

THE ROLE OF HUMAN SECURITY IN IDENTIFYING NEW PERSPECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATION IN THE FIELD OF NATIONAL SECURITY

Serghei Sprincean

State University “Dimitrie Cantemir”, The Institute of Legal, Political and Sociological Research, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova

Abstract. The success of teaching in the field of national security are in many ways closely linked to the effectiveness of the process of adapting educational standards and of the training of highly qualified specialists in the field of national security to the objectives, requirements and values promoted by the theory of human security through its inherent principles, especially concerning the question regarding the human being, with the entire complexity of its problematics. One of the most important tasks of the process of professional practical and theoretical training in the field of national security is to foster special care and attention to basic national values, to the national wealth, to state imperatives, as well as to sources of national wealth and prosperity, which consist in the quality of the national human resource. Fostering a new generation of specialists in the field of national security is impossible without emphasizing the universal nature of the knowledge about the state as well as the totality of methods of protecting state interests. Among them, the human security has the first priority. The increased interest of society and its governing bodies in ensuring national security is increasingly reflected in the promotion and support of the development of the educational process of multi-skilled personnel in the field of compliance and protection of national security and of the national, strategically important, interests and values. The pedagogical methods used in the process of educating a new generation of highly skilled national security professionals are also irreversibly modernized and adapted to the new requirements and conditions of activity in the field of human security. The pedagogical methodology inherent in the specialized education in the field of national and state security includes the most avant-garde and interdisciplinary elaborations, allowing to develop not only the mental and intellectual, but also the emotional and psycho-moral qualities of the national security student.

Keywords: human security; national security; development; education

More and more attention in the modern society is paid to the creation and strengthening of the structures and organizations of the security system at the personal level with his special and vital environment as well as at the level of states or of the international community as a whole. The increased interest of society and its governing bodies in ensuring national security is increasingly reflected in the promotion and support of the development of the educational process of multi-

skilled personnel in the field of compliance and protection of national security and national, strategically important interests and priorities.

The pedagogical methods used in the process of training a new generation of highly educated security professionals are also irreversibly modernized and adapted both to the new requirements and conditions of work in the field of assuring the security as vital functions of society, tested in time and during the history, as well as to the new innovative and experimental developments of modern society. The pedagogical methodology inherent in specialized education in the field of national and state security often includes the most avant-garde and interdisciplinary elaborations, allowing to develop not only the mental-cognitive, but also the psycho-moral qualities of the cadets. It is the new level of moral consciousness and the psycho-emotional stability of a person who is called upon to respect human values and the priorities in the process of ensuring security at the various scales are the fundamental characteristics of the future specialist in the field of national security that must be constantly developed in addition to loyalty, organization and concentration on fundamental aspects of the ensuring security and countering threats against it.

One of the most important tasks of the process of professional practical and theoretical training in the field of security is to foster special care and attention to basic national values, to the national wealth, to state imperatives, as well as to sources of national prosperity. Fostering a new generation of specialists in the field of national security is impossible without emphasizing and stressing the universal nature of state knowledge and of the totality of the methods of protecting state interests. At the same time, high-quality and effective promotion of the state interests is impossible based on the suppression and marginalization of other interests, be it of a citizen, the international interests, the national interests of other states, or of the interests of other creatures living on our Planet, of the biosphere, of all living beings, of the nature in the broadest sense of this concept.

The successes of teaching in the field of national security are in many ways closely linked to the effectiveness of the process of adapting educational standards and the training of highly qualified specialists in the field of national security to the objectives, requirements and values promoted by human security concept and bioethical theory through its inherent principles. In accordance with the basic principle of human security and of bioethics - the principle of biospherocentrism, individual and state security activities should include actions to respect, preserve and enhance the stability and harmony, as well as the natural balance between the inherent human role in the nature and the freedoms of nature (of the biosphere) to express itself and regulate its internal processes outside of the human intervention. Human security and bioethics bring new opportunities to the process of professionalization and a narrower specialization of education in the field of national security through both theoretical understanding and reassessment of the basic moral tenets and the role of the human and biological components of the process of overcoming the modern multi-aspect crisis, and through the practical approach to

the solving of the problem of human survival in accordance with the basic spiritual and natural the needs of high quality and sustainable life quality of the modern man¹.

Due to the increasing role of science in general, and of the human security theory and of the bioethics in particular, in regulating the interaction of society, of the man on the one hand, with the biosphere, with the nature on the other, the question of introducing human security and bioethical standards and principles of behavior and evaluation into the activities of state structures, designed to ensure that personal interests of every citizen, as well as the national interests and state security, seems especially relevant².

The concept of “Human security” is closely connected to the concept of “Bioethics”, proposed more than forty years ago by the great American biologist Van Rensselaer Potter, in the broadest sense of this concept, is intended to universalize global trends, both in science and in the field of social management in the context of ensuring public safety and the safety of nature in general, and leads to the development of rules and norms of the attitude to the biosphere, to the life in general, with the aim of preparing mankind to overcome the global crisis of unprecedented scale³.

This broad sense of the science of bioethics consists in the analysis of the specific bioethical practices and activities based on general human security principles⁴. For example, respect for all forms of life, of biodiversity, and sustainability of the biosphere etc. This is due to the fact that modern research in the field of human security and bioethics makes it necessary to take a fresh look at the problems of various scientific fields, not only from such fields as medicine, genetics, biology, and so on, but also from jurisprudence, political science, economics, psychology, sociology and others. Indeed, the law, the protection of national priorities, of human safety and of human rights within the framework of bioethics and human security concepts has a peculiar understanding as a system of legal norms governing relations not only in such areas as healthcare, agriculture, but also the interaction of man and the biosphere⁵. Also, bioethics makes one think about the possibility of legislatively setting forth the rights and obligations of both citizens and living beings, in general.

Human security and bioethical theories, but most of all these types of praxis, also require a special political attitude, special training and hardening of specialists

¹ Sprincean, Serghei, *Securitatea umană și bioetica. Monografie*, Chișinău, Tipografia Centrală, 2017, p. 104.

² Țirdea, Teodor, N., *Bioetica: origini, dileme, tendințe*, Chișinău, CEP „Medicina”, 2005, p. 39.

³ Potter, Van Rensselaer, *Bioethics: Bridge to the Future*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Prentice-Hall, 1971, p. 73.

⁴ Thomas, Caroline, *Global Governance, Development and Human Security*, Sterling, VA, Pluto Press, 2000, p. 62.

⁵ Chen, Lincoln, C., *Human Security: Concepts and Approaches*, in: *Common Security in Asia New Concepts of Human Security*, eds. Tatsuhiro Matsumae and Lincoln C. Chen, Tokyo, Tokai University Press, 1995, p. 141.

and those called upon to protect and develop universal moral values in various kinds of situations where the least developed countries are most vulnerable in many respects, compared with the more developed ones. It deals with such aspects of human security concept and of global and social bioethics as demographic and environmental issues, issues of resolving problems of poverty and the access of human being to a quality services in such fields as medicine and education etc. In these conditions, the general education of bioethical type with a special respect for human life and dignity, and specialized education in the field of national security adapted to human security and bioethical priorities, consisting in forming students of different specialties, forming skills for conducting human security and bioethical polemics and dialogue, sustainable resolving of the conflict situations, successful identifying of the adequate self-esteem and tolerant evaluations of people, forming of the fair and correct behavior in the field of professional and personal communication. Whereas, for example, in the field of state security, one of the central problems is the observance of national interests in the context of harmonization and achieving consistency between human security necessities and needs for a healthy environment.

Thus, human security and bioethics involves, first of all, the study of regulatory problems and principles relating to the human interaction with the biosphere, as well as the quality of the content, or the results, the consequences of such interaction. In other words, the theory of human security and the science of bioethics as applied disciplines are designed to train and teach people as well as each individual person, to perform moral actions and deeds, as well as moral activities in relation to living beings, to nature, in general. An important type of such actions is a collective joint action, which combines the common interest of all participants in this action, meaning the preservation of a bipolar sustainable balance of the biosphere, society, and various interests, values and principles that guide them in their practical activities.

Today, the problems of human security and bioethics are manifested more and more confidently and reasonably, becoming an important subject of sociopolitical manipulations and interests, while at the same time, experts in the field of human security and bioethics are analyzing and evaluating the decisions, policies and strategies of the elite groups of the society, of states, of the international, regional and global organizations, related to the future welfare and well-being of the entire mankind, of the modern society as a whole, especially in the context of the current global financial and economic crisis⁶.

The question of the interest of all sorts of practitioners in assessing, examining and consulting in the field of normativity in general, but this is especially noticeable in the field of all sorts of professional in ethics and in business ethics, mainly comes down to critical comments, if not to the criticism and consequently to a prescription,

⁶ Nef, Jorge, *Human Security and Mutual Vulnerability: The Global Political Economy of Development and Underdevelopment*, Second Ed., Ottawa, International Development Research Centre, 1999, p. 128.

if not to coerce the use and application of specific types of behavior in some standard situations, in accordance with certain hypothetical and virtual codes and sets of norms, laws of behavior and activity, based on specific principles, imperatives and values, as well, to some extent, discussable and questionable (in essence, from the point of view of their practical applicability and usefulness).

The intensity of the ubiquity of amateurishness (“amateurism”) and non-professionalism in various fields of modern man’s activity, in particular, in the field of ethical and normative expertise in general, and expertise in the field of biological, biomedical ethics, in particular, is growing more and more recently, parallel with the growth of demand for specialists and experts in the field of assessing the correctness of the behavior of people of different professions and positions, in accordance with ethical norms and rules, based on the scientific, political, economic, biological, biomedical, and environmental viability, and, recently, in accordance with the requirements of the international community, depending on the requirements and achieve compliance with sustainable development standards⁷. This “flourishing” of non-professionalism and amateurishness is fueled by general civilizational decline of morals and ambiguity in the field of ethical principles and imperatives, norms, laws and values. Policies in the field of ecology, in the field of sustainable development, in such vital humanity spheres as science, biology, medicine and climatology, economics and environmental protection, is largely due to the decline of common morality in modern society and environmental morality in particular. Ecology (in the sense of the environmental component of the biosphere, most often in an underlined progressively degrading state) and recently bioethics, together with ecological ethics (in the sense of the ethical and moral component of the environmental multi-aspectual sphere of both applied actions and of theoretical and scientific activities and interests in links with the environment) are increasingly “bargaining chips” and the subject of political and economic transactions at various administrative levels from local to international disputes of politicians and bureaucrats of various ranks, especially with electoral goals of exerting pressure on the determination of sociopolitical preferences of broad sections of the population, since such questions have an extensive public response, often with strongly pronounced emotional and anti-rational shades⁸.

Especially in such conditions of flourishing of the unprofessionalism, the role of quality education in the field of national security acquires a special meaning. High qualification of a specialist in this field of activity is designed to bring logic and clarity to the actions of people of different professions, should provide society with the necessary meaning in its existence. Education and training in the area of ensuring national interests will increasingly affect the efficiency of life of the whole society.

⁷ Mc Neill, Paul, Murray, *Ethics and Politics of Human Experimentation*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1993, p. 25.

⁸ Booth, Ken, *Theory of World Security*, New York, Cambridge University Press. 2007, p. 148.

Areas such as human security, bioethics, biomedical ethics, biological ethics and environmental ethics, similarly to the sphere of ecology and environmental protection, in close cooperation with the area of national interests, are thoroughly studied in their new quality as a subject of socio-political influences, pressure and pushing the most important opinions, decisions, strategies that determine, ultimately, the general social mentality. Influencing factors in the areas of human security, of bioethics, biomedical ethics, biological ethics and environmental ethics, unlike pressure groups from the areas of environmental protection, pharmacology, biomedicine, and ecology, are interested and are trying to make a choice of the direction and vector of development of moral components (such as values, principles, imperatives, norms, rules, laws of correct behavior) to the required and necessary course, depending on the nature and structure of the necessary satisfaction of their corporate interests, often opposing to the national interests, as well as to the priorities of global security⁹.

Opening the themes of social and political aspects of bio-ecology, biomedicine and ecologism on the one hand and bioethics, ecological morality and ethics on the other, it should be noted that the spheres and areas of knowledge that are different in content, functions and tasks are identified, as well as in terms of applied application in practice. At the same time, the processes of bio-ecologization widely penetrate into the most hidden niches and the most hidden from popular participation and involvement of the broad public masses, stages of social and political mechanisms of developing, adopting and executing socio-political decisions and strategies. Bio-ecologization in this sense cannot but affect the process of training national security specialists who are to monitor the observance of both state's and general civilization interests such as restoring the ecological balance on the planet or improving public morality.

Bioethics, environmentalism and ecology as the newest type of social consciousness acquires, naturally, new aspects in the process of reassessing the socio-political vectors of the future civil society development, human security priorities in the field of national security, focused on the survival of the human species with the least losses in the worldview, cultural, scientific, moral, educational and intellectual - civilization terms.

The qualitative content of the concept of an individual's life (in the biomedical, bioethical, and ecological-moral terms, corresponding to the ratio costs of acquired quality and risk costs) becomes the preferential subject of philosophizing during the very process of surviving or overcoming critical dangers for all humanity, as well as subsequent ones after crisis stages of development of society, in the context of ensuring full human security of both the individual and of the society as a whole.

Paradoxically, qualitative survival, in accordance with the value hierarchy of human priorities for the future, at this stage of conceptualizing the issues and the need for human survival, seems more important and valuable than survival in

⁹ Kaldor, Mary, *Human Security: Reflections on Globalization and Intervention*, Cambridge, Polity Press. 2007, p. 72.

general. The survival of humanity at any cost, from the perspectives of the most influential modern politicians and public figures, as well as from the point of view of public opinion, for ideological reasons and because of the need to preserve public peace and anti-panic moods in society, are not included even in the hypothetical plans of political - electoral discussions debates, while an impressive part of the scientific community (and therefore irrelevant on a global scale) has been strongly warned for several decades¹⁰. Based on fundamental calculations and hypothetical scenarios, on the catastrophic consequences at planetary scale for nature (for the Earth's biosphere) and, therefore, for the entire mankind, modern types and models (industrial, postindustrial and post-democratic) economic, political and social relations.

In the light of scientists' warnings about the need to prevent a global scale crisis, it is considered to overcome the "point of no return" not only as the impossibility of restoring the original state and optimal conditions for life on Earth, but also in the sense of the impossibility of overcoming the irreversibility of the most complex processes which both the human being and the modern economy and science are not ready and not adapted, will become the main cause of human extinction of species in the nature, dramatic and even tragic circumstances.

For human survival at an elementary, biological level, in terms of ensuring security, it becomes a priority and, in the specific modern conditions, it is necessary to achieve a structural and substantive simplification and concretization of both, the subject of theoretical ethics and bioethics, as well as the tasks and goals of practical human activity for ensuring security, related to the specific individual and collective actions, including ensuring universal security.

Analyzing the methodological and functional aspects of the problem of overcoming the global problems and threats hanging over contemporary Homo Sapiens, from the point of view of ensuring vital its interests and security, based on the cultural, scientific and general civilizational priorities of human survival, the trends and nature of possible disappointing "side effects" become less vague as a struggle of a rational man for his worthy future, not only as a biological being, but also as a psycho - social personality individuality. There is no doubt that there are plenty of prerequisites and forecasts for an unfavorable outcome for humanity's struggle for its survival. And, nevertheless, preservation of its primitive culture, civilization, social models of hierarchical behavior, etiquette norms, and in this context the preservation and multiplication of the achievements of science is not an additional burden and brake in the process of overcoming global problems, but becomes even a necessary condition for a high-quality survival and further development of human society.

Thus, human security and bioethics as fields of knowledge and sets of practices for developments in the struggle for human survival on the Planet, covers a wide range of issues, the analysis of which will help develop a new vision in various

¹⁰ Battersby, Paul, Siracusa, Joseph, M., *Globalization and Human Security*, New York, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2009, p. 83.

scientific fields. An interdisciplinary scientific approach is precisely the necessary innovative tool, method and a main auxiliary factor in achieving sustainability and steady progress of human efforts to not only survive in conditions unprecedented to the current stage, crisis, but also further harmonious and wise - noospheric development.

In this context, the tasks of education in the field of national security cannot be limited only by national interests and borders. A modern security professional has to go beyond the national framework, thinking more globally and dynamically. The educational process of training future security professionals is becoming an increasingly important educational element of modern culture and a philosophy of perception and resistance to global threats.

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