



National security as a process: From national values to the system of national security

Národná bezpečnosť ako proces: Od národných hodnôt po národný bezpečnostný systém

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Abstract:

The national security as a process refers to state activity aimed to protect the existential values of state, nation, society and citizens. To make the activity effective, it should be carried out in an organized way in terms of methodology and within cyclically repeated process. The author states that the process consists of four fundamental and mutually complementing elements such as identification of the core national needs and values, formulation and pursuit of the policy of national security, formulation and implementation of the strategy of national security and building and functioning of the system of national security. Interrelations between those elements will direct the efforts of state, nation, society and citizens towards protection and defence of the existential national values..

Keywords: national security, national interests, security policy, security strategy, security system

Abstrakt:

Národná bezpečnosť je proces, ktorý chráni hodnoty štátu, národa, spoločnosti a jednotlivých občanov. Činnosti vykonávané v oblasti národnej bezpečnosti musia byť realizované organizovaným spôsobom a cyklicky opakované. Podľa autora by tento proces mal pozostávať zo štyroch základných a komplementárnych procesov, vrátane základných národných potrieb a hodnôt, formulovanie a vykonávanie národnej bezpečnostnej politiky, formulovanie a implementácia národnej bezpečnostnej stratégie a výstavba a prevádzka systému národnej bezpečnosti. Vzájomné vzťahy medzi týmito prvkami budú usmerňovať úsilie štátu národa, spoločnosti a občanov na ochranu a obranu existenčných národných hodnôt.

Kľúčové slová: národná bezpečnosť, bezpečnostná politika, bezpečnostná stratégia, bezpečnostný systém

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Introduction

The national security is existential need and value as well as the principal mission of a state and society which is carried out in all areas and at each level of state organization and social structure. Within the framework of this mission, a state undertakes continuous actions to reinforce, protect and defend the existential national values. To ensure their effectiveness, they should be carried out within methodologically organized and cyclically repeated process consisting of four basic stages: 1) identification of the core national needs and values, 2) formulation and pursuit of the national security policy, 3) formulation and implementation of the national security strategy and sector (field) strategies, and 4) development and activity of the national security system.

The stages of state activity aforementioned are the subject of the further subsections of this chapter. Nevertheless, it is vital to explain the concept of the national security alone and the related terms in the first place.

1. Security of state or national security

Security of state and nation has been expressed by well-publicised and consolidated concept of national security and, less frequently though, the security of state or the security of nation. The diversity of those concepts and often interchangeable application of them stems from the character of the basic organizational unit of today's world order – a nation state as an independent political community tied up with the bonds of citizenship and nationality. State has received the label 'nation', because the sovereign holding a legislative power has become a community of people with their specific national identity - a nation. This way, a state has seized to be a private ownership and become the common good of the nation.

This national nature of state has been also reflected in the concept of national security which refers to the security of a nation state which is a state where nation is the sovereign. In this case, the security of state is equated with the security of national community, and the security of nation with the security of state working on its behalf and in its interest. The aforementioned clarification shows also that it would be inappropriate to use the term "national security" in reference to a state which is not national. In such a case it would be reasonable to use the term "security of state".

Working on the generic assumption explained as to the etymology of the term "national security", one should keep in mind that both the concepts of state and nation, in fact, refers to two completely different subject categories. A state is a territorial organization of political character which organizes the activities of citizens, social groups and organizations in accordance with the norms they established on their own. On the other hand, a nation is a group of people united by the same national awareness as a sense of affiliation to the national community.

The close relationship between a nation and state characteristic of nation states makes the national security quite commonly identified with the security of state, even

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though, as the syntax of those concepts shows, one refers to nation and the other one to state. When using those two terms interchangeably, the national security considers not only a nation, but also a state. Similarly, the security of (national) state security refers to both a state and a nation.

2. The concept of national security

In an attempt of formulation of a universal definition of the national security, it is worth of referring to the general lexical meaning of the term 'security' [1]. It refers to the state of human's awareness characterized by the sense of peace, lack of concerns, fear and anxiety. Such a state is achieved by those who are certain about having what they value the most, i.e. life, health, independence, freedom, state of possession, good life standards and development opportunities. The source of the sense of certainty about the human and social groups' most significant values is their friendly external environment not generating any negatively perceived phenomena, processes and events likely to lead to complete or partial loss of those values, and an internal state of the person free of negative emotions. The fact of existence of negatively perceived factors does not have to be linked to lack of security and do not have to pose any threat to the security. It happens only when a person has adequate resource of strength and means as well as capabilities to use them in order to protect his core values. Therefore, security is a state of certainty about maintenance of the most significant values (i.e. of existence, possession, functioning and development) resulting from a lack of threats or the capabilities to protect themselves against them.

This definition of security is put forward in general to be easier to adopt. First of all, it enables adopting it to different needs of individuals and detailing it depending on current needs by developing its particular segments as follows:

- 1) *definition of the subject of security by answering the question: to whom is refers or about whose security it is (subjective security dimension);*
- 2) *identification of the core existential values of a given subject (axiological security);*
- 3) *identification of the challenges and threats as the harmful factors which may lead to complete or partial loss of the core values by a given subject by analysis and evaluation of the external and internal conditions in which he functions;*
- 4) *definition of the method of preventing against threats, and protection and defence of the core values of a given subject, carried out independently (unilateral methods) and in a cooperation with another subject (multilateral methods), including the methods of using the resources to safeguard or defend the core values;*
- 5) *formulation of the system of protection and defence of the core values of a given subject against the threats identified in reference to them.*

Following the above mentioned procedures, creating a basic definition of security for precise development of the term "national security" requires, first of all, answering

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the questions who is a subject in this case and to whose security it refers. The prevailing approach in today's democratic states is that the subjects of national security constitute the following:

- 1) *state as a political structure with its all diversity of forms;*
- 2) *nation as a group of people distinguished by shared national awareness;*
- 3) *society, colloquially understood as the entirety of state populations composed of:*
 - a) *diverse groups of people (social groups, local communities, etc.);*
 - b) *organizations (social, political, economic, etc.);*
 - 4) *individuals – the citizens.*

Assuming the aforementioned, the developed definition of the national security is the following: the national security is a certainty of preservation of the core values of the state, nation, society and citizens resulting from a lack of threats or possession of the capabilities to protect themselves against them. Each of the subject categories named has its own characteristic existential values (they may be referred to as security values or protected values), which are, more or less, contained in the definition of the national security. The further details of the generic form of the definition of national security needs a more precise description, which involves the core values of the state, nation and society.

3. The values of national security

In order to define universal values of the subjects of national security it is required to refer to the overall values of security (regardless of the subject category and its individual characteristics) and adapt them for the purpose of identification of the core universal values of the state, nation, society and citizens. Without any deeper discussions, one can assume that the universal and core values of the subject, regardless of its category and individual nature, are existential values which refers to its:

- 1) *existence (being), which is physical survival, maintenance of (individual and collective) identity and the material and non-material values;*
- 2) *independence (sovereignty);*
- 3) *development (improvement), which determines the physical existence and independence, and furthers their preservation, and shapes the quality of the subjects' function;*

Having adopted the core universal values of the subject for possible definition of the most significant values of the state, nation and society, the extended definition of

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the national security receives the following form: a certainty of preservation of existential values of the state, nation, society and citizens in reference to their existence (being), independence (sovereignty) and development resulting from the lack of threats and possession of the capabilities to protect themselves against them. The above mentioned generic definition of the national security may be further developed and enriched in more details, inter alia, through more precise definition of the existential values of the particular categories of subjects, state, nation, society and individuals in reference to their existence, independence and growth, which in total may be referred to as the national values.

National values are legal, philosophical and moral footing for functioning and development of the state, nation, society and citizens. They are usually stable, though, subject to evaluation and usually set out in the supreme legal act – the Constitution. National values may be different in different countries in terms of both their contents and hierarchy, e.g. in religious countries the primary value is religion while in secular countries religion does not play superior role.

Based on the overall characteristics of the state, nation, society and human, it is possible to determine their protected existential values and particular subjects' value hierarchy, which is especially practical in the case of conflicts and mutually exclusive interests (Table 1).

Table 1. Core universal values of the subjects in democratic state (Own elaboration)

Name of a subject	Name of an existential value	Description of an existential value
State	state territory	clearly specified geographical territory, limited unambiguously by specific boundaries
	state people	people living within its boundaries holding its citizenship; a state population perceived by the state as its resource and natural component of power
	sovereign authority	politically independent authority exercising its power over the state territory and people living within its boundaries and all the social groups and organizations working in its territory; independence in relations with the other states
	the capability of exercising power over the territory and people	the control is exercised by means of the state monopoly of the use of coercive force by dedicated, maintained by the society the state authorities (police, prosecutor sector, courts, guards, inspectors, etc.)
	subjectivity within international law	legal capacity consisting in the right to work as a legal subject and with international obligations, and the capacity to cause legal effects
	public nature	state institutions are public, not private
	legitimacy of power	rights to make decisions in the interest of the public for the common good and the right to represent society in the relations with the other states
	state development	development of state determining the growth of its power necessary for effective implementation of its interests in the international arena, and welfare of the people
Nation	national awareness	means a sense of affiliation to the national community

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		shaped in the course of implementing the ideology of nationalism
	national culture	refers to cultural and national heritage that means to shape national awareness
	political sovereignty	means the right of the nation as an identity group to self-determination, i.e. having its own state
Society	the values of social groups and organizations within the state	a form of collective life that follows its own rules independent on the political authority, forming a specific entirety that determines all phenomena of collective lives of the subjects that composes it, including numerous social groups and different types of organizations (religious, national and ethnic, economical and civic, etc.)
Human	fundamental rights and freedoms	considers fundamental human rights and freedoms (humanitarian) and civic rights (legal); each human has an individualized system of values (life, health, state of possession, scope of development, etc.) which protects them independently and within the society, nation and state

Because of the need to reconcile the very diverse and often in the state of conflict, or even in the state of the conflict of interests groups, with simultaneous maintenance of the superiority of the state interests as a whole, the state gained a sovereign power over its territory and society. It means that the state gained control and holds full power, unrestricted by the other subjects, over all fields of life, individuals and all organizations and social groups in its territory. In this context, Thomas Hobbes called a state a “Leviathan”, imagined as a powerful sea monster to whom all people are absolutely subordinate. A state coercively fuse all the people and groups living in its specified territory, who are formally equal before the law, though, represented unequally by the state in their individual interests.

The diversity of the theories on state can be translated into diverse perception of its core values, which additionally grows due to different interpretation of the essence and source of the nation. A separate issue constitutes prioritisation of the core national values, which is identification of the nation state’s system of values and its variability. At the time of relative security, the catalogue of national values is usually quite extensive, but when real threats to the state’s or nation’s survival occurs, they are usually limited to existential values. Then, the other values become less important and sacrificed for maintenance of the most important value – the value of survival. The core national values constitute the basis for establishment of the national interests.

4. National interests, their formulation and categorisation

The tool used to facilitate the aggregation of needs and values of various subjects working in the state and their transformation to adapt to real political operations, and description and assessment of them is the concept of the national interest. It may be used for two purposes – as an instrument of political operations and as a tool for analysing the state policy.

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Originally the concept of national interest was used as a tool for analysing the foreign policy of state. For such an application, the national interest turned out to be not much useful as a precise analytical tool. Contemporarily, the national interest fulfils the later function – an instrument of political operations [2]. The use of national interest in this area turned out to be effective in formulating and assessing the main objectives of state policy, in the context of their consonance with the needs and values of the nation. Applied this way, the national interests are understood as a complex of general and permanent objectives supported by the state and nation and reflecting the national needs and aspirations in its internal dimension and in the relations with the others states, and which make the state activity protection-oriented.

The problem to choose from among numerous interests presented by various subjects working within the national security has been reflected in the concept of the reason of state which generally means a superiority or “precedence of state interests over the other norms” [3]. To put it in different way, the reason of state means “arrangements which recognize the needs of state as the supreme good and actions which takes the needs into account, composing the interests of groups in the same time to prevent against weakening of the state and breaking its unity” [4] or “precedence of the overall interest of state as a whole before the interests of particular groups considered as a part of the wholeness”. Since the interests of those groups are very different and often contradict one another, the general interest of the state is to compose and harmonize them in such a way that the existing discrepancies did not weaken them or break their unity” [5]. In this context, Max Weber maintained that in a nation state, which is “temporal organization of the power of nation”, the reason of state is the ultimate measure of value” [6]. In the opinion of Roman Kuźniara, the central issue of each reason of state is security so it can be reduced to this one issue [7]. In more general meaning, the reason of state is the interest of state involving historically variable system of state interests. It consists of the most important, at a certain historical point of time, national interests in the course of their implementation. It is the category of management and implementation of the internal and foreign policy pursued by the state” [8].

Since the national interests stems from national values, the process of their formulation should start from evaluating their current condition. If they are fully at disposal of state, nation, society and citizens, the contents of national interests will be expressed by terms describing the behaviour or maintenance of such a state, for example, maintenance of the territory of state or its integrity. In case of loss of the prime values partly or fully, the content of the national interests should be formed on the basis of such terms as regaining or restoration, e.g., regaining of full territorial integrity of state, or regaining or gaining sovereignty. As it is in the case of national values, the interests refer to particular subjects contained in the concept of national security, which is the security of state, nation, society and citizens. The exemplary main national interests formulated in relation to particular values of the national security are presented in Table 2.

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Table 2. Main national values of democratic state and the resulting interests (Own elaboration)

Subject name	Name of existential value	Examples of the main national interests
State	state territory	maintenance (regaining) of the state territory and its integrity
	state populations	maintenance (protection) of the state population as a natural resource of the state and a component of its power
	sovereign authority	maintenance (regaining, restoration, development) of political independence of the state
	capability of exercising power over the territory and people	maintenance (gaining, regaining) of full control by the state over its territory and people living within its borders
	subjectivity within international law	maintenance of the legal footing to maintain the status of the subject of international law
	public nature	maintenance (restoration, establishment) of the public nature of the state institution
	legitimacy of power	maintenance (regaining, acquisition, restoration) of the right to make decisions in the interest of the public and to represent the society in the relations with the other states
Nation	state development	attainment of the development of state at the desirable level
	national awareness	maintenance (restoration, shaping) of the national awareness, which is the sense of affiliation to the national community
	national culture	maintenance (regaining, building, development) of the cultural and national heritage, necessary to shape the national awareness
Society	political sovereignty	maintenance (regaining, gaining, restoration) of the right of nation as an identity group to self-determination
	groups of people within the state	maintenance (establishment, restoration, extension) of independence of social forms of collective life following their own rights and freedoms of the human and citizen
Human	fundamental rights and freedoms	maintenance (establishment, restoration, extension) of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the human and citizen

The main national interests may assume a more precise form of detailed (operational) interests referring to specific activities aimed to achieve the desired state of national values. Detailed national interests should consider specific conditions of function of a certain state. For example, the national interest related to maintenance of state territory and its integrity may be formulated in the following method: supporting democratic rules of law in neighbouring states, preventing against destabilization of them and unreasonable growth of their military force. Depending on the approach assumed to the concept of national interest, the states of things mentioned and desired

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from the state security point of view may be recognized as its operational interests or the interests of the state foreign policy.

Numerous national interests formulated in reference to particular national values are usually systemized (put in order), assuming the criteria of their intensity in the first place as the basis, namely, the scale of their impact to the leading national values. According to this criterium, three categories of national interests can be distinguished: vital, significant and peripheric. In case of immediate threat to the state by military aggression it is justifiable to devise the fourth category referring to the survival of the state and society, which is the prime priority of state security policy.

Implementation of the national interests in the circumstances of anarchic international system in which each participant seeks to implement their own interests that may contradict with the interests of other states, constitutes the source of potential international conflicts. Also, inside of state the interests of various social groups and organizations clash and may lead to internal conflicts, and as a result may inhibit reaching nation-wide objectives.

5. The policy of national security

The security policy of state is defined as a purposeful and organized activity of competent state authorities of which objective is to provide national security, which is an objective certainty to preserve existential values of the state, nation, society and citizens: survival, independence (sovereignty), state of possession, development and the quality of function. The security policy of state is the main element of state policy and for its implementation all available instruments of its power are used. The expression of effectiveness of the security policy is preservation of existential values of the state, nation, society and citizens.

The policy of national security involves: 1) identification of the national values and needs, 2) formulation of the national interests and definition of the state of reason, 3) strategical assessment, 4) formulation of the objectives of the security policy, 5) definition of the tasks of the strategy of national security, 6) implementation of the strategy of national security by developing the system of security and coordinating its operation.

The issues related to the first two stages of the security policy have been discussed in the previous subsections. In its next third stage, the national interests are assessed in terms of strategy by analysing the internal and external conditions of their implementation. The opportunities, challenges and threats related to particular national interests are identified and analysed within such a strategical assessment. The assessment is the basis for formulating and pursuing the state policy.

Strategical assessment may be carried out according to the following stages [9] :

- 1) *categorization of the interests (e.g. the interests related to physical security, sovereignty, development, etc.) and their intensity – dividing into vested interests, significant, peripheral (other vital ones);*

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- 2) *analysing the internal and external conditions for identification and assessment of chances, challenges and threats in relation to particular categories of national interests;*
- 3) *establishment of the connections between chances, challenges and threats and the national interests in terms of: a) distance in time, e.g. division into the threats that are close in time and the threats that are distant in time, b) geographical proximity of threats (e.g. being in the proximity of state or in distant geographical regions), c) scale of threats and the related risk, d) possibility of the threats to spread out, e) probability of threat occurrence (defined in the context of "chain" of unfavourable events which may lead to a threat, the longer such a chain of events (the more conditionals "if...,"), the less possible the occurrence of a threat);*
- 4) *analysis of the way how the chances, challenges and threats may affect the national interests. The stage is a development and detailed description of the list of chances and threats set out in points 2 and 3 to the procedures;*
- 5) *development of the guidelines for pursuing the policy of the national security.*

When making strategical assessment, it is vital to maintain its continuity, which is possible by comparing the results received and the conclusions drawn from the previous strategical assessment, usually contained in the security strategy in effect. Such a comparison aims to identify the differences and their source and causes. This enables to maintain the continuity of the process of strategic planning carried out in the subsequent circles of planning.

Results of the strategic assessment within which the national interests and state of reason are confronted with the chances, challenges and threats resulting from the international environment and internal conditions of state constitute the basis for establishment of the objectives of the national security policy. The objectives are achieved if the right methods as to the use of the material and non-material resources owned by state are selected. The issue has been solved by formulating the national security strategy which on this account is treated as an instrument of pursuing the national security policy. The objectives of the security policy are reached by implementation of the security strategy which defines the way of successful use of the national resources in disposal by building and coordinating the function of the national security system, which is the final stage of the process of security policy.

Multifaceted nature of the currently understood security extends the scope of the system of national security by most of the overall state authorities and the dedicated institutions established only to fulfil the tasks related to security. Therefore, the widely-broadened security policy consists of detailed types of policy pursued by particular state institutions related to the foreign, military, energetic, financial, internal security issues and others. The multifaceted nature of various detailed types of policies, which forms the state security policy, pursued by several institutions requires coordination of them. It is not a little challenge, particularly because there is no dedicated institution of the state which coordinates the whole national security. Such a

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function is usually fulfilled by authorities employed on a non-permanent basis – the national security councils that deal with the main issues of the security policy rather than its ongoing coordination.

6. National security system

Objectives of the security policy are achieved through the activity which is run in a way specified in the security strategy perceived as an instrument of policy. Contemporarily, the security strategy is understood in a wider sense as a theory and practice of managing the security issues of a given subject (actor) by the main, individual or collective, policymaker considering definition of the objectives of security and the methods of reaching them by specific means.

From the perspective of the subject of strategy, individual (personal) strategies and group (ancestral, tribal, corporate) strategies, national (state) strategies, international (regional and global) are distinguished. According to the fields of activities carried out by the subjects, there are political, economic, social, security, defence related strategies, etc [9]. In the light of the above mentioned explanation, the strategy of national (state) security is one among many strategy categories linked to the state as a subject and security as a field to which it refers.

Polish literature most frequently defines the strategy of national security as a choice made on the basis of strategical knowledge and analysis, legal and vital measures which are or might be at disposal of state and the methods of their use to reach the objectives and perform the tasks defined within the security policy [10].

The essence of the strategy is a consciously fixed and agreed method of establishing and reaching objectives by specific means. Formulation of the strategy involves answering to three fundamental questions:

- 1) *What is the intended „final state” which is the effect of implementation of the strategy? The final state is defined on the basis of the objectives and tasks formed within the framework of the policy of national security, which take on the form of strategical objectives.*
- 2) *What resources are at disposal of the subject or may be available for the subject by means of which the desired effect, which is the final state understood as having the strategical objectives achieved and so also the objectives of security policy?*
- 3) *What is the best way of using the means being at disposal in order to reach the effect, namely, the assumed strategical objectives and by means of them also the objectives of the security policy?*

Strategical objectives, which is the effect of implementation of the strategy, are formulated on the basis of the political objectives and tasks defined for the strategy within the policy of national security. The government, within the pursued policy, defines the desired, clearly and unambiguously described final state which can be achieved by carrying out specific national interests. Analysing and understanding of

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this state, in the context of the conditions resulting from the internal and external situation allows to formulate the strategical objectives which lead to the final state.

In order to achieve the assumed strategical goals, the states make use of the available means (resources) – natural (geographical components, natural resources and people) and social (political, economic, military, psychological, informational) factors of power. The art of strategy consists in coordination of actions to achieve the desired effect – the final state. The choice of means rests in comparison of the weaknesses and strengths of the adversary with own capabilities. Efforts should be made to employ own assets against the weaknesses of the adversary, securing own weaknesses in the same time. When formulating the strategy, one should not confine only to the means possessed but also search other instruments necessary to reach the assumed goals and seek to obtain them. Because of the limited resources owned by state, the formulation of security strategy involves adoption of specified priorities and making difficult choices linked to reaching the competitive objectives.

The third element of formulating strategy, next to formulating strategical objectives and choosing the means (resources), is determining the way of using those resources for reaching strategical objectives. A selected concept should be defined explicitly and unambiguously so that it can constitute guidelines for planning for the subjects responsible for its implementation. Checking adequacy of the selected concepts is possible by answering to the question: what can be achieved as a result of their implementation and does it correspond/overlap with the desired state of things, described strategical goals? [11]

7. National security system

The further stage of state activity in the interest of the national security concerns the process of building the system of the national security and its functioning. In a generic sense, a system is a collection of interrelated elements possible to distinguish from specific reality, which fall into place and fulfil its specific role. The interrelationship between them forms its structure. Each system consists of two parts: an object for operational processes, and a steering system for object impact processes (controlling, managing).

Based on the above general definition of system, one may assume that the system of national security means a distinguished from state structure a group of reciprocally incorporated material and non-material components that fall into place and fulfil the function of ensuring national security. The system of national security incorporates numerous smaller systems which perform component tasks related to particular areas of security. By virtue of the servicing role they play for the system of national security, they can be referred to as subsystems. In turn, the subsystems act in favour of other subsystem and in favour of those subsystems the other ones act, and so on, making this way a kind of system of subsystems. For all systems acting in favour of the security of state, the system of national security is paramount system, namely, over-system.

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The mission and structure of the system of national security should result from the strategy of national security, which defines the way in which the national resource base (strategy means) should be used for reaching strategical goals as a part of the objectives of the security policy established on the basis of national interests. These correlations mean that all changes to the contents of the national interests and the objectives of security policy resulting from the interests should find their reflection in the strategy of national security, namely, adequate transformations to the mission and structure of the national system.

National security system, like any other operation system, involves deliberate operation of an actor or is established for fulfilling of a certain function (mission, task). The mission of national security system is providing security of state which means certainty of preservation of existential national values reflected in the national interests being the basis for formulating the goals of security policy. The policy is pursued in the way described in the security strategy on the basis of which the system of national security is developed. Eventually, the security system serves as a tool for realization of specific national interests referring to the existential national values.

Based on the above mentioned explanations, one may assume that the particular subsystems of national security aim to attain specific national interests, and they help maintain existential national values. This approach may be adopted at designing models of the subsystems of national security (Table 3).

Table 3 Subsystems of the national security according to the criterium of the national values (Own elaboration)

Name of subsystem	Name of existential national value	Name of the subsystem adequately to the existential national value
Subsystem of the security of state	state territory	subsystem of defence of the state territory and its integrity
	state population	subsystem of protection of the state population as a natural resource and a component of power
	sovereign authority	subsystem of protection of the political independence of state
	capability of exercising power over the territory and people	subsystem of exercising control by the state over its territory and people
	subjectivity within international law	subsystem of protection of the status of the subject of international law
	public nature	subsystem of protection of the public nature of the state institution
	legitimacy of power	subsystem of protection of the legitimacy of power
Subsystem of the security of nation	state development	subsystem ensuring the development of state at an acceptable level
	national awareness	subsystem of developing the national awareness
	national culture	subsystem of protection and development of cultural and national heritage, necessary to develop the national awareness

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	political sovereignty	subsystem of protection of the right of nation to self-determination
Subsystem of the security of society	groups of people within the state	subsystem of protection of the indecencies of social forms of collective life guided by their own rights, independent on the political power
Subsystem of the security of individual	fundamental rights and freedoms of the human and citizen	subsystem of protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the human and citizen

The approach above presented, based on a direct reference to existential national values allows to establish whether the subsystems as the components of the national security systems are complete or whether they provide protection of all the existential national values.

In the next stage so-formulated subsystems may be grouped according to their subjective parameters to make the system of political, military, economic systems, etc., as publicized by the literature.

The system of state defence plays a significant part in providing national security. Measurability of the purpose of its function which is standing up to the military threats coming from the other state (states), especially the armed aggression, makes it possible to distinguish the actions which are necessary to succeed, and to describe the system within which they are performed. Furthermore, the scale of risk related to military aggression – in extreme cases the possibility of losing the core values of state and nation – make the states try to prevent themselves against this type of threat within the realm of the possibility. For this purpose, they accept precise legal regulations which set forth the scope of defensive operations of state making them consistent and give them a nature of an effective system. For the aforementioned terms, the defensive system linked with the traditional understanding of national security of state is easier to identify and describe.

The issues of the system of national security presented in this general outline proves its expansiveness and complexity and, therefore, it shows how hard it is to develop a model to be used for not only cognitive or educational purposes but also for estimation and optimization of the actual system, the system of security [1]. This complexity is undoubtedly a derivative of multifaceted and multidimensional nature of contemporary states, which translates into broad and ambiguous perception of the national security. On the other hand, those doubts about the effectiveness of the system of national security that functions in real create the need to analyse, assess and develop optimizing conclusions on the system. According to the author, the studies should provide answers to these three main questions: 1) does the system of security fulfil its function of providing national security by protecting its existential national values? 2) Is the system activity economically reasonable? 3) How to improve the system structure so it fulfils its function more effectively?

Answer to these questions require development of a model consistent with the actual system of the national security taking into account all subsystems and the

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correlations between them. It can be formed separately by identification of all actors who run purposive activities in the interest of the security of state [12,13], considering their missions, goals, structures and relationships between them and other actors. Legal acts should constitute the basis for such an identification as they constitute the basis for the activities run by service, guards, inspectors and other actors who work in the area of security, and then their aggregation into smaller and smaller systems until the paramount system, the system of national security, will be formulated.

Summary

The very generic outline of the process presented in this chapter within which a state carries out its mission of providing the national security proves its great complexity that increases along with the specification of its related activities. It finds its reflection particularly at the level of the system of national security. In such a situation, only the proper correlation between the elements of the process may provide a state with successful guidance of its activities towards protection and defence of the existential national values.

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