ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY REFLECTIONS IN THE SECURITY CONCEPT

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ABSTRACT

We are engage in the third War Word. This is a war against the nature and this is not simply a competition. As a result, the dangers from the skay is not a missile but is the ozon and in the graund the dengers comes from the erozion. These and other environmental threats, including overcrowding, over-consumption, and widespread poverty in developing countries, are depicted by an increasing number of political and military leaders as the greatest threat that the globe will face in one near future. This is the environment for the emergence of a new concept in foreign policy circles and military strategy and it is defined as the environmental dimension for security issues[i].

THE TRANSITION FROM THE TRADITIONAL CONCEPT TO THE CONTEMPORARY SECURITY

With the end of the Cold War in 1990, the international security study added a new dimension. New security concepts (eg, human security) considered that the traditional notion of state-centric security, defined in military terms, was insufficient to explain the new threats. As an alternative to the conventional understanding of security issues, the discourse of security included poverty, the environment as well as inter-state conflicts, as life threats[ii]. So the security discourse experienced a shift from traditional to non-traditional concept. Traditionalists, supported by a political realism, determine security in terms of power[iii]. In realism, meaning is closely related to a state's military capability. This conventional and centrally-conceived concept has been challenged by post-realistic security theories. That is why redefining the national security concept has been the subject of a number of agendas since 1980.

Non-traditional security represents a significant change from the conventional concept of the concept of security to a concept that includes: poverty, the environment, health, social instability, and so on. In this evolution we distinguish two sub-categories of non-traditional security approaches: expansion and depth[iv].

- Expanding the facility reflects a new development of security studies including various issues (eg environment, internal conflict, and economic crisis) as part of security issues.
- On the other hand, the object depth deals with the focus of the security process (eg security elements that may be threatened). In addition to these two categories of non-traditional aspects, there are security dilemmas that are not defined by the boundaries. These dilemmas include ethnic conflicts, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, political instability, and the challenges of international organized crime (eg drugs and human trafficking).

Is the environment an element of security? Connecting the environment with security
Moreover, the environment as a source is of strategic importance for states that build power capacities through natural resources such as water, oil, gas and other minerals. Increasing

state control over the environment and natural resources has greatly increased the negative effects such as environmental degradation, resulting in unnecessary catastrophes. These in turn reflect on uncontrolled migration, high population growth, and human casualties. Such catastrophes have become real security concerns for many directly affected states. Traditionally, realistic security understanding did not include the environment as a security issue. However, post-realist scholars argue the environment as a major concern of the security process. Enough authors bring discussion of the environmental problem in security dilemmas. According to this argument, ongoing environmental disasters lead to the decline of a nation's economic level, hamper its social cohesion, and destabilize its political structure[v]. Environmental' change reduces economic prospects for a country by causing demographic displacement within states and across international borders. A sudden movement of the population across the international border raises political tension between neighboring countries. Environmental stress can also cause a affected group within the territory to shift from center to suburbs, increasing opportunities for political disorder, civil conflicts, and even rebellions. Even in our country it is necessary that, according to this concept, we should move beyond traditional thinking about security concepts and appreciate a number of environmental factors that support our material well-being. These factors may include such natural resources as land, water, forests, pastures, fishing, but also climatic patterns and biochemical cycles that condition the life systems for which we are not immune. If a nation's environmental foundations are degraded or depleted, its economy may fall, its social stratification gets worse, and its political structure is destabilized. Consequently, the most likely outcome is tension and conflict within a nation and possibly with other nations.

In many countries, the collapse of the natural-resource base that supports agriculture has led to increased imports, rising prices, and ultimately direct food shortages. On the other hand, these shortcomings have helped to spread civil, military, and government downturns and disturbances.

Disputes about food sources have also occurred among developed countries. For example, in the North Atlantic, Great Britain and Iceland have come to the forefront of hostilities over the decline of fish stocks. At least 16 similar major clashes over the fall of fish stocks have occurred in other parts of the world. NATO's largest "Ocean Shield" operation originated in the deterioration of fishing resources off the coast of Somalia. Such confrontations are likely to grow in the future, under the downward trend of fishing worldwide to maintain steady yields.

Another source of conflict is water supply. In the Middle East, competition for scarce water resources will continue to be a major factor in political confrontations, and shortages are predicted to grow even further.

Israel went to war in 1967 partly because the Arabs were trying to divert the Jordan River directions. Up to 80 countries, with 40% of the world's population, now experience water shortage[vi]. Other possible conflicts due to deforestation. Quite rivers due to deforestation, go into floods by regularly imposing damages on crops, livestock, and property worth several billion dollars a year.

The environment as a direct and indirect reflection of human's hand
Clearly, in the cases cited, environmental issues are easily visible. In other cases, the impact is most influenced by the human hand itself, as in the case of genetic product types not only in agriculture, but also in medicine, industry, and energy. Perhaps the most influenced by

one's own hand, the impact of the gas distribution will prove to be the cause of climate change. Release of carbon dioxide and other gases that cause the greenhouse effect in the global atmosphere will have a major impact on the dynamics of temperature change but also rainfall. It is clear to all that no battalions can be sent to prevent the spread of drought and the expansion of the desert boundaries, cannot leave flotilla to resist the rise of the sea level, nor can there be sent fighter jets to ' counteracted the effect of ozone. Instead, environmentalists propose to achieve more sustainable, widespread, and true security by preserving our environments than relying solely on military capabilities.

Major environmental problems ignore geographical and administrative boundaries; Winds do not need any kind of passport. The new concept of security will be security for everything or for nothing. This means that the new concept of security will be quite different than that of the past. In recent years, our traditional security concepts are "loose". It cannot yet be said that the main threats to our security come from neighbors' armies, as far as they come from terrorism, epidemic diseases, organized crime, conflicts over natural resources, and environmental degradation. In this case, the object of "security is not only the nation state but also the individual. The security idea gets new social, economic and environmental dimensions "[vii] The degradation of the global source-change environment, droughts, water shortages, rising seas, are increasingly affecting natural disasters, which now deeply affect the economic and political stability around the world. Increasing population, rising consumption, and climate change are likely to intensify these pressures. Geopolitics of the twenty-first century can be the geopolitics of lack of land, food, water, energy. What happened after 11 September has radically changed our security approach. Even national security now means more effectively, dealing with failed or weak states and terrorist plots within the country. Political and financial priorities have changed, borders have become less permeable, strict bi-security measures are introduced, new weapons are being developed, natural resource-based energy policy is displaced and illegal actions are possible for be traced more closely. A number of strategic documents from that at the national but environmental level have been designed to address security challenges. Those with priority strive to plan the ways in which environmental changes (such as climate change and environmental mismanagement) affect the internal security of our country.

It is important to analyze the relationship between the environment and the security from the opposite direction. We assess the country's environmental implications in the current national security focus to prevent threats that are far from environmental. This approach to national security, which no less is called a new security agenda, has been developed in response to the growing threat of international terrorism. In a world of competitive priorities and limited budgets, this has inevitably led to a new security agenda in direct competition with other sectoral-environmental and environmental-sector policy areas. The way our country pursues security can have positive and negative consequences for the environment, which should be included in any cost-benefit analysis of the policy; in terms of governance and regulatory impacts, the goal for effective environmental management and the direct environmental impacts of new security measures. In essence, the environment and its management is not just politics, though it may have real security implications. However, the environment is still seen as an optional supplement, not infrequently for the sake of peace and prosperity, and ignored in times of crisis and conflict. In a globalized world shaped by global environmental problems, this can be a dangerous short-sighted approach.

Links between environmental and security changes

It is evident that many wars have been developed for resources that are now becoming increasingly scarce. If we better protect our resources, fighting for them will not happen later ... so protecting the global environment is directly related to securing peace ... those among us who understand the complexity of the concept of the environment also have the burden to act. "We should not get tired, we should not give up, we must continue[viii](Profesor Wangari Maathai, Nobel Peace Prize, Laureate in 2004).

In a poll recently organized for perceiving risks, citizens listed the environment and personal safety among them in five main categories. But despite their common position at the top of civic concerns, environmental problems and security threats are usually seen as two separate areas. They are managed disconnected, with different institutions, and in different ways. Community safety and environmental security rarely meet and do not share the same institutional culture and rarely compare experiences or learn from each other. It seems as if(weather) the National Security Document links these two elements: changing the country's environment and security. First, this paper seeks to develop ways in which environmental change (such as climate change, soil, mismanagement of the environment and, of course, weather related to natural disasters) will and will continue to affect security in the country. Secondly, the document sees links between environment and security from completely different directions[ix]. We appreciate the environmental implications in the current focus of national security for the prevention of threats and threats. This approach to security as a new security agenda "has been developed in response to the growing threat of international terrorism. The purpose of this article is to draw attention to the two links and paths between environmental and national security changes. We do this with two basic statements. First, we argue that the environment and its management is not just a "soft power" policy, and why it may have implications for the security process. Second, we argue that the way the concept of security is dealt with can have positive and negative consequences for the environment, which must necessarily be included in any cost-benefit analysis.

The emergence of dynamic environment and security

Security continues to be a term still under development. Traditionally, the term is related to the use or threat of violence, with the (difficult) army as a force seen as essential to the realization of security. This can really have a clear meaning when conflicts were developed between states when territorial control was a key objective and when uniform soldiers were warriors. Although environmental security was born with the end of the Cold War, a number of selected writers called for a much-needed re-definition of national security to include environmental issues. In 1983, for example, the International Relations Researcher, Richard Ullman, argued that redefinition of national security would include scarcity of raw materials and natural disasters. Although Ullman had little doubt as to the proper place of environmental issues in the national security agenda, he realized that in the Cold War military climate such a redefinition would be difficult to achieve and should begin with the growth of educating the public about the potential threat of an environmental malfunction. Speaking at the beginning of 1997, Dr Mahbub ul Haq briefly expressed this new vision of human security. He argued that "security is increasingly interpreted as the security of people, not just the territory; the security of individuals, not just of the nations; security through development, not through weapons; the safety of all people everywhere-in their homes, in their jobs, in their streets, in their communities, and in their environment". In the following, we consider the uncertainty "as a spectrum that begins with economic and political instability and develops all the premise for threats or the existence of violent conflicts". Unlike insecurity,

security does not mean pessimism or lack of change, but the political and economic transition managed peacefully by democratic institutions.

CONCLUSIONS

In the 21st century, nations face diverse threats, ranging from religious extremism to cyber terrorism. The nature and sources of various security threats have almost transformed the idea of security. In many cases, stakeholder actions also determine the nature of security. Therefore, we must consider these three factors to understand the nature of security threats today: the nature and the action of the stakeholders, the context of the various contexts, and the framework of the security act. Different schools hold different attitudes not only for the concept of security, but also for the connection between the environment and security.

Formulation of cooperation strategies that face environmental threats require the participation of all stakeholders to critically observe the dependence of security on environmental safety. Since the end of the Cold War, a new sense of security has perceived the international arena. The lessons of the past 25 years have led more broadly to the definition of national security priorities, including an assessment of the role of natural resources, natural disasters and environmental management in political and economic life in times of peace. Considering the environment as a security threat, it is clear that conventional security discourse requires reform of self-confidence concepts. Further, a mono-disciplinary approach is unlikely to realize the idea of understanding security concerns in the 21st century. An interdisciplinary research approach is essential to clearly understand environmental safety. This approach should include a wide range of environmental experts in defense specialists; a context for understanding research questions and allowing for more detailed security observation; observing the capacities of stakeholders interested in providing the subjects; and a definition of the network of security actors that determine / redefine security.

Finally, access will succeed if the causal factors of environmental threats to human security are related. Over the years, research on other security environments has experienced new developments. Identifying environmental threats as a security concern is becoming an interdisciplinary practice for academics and activists. Increasingly, global environmental change is being recognized as a legitimate security element, even by the most solid national security institutions. Slowly, foreign policy and security discourse is changing. It is clear that changing the environment that our country faces is also a clear challenge to national security. - Large floods in the North and South have caused not only damage to the wealth of citizens, but they are also changing the map of constant resources.

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