



Security Understanding of a New Dimension in the Globalization Process and Environmental Effects

Küreselleşme Sürecinde Yeni Bir Boyutta Güvenlik Anlayışı ve Çevresel Etkileri

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Abstract

The purpose of this study, to examine the process of transformation began to occur in environmentally safe in the process of globalization and is accordingly subject to environmental dimension of security conception. Starting point of the investigation is the globalization, increase in population and technological developments in the 21st century meanwhile the environment to be unsafe. Depending on the process of rapid change in the world of today's living conditions and needs are changing rapidly and new problems arise. One of the most striking places of change is international areas where security is being felt more It is understood that in parallel to globalization, security is also globalized, and the country's boundaries are exceeded. The increasing problems of living environment in expanding the scope of security, the need for environmental security have emerged. In study, the perspectives that will serve the security in the process of mutual interaction between security and environment and the ways of reflecting to the environment are examined. Environmental values and the idea that man has an integrated structure that cannot be separated from each other will bring about being safe. In this context, the study consists of five chapters. In the first part, globalization; In the second part, security concepts will be introduced. In the third chapter, changing security understanding will be explained. In the fourth chapter, environmental security, which constitutes a new dimension in the process of globalization will be mentioned. The final section includes results and evaluation.

Keywords: Globalization, security, security conception, environment, environmental security

Paper Type: Review

Öz

Bu çalışmanın amacı, küreselleşme sürecinde güvenlik alanında oluşmaya başlayan dönüşüm sürecinin incelenmesi ve bu perspektifte güvenlik anlayışının çevresel boyutunun konu alınmasıdır. Yapılan araştırmanın çıkış noktası, 21. yüzyıldaki küreselleşme, nüfustaki artış ve teknolojik gelişmelere bağlı olarak çevrenin de güvenliğinin kalmaması durumudur. Dünyada küreselleşme sürecinde görülen hızlı değişime bağlı olarak günümüzdeki yaşamın koşulları da hızlı bir şekilde değişim göstermekte ve yeni problemler ve ihtiyaçlar kendini göstermektedir. Değişimin çoğunlukla görüldüğü mekanlardan biri, güvenliğin gittikçe daha fazla önemsendiği uluslararası alanlardır. Küreselleşmeye koşut olarak güvenliğin de küreselleştiği ve ülke sınırlarını aştığı görülmektedir. Yaşanan çevrenin sorunlarının her geçen gün artması, güvenliğin alanını genişleterek, çevresel güvenlik gerekliliğini ortaya çıkarmıştır. Araştırmada, güvenlik ve çevre arasındaki karşılıklı etkileşim sürecinde güvenliğe hizmet edeceği perspektifler ile çevreye yansımaları incelenmektedir. Çevresel değerler ve insanın birbirinden ayrı düşünülmemen bütünlük bir yapıya sahip olduğunu görmek, güvende olmayı getirecektir. Bu bağlamda, çalışma beş bölümde ele alınacaktır. İlk bölümde, küreselleşme; ikinci bölümde güvenlik kavramları tanıtılacaktır. Üçüncü bölümde, değişen güvenlik anlayışına yer verilecektir. Dördüncü bölüm, küreselleşme sürecinde yeni bir boyut oluşturan çevresel güvenlik konusunu içermektedir. Son bölümde ise sonuç ve değerlendirmeye yer verilmiştir.

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Anahtar Kelimeler: Küreselleşme, güvenlik, güvenlik anlayışı, çevre, çevresel güvenlik

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Introduction

After the wars that the world has undergone, the process of development has ended with the globalization, in which an integration and dependence in the economic, political, social and cultural fields caused by the new social and economic structures formed between the countries. Globalization leads to globalization of problems and one of them is security. The concept of security is used frequently in different places in daily life. The concept of security has now been enriched in content and is widely used. In the pre Cold War era, the concept of security, which is relatively perceived as a military security with a narrow content, has been contented with a broader meaning with the end of the Cold War and in this context; political, social, economic and environmental issues are included in the concept. In parallel with this expansion in the understanding of security, the concepts of threat and danger have acquired political, social, economic and environmental issues as well as military issues and have been transformed from passive to active.

No matter where they live, people think about their environment with their security. The word security means being safe all over the world. For this reason, the scope of the threats and dangers related to security has been expanded and environmental factors and problems have to be taken into consideration. Today, it is understood that environmental problems are not only a local problem of a country or region, but a global security problem. Increasing environmental problems have nearly become a global catastrophe and have grown so large that countries can not handle on their own. Threatening factors such as environmental pollution, dehydration, drought and ozone depletion, global warming, climate change, earthquake, tsunami and floods like natural disasters, famine, unemployment, terrorism, urbanization and renewable natural resources and biodiversity reduction caused by migration, avian influenza, GMO products and etc. demonstrate the necessity of evaluating the safe environment approach in terms of quality of life parameters related to all aspects of life. The concept of *environmental security*, included in ecological security, has come to the fore.

1. Concept of Globalization and It's Quality

We began to hear, started to discuss and use the word globalization especially after 1990s. The term corresponds to the word globalization in English. The word “globalize” is defined in the dictionary of Turkish Language Institution as “taking the nations of the world closer to each other in terms of economy, politics and communication” (TDK, 2010). Globalization symbolizes the integration of societies around the world. Anthony Giddens treats globalization as experiencing late modern period conditions, distant places are associated, local formations are taken shape with the events of miles away and intensification of worldwide social relations (Giddens, 1994: 62).

Globalization refers economic in a *narrow sense* and political and socio-cultural integration in a *broad sense*. Globalization is not a new phenomenon with its political, cultural and economic aspects. It will be better to consider globalization as a process that is based on long years ago (Robertson, 1992:78).The social, economic, scientific and technological developments, as a driving force that have accumulated in the historical process, lies behind the globalization attempts. One of the main transformation points of the developments that made its presence felt at the end of the 18th century is the Industrial Revolution. In the middle of the nineteenth century, global actors emerged that could intervene in inter-country relations, take political decisions and enforce decisions. Global actors, which can be listed as multinational corporations, non-governmental organizations and international economic institutions, have started to become an authority that the nation-states can not ignore (Tutar, 2000: 21-22). The process of globalization accelerated with the transformation of industrial society into an

information society and with the developing communication technology, it has been moved from theory to application platform. The globalization of the 20th century is a revolution in communication and information technology, and national economies gaining a transnational quality through a radical change. The basis of globalization of the 20th century is the revolution in communication and information technology and the fact that the national economies have undergone a profound change and become transnational (Saltık, 1995: 21). As a result of technological developments, the world shrank and economic boundaries began to disappear. In some areas, including country resources, the need to use sovereignty as a collective has been increasingly accepted (Harvey, 1997: 224).

In the process we are in, the phenomenon of globalization is getting stronger. With the globalization process, the world is getting smaller and this process is an improvement in which all local activities are related and affected in some way by the events of thousands of miles away (Short, 2004: 4). Globalization has a symbolic meaning such as the integration of societies and the perception of the world as a single place by losing the importance of spatial boundaries. Globalization has become a concept related to the transformation of time and space in our age, exceeding the meaning "the dependencies of countries to each other economically" (Giddens, 2000: 41-42). The *main characteristics of globalization* are the elimination of political, cultural and geographical boundaries, the creation of new social networks, the expansion of interdependencies in social relations and the increase in exchanges. Based on these general characteristics, globalization can be characterized as a multidimensional cluster of social processes that give rise, multiply, expand and intensify social interdependencies and exchanges on a world scale (Steger, 2006: 31).

Globalization is three-dimensional, *economic, political and socio-cultural*. The *economic dimension of globalization* has led to the development of a world market in certain sectors where producers can compete in the developments in communication and transportation. The most significant characteristic of globalization is the change in world economic activities. The economy has become increasingly dependent on the service sector. Services, including information, entertainment, communication and financial economics, have become the most important sectors in the economy. The *political dimension of globalization* takes place as the reflection of the organizations formed by the groups, formed as a result of the intensification of the unity of the forces formed in the political field to the authority and diplomacy. With the political globalization, the authorities of the nation-states are decreasing and international organizations have a greater say in the governments of the countries. The *socio-cultural dimension of globalization* is the reflection of what happened in the economic and political dimensions to universal culture. The globalization of economic activities is related to socio-cultural transformation and cultural globalization. This relationship is shaped by the culture production and the transmission of culture on the global level also changes the world (Short et.al, 2000: 321-323).

Globalization does not suggest the same things for everyone. In addition to the globalization phenomenon, two groups were formed. Some support this process by arguing that globalization is for everyone's benefit while some emphasize that it is an extension of imperialism. According to *the supporters of globalization*, in this process, the life standards of people are rising, inequalities and inequities in the distribution of income are decreasing, technology and information are disseminated and it leads to the development of human rights. Despite these benefits, there are fair criticisms. *The opponents of globalization* emphasize that this process leads to the transfer of resources from the less developed countries to the developed countries, makes the rich richer and makes the poor poorer and brings cultural and political interventions. Moreover, the impacts of global crises may be larger due to the increasing economic relations between countries (Seymen and Bolat, 2005: 9-12).

Globalization may have positive and negative consequences. In terms of positive results, globalization has brought about the ideas of liberalism and democracy, and has brought

about changes in the structure of cities. This has led to the surveillance of the powers and responsibilities of the nation-states on important issues such as democracy, human rights, commercial law and protection of the natural environment, by the supranational institutions. The idea of freedom and individualism gained a great importance in the age of globalization. The globalization process has had an accelerating effect on the solution of international problems. Non-governmental organizations, which make more talk about themselves every day around the world with the help of globalization, organize internationally and struggle to seek their rights (Özyurt, 2005: 282). Globalization leads to distortions in the distribution of resources *in terms of negative consequences*. Although markets are successful in producing wealth, the desire for more profits can result in falling against the environment and social values. Globalization has not only increased the level of growth and prosperity in the countries considered to be the pioneers of capitalism, but also increased domestic disparities among developed and developing countries (Demiral et.al, 2007: 2). Globalization has led to poverty, misery and environmental destruction, rather than ensuring the welfare of the peoples of the world. Poor people are excluded from benefit. Health and education conditions are at a level that is not available for poor people. Globalization which is experienced in relations and communication, production, financial resources, technology and weapons transfer and ecological risks, confronts people with the problems that even countries cannot solve by themselves.

Those who think positively define globalization as a dream of opportunities and riches and see the phenomenon as a key to open all doors. Its opponents, however, refer to globalization as the sole culprit of all poverty and inequality. But first and foremost, globalization is a process and there are the pros and cons (Acar, 2002: 6-13). Naturally, these negative and positive aspects affect the nations in different ways according to their level of development and their effective roles in world politics. Thanks to globalization, the perspectives of the beneficiaries and the damaged parties affected by this phenomenon are different from each other. While the concept works in favor of some and adds power to its economy, it leads to the economic recession and colonization of some (Akayın, 2004: 25). As globalization will have different effects for each country, it is necessary to examine the reflections of globalization from an objective point of view. The environmental dimension of security is also included in this perspective.

2. Concept of Security

Security is defined as the situation where the legal order is carried out without interruption in society life and people can live without fear (TDK, 2012). Security is expressed as being safe, no danger, and being confident and comfortable. Security is wide-ranging and covers a wide range from self-avoidance to the prevention of society, the state, the protection of the country, and the prevention of accidents. *Security* can be seen as individual, social, regional, national and global security. Security briefly refers to the absence of dangers and threats to people's lives, races and property. The fact that people are safe means protection against all kinds of attacks, threats and potential accidents (Pektaş, 2003: 22).

Security is the ability of individuals and societies to live without harm from various factors. For this reason, the word safety also invokes the words safety and security. Safety is defined as the place where trust and security work are carried out (TDK, 2012). Security is abstract and negative. If there is a danger, there is a security problem. Security is also about emotions, it is a feeling and perception. If a person does not know what to expect if he is concerned about what will happen tomorrow, he will not feel safe if he does not perceive his environment as a place of peace (Kaya, 2009). The difference between security and safety as a form of perception occurs in size and quantity. For example, we can talk about security of the government or a company while we can talk about safety of a vehicle or a building. It is more appropriate to use the concept of security for human beings, as it is capable of explain both perception for danger and taking measures against it on its on (Küçükşahin, 2006:10). Security

word should be considered together with public order (Kaya, 2009). *Public order* means state of order and security (TDK, 2012). Public order is the state of being away from fear and anxiety, presence of the rule of law, order, domination, peace, order and tranquility. In this respect, Arnold Wolfers divides security into two components: While security means there is no threat to the values *in an objective sense*, it means having no fear of a possible attack to these values *in a subjective sense* (Buzan, 1991: 17; Karabulut, 2009: 3).

The need for security is one of the reasons that lead people to live in bulk. Abraham Maslow, a social scientist, lists the needs from bottom to top as physiological, security, social respect and self-realization ” in his “Hierarchy of Needs” (Maslow, 1968: 38).44). The need for security was placed in second place after the compulsory physiological needs. After a nutritional need, sheltering comes in a safe environment. The concept of security has entered the process of systemization with the progress and development of people's collective and established lives. In order for a person to live like a human, his spiritual existence must be protected as well as his material existence. The right to life and basic rights and freedoms are only possible in a peaceful and secure environment. The need for security means people feel themselves physically, economically, socially and politically safe. Ensuring security is a social need. It means that in society, peace, tranquility and order are provided consistently. The idea of ensuring the peace and security of the people and the continuation of this environment of trust has emerged as an indispensable fact. The order in the community is ensured through security services. When we look at the effect of security service on social life, it is seen that the provision of public order is the first important condition for people to live together as a society (Kaypak, 2011: 44).

Ensuring public order and protecting the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people living within the borders of our country, ensuring that they live in peace and taking necessary measures for the continuity of the environment is the duty of the states (Toprak, 2001a: 130-131).When the right to life is not met as desired, other needs do not arise as a requirement. If it is not possible to live, the other needs have no meaning. In order to work, the safety of life and property must be provided first. Therefore, the first thing to do is to ensure the safety of people and property. Any individual who has not met the need for security can not attain higher levels of success, that is, socialization and success in completing personal development in business and private life (Toprak, 2001b: 4). Security service is a public service. Public services include activities that concern the whole community in a country. Public order corresponds to an environment where security is ensured and everything is in place (Aydın, 1996: 12). Security service is a public service which has great importance in the life of the community and differs from other public services due to its characteristics such as being based on public power, protective, interventionist and not entirely belong to specific part of community. “Private security service” may be provided in a narrow area. However, it is certain that the general security service, which requires care and attention, must be carried out under the supervision of the state, it is related to the life and property safety of the people and the control element, which must be provided with rules, should not be excluded (Toprak, 2001b: 4-6).

3. Changing Security Understanding

In the years when the world order is bipolar, the understanding of security of the military is changing and it is replaced by an understanding of security whose rules are not yet fully defined. With the end of the Cold War, the defense system against a powerful enemy in the alliance has become much less needed. With the end of the Cold War, a much lesser need for defense against a powerful enemy has begun. For this reason, due to the internal mobility of the terrorist acts, which are individual and social, the concerns about “internal security” have started to gain more importance instead of *deportation defense* (Yavuz, 2010). *The new concept of security is based on the following principles*: Security is general and multilateral. The security of a state is not only about its own country, but also the security of other countries. They should not be deprived of support from these countries. There is no specific enemy in

terms of security, the enemy is uncertain. Security includes not only the political and military fields, but also different fields such as economics, technology, culture, climate and society. There is a need for a certain mechanism and law in the creation of security. Countries cannot provide their own security by putting enemy in a tight spot. In this context, the core of the new concept of security is "collaborative security". The two conditions for the *achievement of this security* are mutual interest and mutual security. In addition, the principles of ensuring mutual interests and not interfering with their internal affairs should also be obeyed. The new concept of security is established within the system of equality, exchange of views, mutual understanding, and mutual trust (Erdoğan, 2005).

The phenomenon of security is one of the essential service areas of the modern states and is one of the reasons for the existence of states. *In terms of the physical space of the country, the security types* are seen as domestic and international security. Regarding security from the country's point of view, both inside and outside of the country is called internal and external security. In terms of the execution of internal security services, the maintenance and maintenance of public order is indispensable in terms of maintaining the security of the society. In this sense, security is the ability and capacity of the individual or society to live in peace, and to be protected against internal and external threats. Threats to the existence of the state, to the national economy, to the territorial integrity are considered within the scope of general and national security. Taking all necessary measures to combat the crime and criminals who abducted the peace of the people in the society, monitoring and capturing the perpetrators of the crime and subjecting them to the necessary legal process is one of the important services that the state offers to the society. However, it is a well-known fact that security cannot be provided only within the national borders and the measures and the actions to be taken should be addressed regionally and sometimes on a global scale in proportion to the geopolitical position and economic power of that country (Uğurlu, 2006: 3). Apart from internal security, other new security concerns have also emerged for countries. *Other security-related areas, gaining importance*, include job security, security of global trade, 'future' security of humanity, security against international crime organizations, security against ethnic risk, cyber terrorism (terror against virtual-defense systems), information-file security and personality rights security and energy security (Yavuz, 2010).

Military security, political security, social security, economic security and environmental security are *the security types which factors depends on human association*. *Military security* is related to the state's offensive power, defense capabilities and other states' perception. *Political security* is concerned with the security of states' organizational stability, government systems, and the idea infrastructure that gives them legitimacy. *Social security* concerns language, culture, religious and national identity and the sustainability of traditions under acceptable conditions. *Economic security* is about the power of the state and the resources that enable the welfare level to reach an acceptable level. *Environmental safety* concerns the conservation of the local and global biosphere. It is stated that each constitutes a dimension of the security problem (Buzan, 1991: 19-20). Security can be viewed from different angles. In terms of scope, security types are separated. *National security* is the realization of the national interests of a state and its protection and protection against internal and external threats. *Regional security* is the joint implementation of states within a region. *International security* refers to the security created by more than two states under the common interests. *Global security* refers to the security that affects the whole world, and which can be adversely affected if there is no joint contribution. *Types of security in terms of special functional areas* are grouped as common security; joint security, collaborative security; single color security, soft security, non-military security and non-physical security (Küçükşahin, 2006: 14-17).

In order to direct the existing power to one point, it is necessary to define what exactly is desired or what is targeted. If the issue is security, the indivisible unity of the country and every event that may or may not harm the welfare and happiness of the people should be graded

and the necessary measures should be taken. In this context, prominent concepts are threat, risk and danger. *Threat* means intimidation and threatening. *Risk* is defined as the possibility of harm. *Danger* is defined as the situation that could lead to great loss or destruction and the possibility of undesirable conditions (TDK, 2012). The term threat is used to refer to actions that link the punishment to a conditional commitment if a party's demands are not met. Threats are events or phenomena that have the potential to cause negative consequences for the life and values of a state, society or individual. The reason for the existence of security is threat. However, international security began to shift towards 'risk' rather than 'threat'. The threat is falling back while the risk comes forward. In today's conditions, security is perceived as the elimination of risks that threaten human life (Karabulut, 2009: 3). Since this situation cannot be controlled in the past, the issues that are considered as threats have been controlled and managed today (Küçükşahin, 2006: 19).

In this direction from the abstract to the concrete, the risk bearer will take into account the damage. In the 21st century, threats and opportunities shape the world. The traditional foundations, such as individual security, social security, system security and service security, which maintain security, cannot be resilient and cannot respond to the need. Globally, *human security* and sustainability targets have emerged as a serious issue. Without security, it is clear that there will be no peace without freedom (Frevel, 2006). There is a historical transition, which consists of the dynamic processes of change, such as population growth, urbanization speed, globalization, environmental degradation, rapid expansion and development of digital technology and geopolitical irregularities (Aksoy, 2009). Environmental problems, human rights, mass immigration, micro-nationalism, ethnic conflicts, fundamentalism, international terrorism, economic problems, drug and arms smuggling, infectious diseases and human, animal, plant and organ trade are emerging as new problems in international security (Koçer, 2005: 289). Problems affect people. Many of these people live in underdeveloped and poor areas, and problems are related to the safety of these people. In this context, a safe life agenda was created. The components of this agenda have been identified as adapter security, preventive security, human security, and the relationship between these three components has defined as definition of safe life (Frevel, 2006).

The impact of globalization, which has many dimensions of political, economic, social and cultural dimensions, in shaping the new international security is important. In the post-Cold War period, the softening process (*détant*), which started with the disappearance of the bipolar structure of the international system, led to the cooperation of the states, which defined each other as "the other", in many areas, primarily economic. States are seeking to solve problems in general without the use of military force. The threat perception of developed countries and developing countries may conflict in some cases. This process, which can be considered as a reflection of the dependency brought by globalization on the security dimension, adversely affects the national security of the weak countries. Another situation caused by globalization is that it makes it difficult to predict the responses of "who is the enemy, where is he, by what means and what can he do". Although the attacker was relatively weaker than his counterpart, the asymmetric threat, defined as the threat posed by his counterpart to exploit the weaknesses, increased the likelihood of a sudden and unprepared attack. Although the asymmetric threat is defined by the West as the threat posed by the weak towards the powerful, different ways such as economic aggression and fueling ethnic discrimination can also be directed from the powerful towards to powerless and triggers unrest in economic, political and social systems. Globalization leads us to rethink the concept of security and differentiation of the security problems on the agenda. The concept of security, which had previously been firmly tied to states or state sovereignty, is replaced by the necessity of governments to take into account all factors that cause the citizen to feel deprived of security. Threats such as weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, environmental problems, social inequality, immigration, organized crime and HIV-AIDS force states to reconsider what is meant by "national security" and "national

interest''. Depending on the impact of globalization, it is seen that the threatening elements start to ignore the border and a country (Çetin, 2003).

4. The Reflection of Security on the Environmental Dimension in the Process of Globalization

The environment encompasses all kinds of interactions that occur in physical environments such as air, water, soil, underground-surface richness and climate where living things live with the non-living. The environment encompasses all living and non-living things except the individual's himself and includes both social environment and natural and artificial values. The environment is the whole of universal values. Plant, animal communities, inanimate beings, the products of civilization and civilization created by human beings throughout history are the common assets of all people (Keles and Hamamcı, 2005: 22-32). *Environmental problems* arise as a result of damage to environmental values due to various human activities. It is an indication of loss of environmental values when air, water and soil lose their liveliness in time and the plant and animal communities begin to disappear because their habitat changes or they are over-consumed. Environmental problems are generally seen as environmental pollution. *Environmental pollution* is a negative impact on the environment, which may impair the health, environmental values and ecological balance of the environment. Damage caused by environmental pollution and degradation is universal and common. The environmental problem is not only contamination. Taking into account the long-term effects, it affects everyone, all nations, all organisms and ecological balance; not just one person, just one nation or just human being. *Environmental protection* involves the protection of resources that we have lost, which we cannot replace, and the elimination of the harmful situation.

Environmental destruction, borders, ethnic and national competition, resource scarcity and water wars are interrelated. Therefore, the reasons for peace and security in the world have changed. The environment is evaluated together with the concepts of security, peace, tranquility, justice and right. In the traditional sense, the concept of security has been perceived and explained as military security for a long time. Security is not defined in purely military terms today. The military balance of power to deal with international disputes is not perceived to be related to the use of coercion and violence. The lack of war between states is not a guarantee for international peace and security (Karabulut, 2009: 3). Even if the concerns of life safety have come to the forefront due to the terrorist actions, political concerns have been brought forward, and even if the environmental environment has brought its concerns to the background, political security will not be meaningful even if we cannot ensure the safety of the environment and life. Even if the concerns of life safety due to terrorist actions have brought the political concerns to the forefront and the concerns of the environmental environment have been brought to the background, political security will not be meaningful unless we cannot ensure the safety of the environment and life. Because the sustainability of life comes before all other concerns and forms the basis of security. The instability in economic, social, human and environmental issues poses a threat to world peace and security. Domestic security is not considered separate from rapid population growth, internal migration, decline in agricultural production, singular and plural terrorism, all kinds of crime and includes protection of the environment. External security includes the threat of foreign countries. On the basis of the unrest and political debates among countries, natural assets such as water and oil are known to be the most important. Many issues such as the passage of heavy ships from the straits, the ecological risks of oil transportation, the use of common streams, dependence on energy, and the natural gas being used from foreign countries clearly show the links between the issues of environment, foreign policy and peace (Kaypak, 2011: 48).

Environmental safety can be conceptualized as the threat of environmental degradation to safety. Any problems threatening the environment are included in this security area. Safety of the environment is a global security. Security policies against threats such as threats, dangers and attacks, which are considered classic or traditional security, are generally met by traditional

security measures. In environmental matters, classic measures are insufficient. The results have also brought concerns about environmental problems which have many dimensions ranging from political instabilities and political uncertainties in national security. Measures that can be taken will be economic, social and environmental rather than traditional military measures. Threats and dangers in terms of traditional security were perceived as military and defensive by the 70s. Now, deep destruction of natural resources is capable of destroying all living things, all living and non-living natural resources that is the entire ecosystem and the risk of creating global disasters in environmental problems requires a different approach to the relationship between security and environment. The safety of the environment for itself and for the inhabitants has started to be debated.

Pressures on environmental resources and irreversible destruction of the natural resources have reached dimensions that threaten the future of humanity on a global scale. Climate change, ozone thinning, desertification, biodiversity reduction, acid rain, illegal trade of hazardous wastes, transboundary environmental problems such as scarcity of natural resources affect the entire planet, humanity and all living things equally (Algan, 2002: 21). The increasing number of problems brings about an increase in concerns and is felt as a security problem. In terms of environmental security, it can be said that the growth of environmental problems caused by climate change may cause drought in many places, especially in Africa. As a result, it is predicted that immigration and social explosions will disturb humanity (Yavuz, 2010). The shortage of natural resources due to the deterioration of ecological balances endangers basic life support systems. All these adverse developments have a potential to cause instability, disagreement and even conflict at national and international level and have forced governments to develop common policies and make legal arrangements to prevent and eliminate these problems (Algan, 2002: 21). With the impact of environmental problems at the global level, the concept of national security has been redefined since the 1970s, including environmental elements. The oil crisis in these years has shown that natural resources are limited, and that resource scarcity can be as threatening as the economy and energy security. After Richard Falk draws attention to the environmental-security link, studies have been carried out to emphasize that the traditional concept of security must be expanded in order to cope with the security problem caused by the deterioration of the basic life support systems of our planet. After Richard Falk draws attention to the environmental-security link, studies have been carried out to emphasize that the traditional concept of security must be expanded in order to cope with the security problem caused by the deterioration of the basic life support systems of our planet. The Independent Disarmament and Security Commission (ICDSI) drew attention to the changing nature of global security in '*Joint Security: A Disarmament Program (1982)*' and used the concept of 'common security' for the first time. With this report, the concept of comprehensive security, which is on the agenda of the world public, covers many threats such as poverty, global environmental problems and nuclear war. The first international document that draws attention to the environment-security relationship is the '*Common Future Report of 1987*', which provides a global transformation in environmental policies and brings the concept of sustainable development to the agenda of the 'United Nations World Environment and Development Commission'. Emphasizing the relationship between poverty and the environment, this new approach, which emphasizes generational and interregional justice understanding, has influenced international environmental policies. The report draws attention to the interaction between *environment, peace and security* (Algan, 2005). The environmental and security linkage that has been addressed has brought the responsibilities and environmental issues of the state to the security dimension and increased the importance of the policy steps. This has necessitated re-listing of political priorities, and environmental concepts have become the subject of strategic discussions (Barnett and Dovers, 2001: 161). Richard Ullman tried to evaluate the concept of national security from a broader perspective, including non-military threats. He has expanded the area of environmental security and advocated that concentrating only on military threats would prevent the more dangerous threats from being seen in a timely

manner and the threat of a sudden change in the quality of life, the act of terrorism and natural events should be considered as threats to national security (Dabelko and Dabelko, 1993).

Security and environmental connectivity have evolved since the 1980s. While those who have doubts about this connection and those who support the connection continue to discuss on conceptual, political and methodological grounds, the context of the debate has also changed with the development of geopolitical events and the advancement of research on climate change. In the early period, it shows that the environmental degradation is mainly concerned with the potential to cause large-scale conflict, while the recent literature focuses on the individual safety and sensitivities of the source wars and on the different consequences of resource wars. It also emphasizes the importance of environmental sensitivities, preserving the common living space of humanity and ensuring the survival of the poor peoples in the marginalized areas of the world (Dalby, 2008: 179). In the definition given in the concluding document of the International Conference on the Relation between Disarmament and Development, organized by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1987, national security was defined as a concept with political, economic, social, ecological and human rights aspects in addition to its military dimension (Ülman, 2000: 100). The United Nations Security Council adopted this new and more holistic approach to the security problem in a declaration published in 1992 which says that instability is beginning to threaten the non-military resources, peace and security in the economic, social, human and ecological areas. It has become necessary to address threats to environmental security through joint management and multinational mechanisms (Yıkılmaz, 2003: 78). The number of globally qualified contracts, envisaging international cooperation on the environment and international environmental agreements at regional and bilateral level, are increasing (Algan, 2002: 21).

The concept of environmental security is mainly based on the idea of securing the existence of the ecological system and the individual who is part of it. Therefore, the concept of environmental security has become the first connotation of ecological security. The concept of ecological security is used instead of environmental security to raise the question of how to link up the threats such as global warming, deforestation, existence of the species and pollution to the concept of national security which is defined as the prevention of all kinds of threats that is aimed both benefit of the countries and existence and future of the people living within its border (Eckersley, 2005). *Ecological safety* refers to the safety of natural life and protection of ecosystems. It is seen that environmental security has a broader content and includes the safety of natural life and also covers maritime safety, safety of strait, natural resource safety, energy safety and food safety. This change in the concept of security, together with the environmental security for understanding and solving the environmental problems, necessitated the integrated approach of sustainability. Environmental security focuses more on intergenerational equality and the impact of societies on sustainability than on sustainability. It investigates the collapse of the classical security policy or foreign policy and the possibility of the military, being transformed into an environmentalist structure. The most important difference of environmental security is that it has a political dimension (Uğurlu, 2005: 67). In this context, there are some thinkers who consider traditional security and environmental security as separate concepts, and there are those who think that security is a phenomenon arising from the mutual interaction of military, economic and environmental elements and should be placed in a traditional security (Shaw, 1996: 39-44). Whichever is adopted, environmental security has taken its place as one of the security types.

Generally, the concept of environmental security has three dimensions. First one is *environmental crisis* that will endanger the lives and existence of human species and other living beings on a world scale, second one is *risk of environmental conflicts* between countries and communities, and the third one is the nature of environmental problems which threatens economic and political stability and the distribution of environmental resources (Keleş and Ertan, 2002: 240-241). The nature of the security dimension of the environmental problem

varies according to the environment and safety perspective. Elements that threaten environmental security, such as the globalization of environmental problems, often show cross-border characteristics. Problems may have different dimensions according to the extent of the impact of the environmental problems. *Micro-problems* are sensitive and depend on the characteristics of that region. They are small security issues. *Meso problems* are problems with a medium level of security within the borders of a single country. *Macro problems*, on the other hand, are complex, invasive problems that are closely related to other problems, and threaten to destroy man and the natural system (Barnett and Dovers, 2001: 161). The problems focused on environmental security are defined as problems concerning everyone in the macro scale. Therefore, the difference between the discourse and real policy results on environmental protection emphasizes the need for an environmental security concept that focuses on the production of material resources over a period of time. This issue is important because climate change, desertification and famine problems pose a great threat to poor people in the Southern Hemisphere (Barnett, 2003: 7-17). Considering the environment as an “economic resource” but not as a “living space”, makes any solution unsustainable.

In this context, today, environmental threats and threats to the natural environment are considered as an integral part of national and international security. Those who support the concept of environmental security, argue that respect for nature is the first and basic prerequisite for the existence of the human species on Earth. If not taken care of, environmental threats will create serious, long-range and deep security problems. These threats are developed more slowly than military threats, but they are as important as traditional military threats. In addition, it is clear that non-personal social and economic forces that will increase the pressure on human well-being and health, will lead to serious environmental insufficiencies (Porter and Brown, 1991: 128,133). Natural wealth is both an opportunity and a threat. Environmental security problems in Turkey are increasing in terms of natural resources. In particular, water, food and biological security are potentially dangerous in the near future. There is a risk that Turkey, in the near future, will be among the water poor countries. Water security is at the top of the international agenda (Algan, 2005). As can be seen, environmental security has emerged as the most important tool with the increase of global threats and risks. With the threats and risks related to global security, the concept of safe environment is also discussed. Global threats and risks, combining with crime tendency, are vital. Increasing environmental crimes and its damage to the environment have made the fight against these crimes an important issue.

Conclusion and Evaluation

Security means that carrying out the legal order without interruption, feeling safe and living without fear. The world, abandoning the two-pole system, has entered a new era, with an irregular environment. Old security perceptions have also changed. The concepts of international security and country security have been re-evaluated. With the change of the concept of security, the size and scope of security has changed and become globalized. Security has shifted from the security of the country to the concept of regional and global security, defined as international security. “Invisible enemies” have emerged in new security perceptions. The scope of security has expanded further and areas such as war, armed conflict, power use, economy, energy, cybernetics, environment, health, socio-culture and education were also included in the scope of security. For this reason, the necessity of establishing a global perspective on environmental problems has arisen and global and regional security studies have been carried out to protect the environment.

The security issue is no longer equivalent to the enemy’s army. To be safe, not only the armed forces, humanity, societies, countries and the world but any problem that threatens all global elements should be closely monitored. One of the areas where destruction is most evident and has a global impact is the environment. Recently, it has reached a level that threatens the future of all living things. The impacts of the events that damage the environment are not only limited to a specific region, but often are global. Human, environmental and moral issues that

have never been mentioned in global security discussions have now become a central position. With the rise of armed conflicts within the borders of states, more attention has been given to other sources of instability, including issues such as the international community, local conflicts and social violence, poverty and unemployment, organized crime and terrorism and collective and forced migration movements. Refugee movements or other forms of forced migration constitute a measure whether people are safeguarded or not.

While discussing the importance of the environment, without a security, now, we are discussing the importance of any other things without an environment. War and violence are increasing, and the security is dominating the world in this era, which global environmental destruction is no longer the foresight, the climate is changing, the natural life has disappeared, the consumption concept covers our lives and even the genes can be controlled. Within the new security perceptions, security concerns in many areas such as ethnic conflict, terrorism, climate change, continuity of energy supply, job security, threats to virtual environment and safe communication problems have exceeded the concept of security of the territorial integrity of the country. Economic, environmental and similar problems are considered as a "soft threat" with less importance compared to the open and harsh threat of weapons of mass destruction to the world security and the future of the planet we live in. However, in case of insecurity caused by soft threats, the effects are felt more violent. In order to cope with these new security challenges, countries need mutual trust-based cooperation.

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