METASECURITY
– A CONCEPT OF INTEMPESTIVE GEOMETRY

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Abstract: The present article was published in Romanian journal "Univers Strategic", no 2/2017 and is an attempt to define, analyze, and illustrate metasecurity in comparison with metalogics, metamathematics and metapsychology. The paper is the result of scientific research on logical thinking and the approaches to security science knowledge which nowadays are not accepted unanimously, being perceived in a different manner, from one country to another.

Keywords: metasecurity, metalogics, metamathematics, metapsychology, security science, security systems.

The Greek word *meta* means „after" and is an element used for expressing the notion of transformation or change (for instance, *metamorphosis* means changing one's appearance through transformation or changing one's behavior or character).

Metaphysics is an area of philosophy that deals with the ultimate, absolute principles of being; a general method of acquiring knowledge opposed to dialectics.[1]

It is known that metalogics[2] is the discipline that studies the fundamental issues of logics, the logical systems, the logical expressions, and the relations among them.

Likewise, we may consider metasecurity a new discipline that studies the fundamental issue of security, the security systems, the securing / insecuring expressions and the relations among them.

If metamathematics[3] is the science dealing with the mathematical theories and truths from the point of view of mathematical logics, then metasecurity is the science that deals with the theories and truths of security/insecurity from the point of view of security logics. These are the principles or laws of logics (1. The law of identity; 2. The law of non-contradiction; 3. The law of excluded middle; 4. The law of sufficient reason) that apply to this domain of security just like they apply to any other domain of activity based on logical thinking.

Certainly, the security of systems and processes is a state or a result of coherence and consistency of all elements and actions that happen within them and presupposes the existence of a dynamic equilibrium between threats (challenges, defiance, dangers etc.) and vulnerabilities to threats. This dynamics is the very essence of what we call safety or security, an essence that can be found, like a *conditio sine qua non,* in the appropriate functioning of all systems and processes as well as of the whole universe.

There are a lot of determining factors of all elements of safety and security of systems and processes (practically, their number seems to be infinite) and keeping them in a certain balance (always dynamic and complex) actually represents the core of what everyone understands as security.

If the Metapsyche[4] (beyond the psyche) is an unusual psychological phenomenon or one that has not found a scientific explanation yet, and Metapsychology[5] is the study of metapsychological phenomena, then metasecurity is a phenomenon / process of security / insecurity that still has not found a scientific explanation that is sufficient and well-anchored in the theory and practice of systems and processes security science or is the study of security / insecurity phenomena that have not found a scientific explanation yet.

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[3] *Ibidem.*

[4] *Ibidem*, p. 602.

[5] *Ibidem.*

Taking into consideration the fact that *metastable* refers to something that is apparently stable, but also over-stable, post-stable, that is whatever is stable brought to a new state, then we may speak of metasecurity as about certain something (an organization, nation, community, a state, a group of states) that apparently has security, even post-security, namely a security that is transformed in comparison to the initial one. This is a dynamic security, an over-security, that is, a security of securities, a security of security, but also something that means moving on from the state of classical security and passing to a new type of security that is actually missing or is different from what it used to be initially or in the previous stages.
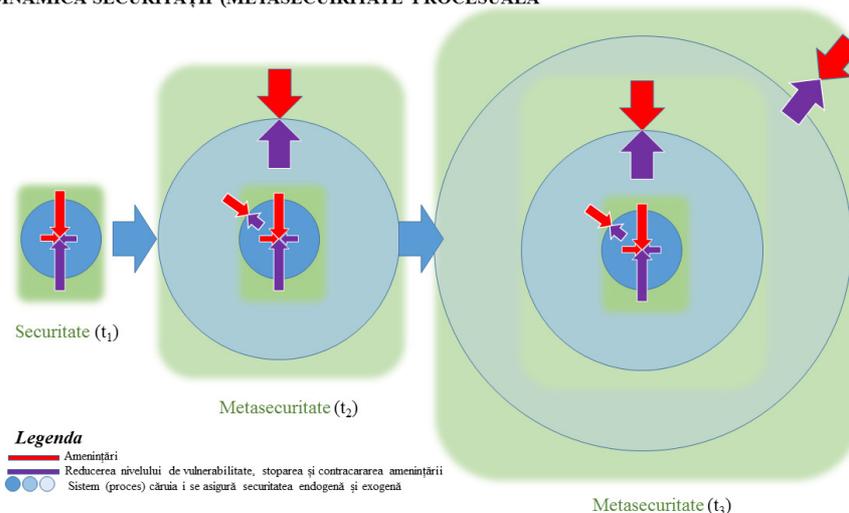
This passage from another security state, from a so-called national security to a collective one, that has to do with a community, alliance, coalition etc. may assure a plus of security (under a „security umbrella") or, on the contrary, blur or even disrupt the normal state of security, to the benefit of a „meta" type security, which may often prove to be just an illusion.

It is true that under the current circumstances no state of the world may assure its security on its own, through isolation, neutrality, lack of interference in some other states' affairs etc., because the level of global insecurity has reached such a high level, that even the great nuclear powers can no longer be certain of their security, no matter how many means they might have or how strong they may be. The asymmetric means, the great finances, the trans-national groups, corporations, and all the other kinds of structures and networks have become so numerous, so powerful and sophisticated, that they may cause huge surprises at both tactical and strategic levels. The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 and the following ones are the first such an instance, but the financial crisis that burst out in 2008-2009, the surprising re-opening of the strategic ridge Black Sea – Baltic Sea, the war in Syria and especially the emergence and impetuous, aggressive, and extremely rapid development of the Islamic State are powerful arguments of a type of global endogenous insecurity which may culminate with a devastating confrontation to everything mankind has created so far. The huge proportions, the dynamism and the network, the new technology and the capacity of the media to produce cognitive and information insecurity with a speed so far unknown are only a

few of the pro „meta" arguments, both in the security and especially in the insecurity domains, even if the two domains are actually just one, situated on one side and the other of X and Y axes (0x and 0y).

Passing from a state of security (insecurity) to a new state is very complicated, but necessary and compulsory, given the circumstances of current civilization. In the figure below (*Figure no. 1*), we actually suggest the principle of this type of dynamic processual metamorphosis from the security space, as well as from the insecurity space (actually, one and the same), which would also be one of the means of acknowledgement and understanding the metasecurity concept.

DINAMICA SECURITĂȚII (METASECUIRITATE PROCESUALĂ

Securitate (t_1)

Metasecuritate (t_2)

Legenda
Amenințări
Reducerea nivelului de vulnerabilitate, stoparea și contracararea amenințării
Sistem (proces) căruia i se asigură securitatea endogenă și exogenă

Metasecuritate (t_3)

In the process of transformation (passing from the state of security and insecurity) in place at t_1 (time) to the one in place at t_2, and from the one in place at t_2, to a new state, that in place at t_3 etc., the entire internal elements are kept and they are added the newly introduced ones. In our case, the security risk, defined on the junction between threats (red) and vulnerabilities (violet) is taken over, through the transformation process, and incorporated, holistically, in the security state (metasecurity) resulted from the transformation process, at t_2, then t_3, …, t_n.

In the figure above, the state of security (metasecurity) is colored green, the systems (processes) and senses of becoming, blue, the threats are red, the means of reducing their vulnerabilities and countering them are violet, while systems (processes) which secure themselves are represented through different shades of blue. T_2 is a take over of t_1 system to which we added its internal and external security, t_3 incorporates metasecurity with all its components starting with t_2 etc.

Security, with respect to communities, is both a social and a functional issue, aiming to reduce as much as possible the material-technical losses and human casualties or the possible damage brought to people's health and wellbeing, through measures that have to annihilate or minimize the insecurity of systems, organizations, nations, and states, including those states and processes related to stealing, altering, or dissimulating information.[6]

Security is assured mainly due to the operational capacity of the systems (the property of the systems) to fulfill the function and purpose it was created for, in certain specified conditions (including environment conditions) that are usually hostile and hard to manage.

The consequence is that no system can be separated from the environment; on the contrary, it can only be assessed in connection to its destination, namely in correlation with the functional parameters and its properties of functioning, verification, and security.

Therefore, security is at the same time an internal function of the system and process, in the sense that every system and process has an immunity mechanism and a feed-back operational characteristic which is simultaneously a manner of defense and adaptation in relation to the environment. The two dimensions of security – endogenous and exogenous – are directly connected to the dynamics of systems and processes and to that of the environment and change in time, according to the necessities and conditions imposed by the life of the system and the process and the external conditionings. Obviously, not all developments and transformations can qualify as „meta", but some of them do impose a new condition and thus a new configuration of security that may mean a plus of security, a

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[6] Gheorghe Ilie, *Risc şi securitate-articole, comunicări şi prelegeri*, Vol. 1, Editura UTI Press, Bucureşti, 2015, p. 15.

minus of security or even insecurity. For instance, the mechanical adherence of Romanian agriculture to a communitarian transformational trend has actually led not to some food metasecurity as it would have been expected and as it was really expected by all of us after Romania joined the European Union, but to a food metainsecurity, having extremely serious effects on people's health and living.

Security systems have to assure:

- a state of safety and self-protection of efficient leadership and the feed-back effect;

- information and communication protection and confidentiality of actions;

- information accuracy, opportunity, ubiquity and unity;

- functional flexibility, for ensuring functional continuity, self-regulation, adaptability, viability, systemic logics, for fully safe mission accomplishment.

The opinions regarding the structure of security science and its statute are contradictory: for instance, *„the knowledge of security and insecurity as well as the actions taken for assuring security represent a real art"*; *„the knowledge of security and insecurity, as well as the actions taken for assuring security represent a science"* or *„the knowledge of security and insecurity, as well as the actions taken for assuring security represent both a science and an art"*.

The knowledge regarding security/insecurity and the actions of assuring security comprise concepts, theories, categories, definitions, norms, rules, principles that have to do with the logical reflection and the ways of acknowledging science that are not unanimously accepted at present. They differ from one country to another as well as from one identity to another and even from one man to another. Not everyone understands the same thing by security and insecurity – even if the terms are utterly clear – just as not everyone is willing to analyze the security concept as a function of the system. Most controversies stem from the association of the word „security" with the word „science", but also with the dialectics security-insecurity, security-metasecurity etc. Thus, in Republic of Moldova, a subject of instruction is *securitology* – the science about the security of the vital

activity of mankind and the human being[7], science based on inter-disciplinary synthesis. This science is supposed to be based on *„research upon the experience of people, states, and world community, in the sense of assuring their security, identifying the laws, relations and principles of conceiving security systems, the comparative analysis of specific national peculiarities each state has in assuring internal and external security"*[8], as well as on a prediction of dangers, threats and aggressions etc. At the same time, within „Alexandru cel Bun" Military Academy of Armed Forces from Republic of Moldova, there is a doctoral school of „Military and Security Sciences". Ion Rusandu and Victor Juc[9] propose a logical-gnoseological approach on security, as this might be acceptable because security „must be assured in all the models of human development", since security „represents one of the fundamental and universal characteristics of human existence, no matter its shape and proportions".

It is necessary to state an agreement between the scientists studying the security domain in order to establish the structure of security science, that is: the object of study, the objectives of security science, the general theory of security science and the security art. Metasecurity is security transformed; one that has undergone a process of becoming, of moving into another dimension. This new dimension, resulting from a process of transformation, may become at the same time:

    - a superior security;

    - a security of security;

    - a security of inter-security (for instance, a junction between or a reunion of several types of security: food-related, ecological, traffic-related, media-related, information, civilian, medical, military etc.);

    - insecurity.

The knowledge of security/insecurity pertains for now to the domain of facts/events of security/insecurity and that is why, it may be assumed that

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[7] Ion Rusandu, Victor Juc, *Asigurarea securității umanitare durabile: probleme și perspective*, Institutul Integrare Europeană și Științe Politice al Academiei de Științe a Moldovei, Revista de filozofie, sociologie și științe politice, nr. 2(153)/2010, Chișinău, p. 124.

[8] *Ibidem.*

[9] *Ibidem.*

the object of study of security science is the action of insecurity versus the action of security.

The recessive duality insecurity-security may be considered similar to that of conflict-harmony.

The action of assuring security stands between violence and non-violence, the former being a military action, that is, *„law enforcement"* as action of a government (state) as this uses the armed forces, police, and other institutions (SRI, SIE, Gendarmerie, Prosecutor's Office etc.) to impose its will. Thus, through official (Constitutional) violence, public order and national security are enforced to the paradoxical purpose of peacefully solving dissensions. Actually, the threat of violence helps the life of society not to take a violent turn.

On the other hand, it is exactly this reason that – far from being sufficient – is in turn an extremely sensitive manner of differentiating the good from the evil, legitimacy from illegitimacy, abuse from duty, disproportionality from proportionality, dictatorship from firmness, sincerity from manipulation, the mission of protection and securing values from the excessive and discretionary exercising of power and the will of the powerful one and, finally, security from meta-security, security from insecurity.

The content and appearance of the actions of insecurity-security are parts of human actions. As a sort of social actions, insecurity actions are caused by agents of threats or aggressions meant to disrupt a state's or organization's system of actions etc., to damage or kill citizens or to inflict technical-material or information damages etc.

Security actions have some similarities to military actions, but also some differences stemming from the nature of the agents involved in the paradigm of insecurity-security, from the purpose of the action, but especially from the means used by the agents of insecurity and those belonging to security forces.

The general theory of security science has to include a system of logically ordered sentences revealing information about all the elements comprised in the security/insecurity action and the relations established among them, but also between them and the whole (the actions of aggression agents and security agents as a whole), between the security

actions and the other categories of human actions, as well as between security actions and the human action generally speaking.[10]

Scientific research in the security domain must have as a purpose the creation and development of the general theory of security science. We consider that the general science of security science must include: the category system, the system of sentences and the methodology (for investigating the object of study of security science).[11]

Security actions are: of prevention, of protection, of countering and diminishing actions, phenomena and processes of insecurity caused by man, technique, and nature.

Nowadays, some of the most dangerous challenges, tensions, threats, and aggressions etc. are the cyber attacks undertaken by individuals, states and other entities, organizations, networks etc. that disrupt the information systems on the entire planet in order to steal information, gain large sums of money or different goods and merchandise, to destabilize medical and financial-banking systems, communications, C4ISR systems, weapon systems, energy, gas, water supplies etc. Information and cyber warfare has to be countered by security services /institutions.

Certainly, these actions belong to what we call **insecurity**, but some of them are also effects of events conducted at metasecurity level, of transformation of security, of the phases „beyond security”.

In the security domain, researchers and specialists have to elaborate a general theory that might define in a coherent manner the system of security categories and notions. This category system contains the main or essential notions necessary to investigating the phenomena and processed of insecurity-security and solving the practical issues of security. We consider that the following should be included among the fundamental categories of security science: phenomena, processes and actions of insecurity, the actions of security, the aim of security (security mission), the norms and regulations of assuring security, the security forces, security potential, action power, military means, weapons and military equipment, security operations (combat, surprise, safety, maneuver, attack, defense etc.). These elements

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[10] Valentin Arsenie coordinator, *Tratat de Ştiinţă Militară,* Vol. I, Editura Militară, Bucureşti, 2001, p. 22.
[11] Several authors, *op. cit.*, p. 22.

should be mistaken neither for those of military action specific to warfare, nor for the elements comprised by military sciences, even if there are – and there will always be – a lot of similarities.

We must emphasize – just as we and others have done it before – that between security science or security sciences and military sciences, in our opinion, there are no identities, but only similarities. The two concepts – security and defense – do not represent the same thing. Defense is an action specific to warfare, no matter the type, from the classical to the economic one, the media one, or the cognitive one, while security is an absolute prerequisite for the appropriate functioning of systems and processes. So, security is a function of system and process existence and functionality, while defense (exercised through defensive, offensive, or integrated policies, strategies, structures, actions and resources) is an action specific to warfare and assumed as such.

In our view, these are really important remarks as they facilitate the elimination of confusions that are made either because of that important principle in classical logistics, called *ignoratio elenchi* (irrelevant conclusion), or because of ignorance, or on purpose, aiming at weakening the country's capacity of defense or even worse, destroying it.

Security science, just as military science, uses certain couples of opposite concepts: attack-counter-attack, defense-attack, space-time, assault-protection, technical-material forces - moral forces, safety-surprise, security-insecurity etc., that make up the systems of thinking for assuring security. These opposing concepts are characterized by a few types /kinds of ratios:
  - the ratio of differentiation;
  - the ratio of opposition;
  - the ratio of contradiction;
  - the ratio of conflict.

In the processuality of transformation, of going beyond reality, these ratios may change radically. Usually, these ratios defined by the logical square are not immutable from the perspective of security analysis, which functions according to certain logics in which the main feature of movement and transformation is not the linear but rather the non-linear character. In this case, the security paradigm is affected by another type of determinism – the dynamic and complex determinism, whose essence is, just as we

mentioned, the lack of linearity or non-linearity. The effect of the transformation is or may be an extremely complex one that may not necessarily lead to a new type of security, on the contrary, to one of insecurity. This may lead to asymmetric or non-symmetric relations, even chaotic relations and that is the reason why the monitoring of the security state is performed starting from indices of state and dynamics, through which they will constantly know the actual state of systems and processes and, as far as possible, anticipate the states of abnormality and pre-crisis.

The relation of opposition is used frequently, but it does not have to become the rule. The insecurity-security pair is the best known one in the security science, in which it appears in a series that has certain moments, states, situations, and various connections during which opposition decreases or increases, obviously, between certain limits. However, even if this ratio seems to be subjected to the theory of strategic games with zero sum, in reality, in the security/insecurity ratio, there is not only complementariness, but also the possibility that anything might happen.

The opposition between terms can be noticed from the fight between the agents of insecurity and those of security through the different values they take at certain moments and in certain situations and also through diverse influences manifested in the preparation for and conduct of security actions. An asymmetric ratio is defined through the fact that in any pair, one of the terms is preponderant, being superior to the other in certain stages, moments, and well-determined conditions. Asymmetry is an essential characteristic features of the fights between the agents of threats or aggressions and those of security forces, but also of concepts of security science, as a warning against the error of considering that in case of using technical means similar to the two parts (security/insecurity) they will use the same methods and the same tactical, operational, and strategic conceptions. The inversion ratio refers to the possibility of certain types or procedures of action/combat to transform alternatively in one another and to use tactical procedures that are different from the strategic plan (thus, for instance, defense may turn into attack or the other way around – an attack may turn into defense, but also in other types of action through a combination of the two and the inclusion of certain procedures that are more or less known, such as those used in guerilla warfare or in terrorist actions).

Regarding security, there still has not been formulated – like in other disciplines of study or sciences – a concept that is unanimously acknowledged in the world, but various conceptions/concepts, differing from one country to another, that have their own theories and methods, based on an empirical, substantialist, practical and historical of man's actions of insecurity directed against the other people and against Planet Earth, and on a description of the security/insecurity domain. Nowadays, however, it is imperative that the object of security may also comprise the study of structural and systematic aspects on the basis of an axiomatic, organizational, and recursive analysis and of a new method of investigation /research and modeling of the states of events and of the situations in the security domain. Only thus, could we elaborate, organize and justify academically the theories, principles and laws of assuring security and explain in a scientific manner their connection with the other social, political, economic and military phenomena, namely, with other sciences.[12]

There is a big difference between the object of security science and the objects of the other sciences because the security of systems, organizations, nations, states, etc must be approached starting not only from the liability and viability technique, but also from the new methods, according to the integrating character of security.

Because of diverging interests, there will always be competitions, confrontations, crises, conflicts and all sorts of wars: economic, technical, information, cybernetic, psychological, financial, climatic, geo-physical, geopolitical etc. In other words, the war is continuous, and when violence decreases there is a short period of peace, this being the period in which war takes gentler and humane features (the period between two actual wars).

Dangers and threats are extremely numerous, almost immense in volume, therefore it is impossible to know and understand all the dangers and threats and vulnerabilities become more and more serious.

Almost all the actions made by people have their share of dangers, threats, aggressions that hit their peers right where they are more vulnerable (ideals, thinking, health, feelings etc.).

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[12] Valentin Arsenie coordinator, *Tratat de Ştiinţă Militară,* Vol. I, Editura Militară, Bucureşti, 2001, p. 19.

Military science is „*a system of knowledge referring to laws and principles of combat, to norms and forms of organization, preparation, and use of armed forces, to the methods and procedures of military actions*"[13].

Security science has reached today a certain level of theoretical generality and tends to be associated to the philosophy of relation science; its categories comprise various qualitative and quantitative concepts, security science being based on reasoning through interference, but also through mathematical computing, in a balanced ratio between truth (reality) and exactness. Regarding the holistic dimension of security, one important aspect nowadays is the relation between security and the world/people, namely with the exterior/environment. Thus, there is the danger of isolating security institutions from the world/people and closing themselves in an esoteric language, impossible to understand by the wide masses of people, which would only lead to a partial success of security actions.

Given the definition of military science, a similar definition might be given to security science, starting from the observation that the object of security science, which is a science of the state, is also a science of action and reaction for assuring and maintaining this state of systems and processes in its normal, functional parameters. However, it is different from the other disciplines studying crises and conflicts.

The necessity of a security science consists in the fact that it may offer the political-military decision-makers and the specialists in the security domain knowledge and efficient solutions for educating the citizens, organizing, planning and coordinating the actions of assuring security and the optimal preparation of security forces, as well as for establishing procedures and methods of anti- and counter-terrorist actions that may be conducted successfully in the new security environment of the 21st century. In this context, we consider that we may say that the object of study of this science is represented by all the actions meant to assure security in all the organizations and domains of human society and at all levels of development, both at peace time and during war.[14]

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[13] Valentin Arsenie coordinator, *Tratat de Ştiinţă Militară,* Vol. I, Editura Militară, Bucureşti, 2001, p. 21.
[14] Eugen Siteanu, Andronic Benoni, *Etica şi securitatea internaţională*, Univers Strategic, nr 4/2016, p. 115.

There are a lot of actions meant to assure security, but they may be classified thus: security actions through their essence (actions of countering dangers and threats to the security of systems and processes); actions of security through destination (they are necessary for accomplishing a mission by the security forces) and actions associated to security; all these are between non-lethal and lethal circumstances and take place in the security field. Security actions are based on a complex socio-political relation emerging due to the conflict between different groups and groupings, taking a violent or non-violent shape. Some have to do with the conflicting nature of systems and processes, in the sense that where there is no conflict, there is no movement or development, others – the endogenous ones – are induced by internal malfunctions, or (the exogenous ones) by dangers and threats coming from outside them.

Security actions resemble the other categories of social actions, but there are also differences due to the nature of security agent, the purpose of the action of assuring security and the means used to this purpose. On the other hand, though, their extremely complex dynamics pushes the state of security towards something that „goes beyond what it is", which may mean an amplification, that is a positive metasecurity, like in Figure no. 1, or a negative one, and for some components of systems and processes, even an insecurity one.

We believe that all these possible transformations related to security mechanisms need to be studied well, exactly in order to assure the timely identification of elements generating insecurity or counter-security, through the vulnerabilization of certain systems or some of their components. The example above, regarding the generation, by the food metasecurity specific to the European Union and which Romania walked blindly into, of the serious food insecurity in our country is, we believe, illustrative enough.

The metamorphosis of the political purpose in a security purpose and objective hides the political essence of the actions of assuring security and the main role of the political factor.[15]

The security domain comprises the military domain and the civilian domain. It should not be mistaken however for the defense domain. While

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[15] Valentin Arsenie coordinator, *Tratat de Ştiinţă Militară,* Vol. I, Editura Militară, Bucureşti, 2001, pp. 21-22.

security is a state necessary for the safe functioning of systems and processes, which is reached through a very complex dynamics, permanently adapted to a reality that is equally dynamic and complex, defense (including military defense, which is an epitome of defense) is the action performed in extremis in order to serve a vital interest (in our case of survival), but which presupposes the preservation of a reactive potential, always active, extremely well and highly qualified in order to exercise the two important functions of defense: the deterrence of any possible enemy and a high capacity of national and/or allied retaliation.

The security domain (be it national, European, Euro-Atlantic, international, global) is characterized by integrality, unity and coherence, representing, along the other two – prosperity and freedom – the very essence of human condition on Earth. That is why, this domain can be described through a coherent series of statements that are structured on the inference relation and through a number of symbols, mathematical relations, diagrams, optimizations, schemes, definitions, theories, cybernetic models, new concepts (the error concept, the concept of tolerance to errors, the concept of security, the concept of full security, the concept of systemic deterrence etc.), the analysis and synthesis of security systems, algorithms of analysis and synthesis, modeling the management of security systems, risk management, methodology of risk assessment based on a matrix, the connection between security-assurance, the operational character of security systems, the assessment of security systems, the processual re-establishment, information security and the security mechanism etc.

This extensive series of statements also comprises axioms and that is why the general theory of security science has both the character of logical system and that of axiomatic system. The axioms of security science resemble principles governing the confrontation between the two states: security-insecurity, or laws (ratios/essential expressions that are necessary, repeatable and stable between the internal elements of the clashes between the insecurity and security forces, as well as between these and the other domains of social life influencing the preparation and conduct of combat action between security forces and insecurity agents, or aggressions against normality). All these are organized and explained logically and are systematized in order to assure the specialized universe of the theoretical discourse of phenomena, processes, and actions of insecurity-security.

The scientists interested in the security domain are called on nowadays to analyze, study, phrase in a coherent and cohesive way the laws of security science, the laws of security-insecurity actions, as well as those of transformation and becoming, in the security-insecurity space, as essential statements of the general theory of security and metasecurity science, giving it legitimacy, consistency, and objectivity.

Both insecurity actions, and those of assuring security are framed between a goal (namely the mission) and mission completion (the result of the action), on the grounds of certain laws of being (genetic laws, structure laws, laws of relation-correlation etc.) and of laws of dynamics (action). One of the genetic laws is the principle of action and reaction, which is universally true in any human action. A structural law that is well known in the military domain is the coordination among goal, forces and available means. The law of correlation in military science is the law of dependence of forms and processes of military actions on the level of development of the armed forces and military equipment, a law that is also valid in the security science domain. The laws mentioned above have a general character, but when applied in order to accomplish security goals, by using the agents causing insecurity and the agents of the security force in varied conditions between violence and non-violence, these laws also become specific to the security domain.

It is true that in the security-insecurity domain there are also other laws; however, they must be discovered and checked in order to reflect real, logical relations, specific to insecurity-security actions. Many of these laws determine the transformational process within security, including the processuality of going beyond security, which may mean over-security, maximal security, absolute security or, on the contrary, insecurity, lack of safety, uncertainty, and even insecurity chaos.

Figure no. 2 shows a manner of other sciences' impacting what we call security science. It is only natural that such a science should include notions and concepts from all the other sciences, as, security, just as prosperity and freedom, belongs to the very essence of human condition and it really is a necessary condition for the existence and wellbeing of the human being and human society on Planet Earth.

The purpose of research in the domain of security-insecurity actions is to discover new aspects related to the manner in which the laws and

principles governing these actions manifest themselves according to the qualitative growths in technical means and the new circumstances in the knowledge-based (epistemological) society, that reveal the numerous ways of expression of security-insecurity actions. At the same time, researchers have to elaborate a coherent picture of all the disciplines studying the security domain (Figure no. 2), to discover the mutual determining and conditionings between the security actions and the other categories of social and military actions, to analyze the relational and functional transformations influencing security actions. Under the new circumstances of terrorist and counter-terrorist warfare, it is absolutely vital to conceive, design, and build security systems that are simultaneously feasible, viable, stable, and flexible etc.

1. Philosophy
2. Chemistry
3. Physics
4. Technical sciences
5. History
6. Geography
7. Military science
8. Law (national, international and European)
9. Logics
10. Diplomacy
11. Politology
12. Sociology
13. Ethics
14. Psychology
15. Praxeology
16. Medical science
17. Ecology
18. Management etc.

Figure no. 2: Security science and other border sciences and disciplines of study

As real, but also well-conceived processes, the actions of security-insecurity are manifested as the reality based on laws, that are obviously objective, and as social determinism, as well as concepts, theories, doctrines that have a relative independence and an important role in preparing,

organizing, planning, and conditioning the security and, respectively, insecurity actions.

The complexity and dynamics of insecurity-security actions and the frequent changes of the circumstances in which these actions take place make each situation of insecurity-security have its specificity and, in a certain sense, to be even unique and unrepeatable (never identical to another one). Even though each situation or event of insecurity-security is unique, it contains all the general, particular and singular elements of the domain, some of which are repeated while others appear only once. Still, the fact that some of the situations/events are unique and unrepeatable while others are repeated in time does not necessarily lead to the conclusion that they are or may be incompatible with the general principles and laws of organization, planning and conducting security actions or with the existence of a security science. Specificity and uniqueness, just as the unrepeatable character of certain events and situations, do not mean a denial of lawfulness, but rather an assertion of uniqueness and unrepeatable character, which is very important in understanding diversity and, consequently, the necessity for scientific analysis of events and situations, exactly for preparing in due time the security-related reaction in uncertain situations, especially when confronted with those unpredictable transformational processes generating going beyond what is obvious, what is usually defined as security.

In conclusion, for the success of security action, we should not rely on recipes, on pre-established formulae or solutions, but rather on flexible thinking, capable to invent for each new situation a new manner of acting that should be exactly fit to the concrete situation. In investigating the study object of security, we need to use a series of methods and procedures pertaining to the various philosophical or scientific trends. Security science may use a series of methods and procedures common or not to certain sciences or borrowed from other sciences, such as: analytical methods (induction, inference, abstractization, concretization, case study), empirical methods (observation and experiment), structural method, dialectic method, shaping and simulation, method of applications and war games (from military science) and others, but also methods specific to security science such as, for instance, the practical method of disguise and tailing.

In the academic environment in Republic of Moldova, it is considered that „*securitology has to perform the analysis and systematic generalization*

of concepts, doctrines, policies, strategies of security of different countries, as well as of the results of scientific research in this domain. The general object of investigation is securitology is humanity, term that comprises states, societies, and people, and the concrete research object is their activity for assuring the security of their vital activity and the security of natural living conditions within the noosphere"[16]. The security of mankind is actually the very pillar of survival of human species, because security is the necessary condition of its existence, that is, of people (individuals, communities, nations and the whole world) at all levels (individual, national, regional and global). The research of security/insecurity is one of the most important characteristics of human existence, but also one of its essential aspects, therefore a fundamental issue of human society on whose solving depends the normal continuation of life on the Blue Planet as well as its salvation in case of serious deterioration of environment conditions and even human condition.

Human society is, thus, a very complex concept that is manifested in all the domains pertaining to the systems and processuality of human being and human condition. There are, undoubtedly, as many types of security as there are types of human existence and activity, of which the following are the most important:

1) economic security (assuring a minimal income necessary to every person);

2) food security (granting the assurance of the main sources of food);

3) medical security (granting minimal protection against diseases and an unhealthy lifestyle);

4) ecological security (protection of people against the deterioration of the environment and natural disasters);

5) personal security (protection of people against physical violence, no matter their source);

6) community security (protection of people within a community against degradation of traditional relations and values, ethnic and sectarian violence);

7) political security (respecting people's rights).[17]

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[16] Ion Rusandru, Victor Juc, *op. cit.*, p. 124.
[17] Ibidem, p. 118.

Certainly, we should add here the security of cyberspace, security of information, security of cognition, and even the security of the right to think freely. That is why, within UN Program for Development, in 1994, the Annual Report on Human Development was issued, dedicated obviously to the issue of security and that presented the concept of „human security" as a new model of transformation of society on two levels: 1) transfer of importance from territorial security to the security of individuals and 2) passing from assuring security on grounds of weapons procurement to generating security on grounds of human durable development (DD).

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