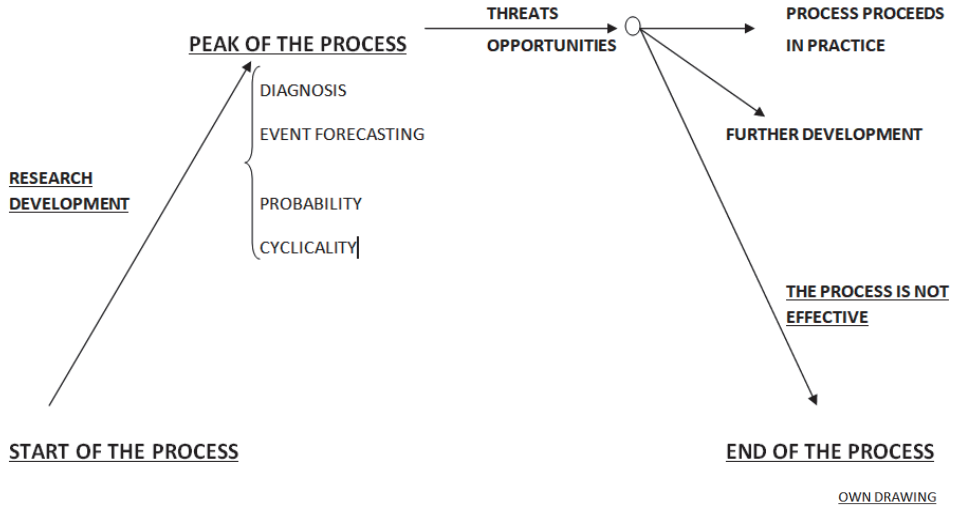19 *Biała Księga Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*, Warszawa 2013.

20 See: E. Nowak, M. Nowak, *Zarys teorii bezpieczeństwa narodowego*, Warszawa 2015; *Wyzwania, szanse, zagrożenia i ryzyko dla bezpieczeństwa narodowego RP o charakterze wewnętrznym*, R. Jakubczak, B. Wiśniewski (eds.), Szczytno 2016.

21 See: A. Urbanek, *Wybrane problemy bezpieczeństwa. Dziedziny bezpieczeństwa*, Słupsk 2013.

22 See: R. Wróblewski, *Elementy koncepcji zarządzania bezpieczeństwem narodowym*, Siedlce 2021.

Fig. 1. The diagram shows the process of affecting the security system.

The dynamics of the development of security subsystems and their interdisciplinarity in relation to the system reaches the processes peak. The phenomena taking place in this system are realized as a given field in an effective manner. Potential changes and further development are obviously taken into consideration.

However, those that do not bring transformation and remain inactive will be subjected to termination within the process. This interdisciplinarity makes the processes taking place in subsystems depended on one another. What is more, they are complementary to one another, and, to some extent, a single process can take over the leading role within processes ongoing in another subsystem. Their relationality is coherent at a certain stage. Hence, the following conclusion. The state security system requires extensive cooperation between sectors in various ways while maintaining appropriate procedures that, when managed in a skillful manner, shape the effectiveness of action for emerging crises. Yet, the coordination of activities leads to the selection of personalized decisions in a short time, which, when taken and properly communicated, are expressed in practical terms in direct actions for the entire state security system.

Theoretical cooperation expressed in this way in the state security system is a strong foundation in the implementation of subsystem models.[23] There remains one, most important factor for the entire task, a "human being". Who, when properly prepared for the role of a leader, will consciously and responsibly take care of proper course of the process. By accepting values of subsystem models, the implementation of a process will be carried out with the utmost care. The risk in the beginning of the process and

23 R. Gwardyński, *Racjonalizacja działań formacji policyjnych*, [in:] *Racjonalizacja zarządzania jednolitymi formacjami umundurowanymi odpowiedzialnymi za bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne. Tom II*, B. Wiśniewski (ed.), Warszawa 2017, p. 40.

the major threat during its implementation is unpredictability of events that may occur. Regardless, the "top of the process", which previously defined procedures are, should effectively influence the system's interoperability with a human. In practice, this will probably lead to legal provisions, regulations, simulations, implementation of scenarios constituting the experience of previous years, as a need to consciously serve the state and society. That will be a strategy for the efficient implementation of needs imposed to the state security system by the directional security subsystem.

Summary

The aspect of security divided into times of peace and war, as a period changing the nature and area of security identification, requires a cognitive approach and, as a result, an analytical approach with a dimension of practical experience. It is conscious service to the state and society. Political dominations pursuing their goals and proving who is right have often become an obstacle to proper implementation of tasks from the office held, service performed. For politicians, it is a kind of universal patterns and behaviors that raise doubts as to their justification. Is it action for safety? Or maybe it is the lack of adaptation to customs that a state must pursue goals for its security. Just like a human being, in order to stay alive, he or she must meet his or her basic needs.

To conclude: we are obliged to ensure the future of the next generations by enabling them further development and safe tomorrow as well.

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