

## Functions, Principles and Problems of the Security System

Venelin Georgiev\*

Information Technologies for Security Department, Institute on Information and Communication Technologies, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria

### Introduction

Traditionally occupied a central place in debates on a wide range of experts is the theme for the security system. The subject of this type of debate varies but almost always includes questions about the functions, principles of construction and operation as well as problems with the security system. This fact is fully understood against the importance of security and its systematic nature for man and human communities. The editorial presents the view of the author on the functions, principles and problems of system security, found an explanation by using the tools of the theory of "presence".

### Fundamental Knowledge

The relevant speculations could start with a common understanding of what the system in general is? In the literature different definitions could be found, which together makes it possible to say that the system is a set of interrelated components, which has properties not typical of any of the components considered separately. In this aspect, the security system could be defined as a set of interrelated components that generates and maintains security which can not be generated and maintained by the components considered separately.

As a natural consequence, the question of what could be the components of the security system comes. In general, the type of components depends on the level and nature of the system security. As an example: a national security system should include all institutions at the country level, which are relevant to creating and ensuring security. In terms of its components, security system performs functions guarantee their harmonious and consistent connection in the interest of achieving the maximum level of security and creating conditions for symmetric response to threats even when they are with asymmetrical nature (example: terrorist threats). Extremely important is the understanding that, as in any system, to the security system it is impossible to be added or removed components without negatively affects its operation.

For the security system definition it is true that the system is not an end in itself but a tool of one's presence. This definition is made by using the tools of the theory of 'presence', and its genesis should be explained. Longtime attempts to find a common or universal definition of "security" among other things show that solving such a case can only be done using adequate notions of universal human world. An example of such an idea is that of "presence." From a structural point of view, the idea of "presence" includes four components: time, place, person to announce the presence and referent, i.e., person to which the message concerns [1]. The explanation makes plain that "presence" refers to relationships between people, i.e., public relations.

The term "presence" in the sense that it is used to define the term "security" has several important characteristics:

- "Presence" is characteristic only of man and not a characteristic of objects and other living organisms;
- "Presence" is a meaningful human condition, suggesting the existence of awareness of its interactions;
- "Presence" is typical for individuals and human communities.

They all are "presence" because they are active and relevant to themselves.

Any presence is subjected to impacts while the attendee makes their reaction against them in the subject itself. From this perspective, any "presence" is a challenge to those present concerning its ability to be stored in an environment of change, i.e., dynamic environment. As a rule, the attendee seeks to avoid or eliminate those impacts to which have built awareness of the dangers of their presence. In this context, terms such as "avoid", "eliminate", "neutralize" used in relation to the impact of the presence can be replaced with the term "control". This time control is understood as the act of attendee focused on maintaining a "presence" in its desired range.

Using the introduced terms "presence", impact, and control, the term "security" could be defined as a state of presence, which is characterized by a satisfactory control of bystander effects over it [1]. On that basis it is easier to find an explanation of the thesis that the security system is a tool of one's presence.

### Functions of the Security System

Understanding the security system requires an understanding of its functions, which in turn can be derived from the following areas:

- Each attendee seeks to maintain its presence even more: to develop and expand it.
- Present should clearly see, understand and realize competitive space and its impacts.

In this vein, the functions of the security system could be defined as:

- Information consisting of the volumes that the security system should have ability not only to look but not see, i.e., increasingly aware of the security environment and to create clear pictures of its condition. From the description it appears that this feature of the security system is passive one because it does not change the environment.

- Defensive, intended to safeguard the position of the bystander in the desired net position. This function is also passive.

- Impact, including the actions of the security system that alter the security environment in the direction of the interests of the attendees. Obviously, this function of the security system is active.

- Preventive, recently accepted and recognized as a key function of

---

\*Corresponding author: Venelin Georgiev, Information Technologies for Security Department, Institute on Information and Communication Technologies, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria, E-mail: [georgiev@defencemanagement.org](mailto:georgiev@defencemanagement.org)

Received October 19, 2012; Accepted October 26, 2012; Published November 01, 2012

Citation: Georgiev V (2012) Functions, Principles and Problems of the Security System. J Def Manag 3:e118. doi:10.4172/2167-0374.1000e118

Copyright: © 2012 Georgiev V. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

the security system. The implementation of this function depends on the ability of attendees to identify challenges in the security environment.

### Principles of the Security System

The principles of construction and operation of the security system are fundamental issues and on the first level of classification could be divided into common and specific. As general principles are:

- Principle of functional line requiring security system to be designed, constructed and used in response to specific expectations.
- Principle of structural balance, evidenced by the requirement to include in the security system only necessary components, in coherent manner and in a balanced way.

The specific principles of the system security reflect the features of the product of the system as it is security. In this group fall principles:

- Centralization, meaning that the security system is subject to one whose instrument it is.
- Acceptable control is expressed in limiting the autonomy of the security system to the one who created it and use it.
- Accordance to the nature of presence, i.e, security system depends on the values of presence. The change in values leads to a change in the orientation of presence and as a result in a change of persons exercising coercion and violence by the security system, as well as those which are directed against this coercion and that violence.

### Problems of the Security System

Like for everything else in the real world, for the security system it is true that there is no perfect system. Put another way, construction, maintenance and operation of the security system is linked to problems that could be classified into three groups:

- Problems of operation, finding solution using the regulation

of civil-military relations and civilian control over security sector. Increased influence of the security system on the community whose interests it protects, resulting in conversion of the same security system as a factor of uncertainty. A final option is a case where the security system began to serve private interests at the expense of the interests of the community. Solving this type of problem requires finding a balance between construction and operation of the security system.

- Issues of cultural determinism arising and relating to the fact that culture is the atmosphere of presence and the aim to present to monitor the effects of the environment, i.e., security. To be balanced the same security system should take into account the cultural characteristics of the community whose interests and whose security it needs to defend.

- Problems of resource failure arising from system security need to be directed not only at present but also the future. As a rule, the security system is built, operated and developed in conditions of chronic scarcity of resources. For this type of problem it is important to understand that the more financial resources are used for an inefficient security system the greater become the problems and negative effects from its operation.

### Conclusion

Interest in the topic of security and in particular to the security system is understandable for various reasons. One of them is the role of security in the pyramid of needs of people, which place is the fundamental. Not a weak argument for the security interest is its complex nature, enabling the application of various tools of knowledge for its research and development. This paper presents a summary of a possible insight into security whose greatest advantage is the universality of the instruments used and hence, the universality of wordings made.

### Reference

1. Yonchev D (2008) Security Levels. Sofia NBU.