

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES OF DIMENSIONS NON-MILITARY SECURITY

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The end of the Cold War brought with it a changed perception of human individuals on the types of threats to their security. Thus, issues related to non-military dimensions of security have replaced those of a military nature, but not eliminate them. We can say with certainty that in the beginning of XXI century, dangers and security threats tend to be more diffuse, less predictable and multidimensional. Unlike traditional military threats emanating from a known opponent, they can not be countered either by increasing military spending and troop deployment or closing the borders. For these reasons, the need for increased international cooperation, many of those dangers and threats can not be resolved within the traditional national security.

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In the safety analysis, there are two contemporary theories: neo-realism and postmodernism. Neo-realism emphasizes the role of the state as provider of security, while postmodernism emphasizes the interrelationship between non-state actors.

Neo-realism's, represented by Barry Buzan¹ asserts that addressing security only in terms of military size, promoted during the Cold War, has done nothing but harm the development concept. For this reason, its scope was expanded by introducing new dimensions of security analysis - political, economic, social and environmental – noting that the sovereign state remains the main reference object security analysis.

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¹ Barry Buzan, considered to be one of the main representatives of the Copenhagen School, is currently a professor in the Department of International Relations, School of Political and Economic Science, London, and author of some of the basic work safety analysis, and: *People, States and Fear*, 1991, *U.S. powers: world politics in the twenty-first century*, 2004.

Postmodernists (Ken Booth²) are also of the view that there is a need for broadening the definition of security, but that the state has the primary role in achieving security state, but non-state actors such as individuals, cultural and ethnic groups, regional economic blocs, multinational corporations, NGOs etc. The concept of security is extended both vertically and horizontally, with the idea that human security center is different and much national security more important than his. Postmodernists and especially Booth, believes that states and governments are the main objects of reference of security because, although it is supposed to be the providers of security for citizens, they become sources of insecurity for people who are responsible.

Both approaches is mainly non-military dimensions of security, and the main difference between them lies in the nature of benchmarks identified in the safety analysis. Neorealist point of view places human security alongside the State as a reference object identical security theory and practice: security analysis is concerned with the "fate" of human, they are made up of citizens of the state so that the state becomes the object reference security. At the same time, postmodernists say that the idea of state security was used by governments to hide reality and hide the real issues of security, which, in fact, were the problems of the regime and its supporters, thus, promoting the concept of security approach human.

At the same framework and approach is part of the UN. In 1993, the United Nations Development Program published its annual report on human development, which introduced the concept of "human security" which, in subsequent years, has become a landmark for a new security model, a new paradigm of security. According to the UN vision, human society quickly falls to a transformation process into two levels, the result of which is on one side of center of gravity transfer from territorial security to the people, on the other hand, the transfer means of achieving security for the purchase of weapons to sustainable human development. Human security requires, in this case, countering a wide range of threats to people categorized as: economic security - ensuring a minimum income of each individual; food security - ensuring physical and economic access to basic food, security in terms health - ensuring minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles, environmental safety - protecting people from environmental damage and natural disasters, personal security - protecting people from physical violence, whatever its source, community safety - protecting people loss of traditional

² Ken Booth is Professor in the Department of International Politics at the University of Wales and author of important works in the field of security, such as: *New ideas about Strategy and International Security*, 1991; *Art governance and security*, 1998, *Worlds in Collision: terror and the future of global order*, 2002.

relationships and values, ethnic and sectarian violence, political security - providing a living environment based on respect for human rights in society.

Overall, the UN promote human security as defined by the United Nations Development Programme reports that are implemented in different policy areas, particularly through peacekeeping, humanitarian intervention, support for refugees etc. However, it seems that UN officials have lost sight of in recent years the issue of human security as the concept has not been used even during the Millennium Summit, or the Millennium Declaration. Probably the main reason is the heterogeneity of the concept, and the lack of enthusiasm shown by countries that have promoted human security agenda in the context of overall reforms initiated in the organization.

Analyzing the existing current security studies, with global components can be synthesized following perspectives of security: military perspective, political perspective, an economic perspective, a social, cultural perspective, ecological perspective.

All six perspectives are equally important for achieving security status and, moreover, they inter-relate. Thus, the political perspective concerns the relationship between the state and its citizens and the international relations of the State. Economic outlook envisages economic foundation of military power, but purely economic component of its security at all levels, with emphasis on the individual. This last level is that in which the social perspective of security: national security is extremely important but can not be achieved without the basic security of individuals. Cultural perspective of the delicate issues of ethnicity and religion, the sources of some of the most important conflicts of the past decades. Finally, ecological perspective, newest problem under study include three aspects that can not be ignored: the environmental problems caused by war, natural resources whose possession or control of international disputes can arise and natural disasters.

Political perspective

In the multitude of changes that marked the late twentieth century and early twenty-first century, there is a constant crossing this time: the need for democratization and development not only of the former communist countries, but also other less developed countries around the world. Intensity varied according to the needs of existing paradigms in one time or another in recent history, reaching climax, not with the onset of ethnic conflict in the Balkans, but when the U.S. and NATO have started extensive military operations in the Middle East and East time after September 11, 2001.

All these are benchmarks for the political dimension of security, which can be analyzed on two levels: the internal one, where the concepts of "good

governance" and "bad governance" is central, and external, related to international security and the right internationally.

Security policy perspective is reflected in the security strategies of the '90s. In addition to the fight against terrorism and European and Euro-Atlantic integration, European countries and others have introduced new concepts: "bad governance" as a potential risk, or "good governance" as a goal and the way to achieve security status. Good governance has become an essential condition for development assistance provided by international donor agencies. Also, good governance is one of the main targets of the Millennium Development Goals, UN agenda for reducing poverty and improving living conditions.

Administration-government. Antithesis of good governance – poor governance

Government refers, broadly, decision making and the decision whether or not implemented decisions. The concept is used in a variety of ways and areas of social life.

The two lines demarcate the essential theoretical content governance of the practice reflects his character. Along the horizontal line are placed on the government views as a set of rules of public sector management, and the government considers how supervision and control of that sector. Also, the approach is different from that agency specialists in international relations³, which relate to governance as a process-centered rules. They believe that, nationally, within the operating model citizens and policymakers and internationally, is a process that involves multiple actors in the international arena, producing new standards and rules for cooperation for the purposes of solving global problems.

The World Bank defines governance by the traditions and institutions by which, in a country is exercised authority in order to achieve the common good⁴. This includes: the process by which they are selected, monitored and replaced those in authority; government's ability to effectively manage resources and implement policies; respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them.

European Commission, the EU's main forum for solving problems of this type, consider that governance refers to the ability of states to "serve" the citizens, the rules, processes and behavior by which interests are expressed

³ KJ Holsti, *Governance without Government: Polyarchy in the 19th Century*, European International Politics, 1992, March, JG and Olsen, J.P., *Democratic Governance*, 1992. Cited in Hyden, Goran and Julius Court, *Governance and Development*, in "World Governance Discussion Paper 1", United Nations University, 2002.

⁴ <http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance>.

and managed and is exercised power in society⁵. In spite of its wide and open government is a practical concept, closely related to aspects of the operation of any political or social system.

For the purposes of the UN, the government is that system of values, policies and institutions by which a society manages its economic, political and social⁶. Thus, the society organizes itself to make and implement decisions by mutual agreement and mutual action.

Action development agencies and international organizations is intended to establish a "good governance". It is obvious that the existence of this concept implies not only the existence of "bad governance" and a government assessment methodologies.

In our opinion, the human being is the starting point of this analysis, we believe that human rights offers the best approach. In this respect, it is important not only UN human rights regulations and development, but also psychosocial theories on human needs that must be satisfied to ensure their development.

Unlike the approach needs one focused on rights offers several advantages, from at least three reasons. First, focus their attention on citizens, good governance is considered a public good to which they are entitled. Second, pays particular attention to the rights and property and acknowledges that poverty is not only a consequence of economic deprivation, but rather a breach of human rights. Finally, this approach brings to the fore the importance of rules and regulations by which society is governed and made the process of development.

"Units" of government

Experts in economics, political and social managed to answer relevant to this question. Thus, some of them proposed the following grid analysis of six indicators of good governance: participation - involvement of decision makers; decency - the extent to which the creation and implementation of laws into account human dignity, fairness - the degree to which rules are apply equally to all, regardless of social status, responsibility - extent to which public officials, elected or appointed, shall assume responsibility for their actions and satisfy the requirements of the public, transparency - the degree to which decisions taken by public officials are clear and open voting citizens or their representatives; efficiency - the degree to which rules facilitate rapid and timely decision making.

In some analyzes⁷ are used all six indicators, but of a different nature. Note that the first proposal seeks to quantify only the positive aspects of

⁵ European Commission, *Communication on Governance and Development*, 2003.

⁶ UNDP *Strategy Note on Governance for Human Development*, 2004.

⁷ World Bank specialists pay particular attention to the problem of measuring governance. For details: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance>.

government, while the latter introduces the possibility of social problems to be solved by government controlled and making the transition to the concept of "bad governance": Voice and Accountability - measuring political, civil and human, political instability and violence - measures can trigger violent manifestations, including terrorism / changes in governance, government effectiveness - measuring the competence of the bureaucracy and the quality of public services, the quality of the legal process - measuring the incidence of market unfriendly policies, rule of law - measuring the compliance, and can trigger some violent / criminal, Control of Corruption - measuring the exercise of public power for private purposes, including bribery and corruption at high level.

In a survey conducted by the UN on the issue of government between 1996-2000⁸, the countries of the world were divided into three groups: government developed countries, countries with average governance and weak governance countries. For this, the proposed methodology was used even by Goran Hyden and Julius Court, outlined above. Surprisingly, the first group includes countries such as Chile, India, Jordan, Mongolia, Tanzania and Thailand, whose aggregate score of six indicators was above 90 (maximum 150, minimum 30 points). High score is not only surprising, but also the diversity of this group: from one of the poorest African countries (Tanzania) to a newly industrialized Asian country (Thailand), a major world power (India) and an Islamic kingdom (Jordan).

In the second group entered countries with a score between 80 and 60: Indonesia, China, Peru, Argentina and Bulgaria. And here we are dealing with a wide variety: transition countries (Bulgaria, Indonesia, Peru), a country in crisis, the time of the survey (Argentina) and a fast developing country (China).

Finally, countries with low scores (below 60 points) - Togo, Pakistan, Russia, Kyrgyzstan and the Philippines - are objects misrule. Low score indicates low importance of the rules and regulations enacted both for policymakers and for much of the civil society. Abuse of power when first acquired, ignoring in particular the rights of citizens, government score drops dramatically indicators listed received a very low score.

Therefore, and "bad governance" is measurable, but being placed on the opposite side of "good governance". It targets not met since the basic features of governance and, like good governance, defined largely subjective. Existence of political instability, corruption, low levels of living, lack of freedom of action and expression, marginalization of minority groups united under the name of "bad governance" causes outbreaks of violent conflicts, such as those that have troubled the world in recent 10-15 years.

⁸ Julius Court, Goran Hyden, Ken MEAS, *Governance Performance: The Aggregate Picture*, the "World Governance Survey Discussion Paper 3", United Nations University, 2002.

Economic outlook

Economic outlook security issue is a very controversial and politicized. Here's how it relates to the economic outlook of mainstream political and economic security: mercantilists and put neo-mercantilists first state as manager of social and political goals that is generated as a provider of welfare and security necessary for all economic activities; liberals in Instead, make the first economy and argues that it should be the basis of any social construct, and the market should be allowed to operate as freely without government intervention, socialists adopted an intermediate position, arguing that the economy is the social construct, and the state can exist outside of this logic, its task being to "govern" the economy based on social and political goals of justice and equity.

So there are different models both economic and security. Before the end of the Cold War, economic models as a basis for national economies were largely self-sufficient, excluding the possibility of significant external cooperation and promoting the protection offered by the state against foreign competition. This concept led to partial isolation.

The situation is even more dramatic as we see that poverty is concentrated on broad areas: East Asia and South-East and Africa. These are areas in which a vicious circle from which countries will hardly come as infect poverty, environmental degradation and civil wars, which, in turn, increases the extent of poverty. Breaking the vicious cycle is only possible through coordinated international efforts whose purpose is to reduce poverty and strengthen the capacity of poor countries to solve their own problems and to prevent the spread of threats to international security.

Social perspective

Like other perspectives of security, nor social perspective can not speak without reference to the political, economic, cultural, ecological and although not the subject of this study, military.

Social perspective can be analyzed in terms of population and population movement (number, growth, development components of natural increase and immigration external demographics, life expectancy, level of education given the demographic profile of a population), rules and regulations , statuses and roles, interactions between social actors etc.

The main tendency⁹ of global critical implications on security at any of its levels. Thus, fertility trends in recent years indicates displacement of the center of gravity of the global population in the developed world to the

⁹ Brian Nichiporuk, *The Security Dynamics of Demographic Factors*, RAND Corporation, 2000.

developing world. In addition to natural population growth, there is increasing number of refugees coming and her developing countries or in the ground for violence. In 1995, their number amounted to over 14.4 million, with growth trend. Also, another major trend of the world today is massive urbanization. Over half the population lives in urban areas, which in some nations are disproportionately high in relation to the country. Forecasts suggest that by 2015, the world will be no more than 20 giant cities (over 10 million).

About five decades ago, demographic forces had the ability to change the balance of power, but now, the conflict may be influenced by refugee flows. In addition, relatively young populations show an increased tendency toward violence. This risk is present in many nations of the Middle East and Africa. Also, different growth rates of neighboring cultural groups or populations may be the outbreak of ethnic conflict, as happened in Bosnia-Herzegovina, where fear that Muslims will increase their control, with the collapse of the Yugoslav state apparatus, have fueled this type of conflict. In this context, it should be noted that the relationship between demographics and conflict does not take place in one respect: indeed manifestation demographic factors is one of the sources of conflict, and conflict itself creates profound demographic consequences (eg, refugees).

Exact knowledge of the state population could be the best assessment of sustainability of economic development and, consequently, the ways of realization of the security. This is because security-economy interaction-demographic factor is present in all stages of individual development. From economic constraints felt by the individual, must be as many strategies and objectives of economic, social and, ultimately, security.

Cultural perspective

Cultural perspective of security has two aspects: on the one hand, the impact of culture on safety, and on the other hand, the existence or absence of a safety culture. This latter aspect is particularly evident in the absence of a culture of security, which may represent a vulnerability that nation, with implications for the entire international community.

Impact of culture on human security can not be studied without reference to cultural identity consistent local value systems that preserve capital and cultural and indigenous knowledge systems. Threats to the cultural dimension of security may arise from development policies which result in the marginalization of indigenous people or homogenization of diverse populations to maintain political stability. Some countries face sub-national ethnic conflicts, groups of various ethnic or religious practices different from those of the majority population, engaging in political debate (for example, in

North India, control of the economy by people from other communities language or ethnicity led to violent confrontations).

Scientific and technical innovations can be both means for achieving increased security status and risk factors, according to human interests and use that follows from this.

Internationally, it is observed that globalization has accentuated the phenomenon of acculturation against which totaled more voices, especially those of nationalist groups. In this context, religion is one of the most important aspects of cultural perspective of security, she holding a key role both in prevention and the challenge of various forms of conflict. Thus, we can say that religion is relevant to all conflicts, includes concepts such as life and death, holy war or just war.

According to a study by the Center for Defense Information¹⁰, in early 2005 in the five major regions of the world, there were 22 major armed conflicts and 28 "hot spots" that could turn into wars, with the basic causes of ethnic, religious, territorial and / or ideological.

Ecological perspective

In recent years it is increasingly clear that humanity is in a deep ecological crisis. Ecological perspective involves more than the other dimensions of security, a dramatic speech in favor of securing both the governments, especially from civil society, but the results are not always successful, even when measures are very scale. There is heated debate over the type of problems that can be politicized and those requiring immediate action. Obviously, specific disasters such as the Chernobyl nuclear accident and massive flooding, dictates immediate action to prevent their recurrence. In these cases, in general, geographical location and the welfare of the country plays a decisive interest in combating the effects of the disaster. For example, governments of poor countries tend to perceive environmental industrial policies as something that I can not afford.

Environmental degradation has a long and complex series of major disturbances that maintain each other, increasing the chain vulnerabilities. For example, deforestation leading to soil degradation, which adversely affect agricultural production. It affects both exports and household food supply, causing certain diseases, reduced social cohesion and thus social movements. In this context, increased trends such as authoritarianism, violence, political instability, and massive population displacement.

The issue of climate change worries experts because, as I stated above, are created vulnerabilities, risks, dangers and even threats to human security,

¹⁰ Center for Defense Information, *World at War*, în „The Defense Monitor”, vol. XXXIV, nr. 1/2005.

which can hardly be improved and prevented. Regarding "global warming" is defined as the increase in time, the average temperature of Earth's atmosphere and oceans.

In the last fifty years, there were the following trends¹¹: average surface temperature increased by 0.6 ° C, so that, by 2100, increase by 5.8 ° C lower cap of snow and ice, increasing the average level of Sea and ocean temperatures, increasing the amount of rainfall with 0.5-1% at 10 years, especially in the northern hemisphere, increasing by 2-4% frequency heavy rainfall in the northern hemisphere, decrease the frequency of extreme minimum temperatures and increased frequency of occurrence hot extremes, altering the atmosphere because emissions and aerosols from human activity.

The reasons for this are both internal processes of the planet, as well as external, human nature or not. The main cause is considered to be emission of so-called greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide from fuel combustion, industrial and agricultural activities. Greenhouse gases create the "greenhouse effect", which natural boundaries helps to maintain life on earth (excluding this effect, temperatures should be 30 ° C lower), but in large amounts causes ozone depletion in the atmosphere and promote heat Excessive planet. The international community has taken steps that are intended to be effective, but not all countries agree with them. Thus, the Kyoto Protocol (became active in February 2005), industrialized countries are obliged to reduce its 2008-2012 emissions by 5% below the level recorded in 1990, while developing countries will be funded to develop sustainable energy, industry, producing 'clean' technologies and toxic waste management.

Climate change, especially global warming has already affected most biological and physical systems in many parts of the world: melting glaciers, freezing late and early melting of rivers and lakes, the disappearance of certain species of plants, mammals, birds and reptiles etc. Moreover, human existence itself is threatened by these events, benefiting the occurrence of unforeseen events with negative effects.

For example, increasing the frequency of maximum temperatures can cause: increased incidence of death and cardiovascular disease in elderly human groups, increasing the risk of damage to crops, increased demand for electricity and, consequently, the appearance of an energy crisis, tourism crisis by shifting to other areas etc.

Increased frequency of heavy rainfall causing floods, landslides, increased soil erosion, destruction of flora and fauna in the flooded areas, property damage human health risks and livelihoods in the area etc.

¹¹ World Meteorological Organization and UN, *Climate Change 2001: Summary for Policymakers*, A Report of Working Group I of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2001, <http://www.ipcc.ch>.

Conclusions

Social change driven change security social representation concept acting from several perspectives: military, political, economic, social and environmental.

Security status of individuals is the starting point of any study in this area, regardless of analysis (national, regional, regional or global), as the man at the core of all forms of social organization and the degree of achievement of its security is reflected in the security group to which it belongs.

In the study of security is necessary to take into account the local context, social, cultural and historical benchmark analysis.

Formation of social representation security is dependent both large-scale social processes (interactions between group members and between them and institutions such as the media) and the basic psychological mechanisms (connecting an unfamiliar element in a familiar anchor, and transforming a concept into an image through graphic).

Social representation of security allows individual communication on this topic by providing a code for social exchange to identify and classify various aspects of their world and ambiguous individual and group history. All these elements will be translated into definitions of the concept, both in the common knowledge and of the scientific and policies designed to counter vulnerabilities, risks, dangers and threats to individual, national, regional, regional and global.

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