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THE PARADOX OF NATIONAL SECURITY CRISES

Abstract

Debate on size, dangers, and exit from the crisis has engaged not only domestic and international politicians, but also public opinion and especially analysts everywhere in television studios. The debate arena has recently also affected crisis reports with national security. Currently in these debates dominates the thesis that the crisis is not related to national security and it is simply in the contours of domestic political developments. Indeed, although rich in domestic crises, again there is a vacuum in the analysis of crises and their impact over the last 25 years. And the lack of political and academic analysis always leads us to the starting point. The idea of his article is that the crises have a direct impact on national security, in all aspects of the concept itself. Below we try to bring a discussion about the link between crisis and national security.

Theorists of the modern security concept have over time overcome the definition of the classic concept of security or otherwise of ‘vestfalian sovereignty’ and have approached the contemporary concept. Therefore, to analyze today’s security concept can not be further confined to the term ‘sovereignty’, but it is also necessary to reassess the other dimensions of security. The fact that a number of analysts, albeit not of security science, are reluctant to declare the distance between the current crisis on security risks, indicates in the best case ‘lack of knowledge’ for the context of the term and at worst, coverage of the risks associated with national security from the current crisis. The concept of “sectors” has to do with different arenas where we talk about security. The list of sectors is largely an analytical tool created to observe different dynamics. In the paper ‘A New Framework for Analysis’, the authors Buzan, Uiever, Uilde, of what is known as the Copenhagen School rank in the military / state, political, social, economic and environmental dimensions. As such, the concept of security can be considered as a re-conceptualization and expansion of traditional security studies.

Security - the necessity of recognition

Security continues to be one of the biggest dilemmas of society. The globe did not gain more security even after the end of the Cold War. Since 1989, according to the UCDP (one of the most prestigious security forums), 144 armed conflicts have been recorded in over 80 regions, 47 of them estimated in the magnitude of the wars. Only in the last 10 years the number of active conflicts has increased from 31 to 37, whereas only 6 conflict resolution agreements have been implemented. The number of armed conflict victims since 1989 lasted 6 million, of which over 90% are civilians and 3 out of 4 killed are children and women. More than 50 million are estimated by UNDP the number of refugees displaced from conflict areas.

The need for a dynamic agenda of security studies

The concept and the security environment are in constant, ruthless, perpetual evolution. Scenarios change constantly and the security process is increasingly difficult. The most effective way to predict the potential is to prepare for change. Forums academics, are in the front of analysis, appraisal and solution opportunities. ... In the West, prominent intellectual institutions: universities, academies, colleges, institutes engage in studying, explaining and anticipating developments in the security field. They bring to decision-making institutions (either custom or independently) scientific analyzes and recommendations on the dynamics of developments. In harmony with the environment, security studies evolve qualitatively by increasing the breadth and depth of the issues they deal with. Referring to the concept of security, even earlier *security studies* came under “pressure” to expand and to include in search areas, which have not previously been in the tradition of such studies.

Just as the concept and security studies have come to expand and deepen, and today they cover areas of complex, nationally and internationally impacted issues in the community’s survival. They range from traditional concepts, mainly related to sovereignty and elements of military power, and are further developed in the causes and consequences of conflicts between and within states, economic capacities, ethnic, religious and ideological conflicts, energy, scientific and technological resources. continue to threaten human security and state stability from political and environmental degradation, infectious diseases, climate change, and the activity of non-state actors.

The most typical demonstration of the evolution of the concept of security is the NATO’s New Strategic Concept, adopted at the Lisbon Summit in 2010,

where the alliance's basic vision relates to "human security."

... Currently security studies in our country are not in their best period. There is no environment, as the institutions are dormant. The state of studies does not respond to the overall status, which is and is required to engage our country, regionally and wider, in alliances or in forums. Studies and academic security works are becoming increasingly rare. There are currently no academic institutions to prepare security specialists. Rather than deepening and expanding contemporary curricula, those few institutions that were engaged were prejudiced and ignored, and pressure and ignorance placed them there in the old concept in the barracks area before 1970. In the absence of any national vision-based strategy or perspective vision, it is a special contribution to the Western allies' assistance to the preparation of a number of security experts. The Marshall Center and some of the famous colleges in the US and NATO countries are the main contributors for more than 20 years for the preparation of security experts. Through training and qualification programs in Western institutions, it was invested in intellectual resources that could serve in the future to create a foundation for analysis, studies and genuine assessments in the field of security. It is also a fact that the lack of ideas, vision, attention, or interest in these investments failed to be evaluated, but were alienated and completely lost in the general amulet.

... Today, our country is committed to international security operations, peace keeping, crisis management, environmental conservation, natural disasters etc. Our country is committed to international headquarters and organizations that have studies, appraisal, drafting and implementation of plans and strategies. Specialists on security issues are demanded almost in all line ministries up to government, parliament, presidency and not just in the Armed Forces, Order Forces, Intelligent Services etc. In the statistical assessment there is a considerable (several thousand) of those who engage in security issues.

To operate with the same standard with partners but also to harmonize the way of action at national level, the only way for those engaged in security issues remains education, training and training with contemporary curricula. Academic institutions have a primary role not only with what we have emphasized at the top of the line, security studies, but also in approaching an environment and intellectual climate for these issues. It is quite meaningful what Freedman articulates "... undoubtedly, if security studies exist and evolve, they must necessarily be embedded in the university system. ... Although security studies, he continues, - are part of relevant policies and theories of action, they must first of all be areas and intellectual disciplines that they need and may reflect on state performance. " It is more difficult than recognizing the dangers and security

challenges to be prepared to face. And confrontation can not be accomplished with slogans or pompous conferences but with programs running horizontally and vertically.

Classical security or otherwise known as ‘territorial sovereignty’ in the context of military and diplomatic science and strategy includes mainly elements such as security at the state border, non-interference with the territories of others, unification of a national state, avoidance of war, conflict resolution through diplomatic means, prevention from military confrontation, which are at the same time the most important part of security. But it also includes economic, social, and environmental security. However, it is not limited to, and mainly, the above. Culture, health, technology, information etc. now complement the modern concept of security together with elements in the monetary, commercial, investment security, avoiding major and periodic turmoil, possessing more effective means and capabilities for competition in the free market, hence a whole set of different elements that broaden the overall picture of security in the information age.

First, military security, or the most conventional security aspect. Our country is a member of the Euro-Atlantic Alliance and a candidate country for the EU. Both of these geopolitical actors are interested in stability in the Balkan region, which is currently considered the most fragile. And the dangers of instability are more ‘merit’ of domestic developments, which are not being exploited by other geopolitical actors. The EU and NATO have repeatedly stated the need for stability to avoid crises. Regardless of the amplitude of oscillations that may cause crises in the region, for these two actors, in terms of security, they (the crisis) shake their confidence in alliances for bringing the country to resolve its affairs. The fact that both actors (EU & NATO) are maximally engaged in crisis resolution, unfortunately their action has been accompanied by a minimal impact, not to be considered negligible, in the reflection of internal actors. So, the crisis has a completely negative impact on the country’s image in reference to the major security actors, necessarily also in the security process itself. Our country is a ‘small country’ that fails to rise to the level of a ‘small power’, in the absence of genuine power capacities, will continue to face security risks, outside its management skills and Permanent search for role and weight of powers and great allies. *The more delicate the Balkan region is, and the more limited the capacity of our country’s power, the more the crisis directly affects the security dilemma.*

The development of the political game has unfortunately gone from the tactical level (electoral discourse) and the operational level (impact on institutions) to the strategic level, where the ‘domain’ of national interests is.

Such a game does not only affect the weight or format of political elites, but it outweighs the risks at the national level. In the pre-globalization era, national security was a unified and closed concept and system, created and realized when external conditions and influences might not be essential. While in the age we live, as soon as a country enters into a competitive global market system or open information network, national security as an all-embracing and multi-level issue can not only be a security of unitary analysis, internal security. And, “security” is not and can not be a narrow concept at the level of ‘vestfalian sovereignty’, but a broad and dynamic concept. *The crisis that even touches on a conventional security element has necessarily implicated directly the entire national security level.*

Second, economic security is the essential part of security, which implies the development and stability of a state at the time of economic globalization and integration. It includes the ability to handle all sorts of risks, crises and difficulties, to use different economic networks in the world including currency, finance, trade, investments, resource development, etc. to gain in market competition. The crisis, which is now considered ‘only’ politically, can not quickly avoid economic impacts. Both internal and international actors are very difficult and almost unpleasant to play in an environment where they are reflected in the lectures “for destabilization, disobedience, non-payment of taxes and obligations, non-respect of the state ...”, which, as it may be, is considered to be ‘fragile’. So if the elites, but also the ‘group’ of analysts who fail to recognize the dangers and internal challenges to economic security, bring to the attention the previous crises and the consequences they have caused. The only way to avoid the dangers of economic security is to find an emergency solution for the crisis that is anything but the current situation. *Touching the economic security so fragile as it is from the crisis has effects on national security that has economic security its important part.*

Third, social security, as a substantial security component, is directly implicated in today’s crisis. Social stability, which implies that a state should be able to successfully deal with various social conflicts, avoid or alleviate contemporary social turbulence, remove the aggravating and non-competitive factors in the political system and management system. Corruption, low running efficiency, inefficient bureaucratic patterns, etc. affect the birth and evolution of social crises. It is the direct responsibility of elites to assess social risks and build programs that find compliance not only with the elites but also with the public. *Social security* comes in the respect of the rights and responsibilities of the majority, and all political elites, including the maintenance of social peace between all strata, giving public sense of order and stability, creating an

adequate balance between justice and justice, but and keeping under control of negative phenomena such as crime, poverty, corruption, illiteracy, etc. If even one element of social security is touched, it is evident that national security has been violated.

Fourthly, political security is linked and includes elements of **political harmony** with the view that current state policies and the grand strategy should gain support from all political elites and state administrations, including armed forces and state organs order preservation. But, at the same time, they are in agreement to provide support and approval from the majority of the public and the social strata. Of course, the precondition is for an efficient and honest political system under the rule of law. Crises amplify the effect of each element separately and shake up all the state and society. Elites are responsible for political crises, which, more than any other source, seems to have a leadership crisis in their core. *Political security* is based on the creation of ‘solidarity’ of political leadership, the nationwide agenda proposal, and the strategic goals that persuade the society. This is accomplished by practicing ongoing reforms in other systems and micro-arrangements and by avoiding efforts to collect power and the non-continuity of those policies and guides that face systematically different types of social conflicts, preventing the occurrence of serious unrest political and social issues.

In conclusion, the reform of political systems and the continuous re-formulation of foreign policy takes place in every corner of the world. From underdeveloped countries, developing countries, in developed countries, do not have a single angle, even for the most powerful countries, which could avoid this option. Moreover, developing countries, compared to more developed or fully developed countries, face specific difficulties and more specific situations. They are very vulnerable to crises that come to refer to problems at all levels and across the variety of nature. These are places that are placed in the challenge of choice among the contradictory strategic objectives. “Political Reform or Social Stability,” “Increasing Efficiency or Safeguarding a Statue of Justice,” “Economic Development or Environmental Protection,” “Integration into the World Community, Opposition to Power Influences,” “State Opening or Nationalism of cultures “. In the choice between balance and dynamics for the equilibrium of often contradictory strategic objectives where resource allocation is sought and planned, developing countries face more constraints on their strength and experiences, which are generally insufficient. What this dynamic brings is a “two-edged sword”, with developed countries overcoming challenges and obstacles while others rarely hurt themselves.

National security objectives that arise in terms of non-recognition and

ignoring external realities and in the request for openness can not be managed or kept under control. State behavior of elites and respect between allies and alliances is the basis of a national state's power. Internal stability influences the outside. This stability is the foundation of building a better internal governance system, and this obviously refers to the reform and opening up to the world. It is therefore clear that national security is linked to the very modernity of its system. This is the essence of the contemporary security concept. And returning to the starting point, any kind of crisis has direct effects in the entire security system or at least in one of the directions mentioned above. Who claims that the current crisis does not affect national security has failed to learn lessons from past crises in our country or around us.