DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY AND POPULATION PROTECTION

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Abstract
There are the terms „state protection“, „population protection“ and „society protection“ used in practice. The article analyses the named terms from the securitological point of view. Securitology deals with security reality, scientific view, and scenarios for its description. It also deals with diversity of various scientific branches approach in studying the security reality. Securitology, based on the logical interpretation of the differences between the security of citizen and state, moves to express the differences between people and society. It explains the term “protection” in security reality. The differences between population protection and protection of society are described, based on previous explanations. They consist of the contrast of integrated rescue system activation and long-term projects, such as environmental security, sustainable development, and critical infrastructure protection.

Key words
Protection of society, population protection, model, science, scientific method, securitology, security reality, security research.

1 INTRODUCTION

Security reality is full of facts, processes, states, terms, subjects, and objects, which have not often got precise classification and allow multiple interpretations. Such situation does never help to the understanding between users, and even theoretical knowledge development. The subject of a theoretical explanation are differences between protection of society and population protection. The subject does not address specific security issues related to policy and security system in any city, county, in the Czech Republic, EU or UN, respectively. Even though the issues, that help society and individuals to ensure safety in expected dangerous situations, will be discussed, it will also be referred to the existing differences in the forms of organization and determination between the individual and society. The protection is a process, which creates preventive measures before all, activated by emergency or crisis situations, to reduce the level of possible consequences to life, health, property and other protected values of individual or society.
The subject of securitology is security reality. Thus, the differences between the perception of population protection and society protection are reflected in securitological expression means.

2 SECURITY REALITY

Security reality is the part of objective reality, which includes all facts related to safety and hazards. It includes real elements, structures, individuals, armed forces, rescue forces and resources, laws, emergency and contingency plans, technologies, methodologies, conditions, processes, ideas, and phenomena, which occur in a real or likely endanger or protect the lives, health properties, cultural, scientific, legal, political, moral, and other values of nature, society, and human on the planet, Earth, information, and spiritual space. Security reality has its own history, present and future. Security reality is about living and inanimate nature, about human, society, animals, diseases, crime, culture, politics, functioning of computer systems, about space and atomic nuclei, treatment of humans or animals, ecology, industry and dangerous operations, transportation, war, relations between states. It is a list of other details, obvious and hidden relationships.

Security reality includes, from the perspective of different scientific disciplines, those parts of its knowledge, which affect actors, their interactions and environment of these disciplines. Particular attention is paid to maintain a balance of a specific condition (e.g. surgery of the patient) between the actors of security relationship (the surgeon and the patient) at a particular time and in a specific security environment (on the road after a traffic accident or in the surgery with devices for monitoring of vital functions of the patient). Imbalance of security reality may result from predominance of the forces and elements of danger over forces and elements of security, or there can be a predominance of positive forces over the negative forces. Mathematical formulation of such a relationship is expressed by equality, if there is an equilibrium state, and inequality, if the right side is dominant compared to the left, and vice-versa. The perception of concept by actors of security relations is part of the security reality, too. During the independent Czech Republic existence, there have been raised new terms into professional and public minds, which had not been used and explained before (until 1990), and include "security policy", "security threat", and "security risk", respectively. Even in 2010 there is a group of users of these concepts, who failed to identify with them completely and do not accepted them fully. This situation also means that the process of clarifying the perception of these concepts is not complete. We still have time and opportunity to explore the merits of problems, systemic, semantic, and other aspects that can be used to explain the concepts and lead to its successful integration into the wider consequences.

The concept of security policy is an important indicator of the security reality perception, which part is also the defense and protection of society and population. The endeavor after comprehensive understanding of the concept
content is the most considerable feature of the analytical and theoretical approach. This approach may lead to an objective understanding of policy principle, to reveal its objective laws, which will help to the political practice and further development of theoretical knowledge. In the publication “Security Policy of the Czech Republic” (4, p. 84), published already in 1996, it was recommended: “To use the term security policy in the CR as a general category covering both external and internal security, national and each citizen’s security, foreign policy, defense and military policy, internal order, and internal security, respectively. To leave the previous practice, in which the concept of security is understood only in relation either to the security of the state, or only to the crime”.

What did the recommendation mean? It displayed the fact that the security policy as one of a complex of state policies had not been understood or implemented. Well that argument, however, did not mean that there is no security policy. The policy is always existing in any area, but it is either intentionally influenced or not. There is a difference between policy and practice, and between the theoretical ideal and its practical fulfillment. Practical status of security policy in the CR is following. There are given different interpretations to the so far analyzed term “security policy”, especially: theoretical, political, foreign and military-political, police, administrative, informational technology (IT), civil, and others.

The recommendation from 1996 meant that the necessary change in the behavior of those involved in the issue is required. To change the semantic content fulfillment of the concept, change the interpretation, and to achieve roughly the same ideas about the nature of concept understood by every citizen, firefighter, rescuer, policeman, soldier, diplomat, M.P., and minister, respectively. There are various interpretations, which may have a practical impact to the understanding, but also to administrative measures taken in the field of security. This also means that it will be useful to separate different meanings from each other by using more specific designation.

The recommendation from 1996 also meant the pointing out on the integrated democratic principle of the polity, because it requires inclusion of state security as well as each citizen. The vast majority of people can not see the differences in the perception of the concept, because the security means for them their personal safety. However, when the evaluating citizen enters a different life role, such as policy at regional or state level, he will more consider and implement the region, sector, and state security. This person will overcome in his mind the multi-level perception of the concept meaning for the citizen, state, and society level.

This broader concept of security, as stated in (4, p. 79), based on UN documents, is a contribution to supranational understanding of "general security". The confidence building, transparency, progressive disarmament, conversion, demobilization and demilitarization belong to significant features of general security. At the level of citizen, it is also human dignity and human rights, as set out in the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms (10). It is the concept that corresponds to the ideal of cultural and progressive world. It is the concept of the
humanities, in accordance with ethical principles of contemporary humanity. The reason why this list is mentioned is that there can be different views and also non-idealized practice is different.

Sławomir Zalewski deals systematically with national security policy from the perspective of institutionalization point of view. The basis of his approach is the perception of human security as a fundamental purpose of all safety efforts, and especially national security. He deduced theoretically the security organization of the political interests of the state. (13)

Safety has an internationally recognized practical content. It is the term to describe the state of relative calm, in which the fundamental rights of human, groups of people, states or coalitions are not threatened. It is also a set of measures that enables the named state. Stefan Volner, in the "new theory of security" (12), elaborated on safety from the perspective of network theory. In this concept, we can realize that the objects (elements) in the security system are networks of relationships that are part of larger networks. He described three "new" security system criteria: organization, structure and process, which are interrelated and inseparable. He described the nature of self-organization (autopoietic systems), which is primarily used by analogy for representation and modelling of living organisms. He concluded that the behavior of the security system is determined by its structure. (12, p. 18-28).

2.1 Scientific view on security reality

The scientific view is different than that which corresponds to practical politics. Concepts are abstract ones. Safety is not only associated with the security of a particular State. It includes also such formulations, which can be applied to all occurrences of the term and even for special situations. It allows problems decomposition into elementary parts, which allows modeling and expressing the existing security reality. Let us make the following entity, which includes three elementary and practically distinguishable components of security:

\[
^{s, t, r} \text{SR} = \{^{s, t, r} \text{S}, \, ^{s, t, r} \text{SP}, \, ^{s, t, r} \text{SS}\},
\]

(2.1)

where

- **s** – means space: planet, continent, coalition, region of the states, state, region, village, ground-plot etc.;
- **t** – means time: it is possible to evaluate B, BP, BS (in given time period) either from the view of past time period (**th** – historical time) or from the view of future (**tp** – prognostic time);
- **r** – means reality (situation, threat): description of selected objective information related to space and time (e.g. flood, industry accident, earthquake, fire, etc.).
- **S** – quantifiable value of security situation, threat intensity (e.g. the Richter scale for earthquake, or water quantity for flood Q20, Q50, Q100),
- **SP** – stands for the security policy model (system of laws, rules, plans, disposable financial, material, and constructive sources and ideas),

4
SS – means security system model (real soldiers, firefighters, policemen, rescuers, their means and capabilities to deal with emergency and crisis situations).

For each space, time and status (purposefully specific file of information on the state) there is a structured entity that represents the security reality model. Empirical cognition is the fact that the components \( (S, SP, SS) \) can be distinguished from each other in reality and described as a result of an independent observation or analyze. The common criteria may be chosen to unify the named description. The sorting criterion and thus the common feature for each vector trinity are space, time and reality \( (s, th, tp, r) \). Division of the time parameter \( (t) \) into the two variants \( (th, tp) \) is mentioned because, in practice, there are, and will be used two different methods for the description: historical - a description (analysis) of what passed; prognostic - anticipation (wish) of what will be.

We can create an infinite amount of such safety entities. The real quantification of entities \( (qe) \), which we, for example, use for some research or required analysis, is possible by using the following relation (5):

\[
qe = \sum_{i=1}^{n} s_i \left( \sum_{j=1}^{x} (th)_j \right) \left( \sum_{k=1}^{y} (tp)_k \right) \sum_{m=1}^{z} (r_{i,j})_m \, \left( (r_{i,k})_m \right),
\]

value 1 is assigned to each occurrence of \( s_i, th_j, tp_k, r_m \). If any of these parameters does not occur, then 0 is assigned. The other symbols in the above relation (2.2) means:

- \( i \in \langle 1; n \rangle \) – index, which differs occurrence of individual spaces;
- \( j \in \langle 1; x \rangle \) – index, which differs occurrence of historical times related to specific space;
- \( k \in \langle 1; y \rangle \) – index, which differs occurrence of prognostic times related to specific space;
- \( m \in \langle 1; z \rangle \) – index, which differs occurrence of objective information variants, which are related to specific space, and historical or prognostic time;
- \( \mid \) – operator expressing option „or“.

The model designation applies hierarchical ordering of the space from smaller to larger, meaning that the information related to larger space in given time includes also information about the space parts, which are either generalized or fully accepted. The specific policy holder, who has also built an original system corresponding to its level, represents the space (e.g. the United Nations and its security policy, which system includes the Security Council, UN forces, and also determined ways to enable enforcement of security, represents the global space).

SR – security reality in the scientific conception is understood as a real result of the effect of security policy and security system, which is reflected in objectively assessable statuses and feelings of the population. Verbal evaluation is possible to convert to simple numeric values that range between \( <-1; +1> \), where -1 represents the state of non-security, 0 state of stagnation (preserving the safety)
and +1 state of considerably enhanced security, using known methods of transformation of qualitative information to the quantitative ones.

**SP - security policy** is related to the political representation of the specific space, and to its holders in any given time. To illustrate, e.g. security policy of the UN, European Union, Czech Republic, Moravian-Silesian region, Ostrava, etc. Besides descriptive characteristics, which includes information about the existence of documents that express the core interests, goals and tools to their achievement, it is also possible to use the numerical description of the state by values interval \<-1; +1>. The value \(-1\) indicates the status without security policy, where the appropriate representation of this issue does not pay any attention to safety, and security is provided spontaneously without being managed; the security policy is unconscious. The value \(0\) indicates the state of stagnation, where the security policy is not developed in correspondence to new emerging situations; the security policy is provided by persistence. The value \(+1\) indicates the state of active security policy that is periodically adjusted according to the development of the security situation, is developed and explored; the security policy is aware.

**SS - security system** is a tool for the creation and implementation of security policy, for ensuring safety in a given space and time, and for the intended purpose. It includes a set of fundamental institutional and system tools for simple and expanded reproduction of security of citizen, municipal, county, state, coalition of countries, region and the world. The security system is characterized, like every other system, by the security system components, their interrelationships, structure, and system behavior. In a practical system, there are usually evaluated institutions, which are designed for security ensuring (the armed forces, armed security corps, brigades and emergency services). The monitoring and prevention bodies are evaluated in a much lesser extent. The least attention is paid to the structures that are able to analyze and create a new security policy, i.e. information science and research elements. This approach is not universal and the only one, especially because it is getting far from the citizen and it is closing to the formal structures that are changing with time. The evaluation of the security system can also be transformed into a numeric value in the interval \<-1; +1>. The value \(-1\) indicates the status of non-functioning security system without extended reproduction ability; the efficiency is low. The value \(0\) indicates the state of stagnation, when the behavior of the system is not ready to respond to the new situations; the efficiency is on the level of simple reproduction. The value \(+1\) indicates the state of security system, which is well prepared to carry out the real security policy; the efficiency is on the level of expanded reproduction of safety.

### 2.2 Scenarios for the description and research of the security reality

Selected problems of the dynamic development of the security reality can be explored by **scenarios (S)**, which - in each model \(M(t_i)\) - show the status of basic elements in the time - \(t_i\). The scenario contains a series of models, distinguished by the change of time, which is described in Solutions for security
research management theory (9, p. 23-25). There can be several scenarios, which is illustrated by the bracket symbols [ ].

\[ S = (M(t1), M(t2), ..., M(ti), ..., M(tn)) \]  \hspace{1cm} (2.3)

The actors \( A \), their relationships \( R \) and the environment \( E \) are the basic elements of the model, which can be expressed as \( M(ti) = (A(ti) \cap R(ti)) \cup E(ti) \). In addition to the static description, the dynamics is also observed, which is based on comparing of two different models in two different times \((tx)\) and \((ty)\), respectively. There are only two possible result options for \((tx) \neq (ty)\), and that is either \( M(tx) = M(ty) \) or \( M(tx) \neq M(ty) \), respectively. There are only 5 possible options of the transition between models – for actors, relationships and environment.

2.3 The branch differences by security reality research

We can use methods of different scientific disciplines for research of security reality. However, each scientific discipline has its own individual subject, which differs it from others. For example, political science is the science about politics. Its subject is the operation of state, political systems, issues of governance, power, superiority, authority, political behavior, the relationships between states, etc. The main disciplines deal with the political theories, institutions, systems, political sociology, economics, international relations, and international politics. However, this discipline has an interdisciplinary character and uses knowledge of philosophy, political science, sociology, history, economics, juridical science, psychology, and other disciplines. Sociology is the social science that strives to express an overall picture of society, its constitution and operation. It examines the social life of individuals, groups and societies. The subject of sociology is the society and its structure. As a scientific discipline, sociology has many specialties. There is no consensus across various sociological schools or paradigms about the content and definition of its subject. The examination of the subject has a probabilistic nature, and social phenomena are different from the causality of natural phenomena. The example of other science is informatics, which is the science about information and their processing. The subject of informatics is the structures, management, storage, retrieval, distribution and transfer of information. It studies the application of information in organizations, their use in communication between people, organizations, and information systems, respectively.

The basic consideration about the differences of securitology in a view of safety issues is given in (9, p. 24 - 25). The other subject, which is the security reality (SR) and its components, can be studied by using the methods of other scientific disciplines.

The subject of security research - security reality - is not an object of security research management. It was developed and specified for exploring
possible research aims (models, actors, relationships, environment, space, time, threats and their risks).

3 THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CITIZEN AND STATE SECURITY

The scientific view pointed to the possibility of a formalized description of the security reality model and provided premises for understanding the issues wider than just in the national framework. Thus, a holistic conception of security in the security reality corresponds to the theory of relativity, but also systems theory in the sense that every system is potentially a component of a larger system, and each element is potentially an individual system. The hierarchy of space (s) enables to turn from the cosmic dimension, over the global to state, regional, but also a citizen dimension.

Let us focus on revelation of possible causes of problems that result from the integration of citizen and state security, in the theoretical analysis activities in objective reality. We use the definition of the security reality (SR) model. The state substitutes the space s. Time t is constant, so it is not relevant in this example. Reality (or threat) r is the purpose of security measures for both – the citizen and the state, i.e. the common features of citizen and state security. Citizen and state security have common features, because the national security should represent theoretically the sum of the citizen securities. It is possible to evaluate this kind of security in a generalized form. The security policy (SP) always exists consciously or unconsciously both, by the citizen and the state. However, these policies are not identical. The state policy means (in the declarative part by the term “state”) citizens as well, but it also includes the tasks that citizens do not care about (a general interest, international cooperation, legislative processes, etc.). The citizen policy is more associated with the protection of life and health, personal skills, which is less important for the state. The concept of security system (SS) represents in a national dimension the basic element - the institution. The basic problems may arise in the theoretical deduction of the subsequent considerations. If the parts of the system would be formed by a group of elements, which represents the institution, it is very likely the connection with the citizen will be loosen or weaken. If we would like to keep the connection between the citizen and state security, then the basic element of the security system (the smallest part of the system) must be a citizen, not the institution.

The previous conclusion is supported by the sequence of analytical conclusions, which are based on an evaluation of theoretical and practical assumptions, which include knowledge from various scientific disciplines. The security system (SS) should operate as a unified environment, which will combine all essential components of a comprehensive conceived security. SS must simply include everything that is associated with security. If we are objective in assessing the current state of understanding of safety and security policy, then we must realize that while evaluating the SS we either assess what actually exists, even
though it has been created in any, even an undirected process, or assess what could or should be. Both approaches are mixed together sometimes. The result is inaccurate or inappropriate, then. By evaluating the structure of the system itself, we deal with what we constructed ourselves for a more detailed understanding, the way of description and expression, which may not be true at certain generalizations. It is most desirable that the analysts are aware that the description of the situation does not change the reality. Their critics would then have to respect that there exists many points in a space-time, from which it is possible to observe the object of interest.

Current SS consists of a set of institutions (local, national, non-governmental, regional, international), which control the group of activities appropriate to safety situations. The determining safety situations are those, which should trigger a set of actions specific to particular institutions, as well as individuals. The ideal function of the security system does not exist. The life projected into the empirical knowledge shows the difference between the assumptions and practice. The efficiency is always lower than its ideal value - in this complex system that includes a large number of components. The theoretical assumptions of ideal functioning of SS are weakened also by the disconnection between the institutions and citizens.

The Czech Republic safety or the state safety in general is widely analyzed, described and documented in various materials, which were published on the issue or security policy. What results from this information? It is the fact that the state is observed. It is a form of human society organization, which is characterized by the association of the population of a given area into a legal unit. The state is also a phenomenon of international relations, which uses its territory as a factual basis and the citizens as a personal basis. It is therefore an integrated organism, artificial, and of a higher level. The national security has different content and different priorities of individual elements than the citizen security.

Only some of the citizen and state securities are common, but their importance in the hierarchy of significance is assessed, from the view point of citizen, individually. Detailed analysis of all aspects belongs to the psychological and sociological research. The analysis will certainly encourage comparative studies, which would enable the categorization of citizens, and find objective knowledge about the citizen security. If we compile a ranking of important security impacts, then health, the level of preparedness to resist against the risk, occupational hazards, traits of character etc., are at the forefront position of the group of personal factors. In the group of non-personal factors, it should be participation in the transport sector, the impact of crime and organized crime, the consequences of social roles, consequences of natural disasters, and also the war, drawn into the terrorist acts etc.

If the safety of citizens is thoroughly analyzed, we come to the conclusions, which we can identify as the intellectual, cultural, moral, sport, health, social, personal, legal and other security. There is no doubt we can do this. However, this is not the major issue of the considerations presented in this article.
The question is - what is common for the safety of citizens and state? It is a rarely and carefully pronounced argument, which is related to the existence and non-existence of an organism.

A safety continuum was worked out for the security of the state, and it characterizes the strategic defense of the artificial organism from the peaceful situation, over the possible emergency states (crisis situation, the state of emergency, threat to the state) to the state of war. It involves - in its climax – the conduct of war, and then the period of returning back to peaceful state. The result of the war may be different: the victory usually defends the existence of the state, while the defeated one may lose it. Consequently the defeated state might be either transformed, in a better case, or might collapse, in the worst case. If the latter case happens, there are people remaining in the former national territory. To express this situation, we can use again the numerical description of the state by the values in the interval $<-1; +1>$. The value $-1$ expresses the disappearance of the organism; the state does not exist any more. The value $0$ means the state of stable threat, i.e. the existence of common threats and risks, which are solved by the available resources of state security system; the existence of the state is endangered. The value $+1$ describes the state of security, which does not endanger the existence of the state; the state exists.

It is possible to work out the safety continuum also for the security of the citizen. In this case it is associated with life and physical existence. The security level can also be expressed by the numerical interval $<-1; +1>$, due to personal and non-personal factors. The value $-1$ expresses organism disappearance - death. The value $0$ means the state of stable threat, i.e. successful resisting of citizen to the life threats – the existence of citizen is endangered. The value $+1$ describes the state of security, which does not endanger the existence of citizen – the citizen lives.

There is a relation between the citizen and state security: if the citizen dies – the state exists; if the state fails – a human lives, but not the citizen of the former state. In all so far existing forms of government, there have been formulated moral and later legal rules, which committed citizens to the obligation to defend the state security. As well, one of the main obligations of the state is to ensure safety to its citizens.

The real state of security is changing with time and depends on the activities of state, incentives and public access. The state, its bodies and institutions are also made up of citizens, who fulfill their role. Therefore, the situation, when the security is not ensured, can not be possible, logically. It depends just on the level of security.
4 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SOCIETY AND CITIZEN

The term “society” is used in several different meanings in the Czech language. For the purposes of safety considerations, society means people, who are interconnected somehow - in a particular time and space (at a certain level of historical development). Their interconnection can be the state, interests, space, or anything else, respectively.

For instance, sociological approaches notes, that the society is a group of individuals, which is characterized by common interests and may have its own culture and institutions. The members of the society can come from different ethnic groups. There are also other examples of using the term “society”: scientific society, theatre society, civil society, modern society, information society, etc.

The use of the term “society” is highlights the generalized level, in which thoughts and concept has been carried out. We know that the society is made up of individual people, but for our purpose, these people do not mean the individual detail. In other words, we have risen above to a higher level, where there is another group of concepts, and fundamental element means at least a group (faction, party, minority, municipality, city, county, region, state). The society has also its infrastructure, which is different from the human (inhabitant, individual) infrastructure.

The society is a generalized expression of the group of individuals. It is a kind of grouping of a simplified conception, which is based on a modelling approach.

Let us consider a model, in which each person on the planet Earth is described as an element of a group of elementary individuals. Each person is a separate element, which - in terms of safety - enables a description by parameters, which may include: position (spatial coordinates), gender (male, female), life (live, not live), morbidity (healthy, unhealthy), aggressiveness, the type of character (sanguine, choleric, melancholic, phlegmatic), intelligence (IQ), language skills, education, religion, criminality, ability to handle weapons, self defense skills, ability to work in the information environment, relationships with others (family, partners, relatives, work, school, leisure), the relationship to assets (property, ownership, usage), relationships to animals, culture, different societies, relationship to funding (poor, independent, rich), and more like weapons facilities, technology equipment, etc. This model, for example, is located in the ground floor.

The other models, which are created by a model description for the entire planet Earth, are in the first floor, where we build, for example, models of pair relationships using some information from the ground floor. From a security point of view, the information can describe the following parameters: determination of a couple (two individuals, their shared space), the type of couple according marital status and sex (family, married, non-married, heterosexual, homosexual, incomplete), cohabitation (long, short, for purpose, temporary, casual, no cohabitation), the potential of a pair coherence, emotional relations, functional relations, financial relations, sexual relations, security interests, communication methods, the degree of disagreement, the degree of aggressiveness, resistance to
external threats, resistance to internal threats, security capabilities (weapons, equipment, technology, knowledge, skills), relationships with other couples, other couple memberships (in other pairs, families, groups, parties, societies, movements, etc.). In the second floor, we will build models of families, which can describe: the position of the family (composition, shared space), family type (complete, incomplete), family relationships, family coherence, family finances, family security interests, security capabilities of the family (weapons, equipment, technology, knowledge, skills), and relationships to other families. In the third floor, there will be, for example, a house, in another floor a neighborhood, then a village, municipality with extended competence, district, region, republic, state, multinational group, continent, and in the highest one the planet Earth.

The use of the word citizen (as a member of population) highlights the personal side of the individual, leading us to the lower floors. In these floors, individuals represent the basic elements, which form a society (population) or other considered social structure. In the hierarchy of protected values, population is on the highest level. As a conclusion, population protection is an important subject of protective measures.

5 PROTECTION IN SECURITY REALITY

Protection is a set of measures to ensure safety. It is focused on prevention of crisis situations and emergencies and on solving of the anticipated effects of the threats, which aim to the existential, health, material, organizational and spiritual spheres of population and society. It is protecting or defending of the population interests. Based on this fact, logically, there must be someone, who provides protection, and someone, who uses it. Protection is a process in security reality, running for the maintenance of significant values of individual, state, and society, against possible threats.

Civil defense is a term used, which is appropriate to specify in more detail. It is associated with the following crisis states: “threat to the state”, and “state of war”. Civil defense becomes, under the named crisis states, a part of the national defense system and is responsible for humanitarian tasks under the Article 61 of the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions for the protection of victims of international armed conflict from 12th August 1949, adopted in Geneva on 8th June 1977 (2). It is stated there: "Civil defense is performing some or all of (...) humanitarian tasks intended to protect the civilian population from danger, to help them recover from the immediate effects of attacks or disasters and to create the conditions necessary for its survival". Civil defense is a group of activities and procedures of the authorities, organizations, state powers and population to reduce the negative consequences of emergencies and crisis states on health and lives of people, and on their living conditions.

Population protection represents particularly the aim of all efforts of the state and society (the most protected value), but it is also perceived as a performance of the tasks of civil defense during armed conflict or out of it. These
tasks embrace especially warning, notification, evacuation, concealment and emergency survival of population. Population protection is organized on fundamental principles adopted in accordance with the Resolution of EU Council on a development of the Sociality mechanism (11):

- The care of population protection is a responsibility of the state,
- Ministry of Interior is the central authority,
- Particular responsibilities for the protection of life, health and property are provided by law,
- The responsibility is spread out to all levels of public service, including municipalities,
- The protection service is provided by professional organizations (4 - 5% of the population is prepared),
- The state provides public awareness of protective measures,
- Protective measures applied in peace will be used also in the state of war, if necessary.

Let us use the security reality (SR) model expression (correlation 2.1 - \( s^{t}, r^{s}, t^{SR} = (s^{t}, r^{SP}, t^{SS}) \)) for modeling of protection in security reality. Protection is a part of the security reality (SR) in a given time (t), space (s), and for specific realities (situations) (r), which represent military and non-military threats, ideas expression of solutions to negative situations, i.e. legislative, directives, emergency plans, and other documents, which fulfill security policy (SP) and capabilities of the real security system (SS), developed to ensure the protection. In the terminology of system theory, protection is the “system characteristics”. The theoretical counterpart to population protection is its non-existence.

6 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SOCIETY AND POPULATION PROTECTION

In accordance with the initial idea formulation that everything related to safety, is a part of security reality, it is possible to suppose that searching for differences is a step into the differentiation of internal structure. In the described models, which were potentially distributed into different floors of the logical building of information and safety, it was suggested that - for different levels of the actors, which we can work theoretically with in the security system - it is possible to calculate with different relations and measure fulfillments, which aim to protection of an individual, municipality, county etc. The scale of our considerations has changed. The individual is generalized, and the defined group of people is called the society. They are dependent elements.

Population protection is linked to the emergence of crisis situations and incidents, which require usually activation of security system components and operating of processes like warning, notification, evacuation, emergency survival, or they may require measures to save lives, health, and the subsequent rescue and decontamination mission, and return to normal situation.
Protection of society does not need crisis situations or emergencies for its activation. It is a preventive measure to create a long-term conditions ensuring comfort life of society for future. The protection of society is a set of measures, which are adopted by international and national bodies and institutions, including self-administration. The measures are adopted in relation to human rights, which include human security, and also in relation to protection of ecosystem, critical infrastructure and population protection.

The protection of society is not defined as a civil defense in the Geneva Protocols, even though it aims to protect. It is not intended just for civilians in military threats, but also for the whole population in military and non-military threats. It should protect against risks resulting from emergencies. It should protect also against irrational social activities that violate principles of sustainable development, environmental safety or affect the critical infrastructure.

The protection of society is about activities, which help to eliminate immediate consequences of a stability state violation. These activities are focused on society measures in the sense of national, multinational, and global. Their aim is also creation of long-term conditions necessary for the survival of society and population.

Protection of society is therefore a defense of life interests of society in efforts to keep its own existence by forms, which correspond to the perceived and practiced dimension of society (group, nation, state, group of states, and the whole population). It includes currently a set of internationally recognized and distributed principles, which become the basis of national security of individual states and international organizations, too. They become a part of the international and national legislation, and also an issue of international organizations negotiations. These organizations adopt - based on these principles – common procedures, recommendations, measures, rules, and directives. The protection of society has its national and international dimensions and implications. It is a kind of movement of keeping self-existence of mankind. It includes the following programs:
- sustainable development,
- critical infrastructure protection,
- environmental security.

Sets of measures, in these programs, are the reaction to long-term threats, which may affect the entire society. They have a superficial or spatial meaning and effect. They are developed in the interest of individual, citizen, but such one that is generalized and hidden in society.

Differences between the protection of society, state, and citizen, which may be players in the model of security reality, as shown in correlations (9, p. 23 - 25), will always consist in the definition of space (s), time (t) and also threats (r). They reflect themselves in geographic, social, and information aspects, and we could continue. The differences are real, and confirm, quite logically, the mutual network cohesion and the autopoietic system in the analysis and description of security and non-security. The protection of citizens and the state ensure the armed
forces, armed security corps, rescue brigades and emergency services. They are components of the CR integrated rescue system. The protection of society fulfills long-term programs and initiatives, which do not require an immediate response of the integrated rescue system.

Résumé

There are specific terms being parts of security reality, which seem to represent the same conception, but have completely different meanings. This concerns protection of society and population protection. The article describes differences between these two terms. The instruments of model expression of security reality were used to describe the differences. Consequently, there were summarized theoretical information describing the differences between the citizen and the state, and also between the society and individual. The concept of protection in the security reality was explained. On the basis of this explanation, there were deduced differences between the protection of society and population protection.

The current stadium of theoretical knowledge development of securitological research - security reality- have still not fully described the differences between the two basic constituents of the security system, which are the protection of society and population protection. Nevertheless, it was pointed out to generalized approaches, which include the examined differences. The security system in the security reality together with the security policy are living organisms, which respond to emergencies according to the intensity of impulses. In the case of immediate emergencies, the living organism will use measures for protection of population and state. In the case of long-term diseases it will use instruments for protecting the society. There must be differences, between these instruments, on one hand in actors, who use them, and on the other hand in procedures that put the instruments into operation.

The protection of citizens and the state are ensured by the armed forces, armed security corps, rescue brigades and emergency services. These bodies and institutions are parts of the Czech Republic Integrated rescue system. The protection of society fulfills long-term programs and initiatives, which do not require an immediate response of the integrated rescue system.

Literature


[2] Additional Protocol to Geneva Conventions from 12th August 1949 about protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I), and Additional Protocol to Geneva Conventions from 12th August 1949 about
protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II) from 8th June 1977.


