

Organization of international security system

Azam Hussein *, Rabeea Alqamoudi **

* Phd

** Phd, candidate

DOI: 10.29322/IJSRP.11.06.2021.p11497

<http://dx.doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.11.06.2021.p11497>

Abstract- The term security itself is a very well-served phenomenon, as a consequence of all the changes and characteristics that determine it. In support of this view, a large number of authors have dealt with the notion of terrorism and organized crime, in relation to the very notion of security. "This state of affairs was influenced by two reasons. The first is that the concept of security, due to its many characteristics, is much more difficult to define than the others listed, and the second is that most authors are satisfied with conventional, extremely general and insufficiently precise formulation from international documents and numerous encyclopedic editions, according to which security "opposite to endangerment", ie "absence of endangerment".

Index Terms- security.organized.international.concept.

I. INTRODUCTION

Different definitions of the term security can be found in the literature. In the text that follows, we will try to see the broadest possible context of defining the term itself. "Security is, in a conceptual sense, so controversial that it is not (even remotely) possible to reach a broader consensus on its meaning."¹

There are two approaches to defining the concept of security, namely: negativist and positivist. "According to the first approach, security can be defined as the absence of threats, ie the absence of all forms and all carriers of threats. This definition can often be found not only in the literature but also in the documents of international institutions, but it shows numerous shortcomings because it immediately raises the question and requires the development of a long list of forms and carriers of threats. At this point, a new problem inevitably arises, arising from the need for definitions to be generally accepted and universal, and in such cases this criterion cannot be met because the forms and bearers of threats differ from state to state, and even from one province to another. regions or areas within the state. Namely, what greatly endangers one country can be completely harmless and irrelevant to another. Moreover, the elimination of carriers and forms of endangerment by one state may be a threat to another state, society or individuals. In other words, if security is the absence of a threat,

then the question of what a threat is, at a general level, must be answered."

"Security is, among other things, the pursuit of freedom without threats, and it can be achieved if it is understood as a process of emancipation."² "When defining the concept of security, one should always keep in mind the inseparable connection between security and the state and society, ie the protective function it performs towards these entities. In essence, security is "a state of protection of the individual, society, state, state of protection of vital interests, national interests, an indicator of the state of the system in relation to adverse effects."³

"Each state has an organized security system, which confirms that this system is one of its basic attributes."⁴

The definition of security from the Military Lexicon states that security "as a function is an inseparable attribute of the state, regardless of the character of the organization, the political system and the form of government." In the realization of security as a state, organization and function in ensuring the external and internal protection of the state and society, all subjects of security participate at the same time, as well as some other social subjects (non-governmental organizations and agencies). Each of these subjects represents at the same time a whole for itself, but they are also in a complementary relationship as a special security in relation to the general security as a whole. In addition to these, there are different segments of security in the technical sense - traffic safety, connection security and all alike."⁵

The United Nations defines security as "a state in which states consider that there is no danger of military attack, political pressure or economic coercion, so that they can develop and prosper freely."⁶

As for the security of the state, it is stated that it is "a state of protection of the state from danger, ie. from endangering and injuring all basic elements of the state, namely state authorities, population, territory, legal order, etc. The security of citizens is not possible without the security of their state and vice versa, the security of the state is not possible without the security of its citizens.

¹ Baldwin D., The Concept of Security, Review of International Studies, Vol 23, No 1, 1997, pp. 3-26.

² Smith S., Baylis J., Globalization of World Politics, Oxford Press, New York, 2001, p. 255.

³ Gaćinović R., Bezbednost kao naučna disciplina, Bezbednost, br.1-2/2008, str. 8.

⁴ Higgins R., Flori M., Terrorism and International Law, Meždunarodn terorizm i pravo: Referativn sb., INION RAN, Moskva, 2002, str. 91-92.

⁵ Battle Lexicon, VIZ, Belgrade, 1981.

⁶ Conception de la sécurité, Série d'études 14, Publication des Nations Unies, A/40/553, 1986.

II. SECURITY REPRESENTS:

"legally regulated and secured social relations established, maintained and improved state in the state, which enables effective protection of the state and its citizens from all external and internal illegal acts that threaten the constitutional order, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the state, the work of state bodies, the performance of economic and social activities and the exercise of freedom, rights and duties of man and citizen."⁷

Security is "a property of a real social, natural or technical subject (being, creation or thing) manifested as an established, maintained and improved state and (or) value expressed through the fulfillment of the minimum of certain (safety) standards inherent in that subject, and what provides a realistic basis for survival, work, growth and development regardless of the carriers, forms, time and place of endangerment. The assessment of the security situation is a complex synthesized conclusion with a comprehensive description of its characteristics in the field of politics, economy, international relations, external forms and carriers of threats, etc., which is expressed descriptively, in terms such as stable, favorable, satisfactory, unsatisfactory, unfavorable, unstable, complex or critical."⁸

"The basic goal of when states and societies establish, organize, improve and adapt their security systems to objective circumstances is contained in the effort to eliminate, reduce and control all current conditions that endanger their survival and development as effectively, thoroughly and as long as possible." In previous considerations, it has already been shown that the security function in modern countries is much broader than in earlier epochs, because the activity of security bodies, due to the diversity and dynamism of threatening factors, complements certain activities of social entities for which security is not the primary task."⁹ Due to the above, the position that the protective function of the state is realized exclusively through conventional security entities, such as the army and the police, has been overcome.

"Different understandings of vulnerability not only in individual countries but often also among authors and relevant factors within one state and society have conditioned the lack of consensus on a universal definition of this term. Stajić states that "different terms are used for the term endangerment, but also different essences are meant by those terms. Therefore, in most of the existing definitions of endangerment, certain objections can be found, which are usually the consequence of attempts to generalize in order to facilitate the determination of the essence of this phenomenon. Also, concepts can have different levels of generality, which certainly depends on the need for which they are defined (theoretical, practical, teaching, etc.)."

In order for a state to succeed in enabling the most threatening factors to be eliminated, it applies the national security policy, in such a way that it establishes an adequate security system, adopts certain measures, takes prescribed actions, etc.

What is necessary is that at the very beginning it is necessary to determine which are the carriers of the threat, as well as their forms in which they manifest themselves. "This is followed by an objective, realistic and, which is especially important, a timely assessment of the real intentions, motives, plans and goals of the endangered subjects."

In accordance with the stated elements and methodology which plans the execution of threats, the responsible factors of the security system adopt a strategy and determine the tactics to be used in neutralizing threats, in order to request appropriate measures from the competent state bodies, which usually represent the factors themselves. state security system. If it is possible to do so, it is usually the most expedient and least subject to criticism commitment to preventive action in terms of thwarting the preparation and implementation of threatening activities. In addition, if there is cooperation between internal and external carriers of the threat, it is necessary to do everything to effectively eliminate it or at least keep it under control.¹⁰ If the preventive type of action is unsuccessful, then a more repressive type of activity aimed at the subject of endangerment is most often applied through the security system.

III. SECURITY CONCEPT

Almost every country perceives the threats that surround it and that it faces, while emphasizing its interests, it defines its concept of security over time. The concept of security defined in this way represents the starting point for establishing, organizing and managing the development of a country's security system. Thus, the establishment of the security concept provides a direction in which the state and society will set according to various security challenges, risks and direct threats.

When establishing the security concept, multidisciplinary research must be conducted in the field of security sciences, both from domestic literature and from foreign literature. "Based on the collected scientific knowledge, systematic and clearly directed interpretation of facts and relations in which certain phenomena are found, we come to complete and applicable in practice laws, theories and scientific systems. Namely, research has shown that throughout history, certain regularities in the occurrence, development and disappearance of security threats can be recognized, which is a basic precondition for these phenomena to be predictable. Therefore, they can be managed, ie it is possible to find effective means to combat the threat, until it is eliminated or at least reduced to an acceptable level."¹¹

Security concepts should "provide a basis for establishing a general political theory and strategy of national security from which theories of a lower level of generality will be logically derived, which will scientifically explain the entire political life and all security phenomena." It should also provide a detailed theory whose application can determine what decision should be

⁷ Miletić S., Police Law, p. 13.

⁸ Stajić, Lj., Fundamentals of Security System, Faculty of Law, Novi Sad, 2010.

⁹ Boriša Lečić, European models of organization and competencies of security services in the fight against terrorism, Faculty of Law, University of Novi Sad, 2014, page 40.

¹⁰ Boriša Lečić, European models of organization and competencies of security services in the fight against terrorism, Faculty of Law, University of Novi Sad, 2014, page 46.

¹¹ Keković Z, Security Systems, Faculty of Security, Belgrade, 2009, p. 93-95.

made in accordance with the action of many factors in the security system, or explain why a decision has already been made, and what impact this decision will have on all individual solutions in the system. especially on making the most expedient decision and applying the means to achieve the given goal of eliminating the danger."¹²

It is necessary to resolve the issue of the security concept in one state in an institutional way. Thus, for example, the most efficient way is to define norms of behavior and actions in order to create preconditions for achieving greater security for all members of society, regardless of their political affiliation, nationality, religious affiliation, etc.

IV. SECURITY SYSTEM

The security system enables the establishment of an organized system through which an individual, society or state will protect previously established values in the best possible way, with the aim of preserving from harmful influences from both external and internal influences, and later for general progress progress.

A country's security system is a very complex set of measures and activities. Each system is organized as an independent and complete system, because it has its own methods of work, means, rules of operation, strength and more. Also, each security system has its own subsystems, whose primary task is to establish links between smaller activities that are carried out in certain segments, such as municipalities, cities, provinces, republics and others. The primary role of the security system is to protect the constitutional order and legality, as the basic values of the state and society. Since threats can come from foreign and domestic sources, security is divided into internal and external. Internal security gives the main focus to the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, e.g. political, economic, social, religious, etc. The systems that deal with the protection of internal security are the police, security services, the judicial system, inspection bodies, etc.

On the other hand, external security focuses on preserving the sovereignty, territorial integrity, as well as the reputation and position of the state in the international arena. Subsystems that ensure external security are the army, intelligence services, bodies dealing with international relations, etc. Although there are differences between the subsystems for maintaining external and internal security, it is essentially a single unit of the security system. "Namely, the external balance of a state, ie the state of non-threat from the external factor, is possible only as long as its internal security is maintained at the required level, and vice versa. However, numerous and diverse conflicts, the existence of many conflicting interests and open issues in the international community have strengthened the position of some authors that at the current stage of development of international relations it is impossible to achieve a system of lasting balance.

If it is properly understood, ie if all relevant circumstances allow it, the basic function of the security system is preventive.

Then, by its very existence and the creation of awareness among the bearers of threats about that existence, it is sometimes less and sometimes more effective instrument for deterring hostile and any other criminal activity. " On the other hand, if property becomes harmful, the system would have to engage and react, in a repressive manner, with the aim of eliminating the causes of harmful activities and preventing further damage from being caused, in a lawful manner.

V. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE OPERATION OF THE SECURITY SYSTEM AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Developed countries strive to regulate all forms of social activities and relations, and thus security systems. Legal regulation of this area is of vital importance for a state, because it enables them to realize their interests, by legally limiting or at least contributing to the suppression of harmful activities for their entire system. This means that the state, through its bodies and institutions, adopts legal norms, while taking care that they are respected, all with the aim of greater state security.

"The two world wars, which with their negative results completely changed the world we live in, but also many local armed conflicts, terrorist actions, military interventions and potential hotspots that could soon become the scene of devastating and long-lasting conflicts, forced the international community." led by the most powerful states, to constitute an institutionalized system of international collective and individual security, which would be an effective factor in efforts to preserve peace in a global context."¹³ The main factors of collective security in the world are the United Nations and the Security Council. One of the primary goals of these two organizations is to establish global security, with the application of international law.

Organizing various conferences at the global level, with the aim of expanding the current norms in the field of security, is one of the efforts of the international community to establish effective processes and mechanisms to protect the interests and values of member countries. "Thus, the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in 1975 (CSCE) adopted a final act in which the member states undertook to act in the field of protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens in accordance with the principles set out in the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Rights of man. The most important principles for shaping the security system are the adopted principles which require sovereign equality and respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty; refraining from threatening or using force; inviolability of borders and territorial integrity of states; peaceful settlement of disputes; non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief; equality and the right of peoples to self-determination; cooperation between states and conscientious fulfillment of obligations under international law."¹⁴

¹² Keković Z., Theory of Security Systems, p. 148-149.

¹³ Boriša Lečić, European models of organization and competencies of security services in the fight against terrorism, Faculty of Law, University of Novi Sad, 2014, pages 60-61.

¹⁴ The first Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe began in Helsinki on July 3, 1973, and continued in Geneva from September 18, 1973 to July 21, 1975. The work of the Conference was concluded on September 1, 1975.

Although the international community has set certain guidelines and standards, the absolute application of which would lead to a general high quality of life in all member states, however, due to the partial application of these principles, some of which are intentionally violated and neglected, it is necessary to constantly engage international and national systems. , and security systems are especially important in this part.

VI. SECURITY SYSTEM ENTITIES

“It is a well-known fact that all modern security systems, in accordance with the purpose of their existence and primary social role, based on appropriate legal norms, engage a larger number of state-established entities to achieve important goals aimed at achieving maximum security of a society at a given time. .”¹⁵
In general, the state and citizens are mentioned as the main bearers of the security system. On the other hand, there are three subjects of these security systems, namely:

- Conventional: police, army, security services, prosecutor's offices, courts, customs, inspections, etc.,
- Unconventional: legislative and executive bodies, institutions in charge of foreign affairs,
- Supplementary: local self-government, companies, public services, non-governmental organizations, educational systems, church, etc.

The Ministry of the Interior Affairs, ie the Police with all its segments, in addition to participating in the preservation of internal peace and security systems, is increasingly participating in the protection of the state from external factors in the modern world.

REFERENCES

- [1] Baldwin D., The Concept of Security, Review of International Studies, Vol 23, No 1, 1997, pp. 3-26.

- [2] Smith S., Baylis J., Globalization of World Politics, Oxford Press, New York, 2001, p. 255.
- [3] Gaćinović R., Bezbednost kao naučna disciplina, Bezbednost, br.1-2/2008, str. 8.
- [4] Higgins R., Flori M., Terrorism and International Law, Meždunarodn terrorizm i pravo: Referativn sb., INION RAN, Moskva, 2002, str. 91-92.
- [5] Battle Lexicon, VIZ, Belgrade, 1981.
- [6] Conception de la sécurité, Série d'études 14, Publication des Nations Unies, A/40/553, 1986.
- [7] Miletić S., Police Law, p. 13.
- [8] Stajić, Lj., Fundamentals of Security System, Faculty of Law, Novi Sad, 2010.
- [9] Boriša Lečić, European models of organization and competencies of security services in the fight against terrorism, Faculty of Law, University of Novi Sad, 2014, page 40.
- [10] Boriša Lečić, European models of organization and competencies of security services in the fight against terrorism, Faculty of Law, University of Novi Sad, 2014, page 46.
- [11] Keković Z., Security Systems, Faculty of Security, Belgrade, 2009, p. 93-95.
- [12] Keković Z., Theory of Security Systems, p. 148-149.
- [13] Boriša Lečić, European models of organization and competencies of security services in the fight against terrorism, Faculty of Law, University of Novi Sad, 2014, pages 60-61.
- [14] The first Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe began in Helsinki on July 3, 1973, and continued in Geneva from September 18, 1973 to July 21, 1975. The work of the Conference was concluded on September 1, 1975.
- [15] V. Petriщев, Antiterroristiщeskaja strategija, Organizacionno-pravovye voprosy borby s terrorizmom, Nauka, Moskva, 2006, str. 85.

AUTHORS

First Author – Azam Hussein Phd

Second Author – Rabeea Alqamoudi Phd, candidate

¹⁵ V. Petriщев, Antiterroristiщeskaja strategija, Organizacionno-pravovye voprosy borby s terrorizmom, Nauka, Moskva, 2006, str. 85.