

SAFETY CULTURE IN SOCIOLOGICAL DISCOURSE

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Abstract:

Contemporary globalization processes are directly related to various challenges and are linked to the many security threats that humanity today encounters. It puts life in the community of men a constant choice-conflict or cooperation. Globalization brings with it challenges and security threats, both at global, regional and local level. Increasing social inequality, poverty and unemployment, intergovernmental and inter-religious conflicts, terrorism, climate change and a number of other industrial risks and threats are increasingly affecting the stability of the planet and increasing security risks to unimaginable proportions. There is an expansion of education of incredible proportions and dynamics, and the number of scientific organizations and scientists grows geometrically. In this way, education escapes social control, and the possibility of misuse of knowledge also increases geometric progression. The military industry, genetic engineering and the production of genetically modified organisms, announcing the installation of chips into the body of people with data on each person introduces us to the speed of light in the twilight zone.

Key words: *Security, security culture, security challenges, risks, security threats'*

1. SAFETY CULTURE-REMEMBERING THE CONCEPT

1.1. Security

Relationships between people are inevitable and can be based on mutual saranja and help, or in conflict and hostility. „People are predestined to be rivals and fight each other for rare material goods or, in turn, to unite energy in order to increase material pros-

perity and general good” (Kukić, 2004: 501). In further discussion, Kukić states that security of violence as a „style of life” is a desirable projection, but also the ambition of every society, because violence is, objectively, the greatest danger in the function of the disappearance of man and the human community. The dilemma about how to regulate a society based on the security of every individual and community as a whole is preoccupied with man since the prehistoric period, and with it every day he meets today.

Before any discussion of the security box, it is important to understand the concept of security that can be defined as a condition in which the balanced physical, spiritual, social and material existence of the individual and the community as a whole in relation to other individuals, social communities and nature is ensured.

„The social changes that have arisen in the last two decades of the 20th century carried on the wings of neo-liberalism have led to a turbulent situation in all spheres of human society, especially in security, politics, economics, law, etc. These changes have enabled the creation of networks of dangerous, continuous, ubiquitous and less visible challenges, threats, whose changing nature and multiplied variations make it difficult to define them. According to one of the classifications, current challenges and threats to global security are classified into: terrorist (national and transnational scale), proliferation of weapons for mass destruction; threats from unstable regimes; local and transnational networks of crime, human trafficking, weapons, narcotics and, which is the most common phenomenon, combined threats, in which transnational networks of ethno-religious fanatics combine several extreme elements of destructive power.” (Vejnović-Obrenović, 2017: 108).

The whole of mankind today is facing the issue of security, both in its understanding and in its function, and obsessed by searching for a model of its efficiency and continuous improvement. „There have never been more, more diverse and more effective human and material security capabilities, and society has never felt helpless and vulnerable to threatening phenomena, which are increasingly destructive. Frequently, the question arises: what is security? We are more often wondering whether to ask such questions at all because there are many things, in itself, clear. However, is that so?” (Mijalković-Keserović, 2010: 33).

The essence and philosophy of security have not changed through the history of human society, but nature and forms of security are subject to frequent changes. Knowing the concept of security indisputably confirms that there is no word such as safety, which is more commonly used in everyday life, and that the meaning that is determined is less clear and precise. This term is used by all categories of society, scientists dealing with this problem, representatives of state structures, political leaders, domestic and international organizations, business entities, health workers and this list can be indefinitely. So we can conclude that the definition of security is multifaceted and atypical.

„Security issues, because of their complexity and the fact that it represents the immanent need of the individual, the state and the entire international community, and as such must be considered comprehensively - by theoretical generalization and application in practice. In this sense, the first step is the theoretical definition of security and security system. Within the above definition, the need for finding the necessary constituents of security as a science is unavoidably imposed.

Furthermore, the comprehensive processing of the security system is focused first on the consideration of the most important types of security system: totalitarian,

democratic and supranational. After that, it was necessary, in a concise form, to show the most important characteristics of certain modern security systems.” (Đorđević, 2013: 6).

Today, in almost all languages and cultures, security is now used in a large number of very diverse social areas, such as politics, health, education, informatics, ecology, sports, psychology, economics and finance, architecture, etc. The fact that it is on the Internet is more represented than the word god, peace, war or politics is best illustrated by its extremely high significance and prevalence.¹

„The emergence and definition of safety as a scientific discipline was determined by the following factors:

- 1) the fact that in practice there is an increasing number of destructive forms that endanger security, not only the individual, but must also bear in mind that this is a threat to collective security;
- 2) internal and external security of states and of the whole international community is in many ways endangered, implying the need for a systematic study of the possibilities for safeguarding security, and this can be done using a reliable analysis of practice and using adequate scientific methods and procedures,
- 3) existing knowledge of sources and forms of security threats imposes the need to establish, in accordance with this, an effective integral security system, which can be greatly contributed by the application of theoretical and practical knowledge.

It is certainly justifiable to say that security belongs to the field of social sciences and that, as a scientific discipline in development. We arrive at this by determining the affiliation of certain security features to the complex of sciences (based on classifications of science). This does not mean that we separate our security from other sciences, but it is an attempt to accurately determine the area, object, goal, method and language of security as a scientific discipline” (Đorđević, 2013: 7).

For a thorough discussion of the concept of security, it is vital to define the term of security carefully, which implies two things: agreeing on the source of the meaning of the notion of security and the widest description of the term, with the answer to questions: security from whom, security for which values, What are the threats to security and security with which means?

The notion of safety is a complex and complex social phenomenon, which, etymologically, is derived from the Latin word *securitas-atis*, which means safety, absence of danger, certainty, self-confidence. In English there are two expressions of security and safety. The word security refers to national security - national security. The term safety means the ability to act, in order to avoid an unwanted security situation, or such opportunities that may cause safety implications. In French, the terms *securite* and *surete* are used in Russian security and mean the odiousness of material misery, in the Italian security, and in the German *sicherheit*. In the Serbian speaking field, utility is a security. The

¹ Filip Ajduk is well aware that the word security on the Internet is more represented than the word god, peace, war or politics. „Search was executed in English in the browser Google, October 3, 2011. Results on the number of occurrences of these words on the web are: security (2, 410 million times), god (about 289 million), peace (840 million), war (509 million) and politics (909 million).” (Filip Ajduk, *International Security : Theories, Sectors and Levels*, Official Gazette and Center for Security Policy, 2012: 25)

word is derived from the word safely, which in essence represents safety, security with the highest reliability, the quality of the one who is safe. Often, security, security and protection are interfered with. Security is a narrow term that primarily relates to personal security, which consists primarily of legal, political, economic and social security, while security is a concept that includes the broadest range, from personal to state to integrated security. Protection is a narrower notion of concepts of security and security and refers only to the passive component of security, while the modern concept of security also includes an active component.

„Security can be defined as a state of organization and security functions. Safety as a state is the protection of a good, the value and performance of the society. Security can be external and internal. External security refers to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state, and the internal to the smooth functioning of a concrete constitutional order, that is, the socio-political, economic and legal system and the protection of goods, values, and other objects of protection. As a security mechanism, security has various forms of organizational forms. As a function, security is an inseparable attribute of the state, regardless of the character of the order, the political system and the form of power.” (Military Encyclopedia K-1, VIZ Belgrade, 1970: 597)

Mijalković and Keserović consider that security can be considered as a process, and above all, by the desired product of that process-state. To be safe means to be protected from the effects of adverse effects and to feel protected in a predictable and controlled environment. Security is the result of a relationship-balance between actual and potential vulnerability of reference values and interests and existing capacities (human, material, organizational and functional) that protect them. Absolute safety is an ideal category.

„The simple understanding of safety as a subjective category, or as a sense of security, is very problematic given that failure to perceive danger does not mean that there is no danger. On the other hand, excessive perception of danger can lead to a kind of paranoia that can again result in both physical and mental destruction of an individual, group, or society. Also, the concept of security solely as objective categories (for example, preserving the existing situation) can be misleading, or can be an excuse to avoid facing contemporary problems that surround man, the community, the state, and even the international community.” (Tatalovic, 2006: 65).

D. Simic believes that, apart from investigating the causes of the conflict and the violent conflicts between organized political communities, „the concept of security should include conditions that favor the abandonment of the use of force and establish relations of lasting peace and fruitful cooperation”, that is, „the science of security needs in the content of his case, to include both dimensions: negative (causes of war), but also positive (peace and cooperation, relation of democracy and peace, security and association, as well as the broadest, theory of stable and democratic peace). (Simić, 2002: 22)

In Serbian language, security means the absence of danger, safety, a situation in which no danger is felt. Secure is the one that is secured by danger, protected, reliable, secure, secured; so security would be the state of someone who is safe or secured. From the perspective of an individual, one could say that security means the absence of fear for oneself, your loved ones, and your own good, and from the perspective of a social group or a whole society - the absence of a threat to the survival of that group, that is, society and their values that are considered essential for sustainability and progress and which as such should be particularly protected against threats. By accepting the above paragraph,

in order to avoid certain uncertainties regarding the linguistic concept in this paper, we declare the term security.

Security in the modern world is defined as military-defense, political, economic and ecological security (environmental protection). The military-security aspect refers to the capacity of the state to lead an armed struggle. Political security refers to the organizational stability of the state, the system of government and ideology that gives them legitimacy as such. Economic security refers to the ability to access resources, finance and the market required to maintain an acceptable level of welfare of the state and its power. National security refers to sustainability within acceptable conditions for the development of language, culture and religion, national identity and customs. Environmental safety refers to the situation in the biosphere at the local and planetary level, as a basic system from which the entire human existence depends.

Theorists distinguish five forms of threats that correspond to security sectors:

- A military threat is a danger to all state structures
- Political threats aim to destroy internal organizational capacity, national identity and state institutions.
- Social threats are difficult to distinguish from political ones, but their characteristic is that they originate from the society itself
- The remaining two types of threats are economic and environmental threats that are difficult to understand in a security sense, because it is difficult to determine who is responsible for, for example, economic downturn or devastated environment.

What will be the general security policy of a state (external and internal), depends on a number of factors, and the following are particularly differentiated:

- Cultural and historical heritage,
- Geographical position

National security refers to the activity of the state by which it, in accordance with its overall capabilities in the present and the resources it builds for the future, protects its own integrity, sovereignty, identity, survival and other values and interests. The social possibilities in their widest understanding are also conditioned by cultural characteristics, such as tradition, values, beliefs, institutions, but also the way of life. When it comes to safety, it should be borne in mind that not only is the absence of someone or something that threatens us, but must live in a society based on justice, morality and culture, or a society that constantly improves its values.

1.2. Security culture.

A security culture can be considered as a security activity that expresses readiness for action and behavior in accordance with acquired knowledge and skills, as well as in accordance with accepted values. It looks at identifying hazards, responding to them by avoiding or eliminating hazards or by referring to those entities that will professionally react and preserve endangered values.

Security culture can be defined as a set of adopted attitudes, knowledge, skills and rules in the field of security, expressed as behavior and process, about the need, ways and means of protecting personal, social and international values from all sources, forms and holders of threats regardless of place or the time of their manifestation.

In the security system itself, security culture as part of the function of the security system itself can also be defined as a set of informal professional norms and values that function within a hierarchical security organizational structure and is in the function of performing security tasks.

„Understanding the concept of a security culture implies security activities and behaviors that arise from the responsibility and willingness of the action of all entities in a society, in accordance with the acquired knowledge and skills, as well as the accepted values and values orientations, beliefs and built attitudes based on the given culture and cultural heritage. It looks at the way in which the environment is widely understood, shows understanding of the dynamics of social relations (both individually and on a wider scale), recognizes the importance of absolute control over one's own goods (the principle of sovereignty), the way in which they are perceived and define the dangers, risks and threats, then determine interests and choose resources or instruments for action. Security culture can be considered through its internal and external manifestations. Internal relate to security considerations or the development of the idea of security, and external to security behavior, as well as the attitude or access to security that primarily relates to the willingness and ability to respond to risks and threats, either in material or spiritual terms”²

According to this definition of a security culture it is noticeable that it is determined in relation to threats, threats or threats, which are key determinants for establishing and developing such a concept. Of course, it can also be talked about some other, new dimensions that are oriented towards a richer system of motivation for action, such as, for example, better conditions for the development and improvement of relations between certain actors on the international scene or inside the state despite the threats and dangers present. Also, there is a dimension that integrates diverse social elements and their specific functions, as well as subcultures, and their different roles, performing certain fundamental functions in the process of humanization of man and his world.

Dramatic social changes that, in all spheres of human existence, both at global and local levels over the last few decades have led to a situation in which events that have significance for national security happen. The feeling of uncertainty that pressured man was never stronger, despite the fact that the security system was never stronger and more developed. The traditional understanding that the state is considered to be the exclusive carrier of security matters has simply vanished and on the scene we have a transformation towards a secure self-organized society. The state concentrates on organizing measures of response to stronger security challenges, and a less dangerous place is given to a self-organized society that needs to be protected from less dangerous occurrences. Such a concept implies coordinated and coherent action of all subjects, regardless of the importance of threats and degree of endangering society. Distancing part of the responsibility towards society does not mean self-acting, and therefore we are talking about a comprehensive security system with defined carriers. This creates a new culture of security that has a first-class preventative character and involves all the local community

² http://www.odbrana.mod.gov.rs/odbrana-stari/vojni_casopisi/arhiva/VD_2014-prolece/66-2014-1-06-Stanarevic.pdf

members. Security culture is primarily shaped at the national level and as such a security culture is the most effective.

„Security and culture are categories that are necessarily complementary and build a certain relationship of interdependence. If culture is defined as a set of universal values on the basis of which a person determines his position in society and the world, and security as the protection and protection of these values, their connection and conditionality are clear” (Mijalković-Keserović, 2010: 199-200).

It follows from the prevailing attitude that security culture is the behavior that creates security or contributes to its strengthening. Thus, a security culture can be understood as a set of adopted attitudes, knowledge, skills and rules from the domain of security expressed as a behavior and process on the need to protect and preserve personal, social and international values from all forms of endangerment regardless of the place, time and manner of its manifestation. Security culture contributes to defining the relationship between the subject of security, both the security service and other entities and social structures. If the function of culture is, in general, ordering society into society, then the security culture is certainly significant from the point of view of bringing order into the primary function of society's security. The security culture of national security protects the degree of awareness building about the benchmarks that the state and society protect all available resources.

„Thus, the essence of the security culture would be the awareness of the necessity of opposing the occurrences of endangering the national security: the removal of etiological factors, independent actions against the actors of endangering, if it does not jeopardize their own security or the safety of others; timely alarming of other security entities that will prevent the occurrence of a harmful effect, alleviate, eliminate or prevent the development of a harmful effect, and how to revitalize the attacked reference values more efficiently. Obviously, security culture is largely a consequence of social and historical heritage. At the same time, its innovative and creative relevance in resolving problems at all levels of security is indisputable.” (Mijalković-Keserović, 2010: 201-202).

2. SOURCES OF ENHANCING SAFETY

The modern system of safety of society is a form of organization of society in the protection of its vital values. In organizing the security system of a given society, in principle, it starts from at least two basic questions that need to be answered which are the forms and endangerers from which the society should be protected, and how the elements of the system should act in order to achieve the basic goal of its establishment. „People are violent. It can be argued that this inclination is violent part of our biology, but it is clear that violence becomes commonplace when people form a lasting community. Direct violence is usually considered deviation and crime, while collective violence, violence involving many individuals, can take several forms: behavior of a mass that attacks a particular target; revolutionary mass action in an attempt to overthrow the political regime; terrorism involving sporadic violence against government and civilian targets, designed to discourage the population and delegitimize the government” (Tanner, 2009: 449).

Consent to the definition of the term endangering does not exist, because it is used differently because of the use of different terms with it and the different view of its

essence. In a criminal-legal sense, endangerment means a danger that, to a greater or lesser extent, represents the possibility of damaging or destroying a good or value. Sociologically, the threat to security is related to social conflicts and contradictions, as well as counterfeit behavior and can not be determined in advance. In addition to this, endangerment can be considered a process that can arise as a product of opposing interests that can not be accomplished at the same time, nor can a compromise be reached on how to eliminate conflict or contradiction. The threat exerts influence on all social processes, so it is practically impossible within the framework of a scientific discipline to establish theoretical and methodological attitudes about all possible aspects of threat. Carriers of different interests can be entities within the society itself or from the outside, as an external factor.

The already observed criminal-legal and sociologically certain threats to society do not determine the concept of endangerment as a whole, since the natural and technical factors of endangering society are neglected. These definitions do not provide an answer to the extent of the occurrence of some phenomena and how long it takes to be considered as a phenomenon or process of endangerment. Observed globally, we can conclude that we are living in the mind of risk and that a global society is based on many risks and contradictions that are not limited in time, space, or social. Sources of endangerment can not be placed solely on the space of social interaction, because processes in nature increasingly make man powerless against powerful natural catastrophes before which he becomes small and helpless. Faced with the myriad societal risks, there are tremendous efforts to resist the greatest number of risks through the risk management process. The risk management process has forced the institutions of the society to turn to the process of global cooperation with other societies and their institutions, where a high degree of synergy is achieved, and the result is a higher degree of effect. That, as Gidens sideways, must lead to a higher degree of social reflexivity, or else it must be critically thought up about the circumstances. In such a state, sociology as a critical science plays an important role and a task in the process of understanding all these phenomena and their influence on the development and functioning of society and society, viewed globally.

In general, security threats exist whenever there is a question, the existence, manifestation, and enjoyment of what is valuable and important to society, that is, when adverse changes occur or can cause unwanted changes or can not be enjoyed unhindered. So, the threat to security is the process, but also the condition that is its consequence.

„The geopolitical changes in the last decades of the past century have caused the change of many previous security strategies and policies and initiated new approaches in security aspects, both in theory and in practice. In the next period, geopolitical changes will inevitably create a new security environment, new security concepts and different consequences. It is a question that some factors will influence the shape, content, scope and consequences of new forms and risks.” (Kovačević, in Proceedings 2015: 15-16).

The process of globalization runs with all its features, positive and negative, which includes threats and security challenges of a global character, such as international terrorism. „Bearing in mind the announced process of globalization with it inevitably carries a determined resistance to this process, the United States has been committed to undermining and destabilizing the inside of „disobedient countries” . In this general process of destabilization, there are various militant, separatist, criminal, fundamentalist and other groups, such as the transmission of violence against legal authorities, for their purposes and interests. The contrast between the developed and the undeveloped countries is

growing and more pronounced, and this is particularly evident in the field of energy needs. Nowadays, the United States spends 25% of the world's oil production." (Kese- rović, 2012: 410).

The global war on terrorism that the United States led after September 11, including in peacekeeping operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Syria, the Balkans, has provoked terrorist organizations' attacks to try to influence the policies of the US and other countries of the anti-terrorist coalition in various forms of terrorist actions in the region of the Middle and Middle East.

„In the opinion of experts from the prestigious international institute for strategic studies in London, the fight against terrorism that began with an anti-terrorist operation in Afghanistan, the invasion and occupation of Iraq, actions in Pakistan that led to the murder of the founder and leader of Al Qaeda, Osama bin Laden, in Libya, by threatening to intervene in Syria, Iran, and North Korea, has just opened a „pandora's box" because it has allowed recruitment of new terrorists for new ventures that take on the character of armed aggression, not on engagement agama, how many of the consequences that are caused by national security systems and their governments.

A clear example of this is the terrorist attack in Moscow, Madrid and London that testifies to the reorganization of Al Qaeda." (Kese rović, 2012: 410).

Globalization has made societies open, led to the rise of individualism and a growing interest in society's problems. This, in a certain way, leads to the passivity of the individual against the security problems. On the one hand, it is unquestionable and undivided interest in both the individual and society that the security system functions, while on the other hand the possibility of an individual to see, understand and respond adequately to threats is at least a questionable question. „The consequences of globalization are far reaching and reach virtually all aspects of the social world. Nevertheless, since globaliza- tion is an unfinished process that is contradictory in its internal nature, it produces conse- quences that are difficult to predict and control. We can think about this process in the risk category. Many of the changes brought about by globalization give rise to new forms of risk that differ greatly from those that existed in the past. Unlike the former risks that had identified the causes and known consequences, the risks of the modern age can not be determined by the origin or the effects can be seen." (Gidens, 2007: 71-72).

In the absence of a definitive answer about the causes and outcomes of various risks and threats, the individual is forced to make decisions on which risks he is willing to accept on his own, which can be very confusing. Even simple decisions, such as the decision on what to eat, are made in the general confusion of contradictory information about certain food products. A similar situation is with vaccines, as a means of preventive protection against severe illnesses that may have epidemic proportions.

„Under the influence of scientific and technological progress, new factors are emerging in the production and transport process, such as information, space and time. There is an expansion of education of incredible proportions and dynamics, and the number of scientific organizations and scientists grows geometrically. In this way, education escapes social control, and the possibility of misuse of knowledge also increases geomet- ric progression. The military industry, genetic engineering and the production of geneti- cally modified organisms, announcing the installation of chips into the body of people with data on each person introduces us to the speed of light in the twilight zone. Multina- tional companies conquer an absolute monopoly on knowledge and subordinate it to the

logic of profit and the rule of the human mind, and during that time the schools lost the race with the education that Lok said.” (Barashin, Zbornik 2015: 207).

The basic security of the security system is preventive, which by its existence and knowledge represents an instrument of deterring the hostile and other criminal activities of organizations, groups or individuals. If undesirable activity arises, the system must act vigorously and repressively, removing the causes of danger and eliminating their holders in a legally permissible manner.

3. HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY.

Security is one of the basic human needs, such as an unquestionable guarantee of survival, prosperity and well-being, economic security, humanity and order; free life without fear and difficulty; the universal good that everyone has the right, but also the solemn promise of political leaders for whom human security is a first-rate obligation, the most important goal in internal and external politics; the willingness to establish a strong relationship between individuals and the world, the state and the citizen.

Creating a new national security policy is a prerequisite and framework for stability in the region and inclusion in world trends. The issue of creating a national security policy is particularly important because it is also part of the process of BiH's transition, as an indicator of the direction, pace and reach of the reforms of the entire society. On the other hand, the creation of a national security policy implies a balanced systemic approach, as required for the successful and effective elimination of the incidents of security threats, and the preservation and promotion of human rights and freedoms. Only in this way is it possible to maximally exclude abuses, such as the right to privacy of the lines and other achievements of the general civilization achievement. It is necessary to keep in mind that human rights represent the basic moral rights of all people and that they are necessary for a dignified life. Respect for human rights, as an ideal and imperative, from the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century, has become naturally connected with international peace and security, which points to a new model of the concept of human security. For this reason, these rights are universal, inalienable, innate and indivisible. In order to achieve this, human rights must be identified and codified within the international, regional and national legal system. States and their executive authorities must have a legal obligation to respect them according to international, universal and regional standards, as well as under the national constitution and laws. The concept of human rights must be defended by independent courts through statutory procedures. In order to be effective, human rights must be incorporated into national laws, and legal elements of rights can not be ignored.

CONCLUSION:

The main feature of security at the beginning of the 21st century is a mixture of continuity and change, uncertainty, and interdependence. Dramatic changes in international relations, initiated by the demolition of the bloc's division of the world and the

collapse of the Warsaw Pact, have contributed to significant progress, as well as numerous contradictions. Security challenges in the polarized world are on the rise. The end of the „Cold War” brought about changes in international relations that had the most significant impact on security. New security approaches are aimed at expanding stability, co-operation and the security environment as the main means of achieving and preserving national and global security. In the latest ideas, in the so-called. cooperative security, national security is no longer the sole object of security attention, and the state is not the only entity. Care for protection and security equally focuses on the security of the individual, collective security and defense, as well as the expansion of cooperation in the field of security. In the preservation and strengthening of security, in addition to the state and its military power, international organizations, NGOs, individuals, as well as other subjects of international relations are increasingly influenced.

Finding new strategies and effective and implementable programs that will respond in a timely and effective manner to security challenges, risks and threats, as well as the training of all social structures for life in a world that is constantly changing the imperative of modern society.

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