

Today's World and National Security Issues

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ABSTRACT

Components of national security, public safety, sometimes with parts of similarity and continuity they find that they cannot easily be separated. Perhaps one of the diagnostic criteria for each of the impact of different security threats on the cheeks and on the micro and macro levels implies that is, however, necessary to recognize and distinguish between the two and eliminate mental confusion that can introduction on how the field is a reflection of behavior, a better understanding of their theoretical concepts. national security to redefine independent maybe these posts so we are able to understand the basic concepts of this phenomenon. The present study examines definitions, features and aspects of national security.

KEY WORDS: Security, National Security, Security Threats.

INTRODUCTION

Thinking about national security state without equivocation thought about something extremely difficult. Some experts point out that these two concepts together so ironically described as "Lards Roberts' School Director, Institute of Public Affairs," Maxwell, "the University" Syracuse ", and the famous American expert on freedom of Information the approach Hereunder these authors:

To maintain a state secret to be able to keep weapons and locations. About our conventional research methods must defend and even weapons that enemies can take advantage of them to keep a secret.

Even the safe keeping and agrarian to discover the hidden secrets of his enemies. The argument for the necessity of a more open government, strong, and strong when discussing other topics may seem, though, when it comes to the issue of national security are unfounded and far-fetched notion. National security issue seems to be that it is not gambling on it, within certain common calculations that can be used about open government [1].

National security is not a bargaining chip. National security does not create a special domain of the debate about the right of access to information that may be invalid. Believes that the risk of information systems and to lay down the fundamental rights of citizens beyond their kalmias they will attack. To protect the fundamental rights of its citizens forced to claim national security information systems. Therefore, there must be mechanisms of binding to both supporting and opposing arguments about disclosure, fair weight to be given

With such an approach is that Robert is not only exaggerated the relationship between security and a false equivocation, but even more dangerous is evaluated. Privacy laws may be designed to cause the bubbles emerge bureaucracy are making bubbles in the security issues that are weaker. Terms equivocation from unwanted governmental agencies involved in countering threats to national security and the ability of NGOs to keep monitoring the security institutions operating mode of living altogether. The nation cannot remain unaware to help protect national security. In all such circumstances, equivocation actually undermine the foundations of national security however, he believes government leaders and security agencies may be shortsighted to think about how to protect national security. With their clear, short-term risks, which provided security against disclosure, but what are less visible features that are available to improve information sharing, security is achieved. People with information that can help policymakers to better policy formulation, they better be prepared to continue to monitor the security bureaucracy and security work independently. In terms of an information-rich environment, an environment in which citizens and frontline staff better able to understand the events happening in the Appropriate way to respond to them[2].

That is why it is important; particularly to ensure access to information helps citizens find government power, particularly in an emergency situation is not exploited.

Intelligence and security agencies, the most important function in the community, play, should, like other public institutions, subject to audit should be democratic, but For example, during and after the referendum process in East Timor, the Indonesian authorities seemed little control over the military and the military reported that. In other cases, elected officials, the equivocation about abuse of power, these institutions have used to achieve their political pressure goals. Perhaps the most famous example of this abuse Nixon [the story of Watergate], which eventually led to his resignation. Military industry to attract large sums of public money.

there is also a natural breeding ground of corruption only through free and public oversight that can be

According to Mendel, the adverse consequences of resorting to national security in general stating restrictions on the freedom of expression and information, but is prevented from identifying issues and discussing them, leading to decisions be repeated. Defective in this process is nothing but the loss of regulatory mechanisms.

The ability of a citizen in the event of a claim the protests are deemed a threat to public order, with the ability to compare the behavior of the citizens of Iraq and threats to national security [United States] is. This complexity may lead to the acceptance of claims about national security risk, even if they are not fully justified. As "the Rodney Smilax "[Professor of Law, University of Richmond] has pointed out, history is full of examples of governments trying to suppress evidence on the grounds of freedom of expression [emergency measures is essential for their survival strategy, reviewing the events of the past when they, hypocritical, or Amah altogether. The problem with some equivocation space law, national security issues surrounding the combines. This means that the courts, human rights organizations and others are asked to rely on the evidence of a situation or surroundings. For example, the number of pages published in the United States and the United Kingdom, or the United Nations weapons inspectors have been based on the claim that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction, is very small. Technical nature of many of the issues raised about mandel believes that the problem is very difficult when the information gap and inexperience in understanding the technical issues to the attention of civil society actors. This weakness, such as braking and prevent serious civil activities, the culture surrounding the National Security Stealth maintain them [3].

Called "security" is also manifested by the rise of state when their duty to protect life and property against threats were responsible but the concept of "national security" in the West coincided with the Industrial Revolution and its reflection The constitutions of Western states, especially since the Congress of Westphalia Emerged. Following a change of government - the nation's feudal regimes were replaced. Before World War II, the concept widely used until the year 1947 with the approval of the national security of America and the formation of institutions such as the "National Security Agency" in this country and the emergence of the bipolar system and the beginning of the Cold War. What about the person who first used the term national security is controversial, some of Walter Lippmann and Charles Beard named [4].

But the belief that the classical theorists of international relations were the first people who used the term in a political context, there is more consensus's National security experts, security concrete things to external threats, maintain political power Is national security, public safety and security in things often focuses on Social Security as well[5].

Considering that, in accordance with the principles stated in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and equal rights of all members of integral human family, the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world; It is believed that if the people as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and By reaffirming the belief that freedom of expression and information is vital to a democratic society and advance the welfare and enjoyment of other human rights and Taking into account the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the UN Basic Principles on the independent judiciary, Friday Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, the American Convention on Human Rights With detailed knowledge of some of the major violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms are justified by the government in the pretext of national security[6]. To remember that the people on the ethics and conduct monitoring to achieve the full participation of the government and their access to information in a democratic in recognition of the need for legal protection of these freedoms through careful scrutiny of law enforcement, the basic requirements of the rule are met; Reiterating the need to protect these freedoms legally independent judiciary; We agreed on the following principles and recommendations that we assorted groups of these principles at the national, regional and international publication to promote the acceptance and implementation of their broad walk[7].

Relationship between the concept of "freedom of information" and "national security" is. The concept of fundamental importance in the development of both democratic society and improve so that the considerable attention from scientists and scholars have devoted to freedom of expression. As described above, the main issue is the balance between fair and balanced. However, if the argument is that citizens are entitled to the national security so as to provide maximum access to information and knowledge for the effective participation of citizens in a democracy is essential to have. One of the major efforts in recent years to achieve this balance, the formulation "Johannesburg Principles on National Security, Freedom of Expression and Access to information is [8].

This group of experts on the principles of international law, national security and human rights, the first in October 1995 at the invitation of the "Article 19", "The International Centre against Censorship," in cooperation with "applicable law center» Johannesburg Principles provide the criteria Palatka' makers in defining the scope of legitimate restriction on freedom of expression and information based on national security needs. Since then, many judges, lawyers, civil society activists, academics, journalists and others have endorsed these principles, and issues related to freedom of expression, have relied on it. The principles, criteria, while respecting freedom of expression justifiable and legitimate government on national security and specify Johannesburg principles of development, freedom and national security have an important place in the discussions. So the Abide Hussein,

Special Reporters on freedom of opinion and expression, UN Human Rights Commission's 1996 annual report, recommended that these principles would endorse. The principles of freedom of expression in the Commission's annual resolutions of 1996 emphasized and have. However, many countries still have a long way to implement these principles. In much of the world, the realm of national security still remains a growing constraint is that it also means that those who opposed the deal, will be punished and also because it involves state secrets. One of the most difficult areas of national security for fighters and human rights activists to promote political reform is through the courts. As stated in the introduction, the Johannesburg Declaration, the foundation of these principles, regulations and standards relating to the safeguarding of international and regional human rights standards, shaped by the experience of states (such as is reflected in the decisions of national courts) and the principles. The general principle. The application of this principle to the stability and continuity "in restrictive conditions and reducing of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights" and the "minimum standards of human rights norms in Paris emergency" is Afghans. This section first presents the full text of 25 branches in Johannesburg. The English Toby Mendel, the famous exponents, a detailed explanation of these principles, we will [9].

Definitions and characteristics of national security

"Security" is a multifaceted and complex concept in terms of the different levels of it. Thus achieving a sense of unity there. Security, meaning "to be safe" and "avoid" and the various definitions of culture and science centers around the world is presented, International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences of the National Security "the ability of a nation built on the values of external threats" knows. Encyclopedia of Political Science, the concept "free from any form of threat or attack, ready to confront any. The main objective of national security policy, national security means the ability to sustain development, without outside interference or threat of foreign intervention and domestic life, Progress and prosperity of the people[10].

The culture of international relations, "the national security of a nation state that is free from the threat of losing all or part of the population, property, or to take over their land."

National Defense College of Canada in the definition of national security that "maintaining an acceptable way of life for all people with legitimate needs and desires. This includes internal and external pressure to escape or attack and destroy freedom of political values, social and economic. "

National Security researchers have found a variety of definitions, some of which is allocated to the following [11]:

- 1- The ability of society to protect national security and enjoying their culture and values.
- 2- Traditional defense and civilian national security of a state policy to ensure survival, its internal and external security purposes. Stay away from the threat and stability considerations based on social, economic, political, cultural, ethnic, ideological and military.
- 3- When a nation's security without loss of legitimate interests to avoid war and fight in a war to protect its interests.
- 4- Definition of national security requires a thorough review of key concepts such as force threats and athadhast.
- 5- Security is defined by its lack of security and safety, political units. Objective values of security and lack of fear of attack values.
- 6- Ensuring independence, survival, security and political position to benefit from favorable prosperity.
- 7- Supporting the economic activity of a nation against physical attack and protection against damaging external events.
- 8- General security concept, a value politically controversial, ambiguous, underdeveloped and weak but politically powerful and evolving. Questions about the continued viability of this concept, is directly related to the welfare and protection of the country.
- 9- Security is a complex set of values, including the protection of political survival, its territories and ensuring its existence and prosperity and harmony among local tribes.
- 10- The dynamic features that meet the needs and circumstances of political, economic, social and cultural provide. This facility inspired geopolitical situation, the economic, political, social, cultural and historical community and its place in the international scene.
- 11- Fear of serious threats to international peace and vital interests of the country.
- 12- Protection of community values and local agencies and the power of adaptation to current and future internal and external threats.
- 13- Preserve the integrity, stability and social order, protect lives, and protect property and critical resources of the country and the absence of an external threat to the vital national interests of the country.

Definitions of the three unique features are reflected [12]:

A) The relative security:

It is believed that no country will not reach the absolute optimum security because security is unclear and the time constant, ideology, international situation and the situation of how to create and maintain it are quite effective. Relative to the relative safety of a contagion threat is a threat, meaning it may lose its state conditions.

The characteristic shape of the volatility variable in the context of concepts such as power, goals and values and the perpetual return of the threat depends.

B) Subjective Security

Feel free from danger, safety is a subjective concept. Influenced by the interests of national security and values, and understanding that the threat occurs. Confidence in the security of the state of knowledge or ignorance of the people, and the internal and external circumstances, the subjective nature of security can threaten a country's decision-makers consider the amount of the credit or the value of what is at risk is. That the people and leaders in determining whether or not to feel a sense of security in a way that is decisive role as friend or enemy of the state.

C) AN ANALYSIS OF THE SECURITY

No direct relation with the independence and sovereignty of the nation's security, they can also be effective on other areas of security. Security Hence, it seems impossible to break. Gain or loss resulting from the lack of security is often not confined to one sector. Political unit, insecurity and unrest arise as the rest of the unit cannot be claimed to be spent on security, national security, it is the political unit is complete. In short, the concept of national security was reviewed in the following format:

- 1- National security means the protection of critical values and economic interests of a country against external threats present and future.
- 2- National security means the ability to provide continuous prosperity and development, and protection from harm and threats of actual and potential economic activity.
- 3- National security means the value of a government guarantee for survival, freedom and political stability, social, cultural, ideological and ethnic. The vast majority of them. In general, you can: national security requirements and facilities as are necessary to preserve the values and vital resources. Sustainable development and external support structures and economic activities of components and targets against destructive currents lie in the concept of national security.

Dimensions of National Security

Security threats to both internal and external sources when the split. The internal dimensions of security against internal threats that could be political at national borders (rebellion or secession), economic (acute economic crisis), military (coup) or social (rising crime against social security) is [12].

The external dimensions of security threats may be overseas; the national security dimensions are often regarded in this light.

A) Political Security

Security policy governing the stability of government, systems of government and ideologies legitimacy parts. Legitimacy of the political system is concerned with the relationship between citizens and the government. Or absence of various problems such as vandalism and riots shaking would bring the government and political challenges. It must be firmly rooted in the political area and with other areas of economic, social and Political influence on the field, too.

B) Cultural Social Security

Social Security's ability to maintain traditional patterns of language, culture, religion, there is an important dimension of human life is not limited geographic area. What are the indicators of social and cultural identity in apost (rules) or unwritten (customary Vast)?

C) Economic Security

Security policy cannot be separated from economic issues [13].

Robert Mandel's economic security is defined as "a way of maintaining and enhancing community life through the provision of goods and services, both domestically and in the presence of channel performance in international markets, the Security of economic community."

Bizana time in his famous book "People, States and Fear" economic definition, describes the individual and collective levels in national security and economic concerns addressed. Morgenthau believes that in recent years, economic power has replaced military power. Goodwin in his "Economics and National Security" longstanding relationship between economics and national security, its roots can be traced back to ancient Greece is considered [14].

Michelle Rene on "National Security: The Economic and Environmental Dimensions of" old issue of National Defense, and has tried to design it in terms of economic and environmental review. Lantz the economy "and" national security to the economy and national security issues in the design of America's attempt to create a model for the study of these effects can be studied in other countries to help [15].

Kapshtayn on "The Political Economy of National Security" examines the economic effects of military operations, industrial policy and international relations deals. Charles Wolfe's "economic security" of the relationship between economics and national security is revealed. The relationship between economics and politics of the past, but to date there has been changes in the form and subject matter. This relationship is not at the national level is also true at the international level. Rvzkrans in 1986, as it emphasizes the relationship between the government and ink is considered economic states [16].

Carolyn Thomas on the money and business security is the most important national security priorities in the third world knows that peace and order is able to govern this country. This fact can be crucial lesson for NATO countries in terms of economy. His national security with economic security after the Cold War, a strong relationship between economic sectors and corresponding Daddy Defense considers essential for the consolidation of national security.

Today, production, material and information resources and health and safety aspects of economic growth is considered. Economic insecurity has hampered development. Development is a complex process that qualitative and quantitative development of products and services, along with improving living standards, income adjustments, elimination of poverty, deprivation and unemployment, social welfare, science and technology, endogenous growth in a community to follow. Developed on the basis of manpower, technology and venture capital firm, and if any of these elements to development will be compromised. development and economic security so necessary and interdependent. Development depends on security and safety has been based on the power and strength of economic empowerment. The security underdevelopment of the country because of its defense undermines the credibility and independence of the country with less government intervention by foreign ground is hazardous. Internal and be sentenced. Production increased in absolute and per capita of a country plays a decisive role in the national authority. Lack of financial factors in economic development, investment led the economy into recession and the weak elements of national power and national security will eventually [16].

D) Military Security

Historically, the most important and the oldest is a threat to human security. war and military security tools are the main issue. Military security is the following: "The armed forces of a country's ability to protect the public against violent threats." Security target in the field of conflict prevention and in the event of the defeat and destruction of the enemy.

Types of Security Threats

With the collapse of the bipolar system and the range and variety of threats became more diffuse threats such as the spread of ideologies contrary, the population explosion or unfavorable geographical position of national security that could - countries Byndazd in the classification of a was .

Bezant and other scholars of international relations are categorized as innovators and fans, while identifying threats to the country because of the difficulty in understanding the mental aspects and to identify new threats are not so easy. There are numerous accounts of threats to consider [17]:

- 1-Avalid goal to earn threats, political blackmail or deterrence
- 2-The validity of the dominant activity (threat based on rational action directed to purpose or actions Irrational.
- 3-Subject to the validity of (the threat of political, military, economic, cultural or social).
- 4-The range of validity of (the threat of macro and micro).

Also, other factors such as time, place, power, depth and scope of the role are to understand the threat. as well as all internal and external threats in other categories, traditional and new, potential and actual, visible and hidden data have been replaced by one or two countries or between drug traffickers and terrorists International can be applied internally can be threat in the opposition activities of different ethnic groups and minorities[18]:

A) Political threats

The threats to national security aspects of a country's political risk. In other words, the political threat that the government intended to undermine or overthrow it occurs. Political and legal institutions are the goal of political threats. Another example of political threats emerges, the political instability. Political stability means the ability of a political phenomenon and prevents possible accidents distance transformation is changing. The crisis is political threats from other political units. Crisis, the unstable situation in the moving parts of a system so that it is deregulated. The political crisis in terms of the extent of both domestic and international are divided to be able to affect national security. people distrust the government and decrease their participation in political affairs, including political threats to internal and external political threats to international isolation and political pressure.

B) Threats to the social cultural

Political, social and cultural threats, threats of separation are simply not possible. The relations between the governments of foreign threats to national identity, it is attacking the social level, often in the name of a larger set of military threats and political side. Issues of language, religion and local culture, all over the state, effective thinking and support them against the dominant culture and external diversion is necessary.

Local culture is a little weak or politically damaging consequences to follow. As a community of shared values and the stability of society, they also risk undermining the social system and in its acute stages, will be national security. Toll-like phenomena and social deviance, aggression, class and ethnic affiliations pervasive culture, religious, racial, political and social unrest in the nation and the state of social and cultural threats.

C) Economic threats

When the economy is dragged down into the abyss, the rise of rival economic or strategic commodity imports appear to be jeopardized national security issue is.

The authors describe some of the new threats to national security and economic threats, poverty especially interesting to know and others as strategic threats against national security are called is not identical to the diversity and strength of economic threats against national security commensurate with the intensity of. severe financial and economic domination by foreign capitalists and foreign economic threats. Economic threats to other forms, such as increasing or reducing tariffs, participation or non-participation in national investments and assets freeze to be imposed. Has led to enhanced efficacy. economic threats turn contain other undesirable results, such as threats to the social gaps and the most important of them is that the gap 'of poverty and the Ghana "increase or a lot of social deviance and deviant behavior that is born of a lack of consistency between economic and social needs, though Other major threats, economic sanctions, boycotts of economic deprivation caused by unfavorable international environment that directly or indirectly for political and economic security of a country is affected in the short term or the long term.

A prominent example in recent decades that the OPEC oil embargo against the United States in 1973. The exercise and actual security risks of political and military implications of a purely economic concept will spread.

If economic threats caused by poor economic management, there is concern that the economic crisis of the disorder distribution (unequal distribution of wealth), and social and political instability will result. As economic threats against the country's efforts to provide economic security will be far more urgent.

Conclusion

Different definitions of "national security" were given, and a definition of the experts was unanimous in the view of the writer presented more thoroughly.

National security aspects of the political, military, economic, social and cultural spoke, and it was found some time as a major economic power in the global arena and the economic security of a fixed concept of national security has become one of the main cylinder, On the basis of each country's economic situation negatively affected its stability, its place in the power equation in the international competition leads to weakness of the national power in transnational and reduces the vulnerability of the International increase in threats. there was also an economic threat to the country played an important role in imposing unnecessary costs and Able greater risks that could undermine national security alone can bring in the national economy are strong national security should come to the aid of their country free of the threat level.

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