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IDENTIFICATION OF SELECTED SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS FOR SECURITY SCIENCES – SLOVAK VIEW

Provided we want to protect a subject (or a certain interest) in an effective way, we have to study and research the subject, its surroundings and the relationships among them. With this, we can also contribute to the fulfilment of one of the functions of the state, which is undoubtedly also the provision of the security of the state as well as the security of citizens. Identification of scientific problems in all security sectors is very important for the further research work of security sciences.

Keywords: *protect a subject, certain interest, study and research the subject, security of citizens, identification of scientific problems, security sectors, security sciences.*

КЕЛЕМЕН Мирослав. Визначення основних проблем питань безпеки в науці: досвід Словаччини

За умови, що ми хочемо, щоб захистити об'єкт (або певний інтерес) в ефективний спосіб, ми повинні вивчати і досліджувати предмет, його оточення і відносини між ними. При цьому, ми можемо також зробити свій внесок у виконання однієї з функцій держави, що, безсумнівно, також надання безпеки держави, а також безпеки громадян. Ідентифікація наукових проблем у всіх секторах безпеки дуже важлива для подальших досліджень наук безпеки.

Ключові слова: *захистити предмет, певний інтерес, дослідження і досліджувати предмет, безпеки громадян, виявлення наукових проблем, секторів безпеки, науки безпеки.*

Relevance of the study

The security of the state is estimated as a term in relation to a large entity and the safety of a citizen is understood as a relationship of an individual, e.g. the protection of the life and health of the individual, as well as of his/her property, rights and interests.

According to the reasons mentioned above, it is necessary to emphasize the complexity of our research and the professional preparation of the staff primarily for the Department of Home Affairs and its civilian experts within two interrelated academic and disciplinary disciplines implemented in the Slovak Republic too in the conditions of the Police Academy in Bratislava: Department of Protection of People and Property, as well as the Department of Security Public-Administrative Services, i.e. the University of Security Management in Košice, Technical University in Zvolen and the University of Žilina in the field of «Protection of People and Property».

The courses and disciplines mentioned above are to focus on the issue of security management, crisis management, on the public administration and on the field of defence, protection and rescue, on the area of economic mobilisation, as well as on the issue of civilian temporary planning, emergency planning, the protection of citizens, fire protection of people and property, the protection of classified information, personal security, copyright, trade secret, and the media community etc.

The work with talented students, especially during their research for their PhD degree, who will be the followers of this university, is a guarantee of further development and formation of newly forming groups and subgroups of the Department of Science and Technology of the Slovak Republic, the «security disciplines», also integrating the department of the «Protection of the People and Property», which is considered to be one of the key departments for the provision research of protected state and citizens interests as well.

Formulation of the problem

«The protection of people and property» is placed within either a broader or a narrower meaning of the term such as:

– **the protection of people and property in the all-society dimension**, implemented and analysed on local, national, regional and international levels of security,

– **the performance and the protection of people and property in an individual dimension**, realised and analysed on an individual level of security (such as the provision of the security of citizens, specific property, protected interest).

The «protection of people and property» is realized **at home and abroad** by means of:

– the security management law (the construction and the development of defence competences, protection and rescue), and/or

– private security organisations.

Within the framework of **the state safety management**, the country's security system itself represents the key:

– with the components of the crisis management in the public sector, managing the crisis situations that threaten lives, health, property, protected rights and interests of the state citizens;

– and with the components of the security management, guaranteeing both the internal and external security and the legal system of the country.

Within the framework of **private security organisations** or within the framework of the newly formed security industry (commercial security), the key platform is formed by the following:

– private security subjects: private security services and private security companies to provide the guard duty or detective service; organisations to provide the training and consulting; subjects performing similar activities such as self-protection or technical service to protect the property or people; the subjects to provide the professional cross-border transportation of cash on the roads,

– the paramilitary private security organisations to perform the protection of people and property (active mainly abroad).

Analysis of research and development

The scientific-research work and also the professional preparation of specific selected security community are realised within the framework of the security research and security education (education, training, and practice) in the following way:

➢ **By means of studies and education**

• Within the context of school education: by means of university studies, according to the System of Accredited Fields of Study of the SR (Group No.8 – Services, Subgroup No. 8.3 Security Services, No. 8.3.1 Protection of People and Property, 8.3.2 Safety Public and Administrative Services).

• As a part of a consequential education – e.g. in professional and career courses, in accredited courses assigned for the acquisition of a private security service certificate of «P» and «S» type, as a part of the University of the third age etc.

➢ **By means of a scientific research** (by means of the scientific school development) we perform:

• In the research field No. 23 Security Services (within the System of Accredited Fields of Study of the SR).

• Within the Set of Fields of Science and Technology Study and code of science and technology – groups: Social Sciences, subgroups: Legal Science Disciplines No. 050511 Protection of People and Property, and No. 050,512 Public Security and Administration Services.

• Within the framework of other research activities of schools and institutions on national and international level, e.g. the solution of research projects and their developments etc.

➢ **By means of the performance of security practice**

• The operation of security and armed forces, the performance of the protection of people, property and the provision of protected interests in both public and private sector both at home and abroad, the fulfilment of tasks of the state safety management, the implementation of private security, the protection against terrorism and extremism, the fight against illegal market with humans, the expertise and forensic work to protect people, property and the provision of protected interests, the activities of rescue teams (e.g. the fire department) and others (for civil protection, etc.).

In line with the OECD organisation – The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Europe) we can identify **the security sector in the country** as a system of the following components:

• «the key safety actors»

• the safety management of the state

• the institutions as a subgroups of the Department of Home Affairs and Justice

• and private security organisations.» (OECD DAC, 2007, p. 22)

The selected employees of particular components of the security sector in the states create a targeted group for graduate students of the study field of «Protection of People and Property». The main aim of this professional training of the staff therefore requires a systematic transfer of the information gathered from the security discipline research into the security education and practice.

In the previous period (since the establishment of the safety management in 2000), the security disciplines depended on the development of the police discipline and followed the objective of this activity. Along with this principle, the development of the security discipline depended on the repressive practices that represented the core of the police work. The arrival of the security education has not only led to the re-evaluation of the whole content of security disciplines, but it also caused the separation of the security forces based on their missions. We can definitely say that this turnover dates from the early 1990s. Civil security in its form initiated new rules regarding the perception of the security disciplines and it also set the boundaries that were defined by repressive and preventive aspects of the understanding of science and research.

Synthetic understanding of the security discipline is a profoundly explored discourse and in many aspects, it leads to a professional discussion regarding the interdisciplinarity, logical-structural relations of professional, technical, legal and social subjects.

This investigation has suddenly faced a number of challenges, particularly those of epistemological and systemic nature:

• «the problem of the subject and content of security sciences;

• difficulties considering the definition of the main directions of the security disciplines construction;

• the relationship between dominant and subsidiary disciplines,

• methodological issues and determination,

• the possibilities and reality

• subjectivist risks, etc.» (Mesároš et al, 2011)

According to professor Porada, the contributions of particular social science disciplines to the security discipline create the following relationship:

Legal sciences, criminalistics and criminology are the base of the security discipline, belonging to the set of social sciences. A crucial role is played by criminal law and administrative law with its impact on the theory of security, methodologies and methods of its activity. The criminology is not a part of the security discipline, but their according to a concept assessed, it forms the base for addressing various security situations, it contributes to the definition of the subject of the security discipline and fulfils certain methodological features for emerging professional security partial theories, e.g. operatively searching activity etc. The process of constitution of the security discipline also doesn't expect mechanical application of the criminology knowledge. The position of criminology in relation to security can be described by means of a theoretical-methodological and by means of an instrumental connection and mainly by means of the application of criminological knowledge in security activities.

Ethics, sociology, education, psychology and management are the supporting socio-scientific disciplines of security disciplines.

The security theory, safety management systems, the theory of detective and investigative activities, the preventive activities, the protection of property, the ethics of enforcement activities, the sociology, psychology, logistics and the safety management form the basis of its own system of the security discipline.

The security disciplines mainly fulfil the following basic functions:

• cognitive (explanative, systematic, predictive etc.)

• and pragmatic (practical).

The current conceptual and methodological aspect of the security discipline relies on its own conceptual (categorical) definition, on the system of methodology and methods of the security discipline and on the system of the security disciplines theory.

The term *security activities* (the work of security authorities, services) is understood as a particular form of professional services of the country, businesses in the security services that being a system of executive, organisational, management and other activities having the character of a police action, service operations, other service operations and other measures of security authorities and services performed in line with the law and ethical principles of a democratic civil society as well, and, where appropriate, preventive and repressive forms of duty to protect the citizens and society against criminal and any other illegal activity.

The reasons in favour of further ***development of security disciplines***, according to Professor V. Porada, are as follows:

• the emergence of new, complex theoretical and practical problems, the solution of which by means of traditional (often referred to as empirical and verified) instruments has become problematic or to which there has been no solution so far,

• systemic changes associated with the tasks of the police regarding controlling the crime, which is increasingly becoming intellectualised, internationalised and which is strengthening its organizational form,

• integration of each state into the European structures, particularly the effort to reach the most profound and legal approximation of the law of the integrated countries and expansion of the rights and freedoms of their citizens, that, to a considerable extent, changes the status of a modern police in today's society,

• enormous increase of the conditions and significant deterioration in the structure of the crime, in particular the increase of its social danger and the amount of damage caused,

• current efforts (related to the master's degree study) to strengthen the scientific value and particular special study of the areas of security so that the university security training of the personnel has its basis in a corresponding security science and other majors or disciplines,

• the need to educate scientists being keen on the knowledge of theory and methodology of special disciplines so they can provide the continuity of the investigation of the security phenomena, of processes, events or activities and their applications in the security practice. (Porada, Holcr, 2011)

Professors Holcr and Erneker emphasise that «the security is a multifactorial and multi-level phenomenon, the content, structure and function of which go beyond not just one scientific discipline, but beyond the entire field of sciences as well.» (Erneker, Holcr, 1997)

Korzeniowski provides us with resources and literature regarding securitology, methodology, the subject of securitology and the classification of hazard, and with this base in mind, he further characterizes «a feeling of safety and security as a need, a value and a human right.» (Korzeniowski, 2010)

Hofreiter in his conception of the security discipline (also known as securitology) discusses the principles and features of securitology and deals with the content of the term *security*. According to him, it is characterised as a condition, as a result and as a process and he also defines the perception of security in a more detailed way. Within this context, he further discusses «the security as a value, as a social function and as a social relation and he states levels and sectors of the security analysis.» (Hofreiter, 2006)

Goal and objective of the article

The scientific discussion about the need for the security science in our national academic environment has yet brought an intellectually rich debate with a support of the facts of the real security practice along with the theoretical investigations. Since the beginning, it has been clear to the experts that the biggest problem considering determining the conditions of the establishment of a new science lies in the fact that the concept of science itself has not been defined sufficiently and precisely.

In the past, the bipolar world was characterised by the priority to provide the external dimension of the security coalition of states and their citizens, based on the combat strength of the armed forces and the strategy of deterrence. However, the relative stability of the external security environment of the country/allies required an enormous effort and funds, specifically in terms of defence.

The current security environment of the Central European State favours the resolution of issues and competences to provide the internal security generally within the framework of an effective performance of police activities, judiciary, emergency management, performance components of the integrated rescue system, public protection and the fulfilment of the tasks of preparation and support of the defence in the times of peace, by means of subjects outside the defence sector.

The object of our article is the platform of security sciences. *The goal of our article* is the identification of selected scientific problems for the further research work and development of security sciences.

Identification of selected scientific problems for the following research work of security sciences – discussion

By means of the *scientific work of teachers and doctoral students in the field of protection of property and persons* we can contribute to the solution of the following scientific problems, or, more precisely, to the research and development (development and innovation projects) topics within the framework of the «security disciplines»:

In the military-police security sector

• the protection of people, property, the protection of the population and the provision of other protected interests in crisis situations caused by the use or the threat of the force,

• the international activities to protect people, property and the provision of the protected interests in conflicts in the fight against terrorism and extremism etc.,

• the police and its activities as a research object,

• the potential intelligence of a democratic state to protect people, property and the protection of security interests,

• the private security and the paramilitary organisations protecting people and property at home and abroad etc.

In the political security sector and the public administration sector:

• the reform of the security sector to provide the safety of citizens,

• the security management of each state in terms of the fulfilment of the basic functions of the state to provide the security, protection, defence and rescue of the citizens, property and the provision of protected interests,

• the management of the security systems

• the security-related aspects of protection of persons, property and the provision of protected interests within the law of the Slovak Republic,

• the protection of persons, property and the provision of protected interests in crisis situations caused by non-military threats,

• the crisis scenario elaboration methodology and their verification using simulation technology,

• the decision to support elements for crisis management etc.

In the societal security sector

• the management and the development of the security education,

• the security-related aspects of human rights and freedoms,

• the protection against intolerance, discrimination and extremism to maintain an individual level of security for citizens,

• the fight against human trafficking,

• the trends in the migration policy and the impact of the migration on the maintenance of the required individual and local level of the security of citizens,

• the security-related aspects of the civil and social conflicts,

• the disruption and the prevention of privacy, i.e. the protection of individuals with the regard to the processing of personal data

• selected topics of violation and prevention of the protection of classified information,

• selected topics of violation and prevention of the protection of intellectual property,

• the problems of formation of the sociology security: the security solutions to social problems.

In the economic security sector:

• the protection of the economic interests of personal and legal entities and the protection of the economic interests of the state,

• the crime and economic crime,

• the prevention of the economic crime, the insurance fraud and tax evasion investigation, the breach of commercial confidentiality etc.,

• the legal aspects of security, crime and its prevention in traffic, transport and logistics processes.

In the technogenic security sector:

• the safety and human factors in engineering and technological processes,

• the critical infrastructure protection,

• the protection of information, cyberspace, cybercrime,

• the security of the challenges of science and technology for the individual level of security – security of citizens, protected rights and interests, and the public protection.

Conclusions

International research and development projects, as well as institutional projects in the scientific discipline of the protection of persons and property, have enabled to connect the potential of the security community to improve the theoretical work, performance of its activities and the fulfilment of its commitment. Except for the traditional security sectors according to the Copenhagen School (military, political, economic, societal and environmental sector), we partially contribute to the investigation of newly forming security sectors, such as the energetic sector or information sector. (Kelemen, 2015) Identified selected scientific problems are relevant to this research process. Results of the security research will be presented in the following issues of journal «Global world».

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