

RE-IMAGINING OF NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE AGE OF ACTOR AND ACTORLESS THREATS

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Abstract

People all over the world no longer feel safe. They also don't believe their governments will keep them safe. On an individual level, security today includes managing global pandemics, mitigating and adapting to climate change, maintaining clean water and, reliable food supplies, and protecting property of individuals and communities, as well as the ability to protect the state sovereignty under the threat of other states. The well-being and individual safety are now important aspects of national security policy. Social inclusion, protection of rights, promotion of values and resilience, supported by a solid economic basis, are key elements of security policy; namely, human safety in the face of pandemics, environmental degradation, food security, water scarcity and refugee flows, just to name a few. Security makes prosperity possible and prosperity provides available security. But it is becoming increasingly clear that safety and well-being are inextricably linked, because no one can do without another. In fact, it is increasingly recognized that well-being is better measured in terms of individual well-being, satisfaction and sustainability as an economic transaction as a whole. While this concept of evolving may be considered harmless at some level, it has more in common with capacity building, prosperity, resilience and prosperity. What is certain is that most citizens of 21st-century democracy want freedom of conscription instead of freedom of conscription. The defeat of fascism and militarism was a defining moment of the twentieth century, even if that defeat unleashed a global nuclear threat. Over the past few decades, the relationship between the individual and the state has been under stress, as the state increasingly attempts to assert itself over its citizens, limiting their rights as it seeks to maintain and entrench its 'security'. In this context, new security issues that affect the nation in ways that traditional security solutions are unable to resolve, (such as climate change, effects of climate change on agriculture and food resources, impact of climate change induced bushfires and floods on national infrastructure, economic well-being and amenity, massive refugee movements as a result of climate change induced civil wars, pandemics), perhaps demand a new suite of conceptual and policy frameworks if the citizen and the state are to enjoy the well-being that is the goal of all effective policy.

Key Words : *Global, National; Re-imagine; Security; Threats*

Introduction

Security enables prosperity and prosperity making security affordable. However, it is increasingly recognized that security and prosperity are inseparable, as neither can be done without the other. In fact, there is a growing awareness that wealth is measured better in terms of individual well-being, satisfaction and stability than in terms of large transactions. In other words, security is the ability of a state to maintain its power to deal with threats (Morgenthau, 1967). Citizens increasingly resist the waste of state life to protect themselves.

Security is about the well-being of individuals and of society. Although this new concept of security can be seen as a threat at some level, it is not limited to creating opportunity, prosperity, stability and prosperity. An important consequence of this altered sense of security is that most citizens of 21st century democracies want to be released from military service rather than freedom through military service (Morgenthau, 1967).

Problem Statement

Individuals or institutions that represent symbols of their grievances, as well as complaints based on political affiliation or perceived policy opinions, will continue to be targeted by violent extremists. The internal scenario surrounding the COVID-19 outbreak creates a climate that might hasten certain people's mobilization to targeted violence or radicalization to terrorism.

Moreover, social distance can lead to social isolation, which has been linked to sadness, anxiety, and social alienation. Work interruptions, such as sudden unemployment and layoffs, can potentially enhance risk variables related with radicalization to violence and desire to participate in targeted violence. Hence, violent extremists will continue their efforts to instigate violence, intimidate targets, and propagate their violent extremist ideology by exploiting public anxieties related with COVID-19 and societal grievances fueling legal protests.

Nevertheless, the domestic danger landscape is quickly changing. Most violent extremists attempt to incite violence in the country and continue to utilize social media and other internet forums to advocate for attacks within the country.

Besides those threats, in 2021, the total worldwide Weapons of Mass Destruction danger will continue to increase. The risk of intentional chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear incidents in the country and abroad has likely increased as a result of continued capability expansion, modernization, low yield weapons development, eroding international norms, information proliferation, emerging drone concerns, and increased actor awareness.

Objectives and Research Questions of the Study

Major Objective

The Major Objective of this study is to identify how to re-imagine national security in the age of actor and actorless threats.

Specific Objectives

Beside the major objective the few Specific objectives being investigated in the research are,

1. To identify effect of global threats to the national security in the country
2. To investigate overall threat from weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
3. To study link between human security and aspects of national development and governance.

Research Questions

1. What are the holistic approaches to expand national security?
2. What are the causes of national security breakdown of the country?
3. What are the role of State as a Human Security Provider?

Methodology

The study was conducted using a study with a qualitative approach. The second literature is based on books, magazines, articles, and reports. The research is based on established research principles and based on a theoretical perspective on the description of security and global threats in 21st century. In particular, a descriptive study that included a number of cases was selected to examine the contemporary security crisis management strategy and the implementation of the security management strategy. The combination of research paradigm, methodology, and strategy was deliberately chosen to account for the ability that large-scale comparative case studies are needed to obtain background information based on rich and lived experiences.

Literature Review

History shows that the greatest threat to the survival of a state is not the aggression of its neighbors, however serious, but the destruction of civil war and social cohesion. The British Civil War, the French Revolution, the American Civil War, the Russian Revolution and the Communist Revolution of China, still reveal the many revolutions and civil wars in Africa and South America, which illustrate this point. Internal attacks on state unity are often the result of structural inequality. Inequality weakens the unity of a nation. As cancer is not just weakening the inner body but also weaken the others, the politics also does the same. Nevertheless, the disruptive rise of nationality in parts of Europe and Asia, especially the demonic and 'foreign' ethno-nationalism, is rooted in right-wing groups (Behm, 2020).

However, the outbreak of coronavirus in China and the rapid spread of it worldwide are another reminder of the vulnerability of human species to inter-species viral mutations during the 1918-19 influenza epidemic (Behm, 2020), such as SARS (severe acute respiratory), the syndrome virus that appeared in 2002-03.

Pandemics threaten individuals and communities. Although the spread and death of the corona virus does not necessarily lead to human extermination, it has led to severe economic and social transitions that have led to the global economic downturn, collapsing major industries such as aviation and tourism, causing enormous unemployment and economic insecurity and led governments around the world to steal and provide social safety nets. In cities and limited states, citizens around the world wonder why their governments are so slow to identify threats and take precautionary measures. When the world's leading countries, such as Italy and Spain, are unable to protect their populations and governments around the world start with inconsistent, uniform temporary measures, it is not surprising that citizens feel insecure and afraid. And it is not surprising that their confidence in the government has increased dramatically (Behm, 2020)

The coronavirus has no citizenship or known borders. It ruthlessly affects healthy and vulnerable places everywhere. As a global phenomenon, it requires global cooperation if it is to be curbed, processed and killed.

Besides those threaten, weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear weapons, remain an existential method for mankind. In three-quarters of the global community, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has continued, while non-proliferation efforts under the NPT have come to a near halt. Although the line between nuclear war and conventional war is blurring, econom-

ic and social developments are of particular concern (Nuclear Posture Review, 2018). But the fact is that nuclear weapons are an existential threat to humanity, and their extinction is crucial if people want to live in a safer world.

However, the overall threat from weapons of mass destruction will continue to increase in 2019, and it is a particular threat from chemical warfare, since the use of chemical weapons is the largest and most continuous in decades. This trend has consequences for international standards for chemical weapons programs and changes the cost-benefit analysis so that more actors will see developments such as the use of chemical weapons (Coats, 2019).



Chemical Attacks Since 2013

Source: Statement for the record: Worldwide threat assessment of the US intelligence community, 2019.

North Korea, Russia, Syria and ISIS have used chemical weapons on the battlefield or in assassination in the past two years. These attacks include traditional chemical weapons, toxic industrial chemicals, and the first known use of the neurotoxin Novichok. The threat of biological weapons (BW) has also increased, as BW properties can be used in many ways and their development has been facilitated by these two-use technologies (Cots, 2019).

In the contemporary world, terrorism has become a major problem for many countries, especially the West, since the attacks of September 11, 2001 (September 11, 2001). Calls for greater emphasis on social policy tools support measures aimed at creating stronger, inclusive and tolerant communities. The question is whether society can be safer if it is more fearful and less free. Because the fundamental problem is that, like security, the whole concept of terrorism is misunderstood. It is seen as an attack on the state when it is not transparent: it

is an attack on the values that unite society with a common goal and aspiration (Behm, 2020).

Terrorism is the weapon of choice when the goal is to prevent states from acting with the consent of their citizens. Subsequently, as Bobbitt points out, “The dangers we will soon face are such that we cannot lose them, but we must at least regain victory; Now the war must focus on the newly planned victory. We need to change our mind about what is considered war: new war attacks in this area, war will eventually change when states go to war based on their legitimacy and change of legitimacy (Bobbitt, 2008:236).

Findings and Discussion

1. Holistic Approaches to Build National Security

The last decade has begun with a paradigm shift in a comprehensive security strategy - a change that has not yet been described. Comprehensive security is an approach that goes beyond the conventional realist state-centric and military approach and incorporates human, financial and natural measurements as well as a subjective feeling of security or frailty of people. Diverse security offices work together through their marked assertions or understanding to superior the comprehensive security of the locale. Joined together countries play a major part in this respect. They have an uncommon framework to assist with security.

National security has begun to introduce more fundamental concepts of values and justice - concepts that do not address the need for states to protect themselves from aggression, but have extended security priorities to security issues. Human Security as a function is a basic need for personal and public well-being in a world where state threats are diminishing and threats from other sources are increasing.

Aravana stated that the current security environment must include four critical factors as follows.

- 1) International security goes beyond the military components;
- 2) International security is transnational, global and interdependent;
- 3) International security is produced by multiple actors; the state is no longer the only actor;
- 4) International security in the 21st century has broadened the agenda and requires the involvement of actors.

The holistic approach provides much broader protection against possible attacks, threats, and asset vulnerabilities by eliminating gaps and overlaps. Even as threats become more sophisticated and exploited, you can find hidden vulnerabilities that are difficult to find (Schorr, 2021).

However, it is a mistake to say that Sri Lanka needs to replace the traditional concept of security with a concept based solely on values and rights. Instead, Sri Lanka needs to expand its security knowledge of climate change, pandemics, international crime, pollution and control, building human and social capital, and institutional and other arrangements to strengthen justice. The collapse of internal cohesion and the resulting civil war threaten the survival of the nation more than the war with other nations. It is important to recognize that if the rule of law is violated in any way, social inclusion will be weakened and community cohesion will be lost.

2. A link between human security and aspects of national development and governance.

According to the UNDP Human Development Report (1994) human security is an integrated concept that must emphasize people's security. It is argued that the idea of security needs to shift from a focus only on state security to a focus on people's security; from security via weapons to security through sustainable human development. In essence, the human security approach tries to fundamentally challenge and change who we safeguard and how we defend them. The basic purpose of the state is to safeguard its population, but considering recent events, this cannot be left only to the state.

In fact, many protocols, rules and strategic frameworks have been implemented to reform states and the daily lives of their citizens, and much of the institutional framework is already in place. However, there is still a significant gap between the region's goals and ambitions and their implementation and / or achievements. Lack of capacity, resources, and political will are often cited as reasons for this. However, without context, these justifications remain ambiguous and therefore lack specificity to amend (Riccardo, 2013).

Human security is the prevailing rhetoric in international, regional and sub-regional institutions in charge of security and development. It has overcome the traditional paradigm of state security with its fixation on the protection of national interests and state borders through the projection of force. Nevertheless, the main concepts of the human security paradigm can be traced back to various security developments and methods (Riccardo, 2013).

In the context of human security, the state is generally seen as one of the actors, if not the problem itself. On the contrary, it should be considered as the largest security provider: its stability and legitimacy are the fundamental sources to protect its population against all threats. Strengthening national authority should be an important tactic to protect people's safety. Legitimacy through democratic but flexible methods is a crucial prerequisite for the establishment of a state powerful enough to guarantee the safety of its people (Riccardo, 2013).

The notion of "state" or "national" security is often misinterpreted as the mere protection of national borders against external threats. In view of today's ever-changing dangers, it is primarily about the protection of its citizens, as well as the rule of law and therefore human security.

However, this new approach is severely restricted as it cannot explain who should provide human security and how it could be put into practice. In a world where governments continue to be the main providers of security, human security defenders face a wide "anti-statistical bias" (Chappuis, 2011).

One of the challenges in establishing a human security viewpoint is:

- It requires operationalization (measures to know when it exists and mechanisms for its realization),
- It requires an inquiry into the balance of power (where power resides and how it is exercised);
- It forces us to rebuild the functioning of governments, intergovernmental organizations, civil society organizations and researchers (creating associations instead of silos);
- Requires citizens to change their perception of their own responsibilities,
- Implementing a human security perspective requires flexibility to address and adapt to changing and often competitive needs.
- Needs to be operationalized (measures to know when it exists and mechanisms to achieve it),
- Requires an examination of power dynamics (where power is placed and how it is used);
- Encourages us to rethink how governments, multilateral organizations, civil society organizations and academics work (creating alliances rather than working in silos);
- Requires a change in residents' perception of their own responsibilities

The human security approach requires adaptability to meet changing and often competing needs. National security (no external or internal danger) is much easier to quantify than individual security. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set minimum standards for community safety benchmarks, and once they are met, they are on track to build a safer world. Clearly, the choice of political party is important, but it is less important if basic human needs are not met, such as when people do not have access to clean water or adequate food. When human rights are constantly being violated and when there is loss of dignity due to unemployment or rape, people get afraid of their life because of chances to occur high rate of crimes(UNDP, 2020).

To achieve the best results, the integration strategy requires the cooperation of multiple states, government sectors, and civil society organizations. Almost all of the continent's new political framework recognizes the importance of this strategy, but in reality the agenda of many of these institutions often diverges, competing interests and ultimately inadequate implementation (UNDP, 2020).

By the nature of modern society, we seek strong, sensitive, development-oriented governments and sensitive, dedicated individuals. But above all, we need to put in place the mechanisms and procedures to realize this vision (UNDP, 2020).

Nevertheless, relationship between Human Security and Development Factors related to Sri Lanka's national security are necessarily Sri Lankan individuals and may not apply to other countries. These factors are rooted in its geography and historical experience, as well as the specific attributes it incorporates. Other countries may have some of these factors, but they do not work in the same way that are characteristic of Sri Lanka's special circumstances. Therefore, it is not possible to develop a general rule that a particular set of factors can lead to results, as the factors behave differently from country to country (Mendis, 1992).

3. Human Security and State's Role as a Security Provider

State's function as human security and security provider: The misunderstanding of the "external" and "global" views of state obligations prolongs the short-term and temporary use of military intervention in humanitarian crisis areas and will take precedence over the nation-the operation of the building as it is the responsibility of the neglected nation to ensure "internal" security.

Beyond the formal approval of national authorities in the territory as a fundamental requirement for national security, the concept of sovereignty itself has been reformed to allow cross-border or global control of security issues. Ac-

ording to this approach, if the state fails to fulfill its responsibility to protect its inhabitants, the international community must act primarily in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations (ICISS, 2001).

It is also that the concept of a state is flexible, especially in terms of gaining legitimacy in favor of its status as a security provider, and finding a way to represent it even without a clear national basis. It means that state should be able to do it. Although threats evolve over time and geographic location, states have always been a major security provider. Instead of demonstrating the idea of national security, the perception of its substance and purpose should be shifted to historically equally important (Krause, 2007) domestic political implications: the protection of law and order.

It is an inaccuracy to say that Sri Lanka needs to replace the traditional concept of security with a concept based solely on values and rights. Instead, Sri Lanka needs to expand its security knowledge of climate change, pandemics, international crime, pollution and control, building human and social capital, and institutional and other arrangements to strengthen justice, social integration, national security enforcement and strengthening, and law enforcement and enforcement systems themselves.

Conclusion

Re-thinking Security

Expenditure on the security domain appears to be disproportionate to the current threat. Seen through the lens of many factors that threaten the health and well-being of citizens - suicide, murder, car accidents, diabetes, HIV, cancer, etc., the risk of terrorism is not important (Michaelson, 2010). New security problems are affecting people in ways that traditional security solutions cannot solve, such as climate change, the effects of climate change on agriculture and food resources, the impact of climate change, climate caused by forest fires and floods in national infrastructure, economic development. and facilities, mass displacement of refugees due to civil wars, pandemics caused by climate change, may require a new set of structured concepts and policies if the citizen and the state are satisfied with the prosperity objective of a good policy (Behm, 2020).

The collapse of internal cohesion and the resulting civil war threaten the survival of the nation more than the war with other nations (Menocal, 2011). It is important to recognize that if the rule of law is violated in any way, social inclusion will be weakened and community cohesion will be lost (Bratton and Chang, 2006).

States that protect residents are considered more legal, and states that are perceived as legal by the public do not have difficulty of addressing internal security challenges. After all, the concept of representativeness is creative, with great adaptability to the local environment.

However, while safety cannot be guaranteed in clinical settings with military threats and freedom from crime, more destructive opportunities with potentially high costs for human life and national prosperity are gradually becoming domestic and international dominates consciousness. But this is the biggest current challenge facing Sri Lanka, surviving, and ultimately benefiting from the current turmoil.

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