

## Research Article

### THE THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF SECURITY AND SAFETY IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

\*DONIDDORJ Sengee

Master student at University of Internal affairs, Mongolia.

Received 14<sup>th</sup> January 2024; Accepted 15<sup>th</sup> February 2024; Published online 25<sup>th</sup> March 2024

#### ABSTRACT

We would like to analyzing the theoretical framework of the impacts of security and safety measures involves examining several key concepts and perspectives in our study. The impacts of security and safety measures are far-reaching, affecting individual lives, communities, businesses, and nations. These measures are interconnected and multifaceted, influencing individual well-being, community resilience, business operations, and national prosperity.

**Keywords:** security, safety, national prosperity, environmental security, cybersecurity.

#### INTRODUCTION

The impacts of security and safety measures are far-reaching and touch upon various aspects of individual lives, communities, businesses, and nations. The framework of security and safety measures as integral components of complex systems, wherein actions in one part of the system can have ripple effects throughout. In this context, individual lives, communities, businesses, and nations all constitute interconnected systems. The theory suggests that disruptions or enhancements in security and safety can propagate across these systems, affecting various stakeholders in the world.

Overall, the impacts of security and safety measures are interconnected and multifaceted, influencing various aspects of individual well-being, community resilience, business operations, and national prosperity.

#### CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

There are term "Security" can encompass various legal frameworks depending on the jurisdiction and context in the world as below:

**National Security:** Many countries have laws specifically designed to address national security concerns. These laws typically cover areas such as espionage, terrorism, border security, cybersecurity, and the protection of critical infrastructure. National security laws are legislative measures enacted by governments to safeguard the security and integrity of the nation from various internal and external threats. They often grant authorities significant powers to investigate, surveil, and detain individuals or groups deemed to pose a threat to national security. We collected one security from other many securities as cybersecurity as below:

**Cybersecurity:** With the increasing reliance on digital technologies and the internet, cybersecurity has become a critical aspect of national security. Laws addressing cybersecurity issues aim to protect government networks, critical infrastructure, and private sector entities from cyber threats such as hacking, data breaches, and cyber espionage. These laws often establish standards for cybersecurity practices, incident response procedures, and the prosecution of cybercriminals.

At glance, information security seems like cybersecurity as fairly straightforward and uncomplicated concept – a matter of technically securing information systems and data against unwanted intruders, malicious software and unwanted use, and maintaining the fitness for purpose of information in order to minimize institutional risk. However, information security is more than just a matter of IT security.

It is more than simply maintaining firewalls, anti-malware software and secure passwords. The security of information poses innumerable risks for businesses in the contemporary world: the risk of falling foul of the information law, the risk of significant reputation damage through data breaches and leaks, the risk of not being able to conduct business owing to catastrophic failure of information systems and the risk of becoming subject to sustained political action aimed at disrupting commercial operations.

**Data Security:** In the digital age, data security has become a critical issue. Many jurisdictions have enacted laws to regulate the collection, storage, and processing of personal and sensitive data to protect individuals' privacy and prevent data breaches. These laws often impose requirements on organizations to implement security measures and notify authorities and affected individuals in the event of a breach.

Data security laws are regulations put in place by governments or regulatory bodies to safeguard individuals' personal and sensitive information in the digital realm. With the proliferation of digital technologies and the increasing reliance on online platforms for various activities, the protection of data has become paramount.

Collection, Storage, and Processing of Data dictate how organizations can collect, store, and process personal and sensitive information. This includes obtaining explicit consent from individuals before collecting their data, limiting the purposes for which data can be used, and ensuring secure storage and processing practices.

The main **three** concepts are of them is **privacy protection**. Data security laws aim to protect individuals' privacy rights by restricting the types of data that can be collected, specifying how long data can be retained, and prohibiting the unauthorized sharing or selling of personal information of privacy protection.

The secondly, **security measures**. Organizations are often required to implement robust security measures to protect data from unauthorized access, theft, or disclosure. This may include

encryption, access controls, regular security audits, and employee training on data security best practices.

**Breach notification:** In the event of a data breach or unauthorized access to personal information, organizations are typically required to notify both regulatory authorities and affected individuals within a specified timeframe. This allows individuals to take necessary steps to mitigate any potential harm, such as changing passwords or monitoring their financial accounts for suspicious activity. Today who one is able to send and receive any form of data may be an e-mail or an audio or video just by the click of a button but did he ever think how securely his data id being transmitted or sent to the other person safely without any leakage of information? The answer lies in cyber security. Today Internet is the fastest growing infrastructure in every day life. In today's technical environment many latest technologies are changing the face of the man kind.

**Financial Security:** Financial security laws aim to safeguard the integrity of financial systems and protect against money laundering, fraud, and other financial crimes. They may include regulations governing banks, securities markets, payment systems, and cryptocurrency exchanges, among other financial institutions and activities. Financial security laws are regulations put in place by governments or regulatory bodies to ensure the stability, integrity, and fairness of financial markets and institutions. These laws aim to protect investors, consumers, and the overall economy from fraudulent activities, market manipulation, and systemic risks. They cover various aspects of the financial sector, including banking, securities trading, insurance, and consumer finance.

We need to study of financial security laws as below:

**Banking Regulations:** These laws govern the operations of banks and financial institutions, including requirements for capital adequacy, liquidity, and risk management. They aim to ensure the stability of the banking system and protect depositors' funds. Examples include the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act in the United States and the Basel Accords internationally.

**Securities Regulations:** Securities laws regulate the issuance, trading, and disclosure of securities such as stocks, bonds, and derivatives. They aim to prevent fraud, insider trading, and market manipulation, as well as ensure transparency and fairness in capital markets. Examples include the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in the United States, as well as regulations imposed by securities regulatory bodies like the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) in the UK.

**Insurance Regulations:** These laws govern the insurance industry, including licensing requirements, solvency standards, and consumer protection measures. They aim to ensure the financial soundness of insurance companies and protect policyholders from unfair practices and inadequate coverage. Examples include state insurance regulations in the United States and directives issued by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) in the European Union.

**Employment Security:** Employment security encompass a wide range of regulations and statutes that aim to safeguard the rights and well-being of employees within the workplace. There are many aspects as below on employment security:

**Workplace Safety:** Employment security laws often include provisions for workplace safety standards. These standards may cover aspects such as the maintenance of a safe working environment, proper training on equipment and hazardous materials, protocols for handling emergencies, and requirements for providing

personal protective equipment (PPE). Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations in the United States are a prominent example of laws aimed at ensuring workplace safety.

**Discrimination and Harassment:** Laws concerning discrimination and harassment protect employees from unfair treatment based on factors such as race, gender, age, religion, disability, or sexual orientation. These laws prohibit discriminatory actions in hiring, promotion, compensation, and termination decisions. Additionally, they mandate employers to provide a work environment free from harassment, including sexual harassment, by both supervisors and coworkers.

**Environmental Security:** It refers to the protection of natural resources, ecosystems, and the environment as a whole from various threats that could jeopardize their integrity, stability, or sustainability. It encompasses a broad range of issues, including climate change, pollution, deforestation, habitat destruction, water scarcity, and biodiversity loss. There are some key aspects of environmental security as below:

**Climate Change:** Climate change poses one of the most significant threats to environmental security. Rising temperatures, sea levels, and extreme weather events resulting from greenhouse gas emissions have far-reaching impacts on ecosystems, human health, agriculture, and economies worldwide.

**Pollution:** Pollution of air, water, and soil threatens environmental security by degrading ecosystems, harming human health, and impacting biodiversity. Common pollutants include industrial emissions, vehicle exhaust, chemical runoff from agriculture, and plastic waste.

**Resource Depletion:** Overexploitation of natural resources, such as fossil fuels, minerals, freshwater, and forests, can lead to resource depletion and ecological degradation, undermining environmental security and exacerbating conflicts over scarce resources.

**Biodiversity Loss:** The loss of biodiversity due to habitat destruction, pollution, invasive species, and climate change poses a significant threat to environmental security. Biodiversity is essential for ecosystem resilience, food security, and the provision of ecosystem services.

**Water Scarcity:** Water scarcity, exacerbated by factors such as population growth, urbanization, pollution, and climate change, threatens environmental security and human well-being in many regions. Competition for water resources can lead to conflicts and instability.

**Food Security:** Environmental factors, including climate change, land degradation, and water scarcity, can impact food production and distribution, affecting food security for populations around the world.

Addressing environmental security challenges requires coordinated efforts at local, national, and international levels. Strategies for enhancing environmental security include: Mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change through policies and initiatives aimed at reducing carbon emissions, promoting renewable energy, and enhancing resilience to climate-related hazards. Implementing pollution control measures, such as stricter regulations on emissions and waste disposal, promoting cleaner production technologies, and investing in pollution monitoring and remediation efforts.

Promoting sustainable resource management practices, including conservation, sustainable agriculture, responsible mining, and forest protection, to prevent resource depletion and habitat destruction.

Strengthening international cooperation and governance mechanisms to address transboundary environmental challenges and promote sustainable development.

## THE COMPARISON OF SECURITY AND SAFETY

We compared Asian and Europeans' countries environmental security as below:

### ASIAN COUNTRIES:

**South Korea:** South Korea deals with air pollution, water pollution, and waste management issues. Industrialization and urbanization have contributed to these challenges. The government is investing in renewable energy and implementing stricter environmental regulations.

**Japan:** Japan faces environmental challenges such as air and water pollution, deforestation, and waste management. Despite being technologically advanced, Japan still relies heavily on fossil fuels for energy. The government has initiatives to promote renewable energy and improve waste management.

**China:** China faces significant environmental challenges due to rapid industrialization and urbanization. Issues include air and water pollution, deforestation, soil erosion, and desertification. The government has taken steps to address these issues, such as investing in renewable energy and implementing stricter environmental regulations.

### EUROPEAN COUNTRIES:

**United Kingdom:** The UK faces similar environmental challenges as other European countries, including air and water pollution, waste management, and biodiversity loss. Efforts are underway to transition to renewable energy sources and reduce carbon emissions.

**Netherlands:** The Netherlands faces challenges related to water management, air pollution, and biodiversity loss. The country is vulnerable to sea-level rise due to climate change. The government has implemented measures to adapt to climate change and promote sustainable development.

**Germany:** Germany is a leader in renewable energy production, but still faces challenges such as air and water pollution, waste management, and deforestation. The country has ambitious goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and transitioning to renewable energy sources.

**France:** France also invests heavily in nuclear and renewable energy, but faces challenges such as air and water pollution, waste management, and biodiversity loss. The government has initiatives to promote sustainable development and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

We compared Asian and Europeans' countries only cybersecurity and safety few laws and regulations documentations in Table 1.

**Table 1. Comparisons of security and Asian and Europeans' countries**

No	Types of comparisons	European Countries	Asian countries
1	Cybersecurity	France: Digital Republic Act, Network, and Information Systems Security Act	China: Cybersecurity Law

Germany: Act on the Federal Office for Information Security	India: Information Technology Act
United Kingdom: Computer Misuse Act, Data Protection Act	South Korea: Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, countries across Asia and Europe are grappling with pressing environmental issues, ranging from air and water pollution to waste management challenges. Industrialization and urbanization have played significant roles in exacerbating these problems.

However, governments are demonstrating commitment by investing in renewable energy sources and implementing stricter environmental regulations. Despite technological advancements, nations like Japan still heavily rely on fossil fuels, highlighting the need for sustained efforts in transitioning to cleaner energy alternatives.

Similarly, European countries such as the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the Netherlands are actively pursuing initiatives to mitigate environmental degradation and promote sustainable development, underscoring the global imperative for collective action towards a greener future. Industrialization and urbanization have played significant roles in exacerbating these problems. Despite technological advancements, nations like Japan still heavily rely on fossil fuels, highlighting the need for sustained efforts in transitioning to cleaner energy alternatives.

## REFERENCES

1. A Sophos Article 04.12v1.dNA, eight trends changing network security by James Lyne.
2. Cyber Security: Understanding Cyber Crimes- Sunit Belapure Nina Godbole
3. Computer Security Practices in Non Profit Organisations – A NetAction Report by Audrie Krause.
4. A Look back on Cyber Security 2012 by Luis corrns – Panda Labs.
5. International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research, Volume 4, Issue 9, September-2013 Page nos.68 – 71 ISSN 2229-5518, "Study of Cloud Computing in HealthCare Industry " by G.Nikhita Reddy
6. Barnett, Jon (2001) The meaning of environmental security: ecological politics and policy in the new security era (New York: Zed Books)
7. Bartelson, Jens (2000) 'Three concepts of globalization', International Sociology, 15:2, 180–196
8. BBC News Online (2004) 'Global warming "biggest threat" 9, January, ,http://news.bbc.
9. co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/3381425.stm. , accessed 5 May 2008
10. Beck, Ulrich (1992) Risk society: towards a new modernity (Newbury Park: Sage Publications)
11. Beck, Ulrich (1997) The reinvention of politics: rethinking modernity in the global social order (Cambridge: Polity Press)
12. Beck, Ulrich (1999) World risk society (Cambridge: Polity Press)
13. Beck, Ulrich (2006) 'Living in the world risk society', Economy and Society, 35:3, 329–345
14. Beckett, Margaret (2006) Untitled speech on foreign policy and climate security given at the British Embassy, Berlin, 24 October, ,http://www.britischembassy.de/en/news/items/061024.htm. , accessed 5 March 2008
- 15.

16. Behnke, Andreas (2000) 'The message or the messenger? Reflections on the role of security experts and the securitization of political issues', *Cooperation and Conflict*, 35:1, 89–105
17. Berdal, Mats and David Malone (eds) (2000) *Greed and grievance: economic agendas in civil wars* (Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner)

\*\*\*\*\*