

DIFFERENT DETERMINATIONS OF THE CONCEPT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY¹

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Abstract

The scientific literature presents a multitude definition of the term National Security. According to some authors the term of national security define as achieving internal security and external security and protection against various forms of threats and entities, physical. According to other authors, national security is an exercise of survival of the state through the protection of territorial integrity and sovereignty, political independence with all state attributes for protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms and other values of citizens and other values of society and the national safety. It means the ability of the state, alone or in cooperation with other states and organizations to protect vital interests and values of the society from external and internal forms of threats, and thus to provide general conditions for the smooth political, economic, social and cultural development society and the welfare of its citizens. The paper contains two parts. In the first part the author will present various notions of national security of several authors, and in the second part author defines this issue in the strategic documents of four Balkan countries - Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia and Macedonia. Finally the author will give their own determinations of the notion of national security. Subject of research is the identification, definition and analysis of the notion of national security. The purpose of this paper is to approach the meaning of the term national security to the professional and scientific community.

Keywords: security, national security, reference object of security

¹ review scientific paper

INTRODUCTION

The changes that occurred in the international arena, caused changes in the determination of security. In determining the notion of security in the scientific literature, long-reference object of security - the "state" slowly moves from the center frame, and his place is taken by "individual". With changes in the determinations of the reference object of security, it comes to changes in the meaning of many terms that relate to security.

The literature presents a multitude definitions of the term National Security so the way to establishing the essential elements is quite complicated often subjected to doubts.² At the end of the 21st century, one of the youngest Serbian authors Sasa Mijalkovic,³ writes that in Serbia there is no single understanding of the concept of security, as origin and meaning of the term, or that in the theory of security and in the literature of related sciences, there is no single determination of safety. *Sasa Mijalkovic* defines national security "as a condition of smooth performance, development, and optimum enjoyment of protected national and state values and interests that reach, maintain and improve the function of citizen security, the national security system and supranational security mechanisms, such absence (individual, group and collective) for fear of endangering them, and the collective sense of serenity, certainty and control over the development of future events and developments of relevance to life in society and the state".⁴

Some theorists define national security as the absence of any fear of assault, threat of interests or threat of any state or other states or national security determine primarily as physical survival of the state. Radovan Vukadinovic, was writing about the complexity of the notion of national security, and said: "First, safety involves physical survival of a country and its population, together with the basic attributes, independence and permanent material prosperity of the state".⁵ Almost the same said Ramo Masleša, "National security primarily involves physical survival of the state through the protection of territorial integrity and sovereignty,

² Indicated by Ilic, P., About definition and definitions of national security, efforts published in the Magazine Security- UDK: 351.862 / .863; 355.02, p. 123.

³ Indicated by Mijalkovic, S., *National Security* Criminalistic- police Academy, Belgrade, 2009, p. 44, 53.

⁴ Ibid, p. 181.

⁵ Indicated by Ilic, P., About definition and definitions of national security, efforts published in the Magazine Security- UDK: 351.862 / .863; 355.02, p. 134.

political independence with all state attributes to the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms and other values of citizens and other values society before internal and external threats".⁶ This group of definitions can be included in the famous (but not very clear) definition of George Kennan (Kennan Georg), that national security is "Physical (not touching) of national life".⁷ According Hevedi, national security represents a function of national states, where in accordance with their capabilities now and in the future while respecting the global changes and development in the world, protect their identity, survival and interests.⁸ It also means ensuring national security and supporting peace and stability, protection of national interests and values, support the economy, as well as management and process control to ensure a high level of national security. Effective achievement of national security is impossible without management and control function.⁹ In the "International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences" national security is defined as the ability of the state (nation) its inner values to protect them from external hazards.¹⁰

Bozidar Javorovikj considers national security as a global security and political community as a separate security within the international community. Under the National Security he means internal and external security of states, or security of the state in terms of internal and external types of threats, which provides survival and its normal functioning.¹¹ According Skittles and Wittkopf, "national security is a psychological freedom of the country fear that the state will not be able to resist threats to its survival and national values that come regardless of the outside or inside".¹²

⁶ Indicated by Ilic, P., About definition and definitions of national security, efforts published in the Magazine Security- UDK: 351.862 / .863; 355.02, p. 134.

⁸ Taken from Bakrresi, M., Keserovich, G., Mitrevski, S., *Private Security - theory and concept*, Skopje, 2015. p. 23.

⁹ Management of Defense, Democratic and Civilian Control, Including Integration of Security Sector, pp.2-3.

¹⁰ Taken from Bakrresi, O., Trevon, D., Mitrevski, S., *Corporate security system*, Skopje, 2012, p.31.

¹¹ According to: Javorovic' Božidar, "Terorizam", vo *Policija i9 sigurnost*, br.1-2, Ministarstvo unutarnjih poslova Republike Hrvatske, Zagreb, siječanj-travanj, 1997., str. 6th

¹² Kegley. V. Charles, Jr., R. Wittkopf, Eugene, *World Politics* - Faculty of Political Science MFA Diplomatic Academy, Belgrade 2004, p. 655th

Further in the first textbook on national security published in Serbia, Andreja Savic says: "we believe that national security may be defined as internal and external security in terms of security challenges, risks and threats on the one hand and activities of specialized institutions and the national security system in achieving national independence and the protection of vital interests, respecting the rule of law, on the other hand".¹³

Ljubomir Stajich and Radoslav Gachinovich consider "under national security may be implied power of the state, alone or in cooperation with other states and organizations to protect vital interests and values of the society from external and internal forms of threats, thereby provide general conditions for unfettered political, economic, social and cultural development of society and the welfare of its citizens".¹⁴

Svetlana Stanarevic defines national security as "the ability of the state (nation) to survive, so as to protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty, it will have political autonomy and with the help of state attributes, will protect its internal values of all forms of threats regardless of whether arrived outside or located within the state". In addition, she says: "National security is associated or identified with national security ... At the same time it is used to indicate the persistence of a nation organized to achieve and protect vital national interests".¹⁵

Writing the term state security, Ivan Dimitrijevic claims that he "understood the protection of the state institutions and authority figures" and that often identify with the term national security. Continues: "However, national security issues and includes the survival of the state, territorial integrity, political independence, quality of life and more. According to individuals, the interpretation of national security is internal security of the state and national security is the external security of the state".¹⁶

According to Joseph Nye "The world of the early 21st century is unusual cocktail of continuity and change" "Safety is like oxygen, which simply accepted as

¹³ Indicated by Ilic, P., About definition and definitions of national security, efforts published in the Magazine Security- UDK: 351.862 / .863; 355.02, p. 131.

¹⁴ Ibid, p. 131.

¹⁵ Ibid, p. 131, 132.

¹⁶ Indicated by Ilic, P., About *definition and definitions of national security*, efforts published in the Magazine Security - UDK: 351.862 / .863; 355.02, p. 132.

existing destinations, until such time as you start missing, and then you can not be thinking for something else".¹⁷ Currently present contradictions between the actors of world politics created new threats, challenges and risks for all participants in international security. For any facility security can reliably determine that all forms and sources of threats to his safety. According to the American theorist Joseph Nye,¹⁸ national security substantially determines the power and potential of the country. According to this author, power is the ability of the state to force a particular behavior of another state or other entities to which it is directed power, while represent potential capacity of the state to which its power is based. In this context, Robert Art shows that in the modern world for determining the power of the state are no longer decisive only the size of territory, population, military strength, wealth primary raw materials or energy sources. Significant source of state power and the extent of its technological development, education and age structure of the population, and the impact of the State's decision-making in international organizations.

In terms of state power, Zbigniew Brzezinski, considers that it is the product of several types of power, and above all, military power or possession of mobile and the respective human and material military capabilities are able in conflict with the opponent's force to prevail and to conquer, and imposing the will of their government; economic and energy power, or possession of raw, professional, personnel, manufacturing, energy, financial and similar facilities which make the country rich and the citizens of the guarantee satisfying standard of living; cultural power, ie development of culture, traditions, national consciousness, national identity and security culture in the community becomes a modern, complex and harmonious whole able to confront security problems and to contribute to their solution; political power that occurs as a result of the aforementioned types of power of the state, and consists in the ability of the state to dominate ilki least equally participate in events on the international scene; and the power of knowledge and the technological and informational power, or the continued development of science, technology and technology that promote education, manufacturing, communications, research and life processes, and military and

¹⁷ Taken from Lipovac Milan., Glusac, Luke., *The perspective of human security*, UDK 341.24:341.123, review.

¹⁸ Nye S. Joseph Jr, "Limits of American Power", in: *Political Science*, Vol. 117, No.4., The Academy of Political Science, New York 2002/2003, p.548.

economic power of the state.¹⁹ By determining the notion of safety and national security, at the beginning of the last decade of the 20th century, specifically practiced English theorist Barry Buzan (Barry Buzan), in his book *People, States, fear* (1991). He stated that the complexity of the notion of *security*, deters many researchers from full access to the emergence National Security, directing them to research some tangible dimensions of this phenomenon, such as the army, police and so on. According to him, there is no yet profound interpretation of the phenomenon of security and for several other reasons: 1. Because of unconstructive opposition between supporters of realist and the idealist school of development concept power and peace 2. Due to the nature of strategic studies which object of study narrows the military types of security 3. Due to the impact of the international security environment of the *Cold War*, the concept that security has reduced the concept of power and 4. Due to the interests of political elites of the term national security cannot be precisely determined, so that the ones to shape strategy that strengthen their own power in the state and society.²⁰

Accepting the argument of *B. Base*, we believe that attempts to define *national security* in our country, as well as in defining the term security, we must remove the terminological or semantic problems, which are particularly pronounced in the first element - an adjective, an element of the phrase "*national security*".

National security involves protecting the countries and peoples of all forms of armed and unarmed threats, and the creation of favorable conditions for realization of national values and interests. The absence of war and military conflicts, by itself does not provide international peace and security. Non-military sources of instability in the economy, in the social, humanitarian and environmental spheres, today they pose a danger to peace and security.²¹

According to Predrag Ilic, national security can be classified in the following ways: a) regardless of whether national security is perceived in objective or subjective sense, ie objectivistic and subjectivist; b) regardless of the time at the old (traditional) and new (modern); c) considering the origin of their authors,

¹⁹ Taken from Bakreski, O., Trivan, D., Mitrevski, S., *Corporate security system*, Skopje, 2012, p.32.

²⁰ Indicated by Ilic, P., About *definition and definitions of national security*, efforts published in the Magazine Security - UDK: 351.862 / .863; 355.02, p. 125.

²¹ Indicated by: Mijalkovik, Sasha., Keserovikj, Dragomir., *Fundamentals of security*, Faculty of Safety and Protection, Banja Luka, 2010, p. 60.

domestic and foreign, and d) given that as largely determines national security - as a state, activity, power, protected etc.

According to prof. Dr. Tome Batkovski term national security encompasses measures and activities, to protect the fundamental constitutional values (independence of the state, territorial integrity and sovereignty, constitutional order, human rights and freedoms) of all internal and external threats, and survival and development of society and the state, while the system of national security includes operation and organizational structure within the state aimed at protecting the fundamental constitutional values (independence of the state, territorial integrity and sovereignty, constitutional order, human rights and freedoms) of all internal and external threats, as well as joint and coordinated action with other social systems because of development of society and the state.²²

DETERMINATION OF THE CONCEPT OF NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, REPUBLIC OF SERBIA; REPUBLIC OF CROATIA AND MONTENEGRO

In scientific and theoretical determination of the term national security use different terms. Thus, in the Croatian scientific literature to determine the security of the state used the term "national security of the Republic of Croatia", a term that encompasses the following contents:²³

- Specific (achieved or projected) state of security;
- Functional area of activity of the various security institutions along with other social endeavors in the field of achieving security goals, and
- The actual security institutions, linked in a composition of relations.

In that sense, national security can be defined as a state of protection of the fundamental values of society and institutions based them. And the Republic of Croatia seeks to build a state of national security in which you are insured her freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity within the internationally accepted arrangements, human rights and freedoms of its citizens, political and social stability of society, stable economic development in the free market and entrepreneurship, the functioning of the rule of law, internal order and the special security of citizens, as well as healthy and stable environmental conditions.

²² Batkovski, T., *Tactics work of intelligence and security services and Intelligence*, Skopje, 2008.

²³ The National Security Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, 2002, Introduction, 2.

An important segment of the Strategy of National Security of the Republic of Croatia is the determination of the concept of security.²⁴

The safety concept is based on the assumption that the strategic national security is an area of activity in order to secure the survival and development assumptions of society in relation to other international factors. Within this approach, strategic thinking on national security prioritizes components which are by nature oriented activities towards international environment. Other components of social action are covered in extent that with their specific aspects directly involved in improving the overall security and resistance to potential security risks and threats. In methodological terms, the safety concept is represented by defining the security objectives of the Republic of Croatia and principles within which measures and instruments of security policy are realized activities in the area of national security.

Concept determines general security goal and safety purposes. General security order of the Republic of Croatia is building the necessary conditions for free, fair and stable political, economic and social development of Croatian society in cooperation and mutual agreement with other democracies. This will be done by achieving the following specific security objectives:

- Establishment, development and implementation of effective policy measures, activities and facilities of the safety area - according to the relevant requirements for successfully overcoming the contemporary and future security risks and threats to the Republic of Croatia.
- Establishment, development and implementation of effective policy measures, activities and facilities of the safety area - according to the relevant requirements for successfully overcoming the contemporary and future security risks and threats to the Republic of Croatia.
- Development of stable and economically prosperous society that is capable of long-term development and maintenance of own effective security mechanisms and resources, and effectively respond to security challenges, risks and threats.

In the Republic of Serbia on determining the safety of the country use the term "national security" which is accomplished through a program of measures and actions whose implementation creates preconditions for political, economic, social, cultural and overall social development of Serbia.²⁵ Furthermore, as

²⁴ The National Security Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, 2002, paragraph 39 and 40th

²⁵ National Security Strategy Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, April 2009 (site are zvanichnog Republic of Serbia Vlade www.srbija.gov.rs).

national security goals are defined: improving the safety of citizens, communities and states, strengthening the institutions of national security, preventive action through the implementation of effective measures and activities and adequately address the risks and threats to security to protect the national interests. Designated national security goals like this are achieved through: the development of political and economic stability and prosperous society, participation in the construction of a favorable security environment, involvement in European integration and other regional and international structures, as well as cooperation with other democratic societies. Achieving these objectives is provided by the implementation of national security policy in the following areas: foreign policy, economic policy, defense policy, internal security, social policy and other areas of social life. The modern concept of national security is based on modern theoretical knowledge in safety, national experience and security needs of society as well as the experiences of other countries in the creation of the national security system and address the risks and threats to security. In the scientific literature of Montenegro used the term national security and the terms security and national security.²⁶

The notion of national security includes political, economic, military, informational and environmental sustainability. Further down the terms security and national security that relate to a situation in which the country's citizens live in peace and stability without any visible or projected challenges, risks and threats to their well-being, stability of their political, economic, technological and ecological system and without any visible threats to the political existence and territorial integrity. National security, like this defined, is achieved through the development, implementation and coordination of all necessary instruments of state power (political, diplomatic, economic, military, legislative, information etc.) And is organized and operates in a comprehensive integrated system.

The term "security policy" is defined as a policy of a nation-state, which is aimed at preserving its national interests and the full realization of security objectives, based on the principles of a developed democracy, the rule of law and its orientation towards Euro-Atlantic integration through respect for international law and internationally accepted principles of peaceful resolution of no agreement and

²⁶ Strategy of National Security of Montenegro - adopted by the Government of the Republic of Montenegro - June, 2006th

the right to a healthy environment. Security interests and goals may be: political, economic, technological and environmental.

The scientific literature of the Republic of Macedonia to use the term national security. The term "politics of national security" is defined as a complex and interdependent set of measures, activities, plans and programs undertaken by the Republic of Macedonia to protect, maintain and enhance the security of the Republic of Macedonia and its citizens, in accordance with the available resources and active cooperation with the international community. In itself systematically includes political, economic, defense, internal security, social, environmental and other fields. The main long-term goal of national security policy is to protect, maintain and enhance the security situation in the country, creating an environment for the realization of national interests of the country.

Modern nation-states are committed to develop and promote all aspects of security, especially human, social, energy, economic, environmental and other content. Particular importance is paid to creating conditions for the promotion of human security, which emphasizes the protection of economic, environmental, health, political and all other security of individuals and communities. Rule of law, transparency and accountability are important tools for improving the safety of man.

THOUGHTS OF THE AUTHOR ABOUT THE NOTIONAL DETERMINATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY

When analyzing various determinations of the notion of national security by authors from the world and the four Balkan countries - Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia and Macedonia may give the following determinations of the term "national security".

National security is the power of the state (nation) its inner values to protect them from external threats' or national security represents the absence of danger for the fundamental values of a nation state.

National security can we define as:

- state of protection of the state from the dangers threatening and violation of all basic elements of the state, the state government, population, territory, legal system and other";

- Security of the national territory (including airspace and territorial waters), protection of people's lives and property, maintenance of national sovereignty and the realization of the fundamental functions of the state;
- Make to safeguard the independence, territorial integrity and the constitutional and legal order in a nation-state, as well as achieving protecting life, rights and freedoms of its citizens and a healthy environment (state of endangerment or safety) of various internal and external threats;
- Means protecting and ensuring the smooth running of the basic values of a given society: existing productive forces and relations of them appropriate social update; territorial integrity and sovereignty (external security) and the smooth functioning of the socio-economic and political system and the preservation of public order (internal security);
- under national security can means the ability of the state independently or in cooperation with other countries and organizations to protect vital interests and values of the society from external and internal forms of threats, and thus to provide general conditions for the smooth political, economic, social and cultural development of society and the welfare of its citizens".
- national security as "a landmark of independent and sovereign states take responsibility for their own security responsibility for global security and for the security of its people, and consists of: the reliability of the national environment, the protection of life, protection of personal and other interests, protection of human rights and freedom of establishment and defence of national security and regulation of the fundamental functions of society and security environment.

In determining the national security reference object of protection is vital state and values of the state and the goal is achieving the protection and lack of dangers and threats, internal and external vital values in the state.

In the classification of definitions of national security, listing all the important definitions of Serbian authors and authors from countries that have occurred on the territory of former Yugoslavia (Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia and Macedonia), and most definitions of foreign authors. By comparing the domestic and foreign definitions it suggests many similarities and the differences between them. Although the authors from abroad much longer dealing with issues of national security, neither for them nor for domestic authors will agree on a generally accepted definition of national security.²⁷

²⁷ Gerginova, T., "*Globule security*", Faculty for security – Skopje, 2005.

After the Cold War we have the emergence of new complex asymmetrical transnational challenges, risks and threats to security (endangering the environment, violations of human rights, regional conflicts, failed states, terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, organized crime) which resulted in changes in the determination of security but also in term national security.²⁸

Today, national security is defined as global security of a political community as a separate security within the international community, as well as internal and external security of states regarding internal and external types of threats, which provides survival and their normal functioning. National security is the ability of countries to counter threats to their survival and national values that come regardless of the outside or inside

CONCLUSION

"All of the above definitions, with some of them individually, contain full elements useful for formulating a relatively acceptable or workable definition of national security. In all, more or less determined reference object of security and values that protect, but there are attempts to determine the reference entities and the security as well as the factors and subjects of threats.

In the scientific literature of the Republic of Macedonia, term national security encompasses measures and activities, to protect the fundamental constitutional values (independence of the state, territorial integrity and sovereignty, constitutional order, human rights and freedoms) of all internal and external threats, and survival and development of society and the state, while the system of national security includes operation and organizational structure within the state aimed at protecting the fundamental constitutional values (independence of the state, territorial integrity and sovereignty, constitutional order, human rights and freedoms) of all internal and external threats, as well as joint and coordinated action with other social systems because of development of society and the state. Term national security understood the protection of the state institutions and authority figures and that often identify with the term national security. However, national security issues and includes the survival of the state, territorial integrity,

²⁸ Gerginova, T., "*Globule security*", Faculty for security – Skopje, 2005.

political independence, quality of life and more. According to individuals, the interpretation of national security is internal security of the state and national security is the external security of the state.

The modern concept of national security contributes to the construction and improvement of national, regional and global security, development of democracy and the rule of law, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, respect for human rights and freedoms, the promotion of European foreign policy, and promoting cooperation with the most influential subjects of international communities and countries in the region. As important features of this concept, represent the realization of the protection of national interests and values, respect for international law and national state traditions and cultures and the realization of peace, freedom, rights and security of citizens, health security, economic security, environmental security and social security; energy stability; economic and social prosperity; information resources; quality of life and so on. So, national security is a condition for the smooth realization, development, and optimum enjoyment of protected national and state interests and values are reached, maintained and promoted via the citizen security, the national security system and supranational security mechanisms, and the absence (individually , group and collective) for fear of endangering their existence and the collective sense of tranquility, certainty and control over the development of future events and developments of importance to the life of societies and states.²⁹

Modern nation-states are committed to develop and promote all aspects of security, especially human, social, energy, economic, environmental and other content. Particular importance is paid to creating conditions for the promotion of human security, which emphasizes the protection of economic, environmental, health, political and all other security of individuals and communities. Rule of law, transparency and accountability are important tools for improving the safety of man and an internal and external security of state.

Finally we can conclude that national security includes political, economic, military, informational and ecological stability of a country, a state in which no serious threats and dangers to the survival of a country, for its independence, territorial integrity and constitutional and legal order, as and the lives, rights and

²⁹ Indicated by: Mijalkovik Sasha., Keserovikj Dragomir., *Fundamentals of security*, Faculty of Safety and Protection, Banja Luka, 2010, p. 89th.

freedoms of its citizens and a healthy environment (state of endangerment or safety). National values are achieved through the protection and realization of national interests. National interests cover all areas of social life and an expression of the vital values and needs of citizens, people and states. National values: independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state; freedom, equality, construction and maintenance of peace; rule of law; democracy; social justice; human rights and freedoms; protection of life and property of citizens; respect for national, cultural and historical identity; national, racial equality and gender equality; inviolability of property; inviolability of private and other forms of property; healthy environment, economic development and prosperity; development of political and economic stability and prosperous society; energy stability; etc.

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