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MANAGEMENT, SECURITY AND THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL SECURITY

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Abstract:

Processes of change taking place in recent decades are the fastest in human history and impose new values and new attitudes to knowledge, new requirements for education and science, restructured human communities and promoting social diversity. Challenges of the modern world presents us daily, not already included even in the broadest definitions of national security, defined in scientific research only a decade ago. The term "national security" can hardly be explained only by the familiar philosophical, political and methodological concepts of the world.

Keywords: management, security, national security system, organizational national security

Introduction

Processes of change taking place in recent decades are the fastest in human history and impose new values and new attitudes to knowledge, new requirements for education and science, restructured human communities and promoting social diversity.

Challenges of the modern world presents us daily, not already included even in the broadest definitions of national security, defined in scientific research only a decade ago. The term "national security" can hardly be explained only by the familiar philosophical, political and methodological concepts of the world. The historical, ethnic or religious definitions and concepts of nation and the protection of neighboring or distant relatives, large or small nations and nationalities don't help us. The study of the subject as a national security system must meet four conditions:

- ✓ To examine phenomena related objects and properties together in the system, not to analyze them fragmented and chaotic;
- ✓ To examine the object as a process by studying its evolution over time, rather than a momentary his condition;
- ✓ In all actions, connections and relationships, which is object's function, must seek logic;
- ✓ To introduce a certain degree of abstraction, i.e. separation of essential from non-essentials, detachment from the concrete and empirical, to throw bridges to other areas of knowledge and ideas to use them.

"**Security**" is one of the most commonly used ambiguous modern concepts. This is a fascinating topic concerning the fundamental problems of survival of nations and states related to both international relations and practical aspects of domestic policy of the country as widely discussed having a public side and mystery and secrecy. Therefore the existence of a clear idea of security is essential for proper understanding of the issues, concepts, strategies and national security policy.

Understanding security is several millennia older than officials of the new democratic development and the concept of "national security" and is originated from the Roman Empire.

Security is a system of related but relatively independent aspects, each of which different operating conditions and other factors [1] have.

Actual it contents multilateral dimensions. It means confidence, positivism, absence of danger, safety. Security is a reliable and quality. It means loyal, reliable. In all cases, people associated with the security person or institution, leadership, authority, organization, union, coalition, who deserve trust and who can be trusted.

Some authors define it as a complex concept, containing "no danger" confidence of the individual, society and state that they protect them from possible danger, others - as a community of political objectives, strategies and methods used for preventing war, while maintaining the ability of political self-determination.

The nature of the issues required to consider in connection with security risks and threats to it. Thus speaking, it can be military, economic, social, environmental, demographic, and many other information.

Security is "characteristic of each system, expressed in its ability to keep a change of environment conditions and circumstances on which it depends, to function and develop optimally, i.e. at the lowest cost resources to make it set patterns and goals"[2].

Greater understanding of security presents it as a state of society and personality in which there is no danger of political and economic coercion are guaranteed basic freedoms and interests of citizens, no crisis conditions and imbalances of the social system.

All experts and scientists who are tempted to write and talk about security point out that there is no single definition, and depending on the different schools and specific research and "financial" needs to give priority to different elements. For most authors, security is the primary (existential) appropriates the state and other subjects of social life. It is the aim of the action (operation) of the state - no threat to the fundamental values of the state and nation in the balance between potential threats and the defense allows a nation to defend its values against threats and creating certainty of survival.

The term "**national security**" appears first in American politics in the early postwar years. As long as and in the political vocabulary of other countries dominates "defense" and "defense capability" it reflects to the natural desire to defend their own borders and territory.

The national security as a category of Political Science is a dynamic condition in which for the state and society there is no direct threat of armed aggression, political diktat or economic coercion or if this occurs, they will be reliably protected. It reflects the relationship of security with a specific territorial nation-state community, characterizes the state of this nation as a whole system, including public relations and public awareness, public institutions, promoting or hindering the realization of national interests. It is inherent to national security specific political, economic, social, ethnic, religious, military, informational and environmental components, each of which is alone or in combination with others, and a number of adverse factors may be critical for the state.

National security is a function of the number of internal and external factors, most important of which are state of society characterized by internal stability, the presence of a democratic political system, social protection, developed economy, relations with neighboring countries to optimal participation in deepening integration processes [1].

National security is a combination of prudent and consistent foreign policy and building modern armed forces - a basic guarantee for maintaining the territorial integrity and independence. It is therefore necessary to ensure the economic and political conditions, responsibility for which rests with the state. But these conditions - territorial integrity, peace and order depend on the chosen economic system and society and polity.

The two levels of security - national and international, in any case don't eliminate each other. They are not alternative, and their action always involves a combination between them. National armed forces to protect the national security of each country may have need of a

rapid defense response while the mechanisms of world community are activated. Maintaining the ability to protect its own national security funds is one of the possible safeguards, if the collective defense forces be sufficiently timely or effective in their actions, i.e. national action remains not only necessary but integral and indispensable element of these measures. Maintenance of national armed forces is always needful and necessary to allow realizing a practical support for common international action.

Using a systematic approach in research and development of social systems and the problems of public organizations dates back to the 80s of last century.

The system is a set of elements that are in relationships and connections with each other and form a whole. It is characterized by the presence of connections and relationships between elements, inseparable with the environment in the relationship, which is a whole system, and any system can be considered as part of a system of higher order, while its elements can be systems of lower order; behavior of the system is subject to reaching a goal, systems are able to process its operation to change the organization, structure, etc., individual elements of the system determine certain aspects of its behavior and overall performance appears to be the result of the interaction of all sides.

Consideration of national security as a complex social system means the perception of processes and phenomena that compose it in unity, integrity, interdependence and contradiction. Regardless of the type of complex systems and the nature of their constituent parts (subsystems, components), they possess some special properties of universal, subject to the laws and have functional characteristics which differ from the ordinary set of objects, processes and phenomena.

The main features of the national security system (NSS) are unique, low predictability, without entropy (striving for certainty of the system) and focus:

- ✓ Unique (uniqueness) - NSS no analogues in their behavior as a process or state as a result;

- ✓ Low predictability - decisions regarding the establishment and functioning of the NSS should be based on a forecast of state of the system and environment at the time for implementation of those decisions;

- ✓ Without entropy (striving for certainty of the system) - the ability of NSS for a period of time, within certain limits, to preserve the basic process which is designed to keep a certain specificity of their functions and eliminate the effects of internal and external random effects;

- ✓ Focus - NSS function for a particular purpose, to achieve that focus the available human, material, energy and resources in the interest of which are targeted actions of all the constituent components of the system as a whole.

Complex systems are subject to general laws that express the most important links and relationships between components of the system in the environment. Taken individually, the different components in nature may be subject to certain laws, but they can not derive laws express the relationship and the relationship of the system as a whole. Observations and analysis identifies a number of specific laws relating both to all complex systems, and the national security system. The most significant relating to the national security system is:

- ✓ The mutual adaptation in which synthesis and dynamics of NSS is a process of mutual adaptation (co-ordination, commitment, adaptation) of the internal components to each other and the system environment;

- ✓ The relationship between structure and strategy - of any structure in accordance with NSS multiple strategies, one of which is optimal, and each chosen strategy of behavior and functioning can be realized in many structures of the system, one of which is optimal;

important consequence of this law is the need to analyze the NSS can not be studied in isolation and dynamic nature of the constituent components of the environment and the dynamics and mutual adaptation between them;

✓ Transformation - that interact with dynamic environment to exist and operate in balance with it, NSS necessarily transform its structure or strategy from one another in this climate faster than environmental modification.

The successful solution of tasks of analysis (determining the properties of the system structure and meanings of the parameters) and synthesis (determining the structure and meaning of the parameters of the system defined properties) of the national security system is not possible to perform only speculative assessments "self-produced experts in successive political teams of the security sector" for the behavior of the system in different operating conditions. The systematically methodology requires deep enough evaluation of the behavior and properties of complex systems. This requires a study of its functional characteristics: efficiency, reliability, manageability, stability, complexity.

In the national security system has three sites of security: the individual, society and state.

Personal security is achieved by providing a legal and ethical norms and institutional capacity building, enabling the development of capabilities and meet the needs of everyone.

Security of society means the development of institutions, norms and social consciousness to the realization of the rights and freedoms of all groups.

Security of the state constitutes an effective mechanism for management and coordination of social groups and political forces but also institutions and actions for their protection. In the structures of these institutions, the state has created are not woven into departmental and national interests.

These structural elements interacting with the security environment form the conditional two components of national security - internal and external.

The internal security means to achieve consent of citizens, social groups, social structures, political organizations on major issues of national life. It is vital for the country and a major pillar of national security. It is a condition in which the state and society with its own forces can neutralize any internal threats. It confines mainly to the economic and environmental situation, social situation of the individual and the preservation of internal order.

External security lies in ensuring a sustainable situation in which there is no real threat to territorial integrity and sovereignty, its national unity and its indigenous political, economic and cultural interests. It should ensure national security at three levels - global, European and regional. External security is a condition that largely generates internal security.

Characteristic of integrated security today, which means not only countries but also all of the historical process (individual, family, community of people) have an equal right to security and it can only gain by providing this right to all; safety can not be confined to a separate area of human activity (political, economic and otherwise) and should be organically connected all areas into one, a conscious refusal to emanate from a principle, a foundation, a source of security.

The creation of an integrated security system is a new model for non-violent world in which the safety of each country and of humanity as a whole can be ensured only through joint efforts of all countries and political forces.

Values that must be followed when creating her serve as a compass for direction and standard for what is good and right. So they're dividing line and the creation of this integrated model, which can not and should not at any price be passed.

A few decades during the Cold War security is described primarily in military terms, and understanding of security today is much more complex and associated with stable and effective functioning of all social systems in society. The global community is facing the non-military issues and security threats. Today the problem of national security is not only a matter of defense and armed forces, nor even matter of the forces of public order. Security is seen as more integral concept of the world as a state, region, country, society, communities and individuals, allowing them full realization of freedom and capabilities in terms of law.

In various stages of development of human civilization and countries within the scope of national security are included those structural elements with different weight and influence that decisively determine the course of normal national life and ways to remove and neutralize various threats.

Organizational national security system includes public bodies designated by them by the Basic Law (constitution of the state) functions implement national security policy. In countries with developed democracy a civil society and media has an important role in the national security system.

Civil society is important for the democratization process and its direct expression. Groups in civil society such as academic institutions, NGOs and associations for the protection of human rights and those oriented towards issues of national security, foreign and domestic policies may seek how to influence the policy of national security.

Modern researchers require a new emphasis in the understanding of security associated with the principle of good governance. The authors focus specifically on sustainable development of the administration, economy and civil society. Then the issue of national security strategy, national defense strategy, police practices or international relations comes.

In this sense, security is inseparable from the lives of citizens. The national security policy affects and focuses on the state of civil security. It is a criterion for the state of security in civil society and a real state of law in which protected life, liberty, health and property of people from the threats of a military or military nature, natural, technical or harmful combined factors of road, industrial and domestic accidents, and violations of public order.

Conclusions

National security can be guaranteed only by a stable democratic political system able to act decisively and without hesitation, relying on nationwide support. Priority for further development of the country and its external and internal stability are the consolidation of statehood, increasing the responsibility of the state to maintain the political process, stabilize and improve the democratic foundations of society, and non-destructive tendencies prevent threatening civil peace and security of the Bulgarian citizen.

Our scientific community has put the issue of the need to overcome the linear thinking security characteristic of the last century. The national security element fades to give way to shared responsibility for security in the modern world. These changes in the contemporary understanding of security are the result of intensive processes of globalization.

The security of our country is indivisible from the security of the Euro-Atlantic community and international security in general, and this requires a modern interpretation of security with new terminology and new formulations. Because security has not only value, and the condition for which society must create conditions to ensure it.

This value underpins the ongoing state of domestic and international policy, which takes concrete expression in a system of targeted actions. Values of our society are a mechanism to allow policy to protect against the risk of adopting a course without principles, often hiding under the guise of pragmatism. Because history has shown not only one time that "whenever a sacrifice Europe's fundamental values in the name of real politic, inevitably there is dramatic

and tragic consequences." This applies not only to the dramatic history of major Western countries, but the choice of those two decades ago were placed east of the Iron Curtain.

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