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Sociological perspective of security: Investigating the social aspects of security

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ABSTRACT

Security is a fundamental need of society, sometimes surpassing physiological requirements is important. This vital topic has been widely discussed across multiple scientific disciplines, particularly in sociology. Understanding security from a sociological perspective and revealing its social dimensions has emerged as a significant area of study in safety research. However, the lack of comprehensive sociological knowledge on security has led some to categorize it under political sociology or the sociology of war. This research aims to redefine security by exploring its social aspects, delving into the social foundations of security, and assessing its role in fostering sustainable security within society. The study adopts a qualitative approach, reviewing pertinent sources and analyzing various perspectives to shed light on the social underpinnings of security. The findings indicate that security is intrinsically linked to its social basis, necessitating the reinforcement of social foundations, particularly social capital, social security, and social trust, to achieve lasting security.

KEYWORDS

Security, sociology of security, social security, social capital, social trust.

Güvenliğe sosyolojik bakış: Güvenliğin sosyal yönlerinin incelenmesi

ÖZET

Güvenlik, toplumun temel bir ihtiyacıdır ve bazen fizyolojik gereksinimleri bile aşan bir öneme sahiptir. Bu hayati konu, başta sosyoloji olmak üzere birçok bilimsel disiplinde geniş çapta tartışılmıştır. Güvenliği sosyolojik bir perspektiften anlamak ve sosyal boyutlarını ortaya çıkarmak, güvenlik araştırmalarında önemli bir çalışma alanı olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Ancak güvenlikle ilgili kapsamlı sosyolojik bilgi eksikliği, bazılarının bu konuyu siyaset sosyolojisi veya savaş sosyolojisi altında sınıflandırmasına yol açmıştır. Bu araştırmanın amacı, güvenliğin toplumsal boyutlarını inceleyerek ve toplumda sürdürülebilir güvenliğin sağlanmasındaki rolünü değerlendirerek güvenliği yeniden tanımlamaktır. Çalışma, güvenliğin sosyal temellerine ışık tutmak için ilgili kaynakları gözden geçirerek ve çeşitli perspektifleri analiz ederek nitel bir yaklaşım benimsemektedir. Bulgular, güvenliğin özünde sosyal temellerle bağlantılı olduğunu ve kalıcı güvenliğin sağlanması için sosyal sermaye, sosyal güvenlik ve sosyal güven başta olmak üzere sosyal temellerin güçlendirilmesi gerektiğini göstermektedir.

ANAHTAR KELİMELER

Güvenlik, güvenlik sosyolojisi, sosyal güvenlik, sosyal sermaye, sosyal güven.

Giriş

Security is recognized as a fundamental requirement and an integral part of human existence. The presence or absence of security has become a contentious issue within human society. Safety needs are deeply intertwined with physiological needs and are in some cases considered even more important to human survival. Security has emerged as one of the most influential

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factors throughout human life, pushing individuals to seek protection and security in group life. The establishment of continuous social and collective relations is very important for the protection of mental health. Unity and harmony play a crucial role in promoting the growth and development of human society, creating a spiritual atmosphere, and developing a platform for social cooperation, thereby establishing stability, security, and social order within a country.

The literature on security underscores its significance in human life, outlining its close association with physiological needs and its fundamental nature as a human requirement. Previous studies have identified security as a driving force behind the establishment of group living to ensure livelihood and physiological needs. Scholars have also emphasized the role of social relationships in preserving mental well-being and contributing to societal growth and harmony. Additionally, the literature points to the pivotal role of unity, cooperation, and harmony as prerequisites for social stability, security, and the maintenance of societal order.

In the sociological discussion, security is a topic that must be studied at the level of society, in the relations between people (in the framework of political and social relations). In this regard, security is based on social factors; social variables such as social consensus, group cooperation, and adherence to social values play an important role in shaping the sustainable security of a society. Paying attention to the social component of security to ensure sustainable security is one of the most effective ways to realize social security, and it is said that without a social component, sustainable security cannot be ensured (Sharbatiyan, 2013).

Security has consistently been recognized as a fundamental necessity within human society, primarily due to its critical role in maintaining order and ensuring survival. Generally, security is considered a primary and specific responsibility of the state or social institutions, shaping the collective function of safeguarding private lives, public well-being, and society as a whole. Consequently, individuals entrust their rights to the social apparatus of the state, underscoring the pivotal role of social governance institutions in ensuring security at the societal level. However, an alternative perspective contends that the genesis of security lies in more fundamental processes that unfold within society.

In this context, the persistence of cultural values, the dynamics of socialization, cohesion, and cooperation among individuals emerge as pivotal factors truly bolstering security. While states and governments may resort to military power and coercive measures to establish security, the sociology of security redirects attention to various social variables. These include fostering social consensus, promoting group cooperation, and cultivating a shared sense of belonging to social values. Moreover, the study of social capital, groupthink, social trust, organizations, and social movements are pivotal elements in understanding and reinforcing the foundations of security within society. This sociological perspective seeks to comprehend security not solely through authoritative means but by exploring the intricate fabric of social relationships, dynamics, and collective behaviors that influence and sustain security. By acknowledging the multifaceted aspects of security, sociological analyses aim to develop a comprehensive understanding of its complexities and explore diverse avenues to foster lasting and genuine security within human societies.

In sociological discussion, security is considered a fundamental factor for the growth and development of human society, a factor that creates an atmosphere of participation between people in groups and societies, a factor that creates unity and harmony between the inhabitants of different regions, tribes, groups, and communities; and finally, it creates united societies.

The inquiry into the essence of authentic security and the means of its attainment requires a comprehensive exploration of significant elements. To achieve a profound comprehension of security, and to foster its sustainability, it becomes imperative to delve into the bedrock of social processes, reconciliation, and cooperation, thereby necessitating a sociological perspective. The present article adopts an analytical approach, aiming to address the fundamental question

of which factors contribute to the establishment of sustainable security and the profound impact of social elements on the security of individuals, nations, and human society as a whole. In this study, the concept of security is proposed and analyzed through a sociological and holistic framework that encompasses the individual, national, and international levels. The research seeks to introduce and elucidate the social factors and aspects of security from a sociological standpoint, highlighting their pivotal role in shaping and enhancing security dynamics. By adopting a sociological lens, this study aims to reveal the multifaceted contributions of social factors to the understanding and maintenance of security within the intricate fabric of human societies.

The present study embarks on an exploration of various theoretical approaches to security while scrutinizing the pivotal role played by social factors in shaping sustainable security. Moreover, it endeavors to propose a fresh and pertinent definition of security that aligns with the factors and elements scrutinized, adapting to the ever-evolving dynamics of society. Furthermore, this research provides a succinct overview of prevailing sociological theories about security. The thinkers discussed herein have been previously examined by other researchers, and though they may share certain similarities, their divergent ideologies underscore the absence of a singular common denominator in the field of security approaches. Additionally, the study endeavors to examine the viewpoints of thinkers who, despite not being directly associated with security, have contributed to the discourse through concepts such as risk society, fear society, and surveillance society. This comprehensive approach seeks to enrich our understanding of the multifaceted nature of security and its intricate interplay with social dynamics.

The research uses a qualitative approach to explore the social aspects of security. In the qualitative method, relevant sources are reviewed and various perspectives are analyzed to support the study. In particular, the views of social science thinkers in the field of sociology on the research problem are critically examined and used to analyze the multifaceted aspects of security. The study highlights that safety is of paramount importance to human life. The research examines how security encourages individuals to form social groups, strengthens connections, and contributes to social progress. It is emphasized that unity and cooperation are essential elements in establishing stability, security, and social order in a country.

What is security?

In contemporary societies, security has emerged as a multifaceted and intricate issue, permeating all aspects of human life at various levels. The complexities surrounding security are evident in its extensive influence across political, social, economic, personal, and everyday interactions. A wide array of security problems and issues characterize societies today, encompassing physical security, psychological security, financial security, global and international security, regional and national security, as well as internal and external security. Additionally, security concerns extend to areas such as public security, social and cultural security, personal security, workplace security, family security, cyber security, urban security, healthcare security, and more.

Security is a general term that means not being endangered or protected, and it is commonly used for safety, peace, freedom, trust, health, and other states. In addition, security is the state in which an individual or group of people is protected from anxiety, fear, danger, or threat (Mir Arab, 2000, p. 1). In other words, the concept of security means that there are no threats to values and that values are protected from all types of threats (Asakari et al., 2017, p. 82). Another definition would be that security is categorized as "internal and external security or political, economic, military, social at the level of the individual, the state and the system - or by placing different levels between them" (Sancak, (n.d), p. 125). It is about the process of defusing all threats to people and their values. Thus, it is about the ability of a nation to be free from threats and maintain an independent identity. It is generally accepted that security is being protected

from harm, fear, anxiety, oppression, danger, poverty, defense, protection and preservation of fundamental values, and protection from threats to those values (Afolabi, 2015, pp. 1-2).

Security means being safe from violent attacks without consent, not being afraid to restrict individual rights and freedoms and people's rights are not being threatened under any circumstances (Grosi et al., 2007). Thus, security as a social phenomenon means protecting society from dangers and threats to create a platform for social development and improve people's welfare.

Some researchers characterize security as "the absence of threats to acquired values". In other words, security is considered a value that a nation can have more or less (Baldwin, 1997, p. 13). Security is the certainty that one's assets are safe even in risky situations. Thus, security creates conditions in which a person can perform the activities necessary for his or her life without fear.

The term "security" originates from the Latin root "Securus," and its fundamental essence lies in the state of being free from distressing elements such as danger, anxiety, and fear. It encompasses a feeling of tranquility, peace of mind, and protection provided to individuals, their possessions, work, and human life within society. In essence, security represents a state of spiritual and mental well-being. Security is characterized by two essential components: threats and opportunities. Achieving security involves effectively addressing risks while capitalizing on opportunities to attain desired outcomes and favorable living conditions (Mohseni, 2010, p. 4).

The concept of security is multifaceted and subject to diverse interpretations, encompassing a wide array of personal and social activities and situations. At the individual level, security can be further categorized into various dimensions. Firstly, it pertains to security in everyday life, encompassing aspects such as job security, financial security, and food security. Secondly, it involves security in favorable conditions, which entails the presence of elements like the rule of law, social well-being, social development, and political freedom. Lastly, security also encompasses protection against adverse conditions or threats that may arise (Ball, 2019).

Overall, the notion of security extends across a spectrum of contexts, with implications for both personal and societal welfare. It encompasses the assurance of safety, protection, and favorable circumstances, while also addressing potential risks and challenges that may arise in different spheres of life

What is security sociology?

The field of sociology of security has been criticized for its lack of scientific depth compared to other disciplines. Traditionally, security has not been a primary focus of sociological research. However, this disinterest has started to change in recent years, with sociologists increasingly incorporating security-related themes into their work. Their investigations often revolve around security concerns about revolutions, terrorism, state violence against civilians, and fear of crime (Mattson et al., 2015).

The sociology of security delves into the scientific aspects of the relationship between society and security. It examines how societal decisions shape the understanding of security within a community and the type of society that develops as a result of security considerations. Essentially, it explores the interconnectedness between security and society, which influences the creation and establishment of security within the social fabric (Navidnia, 2019). Consequently, the sociology of security focuses on comprehending both the concept of security and how societies conceptualize and define it.

The sociology of security tries to answer the following questions:

- Based on what factors does society formulate security?
- How does society organize stable security?
- How much does society follow the institutionalization of security?

- How is the distinction between security and insecurity shaped and produced in society?

On the other hand, the sociology of security tries to answer these questions.

- How does security shape a society?
- What are the barriers to security in society?
- What kinds of interactions does security entail in different groups (family/friends...) in different situations (parties/associations...) in different environments (city/village...)?
- How does security use social and political forces and classes?
- What factors determine the security of society? (Navidnia, 2019).
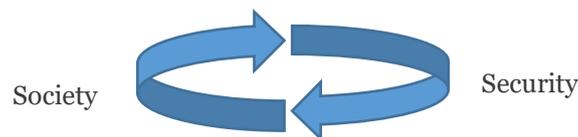
Figure 1 Society and security: This figure shows the relationship between security and society. In other words, security has a social basis. Security is a social phenomenon. According to the figure, the role of society in creating and maintaining security is very evident.

From a sociological perspective, security is viewed as a social phenomenon rather than a purely political one. It extends beyond state and police institutions and is instead regarded as a complex interplay of social structures and factors (Nasri, 2002: 119). Lisa Stampnitzky emphasizes that security, from this sociological standpoint, is an energizing social force (Stampnitzky, 2013, p. 1).

In the context of sociology, the term "security" is employed in three distinct areas. Firstly, it pertains to the human desire for safety and protection in everyday life and interpersonal relationships. Secondly, it encompasses the political processes, structures, and practices utilized to safeguard or shield a political entity for political objectives. Lastly, it serves as a means to describe, elucidate, or anticipate security-related social changes, such as those involving institutions and governance structures (Ball, 2019).

Sociological analysis interprets security as the preservation of certain attributes, based on individuals' acceptance and feeling of safety within a social group. In essence, security entails the aspects of individuals' lives that regulate their sense of group identity. This involves nurturing feelings of unity, belonging, and interdependence among the members of a social group. As a social phenomenon, security encompasses the protective state of group members against various dangers and threats that could jeopardize collective sentiments and affiliations (Radfer et al., 2018, p. 54).

Theoretical approaches

Within the realm of security studies, theorists offer diverse interpretations and perspectives on the concept of security. In this study, the focus is on exploring various conceptual and theoretical approaches to security, including Ulrich Beck's notion of risk society, Doğan Satmış's society of fear, and Barış Çoban's and others' surveillance society. Although these viewpoints may not directly address the concept of security with utmost precision, they provide valuable insights into societal issues and the ideas of these thinkers shed light on the risks confronting contemporary societies. Consequently, this article aims to present a concise sociological overview of the concept of security and emphasize the influence of social factors on security matters. It is essential to acknowledge that this study does not endeavor to comprehensively examine all these perspectives, but rather aims to offer a general understanding of the concept of security and its multifaceted societal implications.

Risk society and security

One notable thinker in the field of security analysis is Ulrich Beck, a German intellectual born in Poland in 1944. His academic journey commenced with the study of law in 1966 at Freiburg. However, he soon transitioned to Ludwig Maximilian University in Munich, where he immersed himself in sociology, philosophy, psychology, and political science. In 1972, after completing his studies, Beck initiated his career in the social sciences, working at the esteemed "Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft." Beck's prominence rose significantly in 1986 following the publication of his book "Risikogesellschaft" (Risk Society). This work coincided with the catastrophic explosion at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union, which further intensified its reception and resonance. Due to its relevance and impact, Beck's subsequent books gained widespread recognition, and they have since been translated into more than 30 languages, highlighting their global influence (Ahmadi et al., 2015, pp. 102-103).

Ulrich Beck is renowned for introducing the concept of a "risk society," which reflects the profound societal transformations brought about by environmental concerns in the realms of politics and social life. According to Beck, the "risk society" necessitates considering the adverse and unforeseeable consequences of past endeavors to control nature. He posits that modernization, or modernity, has undergone two distinct phases:

The first phase, occurring in the 19th century during the Age of Enlightenment, witnessed the dismantling of traditional and feudal societies and their replacement by industrial societies, a process termed classical modernization. Subsequently, beginning in the 1970s, a new phase of modernization emerged, particularly evident in Europe (including Germany), known as the modernization of industrial society. This modernity took on a different form, ultimately giving rise to what Beck refers to as a "risk society" (Qasemi, 2009, p. 32).

The notion of the "risk society" encapsulates a world perceived as uncontrollable, where uncertainty becomes the sole certainty. This term "risk" encompasses two distinct meanings: firstly, it describes a world governed solely by probabilistic laws, where everything can be measured and calculated. Secondly, it also refers to unquantifiable uncertainties, referred to as "incalculable risks." Beck emphasizes the latter sense of the word when discussing the "risk society." These "real" uncertainties arise from the rapid advancements in technology and societies' swift adaptation to these advancements, collectively generating a new global risk environment (Joshua, 2021, p. 1).

Historically, modern societies faced various threats during the 17th and 18th centuries, such as crop destruction due to bad weather and uncontrollable diseases beyond human influence. However, the progress of industrialization and the development of medical and technological knowledge granted humans greater control over their environment. Consequently, people became optimistic about effectively managing future risks, aided by insurance and indemnity programs that offered significant protection against risk. Nevertheless, by the end of the 20th century, hazards resurfaced, this time predominantly of human origin. Climate change resulting from nuclear power plants and atmospheric emissions posed significant threats to societies, raising challenges for insuring against these risks. The control and regulation of such risks became paramount, fundamentally transforming contemporary societies (Bruce et al., 2006, p. 18).

The concept of the risk society revolves around people's heightened concerns about natural disasters and shifts the focus onto risks stemming from human activities, often with global implications. According to Beck, whereas the driving force of class and industrial society was epitomized by the slogan "I am hungry," contemporary society's motto is "I am afraid or worried," In essence, the primary issue in this new society is security, with individuals seeking protection from dangers and risks (Qasemi, 2009, p. 109).

Beck argues that while adaptation in pre-modern societies was primarily driven by necessity, today's world relies on fear-based adaptation. Modern societies organize themselves to safeguard against global dangers, uncertainties, and risks. Beck further contends that authorized actions by experts to counter nuclear, chemical, and biotechnological risks have become increasingly unattainable (Turner, 1994, p. 178).

The distinguishing factor of the risk society is not that everyday life has become inherently less hazardous; rather, the concern lies with the proliferation of unlimited and uncontrollable risks. These risks manifest in three dimensions: distance, time, and society. The distance dimension pertains to facing infinite dangers, while the time dimension involves managing concealed risks like nuclear waste disposal or the consequences of genetically modified food. Lastly, in the social dimension, uncertainties arise regarding attributing responsibility and blame for environmental pollution or economic crises (Bruce et al., 2006, p. 18).

In the risk society, generating valid and reliable information presents numerous challenges. The importance of technical, scientific, medical, and health knowledge intensifies in response to emerging risks. Expertise becomes less certain and fragmented, evident in varying stances among experts, such as some advocating for nuclear energy while others oppose it. The once positive view of science and technology as agents of social progress in pre-industrial societies has deteriorated in the risk society. Instead, scientific and technological developments evoke feelings of fear, uncertainty, and unease. This skepticism extends beyond science and technology and encompasses a lack of trust in social and political institutions, including industrial firms and governments (Turner, 1994, p. 179).

In the context of the risk society, as conceptualized by Beck, a key defining feature is the absence of spatial, temporal, or social boundaries to its fears and dangers. Risks in contemporary society have a universal impact, affecting countries and social classes worldwide. These risks hold not only localized but also global consequences. Many of them transcend national borders, such as risks to human health and the environment. A compelling illustration of this notion is the 1986 Chornobyl nuclear power plant explosion in Ukraine, where all individuals in the vicinity, irrespective of age, class, gender, or status, were exposed to hazardous levels of nuclear radiation. Simultaneously, the ramifications of this catastrophe spread throughout Europe and beyond (Giddens, 2010, p. 101).

In essence, risk can be defined as the systematic management of the dangers and uncertainties arising from modernization itself. Unlike previous eras, the risk society is characterized by its intrinsic incompleteness. Risks are contingent on choices, industrially manufactured, and politically reflexive. Beck emphasizes that industrial society marked a pivotal transition in human history, shifting from a state where dangers were primarily natural or socially determined, such as disease, floods, famine, invasions, and rigid class structures. This transition led to a state where humanity's destiny increasingly depends on consciously embraced risks, thanks to our technical mastery of nature. According to Beck, the question arises as to whether the nature of the risk itself has changed or if it is the nature of society that has transformed (Leiss, 2017, pp. 5-6).

Surveillance society and security

The contemporary world has experienced significant transformations in communication methods and technology. The rise of electronic communication and the Internet has led to a profound revolution in the dissemination of information, making the lives of many individuals increasingly transparent, and consequently, ushering us into what is commonly referred to as a surveillance society. In this society, the accessibility of information has become widespread, serving as a powerful tool for increasing awareness, streamlining administrative processes, and enabling governmental and authoritative control over society. However, alongside its positive dimensions, information technology has also given rise to negative aspects, including the monitoring of people's private lives and compromising the security of their personal information.

A surveillance society is a meticulously organized and structured social order that relies heavily on surveillance techniques. Being under surveillance entails the recording of individuals' movements and activities by various technological means, conducted on behalf of governments and organizations that shape our society. The collected information is meticulously categorized and employed as the basis for making decisions that significantly impact various aspects of our lives, ranging from our rights and employment opportunities to access to benefits, goods, services, criminal justice, health, well-being, and our activities in both private and public spaces (Mishra, 2020).

In our daily lives, we constantly encounter surveillance through the ubiquity of video cameras, which observe us in various settings such as buildings, shopping malls, streets, and residential areas. Automated systems can now identify license plates and even faces. Electronic tags are employed to monitor parolees' compliance with release conditions, and DNA samples from arrested individuals are collected and stored, regardless of their guilt. Furthermore, we are frequently required to verify our identity to access essential services like healthcare. Opinions on the matter vary. In a surveillance society, citizens' information is increasingly accessible and controlled by government, police, and military entities, among others, who utilize surveillance tools for monitoring purposes. Critics often voice concerns that these vast databases pose serious threats to democratic structures, as they concentrate substantial power in the hands of authorities (Turner, 2005, p. 159).

Surveillance entails a nuanced interplay of power dynamics. Rather than being a one-sided phenomenon, it involves deliberate and purposeful interactions. For instance, a police officer may use a high-tech scanner to track suspects while being simultaneously monitored by headquarters through a video camera installed on a patrol car. Similarly, teachers may employ computer programs to monitor students while being aware that their classroom performance is also subject to scrutiny by the same program. Such examples underscore the complexity of surveillance, not only in its conceptual analysis but also in the relationships between the monitor and the monitored. The advent of new communication technologies has further intensified this complexity. However, it is essential to recognize that surveillance is not solely a product of contemporary electronic systems but has existed since the inception of social relations. To comprehend its significance in the present day, it is imperative to examine its historical context (Coban, 2016, p. 16).

Technological advancements, while often associated with positive developments, also usher in radical changes in the social sphere. Concepts such as the information society, initially viewed optimistically, have paved the way for the emergence of the surveillance society, with governments and powerful entities seeking control over society. Developed countries possessing the capacity to produce information technologies not only bolster their economies through technology exports but also assert global leadership by implementing surveillance systems built upon these technologies (Dolgun, 2004, p. 2).

In the contemporary era of rapid technological progress, individuals find themselves subjected to monitoring through various technological means. New technologies can efficiently store, organize, and process vast amounts of information, creating controlled conditions for surveillance. Although the technologization of processes has brought numerous positive effects to people's lives, it has concurrently raised concerns about privacy protection and triggered anxieties and insecurities on both individual and societal levels.

In contemporary society, security and its establishment have emerged as paramount and widely-discussed issues. A plethora of factors, including terrorist attacks, nuclear disasters, environmental catastrophes, economic instability, epidemics, and human rights violations, have contributed to a broadening of the spectrum within which security is now deliberated. Today, security concerns have attained such heightened significance that any aspect impacting social life is perceived as potentially being part of the security problem. Consequently, the pursuit of a

"security-oriented social life model" and the quest for "safer lifestyles" have become prominent topics of discussion. The responsibility for creating security is no longer solely confined to the state; individuals also play a crucial role in this endeavor. As a result, security has evolved into a challenge wherein individuals often seek solutions independently. (Elmas, 2013, p. 3)

Ensuring stability in these conditions is of paramount importance in instilling a sense of security. The preservation of such conditions is susceptible to disruptions, posing a significant threat to the continuity of the process. Objective factors that jeopardize individuals' life security, such as wars, riots, looting, and common crimes, assume pivotal roles as formidable threats to social security. However, it is vital to acknowledge that security concerns are influenced by both subjective perceptions and objective criteria, thereby signifying the presence of significant social determinants that demarcate the boundary between a society's sense of security and insecurity. Fostering and giving due attention to these social factors become imperative in achieving sociologically sustainable security. This necessitates a diligent exploration of the foundations and social elements underpinning security, followed by earnest efforts to amplify their presence. Among these crucial factors, certain elements hold particular significance in ensuring societal security, representing the social dimensions of this imperative. It is noteworthy that security is not solely the responsibility of the political realm; rather, it necessitates the establishment of social platforms and conditions for the attainment of enduring security by societies.

Fear society and security

One of the complex problems of society, which is closely related to the issue of safety, is the experience or perception of fear. As one of the most important factors of security, fear is one of the prominent features of today's society, which people experience in different ways. People always have a sense of insecurity, fear, and anxiety. Fear and insecurity, though deeply ingrained within us, often remain unspoken topics. These complex emotions are frequently conveyed through alternative means of expression. The prevalence of fear and insecurity leads to a state of confusion, causing disillusionment with life and anxiety concerning the future. Consequently, it becomes essential to discern the factors that underlie these emotions. If fear is something aggressive that we cannot escape, then fear is no longer something personal and individual, but something social and has social factors.

Fear can be regarded as a perceived threat rather than an actual danger, shaped by manipulation and contextual factors. Beck (1990) posits that fear is fundamentally a social emotion, subject to dynamic and evolving practices, processes, and inclinations. It is a natural tendency of the human imagination to envisage daunting scenarios that, in our minds, transform into genuine threats. The experience of fear manifests diversely across individuals and situations. Notably, individuals who possess greater self-assurance tend to exhibit lower levels of fear, in contrast to those who struggle to confront their fears. Nevertheless, in contemporary society, numerous threats abound, evoking a sense of helplessness among individuals. Fear can be closely linked to the pervasive sense of insecurity that has become an integral part of people's lives. This insecurity encompasses a range of beliefs associated with governmental actions, crime rates, various risks, uncertainties surrounding the future, and other phenomena. Fear, in this context, can be perceived as a globalized phenomenon, wherein modern society is engaged in perpetuating a culture of fear, effectively confining its citizens within a metaphorical "cage" of fear. Indeed, contemporary society has transitioned into what can be termed a risk society, wherein ensuring safety has emerged as one of the foremost concerns and priorities in individuals' lives. Consequently, organizations and individuals alike expend considerable efforts in pursuit of a heightened sense of security. Milan draws upon Beker's insights and posits several notable observations concerning fear. Fear, at its core, is invariably grounded in our perceptions; however, it can also arise as a product of our imagination. It is not uncommon for many individuals to associate fear with a sense of perceived guilt. Manifestations of fear, such as corruption, fraudulent behavior, terrorism, theft, war, and sexual abuse, are frequently

intertwined with other societal events. Furthermore, these circumstances can be deeply disheartening and emotionally taxing. By comprehending the underlying roots and causes of such problems, the nature of violence, the sources of danger, and the origins of corruption, individuals may experience a greater sense of security (Milan, 2015, pp. 164-165).

In addition to fear's historical and cultural conditioning, certain fears and anxieties appear to possess a seemingly universal nature, recurring across time and cultures with slight variations. These commonly experienced fears encompass concerns about natural disasters, armed conflicts, and the potential loss of ethnic or national autonomy. Moreover, anxieties related to hunger, drastic declines in living standards, anarchy, and crime constitute further examples of such universality. Intriguingly, within society, diverse social actors participate in what can be termed the "business of social fear." On one hand, certain individuals and groups assume a predominantly passive stance toward fear, functioning as its "recipients" or "carriers." Conversely, there exist "producers of fear" — actors and organizations that actively propagate fear for varied motives. The dissemination of fear involves a wide array of participants, including ideologues, politicians, journalists, teachers, writers, and opinion leaders. Each of these actors possesses the means to influence public opinion and public consciousness (Shlapentokh, 2000, p. 2).

According to Vladimir Shlapentokh's (1998-1999) research in the RUBL countries (Ukraine, Lithuania, Bulgaria), he divided fear into several main categories. Of course, this is true for the RUBL countries, but it is also true for today's society. The following symptoms can be considered indicators of the intensity of individual anxiety in the RUBL countries.

- Economic disasters (impoverishment and mass unemployment),
- Ecological disasters (natural disasters, depletion of natural resources, genetic degradation, mass epidemics),
- International disasters (nuclear war, nuclear proliferation, occupation of neighboring states),
- Political unrest (terrorism, civil and ethnic wars, dictatorship, and mass oppression),
- Cultural anxieties (complete loss of traditions and culture, breakdown of collective life, loss of sense of mutual support, excessive individualism).

Researchers assume that the feeling of fear, insecurity, and the experience of fear is a social phenomenon. People experience anxiety and insecurity as a result of social life, environment, and interaction with others. When we feel fear or insecurity, it means that this feeling has a collective and social character. It results from the economic, political, social, and cultural structure of society (Fazeli, 2018, p. 10).

Amid an atmosphere of fear and growing distrust, individuals find themselves increasingly disconnected from one another, prompting security to emerge as a paramount value. Within this context, endeavors to establish security create conditions that validate their existence. Paradoxically, as attempts are made to eliminate risk, the scope for innovation diminishes, compelling individuals into a passive lifestyle. The pursuit of transformative change yields an overwhelming emphasis on ensuring security, consequently giving rise to a burgeoning industry dedicated to personal security. The insurance sector, in particular, witnesses exponential profit growth, while a notable surge in volunteer experts emerges, seeking to caution the public about potential hazards. Presently, risk is perceived not as isolated to specific issues but as an outcome of generalizing specific elements within given situations. Consequently, evolving social dynamics and shifting risk perceptions culminate in an exaggerated response to any potential contingency. Rather intriguingly, uncertainty does not inherently lead to risk aversion. Rather, when coupled with an intense sense of caution, it accentuates the precautionary principle, thereby yielding implications for the overall social structure (Saygın, 2005, p. 1). This landscape characterized by heightened caution and risk mitigation measures contributes to a complex interplay of societal forces, altering patterns of behavior and reshaping the fabric of collective interactions.

Fear and anxiety have long been recognized as fundamental human concerns, and the quest for security represents a primal need deeply ingrained within individuals. The innate desire for safety drives people to harbor apprehension towards unfamiliar and unfamiliar circumstances. In ancient times, prehistoric communities grappled with a myriad of perilous situations, including earthquakes, floods, fires, droughts, extreme cold, storms, encounters with wild animals, and rampant epidemics, which evoked profound fear. In contemporary society, advancements in medicine and technology have safeguarded individuals from many hazards that once plagued primitive populations. However, novel challenges have emerged, exacerbated primarily by population growth. The depletion of natural resources and escalating hunger and malnutrition among a segment of the global population pose new threats. Moreover, the rampant pollution of oceans and drinking water by chemical wastes has surpassed critical thresholds, jeopardizing the well-being of all living organisms in these ecosystems. The destruction of natural resources, coupled with man-made fires devastating the Amazon forest and other regions, has compromised the quality of the air we breathe. Simultaneously, the unrestrained use of greenhouse gases contributes to global warming, thereby imperiling all life forms. Furthermore, the exploitation of religious, sectarian, and racial divisions to seize control of nations' resources fuels armed conflicts, spurring an increase in terrorist incidents that disseminate fear, anxiety, and insecurity worldwide (Shahin, 2019, pp. 118-119).

This intricate web of interconnected challenges underscores the pervasive nature of fear and anxiety in modern times, intertwined with ecological, social, political, and global factors. The multifaceted implications of these issues demand comprehensive attention and informed solutions to foster a sense of security and well-being for humanity.

Social aspects of security

The sociology of security offers a diverse array of perspectives on the concept of security, taking into account various ethnic backgrounds, social classes, religions, nationalities, age groups, gender groups, and occupational categories.

Security, as a multidimensional concept, encompasses both subjective and objective dimensions. Objectively, security pertains to the creation of favorable conditions and a secure status for members of society. On the other hand, subjectively, security is intricately linked to individuals' feelings of safety. Consequently, people's attitudes and perceptions directly influence their sense of security. When members of a community perceive a decline in safety within their surroundings, they initially interpret it as a subjective reality. However, as this insecurity intensifies, it transforms into an external phenomenon. Initially classified as a feeling, insecurity assumes the form of social reality or phenomenon in its acute stage, ultimately becoming a social problem and generating societal harm. Widespread distrust can erode or challenge the authority and legitimacy of political subsystems, potentially leading to system weakening and decreased legitimacy, resulting in a crisis. Insecurity engenders significant societal challenges, necessitating attention to the social factors influencing security, including social capital, to foster and bolster a sense of security within society (Mir, 2015, p. 578).

A sense of security embodies the capacity to conduct economic, social, and personal activities free from worries and fears. It denotes an environment wherein individuals can reside without fear and anxiety. The cultivation of social capital, facilitating the establishment of social trust, fosters a sense of security among people, laying the groundwork for genuine security in both psychological and objective realms. The sociology of security encompasses key elements such as social cohesion, cooperation, adherence to social values, social capital, social trust, social movements, and social security. For this study, our focus will center on three crucial factors: Social Capital, Social Security, and Social Trust.

From a sociological perspective, it provides a distinctive understanding of the concept of security. Security is positioned as a fundamental pillar and bedrock on which the reliability and certainty of collective life can be built. From this perspective, security is perceived as a crucial factor in preventing social conflicts and fostering an environment conducive to interactions between individuals, groups, and governing bodies. As a result, security plays a crucial role in protecting and sustaining society while strengthening social and political relations. Sociological analysis of security encompasses a wide range of elements such as social cohesion, group cooperation, a sense of commitment to social values, social capital, social trust, social movements, and social security. In the context of this study, particular emphasis is placed on three important elements: social capital, social security, and social trust. These elements contribute to a comprehensive exploration and understanding of security within the framework of sociological inquiry.

Social capital

Social capital constitutes a multifaceted concept encompassing social, political, and economic dimensions. It is intricately intertwined with the notion of social trust, wherein in some cases, social capital may be perceived as an outcome of social trust, while in others, social trust serves as a prerequisite for the formation of social capital (Modebber, 2016, p. 1). Within the realm of scientific literature, social capital assumes a significant position, offering insights into the phenomena prevalent in modern society. A noteworthy aspect of social capital lies in its relevance to social security, as an unhealthy and disintegrated society invariably breeds insecurity. Real manifestations of social deviations further underscore the absence of social capital. Strengthening social norms emerges as a pivotal approach to augmenting social capital, as norms foster cooperation and coordination, ultimately leading to an expansion of social trust and security within society (Redadi, 2008, p. 186)

In essence, social capital can be understood as resources inherited through social relationships, facilitating collective action. Throughout the process of socialization, social capital plays a vital role, aiding individuals in attaining shared objectives within their respective groups (Zahedi et al., 2009, p. 111). Broadly defined, social capital refers to the latent power embedded within social connections, which can be activated at any time to achieve "the shared goals and expectations of society. These relationships serve as a means to continually reconstruct the social fabric, regardless of institutional underpinnings, engendering a potential for social capital characterized by sustained engagement and trust-based ties such as cooperation and solidarity. As such, social capital becomes an essential element binding individuals to their communities and reinforcing the bond between the individual and society. It can be perceived as the fundamental principle underpinning the social structure, solidifying the collective identity of a society or community" (Aydemir, 2012, p. 3).

The pioneering examination of social capital was undertaken by Bourdieu, representing one of the most robust analyses of this concept in contemporary sociological discourse. Within his discourse on capital, Bourdieu delineates three distinct types of capital: economic, social, and cultural. He critiques the prevailing tendency within the capitalist framework to reduce the world solely to economic dimensions, advocating instead for a comprehensive consideration of capital in all its manifestations, encompassing economic, cultural, and social dimensions. Bourdieu asserts that a thorough understanding of the structure and functioning of the social world necessitates the incorporation of all forms of capital. Hence, solely channeling analysis through the lens of economic capital remains insufficient for comprehending the complexities of the social realm. In light of this perspective, Bourdieu proceeds to categorize capital based on its sphere of operation.

1. Economic capital represents assets that can be directly monetized and institutionalized, taking the form of property rights.
2. Cultural capital can be transformed into economic capital through its educational attributes and institutionalization under specific conditions.

3. Social capital comprises the cohesive nature of social relationships and can be converted into economic capital under particular circumstances. Bourdieu introduces cultural capital and social capital as new forms of capital within this framework (Tavassuli et al., 2005, p. 7).

Bourdieu's definition of social capital emphasizes that it encompasses the actual or potential resources associated with group membership, facilitated by the existence of a permanent network of more or less institutionalized relationships founded on mutual acquaintanceship and recognition. This definition underscores the significance of social networks in offering opportunities and advantages to their members. From Bourdieu's perspective, social capital is a collective good that generates individual benefits, serving as the bedrock for the solidarity it engenders. The abundance of social capital hinges on the network's size and the extent of capital (economic or cultural) that these connections possess. The preservation and fortification of this capital rest on members continually investing in their relationships. Bourdieu's conceptualization of social capital accentuates the presence of class conflict: it represents personal capital in the competition between individuals striving to advance their positions relative to others. Within Bourdieu's framework, three fundamental elements characterize social capital: (i) the social relationship that grants actors access to resources owned by their partners, constituting resources embedded within social connections; (ii) the total resources emanating from the entirety of relationships among actors, rather than a mere common attribute of the group; and (iii) the quality of these resources (Bhandari, 2009, p. 10).

Social capital encompasses two fundamental components: firstly, it represents a resource intricately tied to group membership and the development of social networks. Secondly, social capital is characterized by its reliance on reciprocal relationships. Actors within groups can leverage their membership and engagement in these networks, as well as the ensuing social connections, to enhance their social standing. Modern examples of social organizations embodying such principles include voluntary associations, trade unions, political parties, and secret societies (Martti, 2002, p. 13).

In the socio-political context, social capital assumes a paramount role as a vital indicator of development and a prerequisite for social progress. It significantly contributes to ensuring security, fostering amicable relations, promoting social cohesion, fostering social and political participation, and cultivating mutual trust between individuals, society, and the state. Conversely, the absence of social capital gives rise to social, cultural, and political challenges, ultimately reducing the coefficient of social security. Francis Fukuyama defines social capital as a collection of informal values and norms shared among members of society, motivating them to contribute to society's protection. Pierre Bourdieu, a French sociologist, further categorizes capital into three domains: social, cultural, and economic, contending that social capital, communication, and societal members' participation are essential for achieving goals (Siraki et al., 2022, p. 23).

Social capital plays a transformative role in fostering a sense of citizen participation, cooperation, and partnership, serving as a critical factor in ensuring and upholding security in any given society. Anthony Giddens likens social capital to an infrastructure that exerts a profound influence on modern society's development. The absence of social capital results in discrimination, inequality, waning trust in society, diminished social cohesion, reduced philanthropy, drug addiction, family dissolution, and ultimately, a decline in social security indicators. Consequently, the proliferation of such anomalies has a detrimental impact on the overall security of society (Siraki et al., 2022, p. 23).

Social capital assumes a pivotal role in the realm of security, encompassing essential contributions to safeguarding the rights of future generations, promoting social justice, ensuring equitable distribution of income and resources, and fostering sustainable societal development. The definition and interpretation of social capital have varied across the scholarly discourse, but it fundamentally emerges from the interrelationships between individuals. Robust social relationships form the foundation for the creation of social capital, which plays a significant role

in facilitating the attainment of both individual and societal goals. Social capital catalyzes collective achievement, enabling individuals to pursue shared objectives (Redadi, 2008, p. 188).

Within society, social capital encompasses the norms, institutions, laws, practices, social traditions, behaviors, and regulations that govern social interactions (Nasri, 2002: 127). While social capital arises through economic interactions, it also holds considerable significance as a resource for promoting security within social and political spheres. As previously mentioned, social capital emerges from the interconnectedness between individuals. When social ties within a society are strong, it fosters a conducive environment for everyday life, and individuals and society utilize this social capital to pursue their respective goals. Consequently, social capital becomes instrumental in facilitating societal security (Redadi, 2008, p. 188).

Social capital is defined as the wellspring of social relationships that enables collective action. It not only serves as a medium for socialization but consistently supports individuals in achieving shared objectives within a group. Social capital encompasses trust, mutual understanding, shared values, and behaviors that forge active connections, interpersonal networks, and groups, creating an environment conducive to cooperation (Zahidi et al., 2009, p. 111). Fukuyama delves into the relationship between social capital and economic development, positing that social capital enhances honesty, security, and trust among individuals, thereby fostering cooperative endeavors (Fukuyama, 2010, p. 143-144). Moreover, social capital is intertwined with socialization, social control, social cohesion, social order, and security. Societies lacking social capital contend with crime, disorder, deviance, and insecurity (Amiriyan et al., 2020, p. 477).

> "Trust, which is an important dimension of social capital, plays a key role in social coexistence. Uncertainty affects the sincerity and level of mutual relations. Trust starts from individuals and expands to families, the masses, and eventually to the general public. Therefore, it is necessary to trust without fear. Trust increases the individual's sense of belonging to the society to which he belongs and determines the strength of networks based on social relations. Trust in social capital contributes to the efficiency of communication in networks built-in organizations of different sizes (neighborhood, business friendship, social friendship, associations and organizations of which one is a member, etc.), starting from individual relationships, depending on the interaction of members of society" (Demirağa et al., 2019, p. 647).

Social capital assumes a significant role in securing societal well-being and mitigating anomalies and social crime. The absence of social capital gives rise to social deviations and threats to societal security. As such, it becomes a crucial factor in fostering a sense of security, contributing to the establishment of social trust, social participation, social solidarity, social control, and social identity. By leveraging the potential of social capital and strengthening collective identity, it is possible to enhance the sense of security.

The social capital of society encompasses institutions, relationships, attitudes, and values that shape interactions. It governs interpersonal relationships within society and contributes to its economic and social development. Social capital incorporates shared rules and values guiding social behavior within personal relationships, fostering trust and a shared civic responsibility that unifies society. It adheres to the rules and norms of modern life and serves essential functions across various societal domains. If a social institution can engage its members in achieving specific goals or addressing problems, it can influence the performance of its constituents. Security serves as a prerequisite for a healthy society and forms the bedrock of social progress. Fear in public spaces stands as one of the factors that jeopardize sustainable development and undermine the vitality and well-being of individuals in society. Fear disrupts daily life, obstructs growth, and hampers public engagement. However, security represents a fundamental human need and motivation. A breakdown in security can erode people's peace of mind. Within the sociological perspective on security, it is understood that security cannot be examined in isolation, divorced from its social context. Security is viewed as a social process,

necessitating the consideration of social factors for a comprehensive understanding (Amiriyan et al., 2019, p. 476).

Social capital intertwines with socialization, social control, social cohesion, social normativity, social order, and the provision of security and opportunities. Many experts contend that a society lacking social capital is prone to deviance and crime. Consequently, the components of social capital have subjective and objective effects on individuals' sense of security and contribute to collective well-being. Strengthening social relationships serves as one pathway to control and prevent crime, ultimately fostering a heightened sense of security. Identifying the social factors influencing the sense of security and recognizing sources of insecurity stands as a critical endeavor. Components of social capital that influence feelings of safety include social trust, social participation, social solidarity, social control, and social identity. By harnessing the potential of social capital and bolstering collective identity, the sense of security can be enhanced. This issue holds paramount importance among sociological scholars aiming to augment individuals' sense of security and fortify collective identity through the utilization of social capital. Consequently, social capital and its associated components are recognized as vital social factors within sociological analyses.

Social security

Social security constitutes a paramount element of overall security, serving as the foundation and purpose of societal well-being. Its establishment and maintenance are contingent on the relationship between individuals and citizens within a society. When the populace endeavors to revive and foster a sense of belonging to vital values, such as territorial integrity, political order, and national identity, social cohesion flourishes. This cohesion fosters respect for shared values and safeguards the health of society. Conversely, when societal divisions arise due to religious or ethnic differences, leading to doubt in the legitimacy of core values, the social fabric weakens, potentially paving the way for civil strife and external intervention. Social security is thus the provision of space and means for various social groups, including women, youth, ethnic minorities, and others, to express themselves and articulate their perspectives, rendering it an indispensable value (Navidniya, 2004, p. 61)

Social security emerges as a shared domain between the individual and the state, with both entities playing pivotal roles in ensuring societal well-being. A decline in trust between the citizens and the state, diminishing state control over society, the rise of separatist movements, increased migration, and political and social conflicts significantly impact security (Navidniya, 2004, p. 61).

Within societal contexts, social security serves as a mechanism for preserving essential attributes during challenging circumstances. Researchers highlight the intimate connection between society and security, demonstrated in behaviors and actions that signal a sense of security, such as carrying valuables without fear, strolling in neighborhoods, visiting public spaces, and engaging in daily activities without apprehension. From a sociological perspective on security, the essence of security is found in reducing mistrust within social relationships among individuals and groups. The sociology of security emphasizes the security of individuals and social groups, transcending notions of international and national security (Amiriyan et al., 2020, p. 479).

Furthermore, social security pertains to the mitigation of potential adverse events and associated risks, ultimately aiming to improve citizens' quality of life while safeguarding their life, health, and property. It encompasses a diverse array of social interactions, jointly shaped by various spheres, such as spiritual, socio-legal, and material factors, at both individual and societal levels (Janusz, 2016, p. 32). Social security, as a social insurance program, offers protection against poverty, old age, disability, unemployment, and other socially recognized conditions. Encompassing significant aspects of human development, social security spans

education, health, job security, risk insurance, unemployment coverage, and deprivation mitigation (Ramakrishnan, 2011, pp. 4-5).

Social security, as a facet of public policy, entails the implementation of social welfare measures designed to mitigate the harm inflicted by various risks that individuals encounter within their social, societal, and economic lives. Its ultimate goal is to ensure the continuity of social, societal, and economic life by safeguarding individuals from material and moral vulnerabilities. Functioning as a crucial component of public policy, social security concentrates on society, guided by social policies that foster the preservation of social well-being and tranquility. It encompasses the protection of individuals across diverse domains of social life, shielding them from the repercussions of social risks. When the norms and principles of social security are upheld, it engenders stable public security within society. By seeking the necessary integration and harmony between citizens and the state, social security serves as a vital linkage between individual security and national security. It transcends the notion of merely safeguarding society during times of war and chaos; rather, it should be comprehended as a social phenomenon that bolsters social cohesion at the community level (Sharbatiyan, 2013).

Social trust

Social trust holds paramount significance in the realm of social relations, acting as a cohesive force that binds individuals in interpersonal relationships and fosters a secure environment. The strength of social trust profoundly impacts the integrity and sustainability of society; insufficient trust may lead to societal fragmentation and collapse. With multifaceted psychological, social, political, and economic functions, social trust plays a pivotal role in individuals and society's well-being. It not only crucially contributes to mental health but also equips individuals with problem-solving capabilities, fostering higher life satisfaction and physical health. Therefore, nurturing and fortifying social confidence becomes imperative in pursuit of enhanced success and societal well-being.

Within social relationships, social trust serves as a foundational element for communication and cooperation among members of society. Sociologists underscore that the absence of social trust detrimentally affects social life, as trust forms a prerequisite for productive social interactions. Serving as a wellspring of societal security, social trust becomes an indispensable condition for development, democracy, and the establishment of political, social, cultural, and economic order. It plays a vital role in establishing a secure and stable environment for individuals' lives and contributes to overall societal security (Khalili Erdakani et al., 2016, p. 113).

Conversely, a deficiency in social trust engenders insecurity, weakens democratic political culture, and erodes societal trust and security. Insecurity poses a detrimental impact on social capital, leading to the deterioration of social networks, healthy interpersonal relationships, and the disintegration of communal bonds. Consequently, insecurity becomes pervasive within society (Khalili Erdakani et al., 2016: 114). In the context of security research, a tacit assumption prevails, positing a linear relationship between social trust and security. However, the dynamics underpinning the construction of social trust should not be overlooked when striving to establish security. Although trust-building is an emotional process closely linked to a sense of security, this emotional dimension often remains disregarded in security studies.

Security studies gauge the level of security or insecurity within society as contingent on the level of social trust. Social trust is hailed as a means to cultivate a shared identity and values, promoting compassion, kindness, and friendship within society, ultimately fostering stable security (Bilgic et al., 2019, p. 4).

Figure 2 Social trust and security: This figure shows the state of social trust in the society. It explains that there is social trust between people and that people feel safe in this society. Social trust is therefore considered social capital. Social trust enables healthy and lasting relationships between members of society, and social trust strengthens social networks and collective bonds. Based on this picture, for security to spread and stabilize, it is necessary to strengthen the foundations of social trust and the creation of security. Therefore, the level of security or insecurity in a society is measured by the level of social trust.

Source: https://i1.wp.com/peterturchin.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/trust_fall.gif (19/11/2022).

Therefore, nurturing social trust is integral to engendering a secure, harmonious, and flourishing society. Uncertainty and insecurity are closely interconnected concepts. Insecurity stems from the "expectation of things feared," and it can be linked to fear and anxiety. The absence of warmth and compassion in uncertain situations can exacerbate fear. Consequently, social trust or mistrust plays a significant role in establishing safety and fostering a shared identity or values within a society (Bilgic et al., 2019, p. 5). Social trust stands as a vital component of societal security, serving as an indicator of social capital and facilitating meaningful relationships among individuals within families and society at large. Conversely, a lack of social trust can give rise to violence, crime, and anomalies, leading to a sense of insecurity pervading the community (Grosi et al., 2007).

While security is often viewed as a political phenomenon, its foundation lies in social trust. The trust serves as a prerequisite for political and social interactions, representing a perception of honesty, integrity, and reliability in others. The quality of life in a community is profoundly impacted when most individuals cannot be trusted (Singha, 2019). Social trust plays a pivotal role in facilitating communication and cooperation among members of society, making it consistently crucial. The transformation of modern societies, characterized by significant changes in social organization, widespread division of labor, increased spatial and temporal relationships, and elevated uncertainties and risks in social life, has elevated the significance of social trust (Khalili Erdakani et al., 2016, p. 111).

Social trust entails placing faith in strangers and individuals not well-known to us. It embodies the confidence that people will adhere to social norms and recognize, shared social rules. Society expects individuals to respect these norms and accepted standards, fostering a practical and strategic environment to ensure such adherence. A secure environment, built on the foundation of social trust, nurtures the safety, development, and progress of society (Waller, 2019: 2). Consequently, social trust represents a critical aspect of human and social relationships, shaping interactions and mutual actions between individuals, groups, and social institutions. It significantly contributes to the creation and maintenance of social order and cohesion, ultimately playing a central role in ensuring security in social interactions (Waller, 2019, p. 2)

Conclusion

This research explores security as a crucial aspect of societal development and stability, emphasizing the importance of identifying and understanding social factors that contribute to a sense of security. Drawing on the sociology of security, it highlights the interconnectedness of security and social context, highlighting the significance of social capital and social trust in ensuring sustainable security. The study analyzes security threats and underscores the necessity of addressing these threats from a sociological perspective, as they primarily originate from social sources. By recognizing the role of social elements in fostering security, this research proposes that governments and institutions prioritize strengthening social values such as social capital and social security to create a safe and thriving society.

Security is a fundamental requirement for a healthy and progressive society. The absence of security leads to fear disrupts daily life, and hinders societal growth and public participation. As a core human need, security is intertwined with social factors, as indicated by the sociology of security. Understanding and addressing these social components are vital to fostering a sense of security and strengthening collective identity among individuals. This research presents a unique sociological perspective, exploring social capital, social security, and social trust as influential factors in achieving sustainable security in society.

To establish a sense of security, societies must foster justice, welfare, trust, and freedom. Security involves creating suitable social platforms that uphold trust, order, law, and justice, ensuring citizens' safety from threats while protecting their rights. This task is not solely the responsibility of the state; it demands a social commitment to strengthening values and building trust among citizens. Strengthening social factors, particularly social capital, and social trust, lays the groundwork for universal and stable security, promoting the overall health of society. Identifying and mitigating security threats require understanding their social origins. Sociological analysis helps uncover the underlying social factors related to security issues and empowers societies to solve these problems. Crimes, theft, drug trafficking, social anomalies, distrust, and fear among people are manifestations of security threats with social roots. Solving these issues necessitates a focus on strengthening social values in interpersonal relationships.

This research presents a new perspective on security by examining it specifically from a sociological lens. While social capital, social security, and social trust have been extensively studied, this research stands out by exploring their contributions to security from a unique angle. By emphasizing the importance of social foundations for security, it offers fresh insights into this critical domain. To achieve sustainable security, governments and institutions must prioritize strengthening social values such as social capital and social security. Robust macroeconomic security policies should also be in place to complement these efforts. Emphasizing social values will enhance both material and spiritual peace of mind, thus contributing to a secure and harmonious society. Security is an intricate aspect of societal development, contingent on robust social foundations. Understanding and addressing social factors, such as social capital and social trust, are instrumental in establishing and maintaining security. This research calls for a renewed focus on strengthening social values to ensure sustainable security, ultimately fostering a thriving and secure society.

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Genişletilmiş Özet

Güvenlik, insan yaşamının ayrılmaz bir parçasıdır. İnsanın güvenlik ihtiyacı fizyolojik ihtiyaçlar kadar ve belki de bundan daha önemli olduğu söylenmektedir. Güvenliğin olmadığı durumlarda insan yaşamının devamı ciddi sorunlarla karşı karşıya kalmaktadır. Bu nedenle, insanlar kendi yaşamlarını ve fizyolojik ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak, güvenliğini sağlamak için grup yaşamı tarzına yönelmiştir. Ayrıca ruh sağlığını sağlamak için sürekli sosyal ve grup ilişkileri içindedir. Çünkü birlik ve uyum, insan toplumunun büyümesinin ve tekamülünün temelini oluşturur ve yaşamda entelektüel alanın oluşması ve toplumdaki insanlar arasında işbirliğinin yaratılması için bir platform oluşturur. Genel olarak güvenlik, tehditlerin olmaması anlamına gelir. Uzak geçmişte, güvenlik yalnızca askeri tehditlerin yokluğu olarak görülüyordu. Ancak günümüzde güvenlik, siyasal, kültürel, sosyal ve ekonomik tüm boyutları içeren sosyal bileşen ve unsurlara sahiptir. Başka bir deyişle, bu temeller ve sosyo-kültürel bağlamlar, düzenin sağlanmasında ve toplumsal değerlerin sürdürülmesinde etkilidir.

Bir ülkenin istikrarı, güvenliği ve toplumsal düzeni gerektirir. Yasaların adil bir şekilde uygulanması, güvenliğin sağlanmasına yönelik en etkili faktördür. Güvenlik aslında bir toplumda diğer hedeflere ulaşmanın temelidir. Bu amaca ulaşmak adaletin tesisi, eğitimin artırılması, sosyal sermayenin, toplumsal güvenin ve sosyal güvenliğin artırılmasıyla mümkündür. Güvenlik, toplumsal yaşamdan kaynaklanan tehlike ve tehditlere karşı toplumun korunma durumudur. Güvenlik, varlığı diğer kolektif ihtiyaçların karşılanmasına bağlı olan temel ve istikrarlı bir ihtiyaçtır.

Sosyolojik tartışmalarda güvenlik, toplum düzeyinde, insanlar arasındaki ilişkilerde (siyasal ve toplumsal ilişkiler çerçevesinde) araştırılan bir konudur. Bu bağlamda, güvenlik sosyal faktörlere dayanmaktadır. Örneğin toplumsal uzlaşma, grup işbirliği, toplumsal değerlere aidiyet duygusu gibi toplumsal değişkenler toplumda sürdürülebilir güvenliğin oluşmasında önemli rol oynamaktadır. Sürdürülebilir güvenliğin sağlanabilmesi için güvenliğin toplumsal unsurlarına dikkat edilmesi toplumda güvenliğin gerçekleştirilme sürecinde en etkili yöntemlerden biridir. Sosyal unsurların yokluğunda sürdürülebilir güvenliğin sağlanması mümkün değildir.

Güvenlik her zaman insan toplumunun temel ihtiyaçlarından biri olarak görülmüştür. Çünkü bu olgunun toplumlar düzeyinde varlığının en önemli temel işlevi düzen ve beka işlevidir. Genel olarak bu olgu, devletin en temel ve özel görevleri ya da devletin sosyal kurumu olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bu nedenle kişilerin özel, kamusal ve toplumsal hayatı korumak için devletin sorumluluğunda olan haklarını devletin sosyal kurumuna devretmesi, toplumsal yönetişim kurumunun toplum düzeyinde güvenliğin sağlanmasındaki önemli rolünü göstermektedir. Bu algının aksine bu sürecin kökeni daha temel süreçlerde tartışılmalıdır. Bu süreç toplumda gerçekleşir. Bu nedenle kültürel değerlerin devamı, sosyalleşme süreci, koordinasyon ve sosyal işbirliği insanlar arasında güvenliğin gerçek anlamda güçlenmesinde en önemli etkenlerden biri olmuştur. Devlet ve devlet sistemleri, askeri güce ve zorlayıcı politika ve önlemlere başvurarak toplumda güvenliği sağlamaya çalışırken, güvenlik sosyolojisinde toplumsal mutabakat, grup işbirliği, toplumsal değerlere aidiyet duygusu, sosyal sermaye, grup düşüncesi, toplumsal güven, örgütler ve toplumsal hareketler gibi değişkenler ele alınmaktadır.

Sosyolojik tartışmalarda güvenlik, insan toplumunun büyümesi ve gelişmesi için temel bir faktör olarak kabul edildi. Güvenlik, gruplar ve topluluklar içindeki insanlar arasında bir katılım ortamı yaratma faktörüdür. Farklı bölge, kabile, grup ve toplulukların sakinleri arasında birlik ve uyum yaratır. Ve son olarak, entegre toplumlar yaratır. Aslında güvenlik, onsuz hayatın temelde anlamsız ve tehlikelerle dolu olduğu bir sosyal değer ve sosyal bir süreç olarak düşünülebilir. Savaş ve kaos zamanlarında, sadece toplumun emniyet ve asayişi değil, kamu ve genel mutabakat ve topluluk düzeyinde tam bir sosyal uyum söz konusu olduğunda, sosyal boyuttan da güvenlik sağlanmalıdır.

Dolayısıyla, güvenlik nedir ve hangi unsurlara dayanır? nasıl elde edilir? Bu soruları cevaplamak, birkaç önemli unsurları incelemeyi gerektirir. Bu nedenle güvenliği anlamak, gerçek ve sürdürülebilir güvenliği sağlamak için toplumsal süreçler gibi daha temel süreçlere başvurmalıdır. Yani sosyolojik açıdan bakılmalıdır. Bu nedenle, bu makale doğası gereği analitik doğasına sahiptir. Sürdürülebilir güvenliğin oluşumunda hangi parametrelerin yardımcı olduğu ve bireylerin, ulusların ve insan toplumunun güvenliğinin oluşumunda hangi sosyal faktörlerin ve unsurların önemli etkiye sahip olduğu sorusuna cevap vermeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Bu çalışma, güvenlik kavramını sosyolojik ve aynı zamanda bütüncül bir çerçevede, ulusal ve uluslararası olmak üzere bireysel düzeyi içerecek şekilde önermekte ve genelleştirmektedir. Bu çalışma sosyolojik bakış açısıyla, güvenliğin tanımı, kavramları ve sosyal unsurları ve yönlerini tanıtmayı ve bu unsurların yaptığı katkıları ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır.

Bu araştırmada güvenlikle ilgili teorik yaklaşımları incelenmeye çalışılacak, ardından sürdürülebilir güvenliğin şekillenmesinde önemli rol oynayan sosyal faktörleri de incelenecektir. Bu araştırma incelenen unsur ve faktörlerle toplumun akışkan koşullarına uyumlu yeni bir güvenlik tanımı sunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada güvenlik ile ilgili sosyolojik teorilerin kısa bir şekli değerlendirilecektir. Bu makalede tanıtılacak olan düşünürler daha önce de araştırmacılar tarafından ortaya konmuştur. Her biri bazı benzerliklere rağmen yollarını temel farklılıklarla birbirinden ayıran bir düşünce sürecinin temsil etmektedir. İşte bu nedenle güvenlik alanında tek bir ortak paydaya indirgenemeyecek farklı yaklaşımlar ile karşı karşıyayız. Dikkat edilmesi gereken bir diğer nokta da bu çalışmanın güvenlik konusunu doğrudan ele almayan düşünürlerin görüşlerini incelemeye çalışmaktadır. Örneğin, risk toplumu, korku toplumu ve gözetim toplumu kavramlarından söz edeibilmektedir.

Güvenlik, başta sosyoloji olmak üzere birçok bilimsel disiplinde tartışılan bir konudur. Ancak konunun sosyolojik bir perspektiften incelenmesi ve toplumsal boyutlarının ortaya çıkarılması güvenlik çalışmaları alanında önemli bir tartışma haline gelmiştir. Sosyolojide bu konudaki bilimsel bilgi eksikliği nedeniyle, güvenliği siyaset sosyolojisinin veya savaş sosyolojisinin bir konusu olarak görenler de vardır. Bu nedenle, bu çalışma güvenliğin sosyal faktörlerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu çalışma, güvenliğin sosyal boyutlarının incelenmesine dayanan yeni bir güvenlik anlayışı geliştirmeye çalışmaktadır. Güvenliğin sosyal boyutlarını inceleyen bu çalışma, güvenliği makropolitik yapılar düzeyinden sosyal ve bireysel düzeylere kaydırmaktadır. Böylece, bu çalışma güvenliğin sosyal temellerini ve toplumda sürdürülebilir güvenliğin yaratılmasındaki rolünü incelemektedir. Araştırma yöntemi niteldir. Nitel yöntemde, çalışmayı desteklemek için ilgili kaynaklar taranmış ve çeşitli görüşler analiz edilmiştir. Başta sosyoloji olmak üzere sosyal bilimlerdeki düşünürlerin araştırma problemiyle ilgili görüş ve düşünceleri dikkatle incelenmiş ve güvenlik problemini analiz etmek için kullanılmıştır. Sonuçlar, güvenliğin toplumsal bir temeli olduğunu göstermektedir. Dolayısıyla sürdürülebilir güvenliğin sağlanması için güvenliğin sosyal temellerinin güçlendirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu bağlamda sosyal sermaye, sosyal güvenlik ve sosyal güven etkileyen faktörler olarak ele alınmıştır.