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## Sociology of Security in the Insecure World

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## **SOCIOLOGY OF SECURITY IN THE INSECURE WORLD**

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### **ABSTRACT**

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Security and risk related problems have been important challenges always, however become highly critical since the beginning of 21st Century. The industry of security has grown in relation with the increasing level of threats. Cybercrimes, conflicts, terrorism, organized crimes, etc. are problems both for governments and private companies. In public sector security field has required a professionalized administration, for private sector security management has become a leading and growing field for the future of companies and their investments. The improving mechanisms of security in global, regional and local levels have created important changes as well on societal and individual levels. Today, all societies are more or less, in this way or that way, influenced by changing security paradigms and new progresses in this sector. Sociology, as the discipline researching and analyzing societies in general sense, cannot undervalue what is happening with security field in terms of being a “social institution”. This paper will provide the core concepts and methodological approaches towards establishing sociology of security further as a more progressed sub-discipline of sociology. We will have also the opportunity to focus and analyze examples from different parts of the World such as Europe, Asia and Africa.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Security is defined as “The state of being free from danger or threat”; the definition also may be widened as “the safety of a state or organization against criminal activity such as terrorism, theft, or espionage”, “procedures followed or measures taken to ensure the security of a state or organization” and “the state of feeling safe, stable, and free from fear or anxiety”<sup>1</sup>. When we look at to the etymology of “security” it comes from Latin word *securitas* which’s origin is *securus*. Original Latin words mean being secure, untroubled, condition of safety and free from care<sup>2</sup>.

When we look at to the basic meanings and etymological origins of the word we can see the scope of security and go further about discussing its dimensions in society. What are seen from the definition and etymology? In the origin it, as *securus*, means “to be free from care” and in contemporary English it means “to be free from danger or threat”.

Danger or threats are problems, care is solution; however, to be secure is both meaning freedom from risks and also freedom from any obligation of care, protection, etc. From here we may assume that in an ideal condition of security there is neither risk nor cautions about it. Unfortunately, this ideal social atmosphere has never existed in human societies. This can be only a utopia.

The rest of definition calls security as “the safety of a state or organization against criminal activity such as terrorism, theft, or espionage” and “procedures followed or measures taken to ensure the security of a state or organization”. This is actually the conceptual explanation of the professional field named as “security” today: this field is specialized on prevention of criminal activities which target a state, organization (company, NGO, political party, etc.) or as we may add social groups, individuals and related physical assets. In order to ensure a secure condition there are some procedures (with legal, social, cultural and ethical aspects) to be taken and these are important components of the concept. After that, socio-psychological level of security is defined as “the state of feeling safe, stable, and free from fear or anxiety.” This is as much important as the technical aspects defined above: regardless how comprehensive security applications, measures, strategies and tactics you achieve, if you cannot give a feeling

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<sup>1</sup> See <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/security>.

<sup>2</sup> See <http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?term=security>; <http://www.latin-dictionary.net/search/latin/securus>.

of stability, safety and freedom from anxiety and fear to people about today or tomorrow, your security model would be arguable and vulnerable.

In this article, we are going to discuss security and its related topics from a sociological perspective. We will look at to the risks and challenges of contemporary world, security concepts countermeasure these problems and possible societal reflections of these concepts. Security is going to be analyzed as a social institution and this institution's structure, nature and texture will be focused through the theories and models of sociology of security which is an emerging sub-discipline under general sociology. First of all, before talking about advanced topics of security, defense and protection let us have a look what makes our world insecure.

## 2. INSECURITIES OF CONTEMPORARY WORLD

The facts about the dark world of crimes do not provide us a bright and optimistic picture. In every part of the World criminal activities continue every day without slowing down: the range of crime is varied and wide, as "the lightest" offending some minor traffic rules or internet procedure and as the severest homicide, terrorism, etc. Globalization process has brought a globalized character to crimes as well. There is a two-dimensional picture: "Globalization processes have provided opportunities for the worldwide expansion of legal businesses, but also illegal businesses. The traditional mechanisms to control organized crime on a global scale are not enough" as a challenging power "globalization facilitates international trade and the exchange of goods, it also increases the difficulty of regulating other activities such as the trade of illegal goods and the enforcement of laws that intend to stop them"<sup>3</sup>. Transnational tendencies also appear in the crime world. Many criminal activities are not limited to a nation-state anymore.

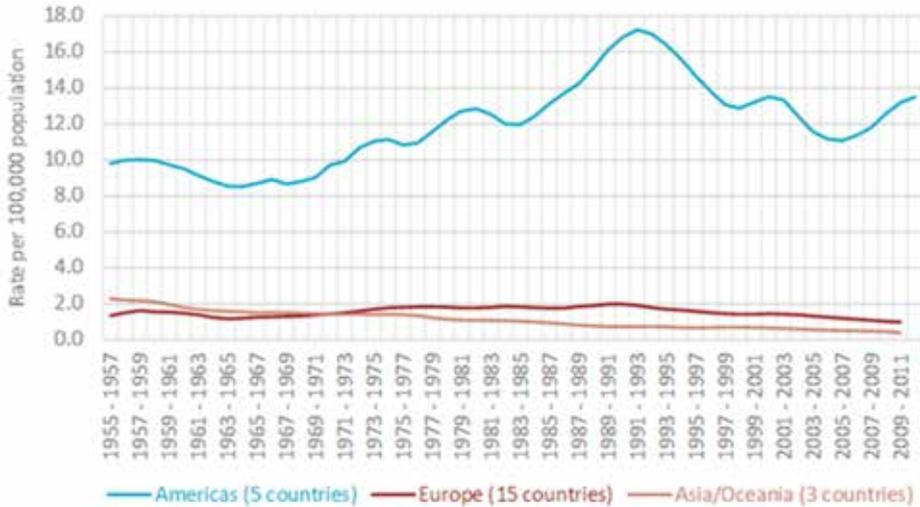
On individual level crime is increasing and threatening people's life as well, besides transnational, organized crimes. People of America, Europe, Asia and other parts of the World do not feel themselves safe at all on

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<sup>3</sup> J. C. Gachúz, *Globalization and Organized Crime: Challenges for International Cooperation*, Issue Brief, 07.06.16, Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy, Houston, Texas, 2016, p. 2-4.

streets of cities. Statistics show that in Europe, homicides more or less keep a “stable” rate in society, as for America, it is more changeable:

FIG. 1. THE RATES OF HOMICIDE IN SELECTED REGIONS (1955–2012)<sup>4</sup>.

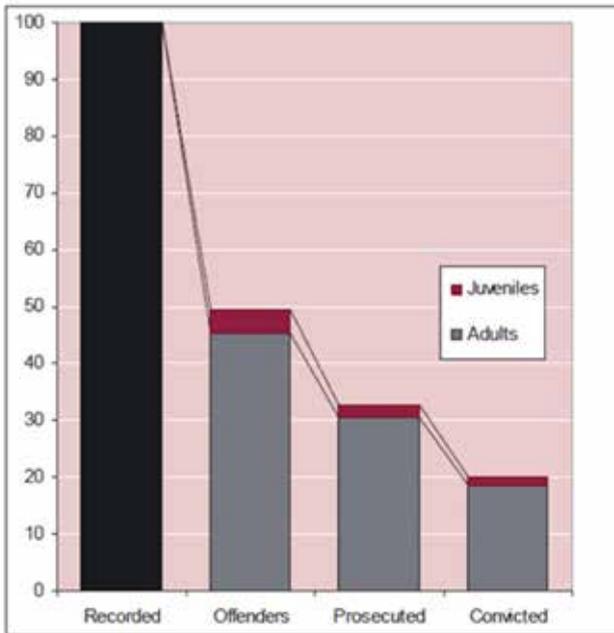


The biggest problem regarding crime is that the percentage of found offenders, prosecuted and convicted ones are becoming gradually lower: “On average – or, more precisely, by taking the median over all countries – one offender is found for every two crimes recorded. In both steps that follow the attrition is about one third: two of the three offenders found are prosecuted and two of the three offenders prosecuted are convicted”<sup>5</sup>. With another expression, half of the criminals of a crimes are free; when the other half is found, just around 30% of total criminals are prosecuted and only 20% of all criminals are convicted approximately.

<sup>4</sup> Source: *Global Study on Homicide*, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna 2014, Austria, p. 12.

<sup>5</sup> P. Smith. S. Harrendorf, *Responses of the Criminal Justice System*, [in:] *International Statistics on Crime and Justice*, S. Harrendorf, M. Heiskanen, S. Malby (ed.), European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, Helsinki 2010, p. 93.

FIG. 2. FOR ALL OFFENCES IN ALL COUNTRIES, 2006. IT IS INDEXED WITH RECORDED=100<sup>6</sup>.



The picture we see from the diagram shows us that 80% of criminals are on the streets looking for their new victims! So, the situation by the 21st Century does not look optimistic at all. If you are not living in the 10 countries with lowest crime rates, i.e. Switzerland, Singapore, Hong Kong, Bahrain, Luxembourg, Japan, Ireland, Iceland, Denmark or Cyprus you are under higher risk for sure<sup>7</sup>.

We should also keep in mind that crime types are changing, evolving, progressing, transforming and becoming adapted like a living organism. Criminals are developing and increasing their skills as much as securi-

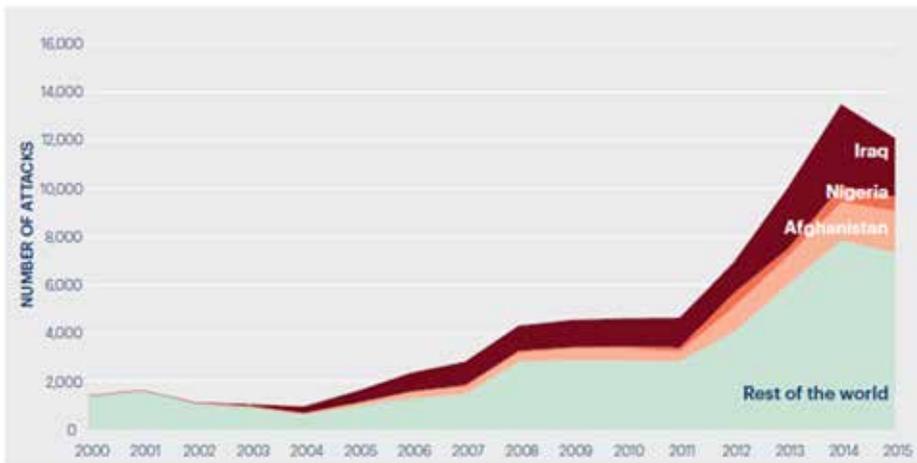
<sup>6</sup> P. Smith. S. Harrendorf, *Responses of the Criminal Justice System*, [in:] *International Statistics on Crime and Justice*, S. Harrendorf, M. Heiskanen, S. Malby (ed.), European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, Helsinki 2010, p. 93.

<sup>7</sup> See <http://www.elist10.com/top-10-countries-lowest-recorded-crime-rate>.

ty authorities, even sometimes further, since they have no binding legal, moral (in terms of generally accepted morality) codes or ethical (in terms of mainstream ethics) limitations. So, their position as criminals give them more abilities and power to create new security problems.

Terrorism is among the biggest threats create a high level of risk and psychological effect globally. Terrorist organizations, their attacks and deaths caused by these groups have increased seriously beginning from early 2000's and continue in high level still. Despite the relative decrease in 2015 terrorist incidents still keep targeting people around the world.

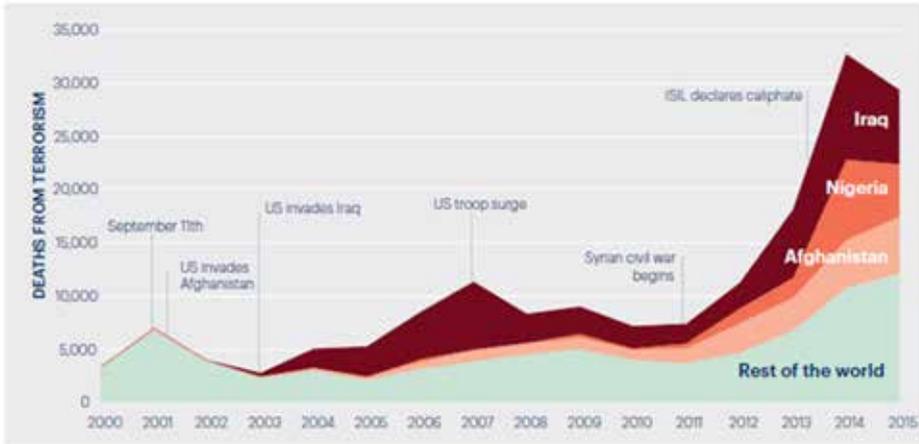
FIG. 3. TERRORIST ATTACKS BETWEEN 2000–2015<sup>8</sup>.



The graphics of terrorist attacks and deaths from them match to each other. With another expression, when the number of attacks have increased they did not lose the level of their mortality. Terrorist organizations are working like death machines killing people with higher percentage every year.

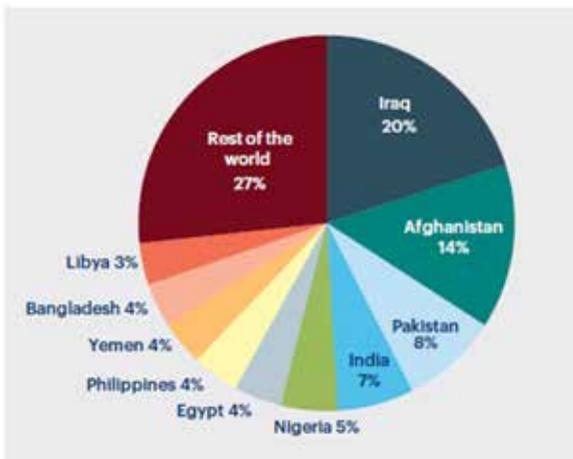
<sup>8</sup> Source: Global Terrorism Index, Measuring And Understanding the Impact of Terrorism, The Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) 2016, p. 18.

FIG. 4. DEATHS FROM TERRORISM BETWEEN 2000–2015<sup>9</sup>.



The graphic below shows that, although in some countries there is a high level of risk (like Iraq 20% and Afghanistan 14% of attacks), “the rest of the world” with 27% rate has a higher risk than any single country. Where is “the rest” in the World? It may be anywhere and a terrorist incident may happen at any time! This ambiguous character of terrorism in global age makes the picture even darker.

FIG. 5. SPREAD OF TERRORIST ATTACKS (2015)<sup>10</sup>.

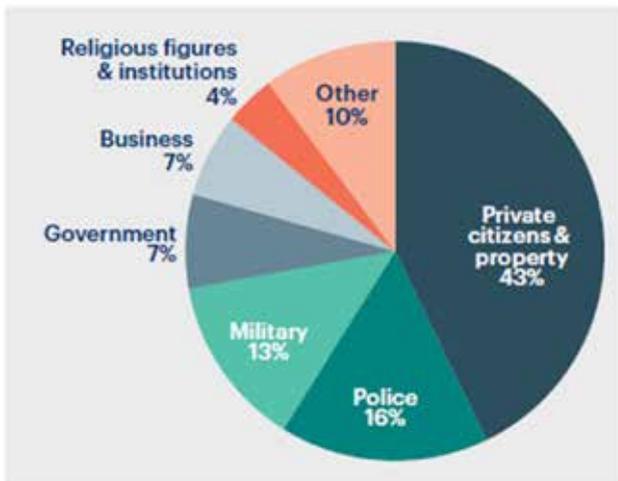


<sup>9</sup> Source: ibidem, p. 16.

<sup>10</sup> Source: ibidem, p. 19.

It is surprising to see that public security and defense professionals, i.e. the police and military have the lower level of loss (29%) compare to other parts of society. So, the facts show that the presumption about their being more victims compare to civilians is wrong. Actually, in 2015 the biggest number of deaths caused by terrorism was during attacks to “private citizens & property” with 43%. When this information is combined with other types of targets it shows that 71% of deaths were from outside of security field. That means anybody can be a terrorist target regardless his / her field of work or social environment.

FIG. 6. TARGET TYPES IN ATTACKS WITH DEATH (2015)<sup>11</sup>.



World is insecure from many variations of criminal activities: cybercrimes, terrorism, financial crimes, burglary, human trafficking, counterfeiting, fraud, drugs, homicide, violence, smuggling, etc. When we talk about the evolution of crime and criminals the question appearing is that if the security field is evolving too, as a social institution in order to respond the challenge properly? Another question, are countermeasures against crime compatible with democracy and human rights? These topics are going to be analyzed and discussed below from a sociological view.

<sup>11</sup> Source: *ibidem*, p. 26.

### 3. SECURITY AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION

There are five basic human needs which are organized by social institutions in a society: determination of kinship, the legitimate usage of power, regulation of production and distribution of goods and required services, production and transfer of knowledge between generations and regulation / organization of people's relations with the supernatural<sup>12</sup>. These needs are answered by five fundamental social institutions: family, government / politics, economy, education, religion. Social institutions are "systems of established and embedded social rules that structure social interactions"<sup>13</sup>. All these basic human needs are responded by these "systems", social institutions through social rules which structure the whole picture we call society.

Although the basic social institutions are necessary foundations for emergence of societies there are two more institutions as well without which the continuity and reproduction of society are impossible: security and health (medicine). We cannot imagine a society which does not have the core elements of security and medicine services. Only with proper health and security activities a society can continue living.

Contemporary societies have new dimensions in social institutions. Today the security processes are not determined "only by the action of traditional actors – the states and international organizations, but also by new participants – subnational and supranational structures" and these new participants "became much more of a decisive factor in the agenda for security in the 21st century. Subnational structures, transnational corporations, non-governmental organizations of various types and orientation, various types of as power wielding associations, groups (including mafia structures), as well as the new ones being formed (anti-globalists, neo-monarchists, etc.)"<sup>14</sup>. So this new picture has a great field colored gray and sometimes blurry, not really easy to determines the borders and limits of different actors.

Sociology, as the discipline focusing on society, analyzes "how conditions transpire for 'security' to surface as a value in individual and collective

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<sup>12</sup> See: <http://www.sociologyguide.com/basic-concepts/Social-Institutions.php>.

<sup>13</sup> G. M. Hodgson, *What Are Institutions?*, "Journal of Economic Issues", 2006, Vol. XL, No. 1, p. 18.

<sup>14</sup> R. Ondrejcsák (ed.), *Introduction to Security Studies*, Centre for European and North Atlantic Affairs (CENAA), 2014, p. 13.

living, how this value comes to be articulated, and how different kinds of individual and collective experiences shape its meaning. It should pay attention to the kinds of individual and collective responses to particular understandings of security, institutions, and policies put in place to this end (or lack thereof), and consequences of such practice”<sup>15</sup>. Sociology of security is the sub-discipline of sociology which may provide us some “insights into how different conceptions of security and strategies to achieve it are shaping the nature of our social life, including our understanding of democracy and collective participation in the political process” and also “our conceptions of privacy, interpersonal trust, and state and corporate power” and “our sensibilities for the aesthetics of daily living”<sup>16</sup>. When we look at from these points it seems that as a social institution “security” and as a growing field of study “sociology of security” are related to different parts of societal experiences, including all other social institutions as well.

As Lisa Stampnitzky and Greggor Mattson have told, in spite of all contemporary challenges related to security issues, sociology departments at universities do not give enough places to researchers who focus on this field. Mostly, you may find sociologists focus on crime, law, deviance, social control, global processes<sup>17</sup>, conflict, violence, etc. What may be the reason of sociology departments’ avoidance regarding security? One of the biggest reasons is that these topics are studied / researched mainly by two other disciplines and in two other directions: first public administration and its administrative approaches (security administration), second management and its managerial approaches (security management). The first one is much more focused on states and public institutions, while the second one is more related to private sector with the form of corporate security.

Security is determining from many aspects the lives of contemporary societies. In international level every state tries to protect its people via defense and security strategies and “when a state acts to protect itself, its actions may have the paradoxical consequence of causing other states to feel that their security is impaired by the first state’s behavior. The result is often the kind of spiral that we associate with arms races. This vicious

<sup>15</sup> V. Bajc, *Sociological Reflections On Security through Surveillance*, “Sociological Forum”, 2013, 28 (3), p. 1.

<sup>16</sup> Ibidem, p. 6.

<sup>17</sup> L. Stampnitzky, G. Mattson, *Sociologies of (In)security*, <https://lisastampnitzky.files.wordpress.com/2014/06/stampnitzkyandmattsonsociologiesofinsecurity.pdf>, p. 2.

circle, where the quest for security leads to increased insecurity, is what international relations theorists call the ‘security dilemma’<sup>18</sup>. A similar vicious circle can be seen in corporate security and other related areas as well. It is not wrong to say that we create “security dilemmas” more and more in our everyday lives.

Sociologists need “to move from a sociology of insecurity to a sociology of security” in their social researches and “leverage their understandings of insecurity as a subjective perception to study how it is made real by institutions and practices. Key areas in which this work might be done are in the questions of what is done in the name of security, how certain phenomena but not others are classified as security problems, and the processes by which practices of ‘security’ travel from one social field to others”<sup>19</sup>. However, for this comprehensive analytical level this young sub-discipline, sociology of security needs to grow more.

Processes related to security / safety are very dynamic and “determinations of security require an oscillation backwards, forwards and between the individual, national, and international levels of analysis and an identification of which economic, social and political processes enhance or detract from real security”<sup>20</sup>. The new discipline sways between two inclinations: to be obsessively critical and to work as a technical apparatus, almost like engineering regarding the social institution of security. There should be an optimum harmonization between these two tendencies in order to maintain an effective methodological, theoretical and conceptual basis for sociology of security.

Security, like any other social institution of society, is being reproduced by continuous actions of social actors. We can talk about the following actors in security field:

1. Forces which have authority to use force (“basic”, core or main security actors) – police, military, intelligence services, border guard, coast guard, local security forces, civil militias, etc.

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<sup>18</sup> C. Layne, *China's Role in American Grand Strategy: Partner, Regional Power, or Great Power Rival?*, [in:] J. Rolfe, *Asia-Pacific: A Region in Transition*, Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, Honolulu 2004, p. 57.

<sup>19</sup> L. Stampnitzky, G. Mattson, *Sociologies of (In)security*, <https://lisastampnitzky.files.wordpress.com/2014/06/stampnitzkyandmattsonsociologiesofinsecurity.pdf>, p. 18.

<sup>20</sup> K. Celements, *Toward a Sociology Of Security*, Conflict Research Consortium 1990, <http://www.colorado.edu/conflict/peace/example/90-4.htm>.

2. Security administration / management: presidential and the prime minister, the parliament, the ministry of defense, the ministry of the interior affairs, the ministry of foreign affairs, other committees on national security, related financial institutions, civil society organizations, etc.
3. Criminal justice / law enforcement institutions: the ministry of justice, prosecutors, the court, prisons, criminal investigation authorities, the ombudsman, human rights councils, correction services, tribal councils, etc.
4. Non-statutory security forces: these are divided into two categories, the ones acting outside legal system, liked armed groups and militias, fighters associated with political parties, etc. and the others “whose activity is sanctioned by the law, most notably private security companies and private military companies, authorized to use force in a limited number of cases”<sup>21</sup>.

Besides these social actors we can also add education, business and media actors, such as professors, teachers, businessmen, bankers, brokers, editors, publishers, journalists, etc. Security sector cannot be reproduced without educating teams and individuals, running related businesses globally and transferring knowledge and information via media (books, TV programs, journals, magazines, etc.) Therefore, with also these actors we can have a more holistic and comprehensive picture. All these actors in interrelation contribute to emergence of security as a social institution with mutual effects to other institutions in societies.

#### 4. NEW TRENDS AND NEEDS FOR TRANSFORMATION

Defense and security needs of societies are changing in accordance with the new tendencies in trends and risks. In international level “by analyzing the dynamics of change and integration in some depth, they further highlight the extent to which the modern world of economics and security differs greatly from that of the Cold War, when change and integration seemed like foreign ideas”<sup>22</sup>. Although researching on today’s settings and contexts are important, “analyzing the process of change is more critical to understanding the future. The reason is that today’s setting is fluid.

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<sup>21</sup> B. Górka-Winter, *Security Sector Reform - Theoretical Aspects*, [in:] *Introduction to Security Studies*, R. Ondrejcsák (ed.), Centre for European and North Atlantic Affairs (CENAA), 2014, p. 164.

<sup>22</sup> R. L. Kugler, *Controlling Chaos: New Axial Strategic Principles*, Flanagan 2001, p. 77.

Immense changes are at work, and many are neither linear nor evolutionary. They ensure that tomorrow's structure will be quite different from today's. Moreover, tomorrow's structure will not be frozen in concrete. The world is experiencing a period of great dynamism, spontaneous organization and reorganization, and perpetual novelty as it rapidly moves from one temporary structure to the next"<sup>23</sup>. Understanding this dynamism gives a power to security sector to be adapted better to the needs of contemporary world.

Threats' transformation is creating a necessary change in approaches. "When faced with traditional threats, military institutions – or, more broadly speaking, institutions authorized to resort to force – had been the natural reference point for analysis. With the broadening of the catalogue of threats, it became necessary to adopt a more holistic approach, and to ensure adaptation of all institutions affecting the national security milieu, both directly and indirectly"<sup>24</sup>. For this reason, many private and public institutions, organizations, structures, etc. which would be considered traditionally outside of security field, take place in deep connections with security activities.

Changing social, political and strategic environments drive security organizations to create new capacities, more progressed abilities and skills to respond requirements of leadership in this new age. For this purpose there are some important steps which have suggested for a substantial transformation:

1. To develop powerful change strategies for transformation.
2. Establishing effective plans for change processes.
3. Maintaining change in structures and roles of governance and also decision making.
4. Designing the vision of future and expected results after the change process.
5. To identify and to resolve impacts (on human or organizational levels) of the transformation.
6. Providing effective and integrative change initiatives.
7. Achieving strategies of participation of stakeholders.
8. Doing the necessary political analyses.
9. Managing work-related activities to make suitable change capacity.

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<sup>23</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>24</sup> B. Górká-Winter, *Security Sector...*, p. 163.

10. And finally “building change infrastructures that support change execution” and “creating integrated implementation plans”<sup>25</sup>.

These steps above can be applied more or less with some modifications to public and private organizations; different fields of security (military, police, corporate security, etc.) and through different strategic approaches. Of course for different organizations there can be more specified solutions for transformation.

Anderson and Ackerman Anderson claim that: “The need for a military transformation is upon us. We must respond in conscious, innovative, and aligned ways”<sup>26</sup>. Environment and conditions force military to change from many aspects<sup>27</sup>. When we talk about military, David Chuter indicates that “depending on the overall political situation, the real task is either (or both) to: Bind the military to society and civil power in such a way that it never develops into a separate group with its own agenda, and is therefore accepted by civil society as legitimate, or demonstrate in practical and symbolic terms the subordination of the military to civil power”<sup>28</sup>. David Chuter’s analysis about the risk of military’s having “its own agenda” is a critical issue for world democracies.

According to David Chuter in terms of the control and limitation of militaries having two separate but connected concepts create confusions: “Civil control of the military” and “Civilian control of the military”<sup>29</sup>. He explains the nature of army’s civilian control and potential risks:

“By civil control is meant the obedience that the military owes to civis, the state. The military is one of a number of instruments of state, including the police, the fire service, the diplomatic service and, in many countries, medical services. All these bodies have a duty of loyalty to the state, which employs them on behalf of citizens and taxpayers. In almost every society it is likely that the individuals to whom a military reports – a pres-

<sup>25</sup> D. Anderson, L. Ackerman Anderson, *Leadership Breakthrough: Meeting the Transformational / Challenges of 21st Century Security Environment*, [in:] *Changing Mindsets to Transform Security: Leader Development for an Unpredictable and Complex World*, L. Wells II, T. C. Hailes, M. C. Davies (eds.), CTNSP, National Defense University, Washington D.C., 2013, p. 48–49.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 50–51.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>28</sup> D. Chuter, *Governing & Managing the Defence Sector*, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria/Tshwane 2011, p. 62–63.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 63.

ident, for example, or a minister in a government – will be a civilian. But this is really a technicality, for the important issue here is that the military accepts that it is the servant of the nation of which the state is the agent. It takes orders from the state, in practice from the government of the day, in the same way that the police or the fire service does. The essential question is whether the military obeys the state or whether it tries to usurp the functions of state. In the latter case the consequences cannot only be serious for CMR, but disastrous for the state”<sup>30</sup>.

Sometimes, maybe not all military, but some small groups can be problematic with their disobedience to the civil authorities. This would create damages and problems for democratic states. In order to prevent this kind of military intervention two steps can be helpful and functional: 1. improving democratic consciousness of nation to defend democracy and freedoms. 2. Educating soldiers with a philosophy convince them they are a part of the society and the society’s values have to be the important values they must defend and their existence is essentially for protection of these national values. Both these civilian and military consciousness towards democracy would be the foundation for prevention of any problematic situation.

When we discuss the topic of public security through the concepts of gender, masculinity and hypermasculinity become important points to mention: Hegemonic masculinity is characterized “as the predominant set of beliefs in foreign policy and popular culture. Men (and much more importantly, masculine values such as strength and autonomy) have become the norm in the international arena. But in the modern era, only occasionally does hegemonic masculinity become hypermasculine”<sup>31</sup>. Hypermasculinity creates a problematic environment for public sector, politics, governance and security not only from a feminist perspective, even when we look at from a non-feminist view still there are important issues to criticize for people’s general peace and prosperity. As using the concept of gender as a tool in theory Jennifer Heeg Maruska demonstrates “how American hegemonic masculinity – or a significant subsection of it – became hypermasculine in the days, months, and years following September 11, 2001. This development is key to understanding how the war Iraq was sold to and bought

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<sup>30</sup> D. Chuter, *Governing & Managing...*, p. 62-63.

<sup>31</sup> J. H. Maruska, *When are states hypermasculine?*, [in:] *Gender and International Security*, L. Sjoberg (ed.) Routledge, London & New York 2010, p. 250.

by the American people. The consequences of this hypermasculinity include popular support for the March 2003 invasion of Iraq as well as the re-election of President George W. Bush in 2004<sup>32</sup>. According to some critics masculinity appeared as the form of “toxic masculinity” in the political world with Donald Trump’s image which has become dominant in 2017. Jared Yates Sexton says that, “taking refuge in traditional masculinity is a coping mechanism that works only so much as it deadens a man and his emotions. In its most pure state, masculinity is a hardening shell meant to protect men from the disappointments and travails of life, a self-delusion that preserves them from feeling overwhelmed by the odds against them”<sup>33</sup>. Toxic masculinity “shelter men from the pressures of their daily lives”<sup>34</sup>; people are living in social environments of real world, “but the real world – complicated foreign policy questions, confusing social change, economic dislocation – is precisely what toxic masculinity is trying to avoid”<sup>35</sup>. Of course the tendency called as “toxic masculinity” has influences on societies not only on political level also in relations with security issues as well. So, feminist critiques or other critical views of masculinity can provide us a basis on which we can see the possible handicaps and blockages of masculine discourses in security fields as well.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Security is the social institution which is crucial and as necessary as any other social institution for establishment, structuralization and reproduction of society. The world becomes more insecure, security becomes more important for continuity of societies and their improving skills and functions in order to be capable to respond overwhelmingly the challenge of new threats. Threats, crimes and all attacks against the peace and harmony of global society are evolving, learning and transforming by the time. When the risk elements are changing so dynamically, their countermeasures and security practices have to maintain even a higher level of dynamism and flexibility to change. There are several levels of difference between traditional and contemporary ways of security concepts.

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<sup>32</sup> Ibidem, p. 235.

<sup>33</sup> J. Y. Sexton, *Donald Trump’s Toxic Masculinity*, “NY Times”, 13 October 2016, <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/10/13/opinion/donald-trumps-toxic-masculinity.html>.

<sup>34</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>35</sup> Ibidem.

If security professionals and authorities are being insistent regarding traditional tools and philosophies for precaution they would remain outdated in confrontation with new threats. Change is inevitable. However, the important point is that are we going to have this change process based on just technical measures or with a perspective of humanitarian sensitivities? The right answer requires a successful and effective security leadership and management. Our discussions have shown when the world is becoming more insecure every day based on quantitative data, the change in terms of leadership and management is not just an academic topic to debate, also determining for the future of world democracies and peace. A critical and analytical view of security field show us that democratic control and accountability are important points of the activities in related sectors, regardless public (military, police, etc.) or private. A positive critique should also consider gender-related issues as well to maintain security activities which are acceptable for all actors and subjects of contemporary societies. Security institution, when properly and in accordance with universal and local human values established, is the guarantee of our peace today and assurance for looking hopeful to the future.

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