CAUSES OF SOCIAL CRITICAL SITUATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The paper deals with two different comprehensions of term "social crisis" and after this it concentrates to a broader concept and it deals with causes of social critical situations that are caused by extreme disasters. It gives the list of disasters of all types that affect humans and their communities. Among the disasters denoted by term "failure of public affair management" it includes the corruption that lead to a serious disruption of links and flows in human system and by that it has been demoralized the human society. On the basis of comparison of nature of tools used by the World Bank in the fight against corruption and of tools used by complex community safety management that has been promoted by the UN, OECD and EU, it shows that the complex community safety management inherently includes tools against corruption since it has been also dealing with risks that have been connected with links and flows in human system. The paper also contains the results of real research of social disasters performed under the EU project "FOCUS". Because the fundamental requirement of response to any crisis it is to ensure the human survive there are given present principles of public protection and community safety culture.

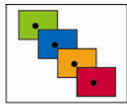**KEY WORDS:** *social crisis; causes; corruption; community; complex safety management*

1.Introduction

Nowadays, we speak about crisis in many different contexts. Sometimes it even seems as the people are forgetting the substance of the world and they consider every problem being a crisis. Withal what is still applied is that the most significant social basis of peoples' way of living is the general conditions of historically determined formation. Within the relation to an individual not only material but also spiritual elements of the social system arise. Every human being arriving to a life acquires existing knowledge, relations, systems of norms and values. The creation of the way of living depends on the level of human development, his culture, which is understood as the degree of acquiring living conditions and activities, on his needs, interests etc. It depends also on his will, character, the ability to face the pressure of surroundings in cases in which the surroundings impose the unaccepted norm of behaviour, way of thinking etc. upon the individual.

Christianity and Eastern philosophies perceived rightly that the basic problem of a human is the question: „How to live?" The question connected with the existence of a human in today's civilization runs: „How is he going to exist?" It is necessary to state that, for example, ***in minds of people the relation of a human and the society towards the nature still means the domination and exploiting of the natural resources for the sake of indulging in their needs***. But from the view of knowledge and experiences it is necessary for the people to realize they are not the rulers of the Universe and they should, by their status, participate on securing of the existential conditions both for themselves and the future generations, which requires certain behaviour and certain responsibility for their demeanour and activities.

The main target of all the human effort is to secure a human life i.e. of all the human needs, interests and desires. The human needs, interests and desires are fulfilled by both tangible and intangible assets, having a utility value. However in the world, there isn't only the human society but there are also other systems, which are not subordinate to it. That is the reason why conflicts arise: a human vs. environment; technology vs. environment; a human vs. technology; a human vs. a human etc. Because the humans pride themselves on their education, they have to realize that, in certain cases, they have to proceed from knowledge gathered by science, which shows the limit not possible to surpass in order to avoid the perdition of the mankind. Possible action is to admit the necessity of the coexistence of several systems [1] and seek conditions and the way of directing, which can ensure it. [2, 3]. The strategy of sustainable development is comparable to other systems of values, which don't have a terminal form (e.g. the system of human laws and freedom). It is heading towards the securing of the highest possible quality of life for the present generation and towards the creation of preconditions for quality life of the following generations and with being conscious of the fact that ideas of the future generations concerning the quality of life can be different from ours.

If we examine, with no bias, the problems solved by the governments of states and by alliances of states we discover that they are still fighting some crisis and that at present their biggest fear is a social crisis, i.e. the situation during which they lose the ability to decide about actions in the area and they begin to have existential problems. But they don't realize that a social crisis can often have different causes that are necessary to recognize and to protect the society from and that they

need to have a quality research to do that. According to current expert literature two lines exist concerning with a social crisis. The first and the older one comes from political scientists and sociologists and what they understand as a social crisis is the social state crisis. The second group sees the causes of a social crisis in not managing to solve disasters of various types, which leads to the long-term failure of vital functions in a certain community. Article proposed briefly characterizes both orientations, but covers the second one in more detail, as it describes the identified and possible causes of social crisis where the corruption belongs and shows that the objective of human security during the social crisis is the survival of people.

2. Social critical situations

Knowledge analysis, which is gathered in expert publications, experiences from everyday life, the logical evaluation of data and the outcomes synthesis of evaluations completed show that ***a social crisis is every situation by which the public administration loses the ability to ensure security and sustainable development of people in the community***. As the EU, in the section of construction of a secure community in 7thFrameProgram, haven't yet integrated the activities connected with the building of a social state with fighting the disasters of all kind, we follow both lines separately even though we professionally believe that crisis is understood as the failure of a social state and is one of the possible versions of a social crisis. It is necessary to understand that social critical situation is the professional designation for situation that is broadly refereed as social crisis.

2.1. Social crisis in the conception of a social state crisis

As a social state we determine a state attempting to ensure prosperity, precisely the conditions of a decent living for the citizens. The determination of the name is very difficult, though and there is no consensus, which is caused by the social state variety of forms. In the narrow sense the social state is an instrument, which ensures a certain range of the key public social services (often limited to a health, education, lodging, ensuring of earnings and care service). In the wide sense (being more and more used) the social state is understood as an instrument ensuring the economic and social security of citizens, restriction of inequality in earnings and sustainable economic growth and development. In order to achieve that it uses a range of politics as the programs fighting against poverty, ensuring the education of people, health care, social security, state supervision and the regulation of the market and production or guarantying of employment. In the 60s of 20th century the instrument was enlarged to the domain of civil rights and to the protection of the environment and that in spite of the social state crisis, of which it was being talked about in the 50's already.
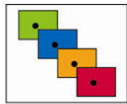
Among the basic objectives of a social state belongs: the ensuring of prosperity, cutting the poverty, ensuring of the social equality, ensuring of the social integration and restriction of the social exclusions, ensuring of the social stability and of the individuals' independence [4]. Programs of the UN, viz. so-called millennium objectives [5] relate to it. In the expert English literature the term "welfare" is used from the 30s of the last century. This term indicates prosperity or in the view of the EU the common good. The common good is also one of the basic protected affaires (assets) of the European Union [2, 3].
As the first serious social state crisis, we understand the situation in which the government is not able to ensure all the objections listed above, the situation, which is usually introduced, appeared in the developed countries in the 70s of the last century as a consequence of the oil crisis. The similar cases of bigger or smaller crisis succeeded and that is the reason why nowadays even the supporters of a social state agree on the fact that it is necessary to transform the social state so that it complies with a current arrangement of the society and so that a state protects it from the new risks.

The European parliament by the document (A7-0267/2010) issued on 7.10.2009 reacted to the situation and pointed out, among the others, the fact that there aren't any effective tools of a crisis management for putting the social and other crisis under control. In the document, the appeal is made as well, so that the strategy EU 2020 followed a wider political vision of the EU future as a competitive, social and sustainable Union that places a man and the environment to the centre of its political decisions, whilst for the goal assessment they start to closely coordinate the macro economical politics of the member states and they urgently focus on increase in the development potential of the EU and on the whole and sustainable development that any problem can't be solved without. Since 2010, the EU has the special committee creating the tools in order to facilitate the realization of the aspects mentioned.

2.2. Social crisis understood as the failure of public administration and the existing responses of the EU

In the 50s of the last century, politicians and many people were persuaded that humans already have a big technical force so they will soon take control over the planet. The big natural disasters (e.g. the floods in the 70's in the USA, the hurricane Katrine, the earthquake Northridge in California in 1994, the earthquake in Kobe in 1995, the earthquake in Indonesia in 2004, the earthquake in Haiti in 2010 and also the earthquake in the area Sendai in Japan on 11.03.2011), the massive technological disasters (e.g. Seveso Three Mile Islands, Bhopal, Chernobyl, Mexico, Toulouse, Mexico City, Tokaimura, Fukushima), the big terrorist attacks (e.g. the 11.09.2001 in the USA, on 11.03.2004 in Madrid, on 03.09.2004 in Beslan, on

07.07.2005 in London or the Moscow in 2011) , the catastrophic famine in the countries of the central Africa, the inaccessibility of a potable water pro the fifth of the world population, the current war conflicts and the enormous impacts of the financial crisis set about in the USA in the year 2008 cause the people to realize what the development of security means for them and what has the biggest value for them. That is the reason why the UN created the concept of the human system safety [6] and later on the EU concept of a safe community [7].

If we do the analysis of situations in the areas after the events mentioned before we can see that their common feature is a panic, chaos, injustice, uncertainty, the lack of food for the disabled, the lack of the potable water for the disabled, the lack of the medical care for the disabled, big robberies organized by criminal gangs, killing of the innocent, the terror of the gangs towards the disabled etc. This state is the longer and worse the bigger is the incapability of the government to start the effective system of the crisis management; the fresh example is Haiti where after more than a year since the destructive earthquake the individual reconstruction isn`t started and they still rely on the foreign help.
The EU in order to ensure the safety of people makes effort to increase the security in many domains, e.g. higher effectiveness of the foreign policy and increase of the effectiveness of the crisis management.
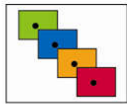
They presume:
- activity and effectiveness in the advancing of their strategic goals in a crisis management,
- the ability of a bigger force and means servicing,
- the unity in attitudes in the common foreign and safety policy of the EU.

In the EU, the domain of the public security first appears in the form of a directive regulating the basic standards for the workers and public against the danger arising from the ionizing radiation in the year 1959. The first document in the name of which the term "civil protection" appears is the Decision of the council and representatives of the member states introducing the cooperation of the member states in the area of the protection of population in the 1987. The decision introduced the obligation of the member states to keep the evidence of civil protection materials, mutual exchange of information concerning the given means and within 1990 the terminology had to be unified in the domain of the member states' public protection. One question agreed among the others was the gradual establishment of the one emergency number for the whole European Union. The number 112 was later on introduced on the basis of the resolution 91/396/EEC with an obligation to launch it within the year 1996 [3].

Since the year 1989, they worked on the establishment of a unit for managing of the natural disasters consequences, since 1991 the fire-fighting air crew was created. On the level of the European Union a workplace was built for the expert help in the field of civil protection with 24 hours regime of work. In the year 1998, they accepted the EU action program in the field of civil protection, which directed the EU activity to: prevent people, properties and the environment from risks in the context of natural and technological disasters; increasing of the preparation level of the people connected with the civil protection in the member states for the sake of increasing their ability to participate on the response for an emergency situation; recognition and research of the disaster`s consequences; and to improving the means and methods of anticipating, technologies and methods of response and the instant help right after the outset of an emergency situation.

The constitution of the Committee for the civil aspects of a crisis management succeeded consisting of the representatives of the member states. The committee performs it`s activity as a work team of the Council and submit reports to the Committee of the stable representatives. His task is to offer information and submit recommendations and statues to the temporary political and security committee and to the other relevant divisions of the Council according to their field of activity within the context of the civil aspects of fixing the crisis. By the decision of the Council from the 23.October 2001 the mechanism of the Partnership for the support of the reinforced co-operation in the assisted actions in the field of civil protection was created. The general objective of the mechanism is to provide, on the basis of a request, help in the case of the emergency situation occurrence and to assist to the better coordination of an assistance intervention performed by the member states and the EU, within the regard on the special needs of the distant, border and others regions or islands not being the part of the EU

The mechanism consists of many components and measures to which belongs: the acquisition of a general view about the emergency squads and other intervention support applicable in the member states on the assistance intervention if there is the occurrence of the emergency situation; the training program evolvement and application on the response teams with auxiliary staff and on the experts from assessing or coordinating teams; the work meetings, seminars and the pilot projects about the most important aspects of a response; the assembling and if needed sending out the assessing or coordinating teams; construction and management of the monitoring and information centre; the instauration and management of the common communication and information system for the case of occurrence of the emergency situation; other supportive measures, e.g. the measure for facilitating the transport of the devices for the assistance intervention. The document consist of e.g. enacting that a serious emergency situation occurs within the European community or there is an instant

jeopardy of its occurrence, which have or can have the over-the-borders impacts, the affected state is obligated to immediately announce the emergency situation.

Under their authorized services, particularly the organs of civil protection or other response services, every member state has to arrange the intervention teams in advance, which will be at a disposition for the prospective response or that could be put together for that purpose in the very short horizon of time, so that they could be sent to a destination approximately in 12 hours from the reception of the demand of providing help with a regard to the fact that the structure of the team should depend on the sort of disaster, which caused the occurrence of the serious emergency situation and on special needs connected with it. The member states must choose experts, as the members of assessing or coordinating team, who can be send to the place of the occurrence of the emergency situation and they must provide relevant general information about the expert teams, specialists and about medical means at disposition.

The member states for the sake of fulfilling the directive mentioned instituted a work place with 24 hours operation. Its task is the monitoring and providing the information about occurring situations. The centres also process demands on a foreign help if any emergency situation occurred. The addressed state has a possibility to assess if the thing is within his compass and on the basis of that to finally decide whether to provide the demanded help or not. The way of executing the relevant actions was specified in the Decision of the committee from the 29. December 2003.
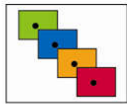
In the definite decision there are, for example, accurately described possibilities of providing help, types of help and ways of its requesting. One of the last important documents on the level of the European Union concerning the civil protection is the document "The conclusions of the committee concerning the improvement of the European civil protection abilities". The document mentioned react to the tragic consequences of the tsunami wave in the Indian Ocean in December 2004 and to the constantly rising risk connected with terrorism, where there are considerable claims on notably the accessibility of medical sources. The modular approach is emphasized, which means that the individual member states are setting up their own units that they offer, later on, to the others member states or rather to the whole European Union.

The arguments for the institution of the European unit of civil protection "Europe AID" are being considered. This unit would be at a disposition in the case of the occurrence of an enormous emergency situation. The attendance of the member states would be voluntary, while every part of the unit would be launched by one of the member states according to their selected specialization. The affected state would then decide about the committing of the units and he could choose from the range of provided services. Under the EU it is being proposed to create a coordination centre, where it will be possible to keep files of the specialisations and if needed to allow the selection. The information centre is being created for the EU citizens and it should inform about existing hazards, threatening jeopardy, the need of necessary adjustments or about doing specific activities.

The European Union has the passages about a civil protection in the Lisbon agreement and in many other documents, e.g. in the Petersberg tasks [13] that, in the EU, happened to be so topical in the association with the Lisbon agreement that the task of the project in progress FOCUS [9] is to elaborate their realization plan.

According to the other efforts of assuring the security the special network as a non-governmental organization was established – the „Disaster and Social Crisis Research Network (DSCRN)", whose objective is to support studies, research and analysis of the natural, technological and social disasters with the aim of making the European communities resistant to disasters and to introduce effective prevention or to reduce the disasters' impact on the people (both in the psychical and physical), economics, public welfare, the environment and infrastructure.

Because the analysis of the problematic situations showed that *a social crisis arrives always when there isn't any effective crisis response prepared and when there isn't prepared a response support in the technical, financial, organizational, legal and informational field*, so the EU concentrated, under the 7th outlined program, on the problems of infrastructures and the so-called critical infrastructure – the program EPCIP 2007-2009 [8]. The critical infrastructure consist of physical (technical and material), cybernetic and organizational subsystems of the human system that are necessary for ensuring the protection of lives, health and security of the people and property and minimal functioning of the economics and a state administration. The number of the subsystems of the critical infrastructure isn't yet stabilized in the world. On the basis of documents agreed by the Security council and the government of the Czech republic in 2002 the following items are counted to the critical infrastructure: - the system of energy supply, primarily the electricity; the system of water supply; the sewage system; the transformational network; systems of communication and information; financial and bank sector; emergency services (the police, fire brigades, health service); basic services (supplying with goods, waste disposal, social services, burial services), industry and agriculture; state administration and autonomy. The amendment of the law n. 240/2000 Sb., about a crisis management set tasks connected with the protection of the critical infrastructure and it includes certain actions in the crisis plans of villages with a widened field of activity and of districts.

Currently monitored problems (cascade failures) of the human system and of the critical infrastructure are the inner dependences across the human system and across the critical infrastructure subsystems. Their causes are both inherent links in the human system and the links implanted to the system by humans [2]. The inner dependences occur on several levels that are physical, cybernetic and organizational. In other words they arise as a consequence of financial flows, energetic flows, informational flows and flows caused by the directed activity of management. The protection of critical infrastructure means the protection of buildings and networks, i.e. mainly crossing lineal structures in the human system, which, for example, in a simplified way represent technical structures in the area. *The protection of critical infrastructure is a process* that with factoring in all the possible risks and threats head towards the ensuring of the elements', links' and flows' functions of the critical infrastructure in a way that they don't, under any circumstances, end in failure [2].Because of the existence of international dependency and of the sectors' interconnection can a failure of a critical infrastructure in one state affect several states, that is why the protection of critical infrastructure demands not only the sharing of responsibility with a private sector and an exchange of information between the public administration and other relevant organizations but also an international cooperation.

The EU program Leonardo da Vinci (Identifying and Validating the Competences of European Officials, IT/05/C/F/TH-81409, 2000-2010) educated the public administration of the EU member states in the field of preventing and handling the social crisis. It is conceived widely, i.e. it is targeted on all the possible disasters that can start a social crisis. I can tell from my own experience that when the Home Office invites the clerks of the employment offices to training, these are very surprised that social crisis isn't related only with unemployment but with a lot wider spectre of disasters. The program of national planning of a civil protection, promoted by the EU program mentioned above, shows, that the workers of public administration must have knowledge of the area and of possible disasters in the area, of the prevention, emergency management and of a renovation after disasters. In the EU materials for lectures, there is quoted that a social crisis arises when the public administration on the local, regional, national or international level isn't able to react to the demands of a certain social groups and ensure the security and needs of citizens under various circumstances.

In spring 2011, Mr. J. L. Bernstein presented the idea of a social crisis planning. We can continue in the listing of various activities, but what stays is that "the words are beautiful, but the realization is difficult".

On the basis of current knowledge and experiences the concept of the human system security was created based on the declaration of the UN from 1994 [6]. Since for achieving the desirable state of every system, i.e. the human system also, and since for its development it is important to set the objectives and methods for their achieving depending on the sources, forces and means, of which there is always a lack of them, it is important to concentrate on priorities and rightly manage sources, forces and means in the time and space [2].

In the above mentioned concept the social crisis means the critical situation that is caused by extreme disaster.
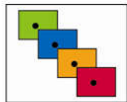
3. Possible causes of social critical situations that are consequence of public administration failure

Human system is an open system, which evolves, i.e. in time and space the demonstration of processes exist inside and outside being various and not always favourable for the human security. Phenomena that bring damage, loss and harm to a men and other protected affaires (assets) either directly or vicariously through the links and flows of the system are overall called disasters. Disasters are various by their core, their impacts on assets are both direct and vicarious through the links and flows of the human system. Physical nature of disasters and concrete attributes of the place (vulnerability, resistance and the ability of assets' adaptation), which the disaster affects cause enlargement and enfeeblement of disasters' impacts; we can observe the enlarged impacts in the areas of bigger vulnerability and little resistance of assets and vice versa [2].

3.1. General knowledge of disasters

From the work records [2], supplemented by the knowledge from the currently conducted EU project "FOCUS" [9], among the disasters we classify phenomena that cause damage, loss and harm to people and other assets of the human system, which are the results of five different processes in the human system [2] that are:

- Results of processes running in and out of the Earth: natural disasters (natural disasters - earthquake, floods, drought, strong wind, volcanic activity, land slide, rock slide etc.); epiphyte; epizootic; land erosion; desertification; fundament liquefaction; sea floor spreading etc.
- Results of processes running in human body, behaviour, in human society separated to: unintentional: illnesses; epidemic; involuntary human errors etc.; and intentional: robbery; killing; victimization; religious and other intolerance; criminal acts; terrorist attacks; local and other armed conflicts etc.,

- Results of processes connected with human activities: incidents; near miss; accidents; infrastructure failures; technology failures; loss of utilities etc.
- Results of processes that are reactions of the Planet or environment to human activities: man-made earthquakes; disruption of the ozone level / layer; greenhouse effect; fast climate variations; contaminations of air, water, soil and rock; desertification caused by human bad river regulation; drop of the diversity of flora and fauna (animal and vegetal) variety; fast human population explosion; migration of great human groups; fast drawing off the renewable sources; erosion of soil and rock; land uniformity etc.
- Results of processes connected with inside dependences in human system and its surrounding separated to: natural: stress and movements of territorial plates; water circulation in environment; substance circulation in environment; human food chain; planet processes; interactions of solar and galactic processes; and human established: human society management; flows of raw materials and products; flows of energies; flows of information; flows of finances etc.

The list shows that disasters, according to a process of which they are the product, have very mixed physical, chemical, economical, biological, social or cybernetic nature/basis. The fact only just mentioned is a clincher from the view of safety because preventive measures must be targeted on the nature of the disaster for the sake of being effective. Definitions, features and impacts of disasters are listed in the piece of work [2]. Generally, it stands that disasters have certain characteristic features, which are the origin of the impacts causing the damage, loss and harm to the important elements, links or flows and that from the human point of view, because this is de facto the only thing in which a human is interested (his aim is to make him to survive). Among the impacts belongs e.g. vibration; directed fast air, water or soil flow; damage to a stability and cohesiveness of rocks and soil; displacements of materials; outburst of liquids; anomalies in the temperature etc.

The impacts effect directly or vicariously through links and flows of the human system. Since a human, thanks to his intellect, deliberately creates the resistance of areas, buildings, infrastructures and technologies against disasters with a help of the elements, links and flows choice, of their connection and specific preventive measures and activities until the specific disaster's extent (which is given by his knowledge, abilities, financial and technical possibilities etc.) [2,3], that is why the impacts of the connections in the system (interdependences) appear only with beyond design disasters, which by their extend lays above the border size of a disaster against which we systematically provide resistance [2]. Understandably, there is a big difference: rich technically developed and quality managed countries or organizations (generally entities) have the threshold of the assets resistance set higher that the counties of a lower standard.
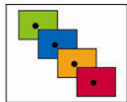
Disasters cause or from certain extend cause damage, loss and harm on assets, i.e. they are the reasons of the situations falling on a human and that is why he has to handle them. By the reason of the big variety of disasters the arising situations classified as "the emergency situations" have either the same or highly specified impacts. The relation between a disaster and an emergency situation is the relation "cause-consequence" [2]. This relation isn't simple because the intensity (destructiveness, cruelty) of the emergency situation in a given place is predetermined not only by the size of a disaster but also by the local vulnerability, failure of implemented protective systems (e.g. the system of warning in the area, security mechanism etc.) which were created for the sake of increasing of the assets resistance, the peoples' mistakes during the response etc.

3.2 Corruption

Among the failures of the management of the human society, which was mentioned in the previous paragraph as a disaster causing the people and other assets of the human systems loss, damage and harm belongs corruption understood as a regulation of orders, money of information differently from how the legal documents, moral and ethical rules determine them. The definition mentioned is in accord with the definitions of the World Bank [10] and also of the Transparency International [11], they define the corruption as the abusing the public authority or function for the personal purpose. From the practice, it results that the corruption affects the politics, economy and society. It can be little or big, organized or unorganized. It is distinguished by bribing, backhanders, blackmailing, menacing, privileges, unauthorized earnings and their requiring, granting favour or giving somebody preferential treatment.

Its impacts according to materials [11, 12] are:
- the weakening of the public affairs administration and politics leading up to the disintegration of the state,
- weakening of the economical results and the economy leading up to the impossibility to conduct businesses,
- grow of poverty and unemployment
- constitution and grow of mafias, networks of clientelism, and criminal lobby not working transparently, growing taxes and at the same time growing tax evasions, growing disbelief in politics, economics and to one's proper abilities, resignation, decline of the capable companies and the loss of brains from the industry, commerce,

services and politics, departure of capable experts and workers to the place where they can (better) assert themselves.

The big corruption is connected with a corruption of the political heads and the leaders of the public and social life. The brides in these spheres are reaching a huge amount and are well kept back. They bring a big benefit both for the corrupting and for the corrupt one.

The most common forms of the big corruption are according to [11]:
the malversation, uneconomical use of a public resources, personal benefit from the privatization, abusing of the public power while granting the public commissions, granting of the monopole and quasi-monopole licenses, clientelism (unofficial political system based on protection and connections), nepotism (making somebody more favourable, enforcing the relatives from someone's position) and "the sale of positions", acquiring of important, normally inaccessible information, insider trading, crimes of the white-collars. From the same source arises that among the basic observable forms of corruption we can place: the treason, high treason, revolution, unauthorised foreign transaction, smuggling; embezzlement, falsification, misusing of funds; power abuse, menacing, torture, undeserved absolving of the sentence, concessions; trickery, distortion, menacing; twisting the justice, criminal behaviour, false testimony, unauthorized taking into custody, false accusation, deliberate misleading ; the neglecting of duties, desertion, parasitism; bribing and buying off, requesting of an unauthorized levy, provisions; falsification and manipulation of elections; abusing of the interior information, falsification of records; unauthorized sale of the public office, public property and licenses; manipulation with statues, trade, supplies, agreements and credits; tax deceits, tax evasions and inadequate enrichment; unauthorized influencing of the businesses, inclination (bias) in the intermediary relations, conflict of interests; acceptance of inappropriate gift, amount, bribe, delight and a business trip funded by a foreign subject; connection with organized crime, operations on black market; nepotism, clientelism; unauthorized surveillance (monitoring), unauthorized wiretapping and abuse of the postal contact; abuse of the official seals and stamps, official buildings and allowances for the side expenditures.

3.3. Results of social disasters investigation obtained in the frame of the FOCUS project

Because the special research described in [14] shown the high severity of social disasters we give here the details from this research. To assess the severity of the impacts of social disasters there were used data about individual emergency situations which caused selected social disasters. In the research that is in detail described in study [14] there were considered 13 disasters. The method of investigation is based on expert evaluation of scenarios and impacts of disasters by using specific method What, If [15].

For the assessment of the level of disaster management in the EU in the case of disasters, which have a cause in the human society there was used data from professional domains that comes from:

- web sites(official EU documents and the Czech Republic documents (the archives of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic) - strategy, agreements, conventions, programs, laws, reports, papers, etc.), the documents are enumerated in [14],
- documents and statements of other international, national, governmental and non-governmental organizations (Ministries of Interior, Ministries of Defence, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Europol, Interpol, ENISA, GRECO, Freedom House Europe, Transparency International, etc.),
- printed materials(books, handbooks, periodical reports, professional journals, newspapers),
- electronic databases (mostly on CD and DVD media).

The assessment of the level of disaster management in the EU was based on Questionnaire [16]. Its evaluation and proposals´ processing were done by data and criteria comparison on the basis of professional knowledge and occupational experiences with the relevant issues on the Ministry of Interior, using the professional consultations in institutions: Educational Faculty of Palacky University in Olomouc, the National Head quarters for Combating Drugs SKPV, and the Unit for Combating Organised Crime SKPVPCR. There were also used data on legislation and control mechanisms in the EU [17].

The surveillance object is the investigation of phenomena that disturb the human security and security of the whole human society and that are caused inhuman society. Deficiencies identified in the research are in Table 1.
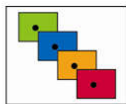
Table 1. Proposal for the solution of identified deficiencies. Bold letters denote domains that need special attention to real problem solving; in the "other" column M indicates the necessity to systematically carry out monitoring and TM refers to monitoring and tough sanctions.

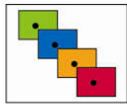| Disaster	List of gaps	Type of measures and activities for remove of gaps				
		legislation	specific management	research	education	other
Mutual in appropriate behaviour of an individual or groups of individuals	Un authorized appropriation of property; killing a human being; bullying; religious and other intolerance; criminal acts such as: vandalism and illegal business, robbery and attacking, illegal entry, unauthorized use of property or services, theft and fraud, intimidation and extortion, destruction and sabotage, terror to individuals; terrorist attacks; local and other armed conflicts.	**yes**	**yes**	yes	**Yes**	M
Intentional abuse of technologies	Improper application of CBRNE substances; mining information from social networks and other cyber networks for psychological pressure on the human being.	**yes**	**yes**	yes	**yes**	M
Incorrect governance of public affairs	Corruption, abuse of power, and the disintegration of human society as an intolerant community.	**yes**	**yes**	yes	**Yes**	TM

4. Protection against disasters and protection of population

Disasters will always occur in the human system because they are inherent phenomena of the definite system. It is about the phenomena that from a certain size disrupt the safety and, strictly speaking, influence the development of the human system. The aim of the community safety management is to introduce measures and activities that will prevent from happening the disasters, which are possible to avert or it is possible to avert their impact on the assets and others impacts reduce to the state where there is possible to stabilize the situation and to start the further development of the community [2, 3] if the disaster occurs. While it stands that the good governance concentrates on the items that hurt the community the most.

The occurrence of a disaster on a certain place and time according to the physical nature and the size of a disaster bring about loss, harm and damage on the assets in the affected area. Human avert the impacts of the emerged emergency situation by an effective response during which he conduct rescue and eliminative works, i.e. he is applying measures reducing the impacts on the assets. In the case of a technological complex we use the terms of an accident, breakdown and near miss; the difference between the accident and breakdown is commonly understood as this: the impacts of an accident on the assets appear only inside of the community; the impacts of a breakdown appear also outside of the community; the near miss is an accident in which by the combination of lucky chances the unacceptable impacts on the assets were averted; as a source of accidents and breakdowns we consider a human as well. The marking and categorization of an emergency situation (6, 5, 4 or 3 categories are used) depends on the size of loss, damage and harm on the assets or on the way of handling the definite situation [2].

If we consider the data quoted in the documents [10, 12], we find out that all mentioned above stands also for the fight with corruption. It is stated that the most effective tool against corruption is prevention, which contributes to the national integrity. Which means that the complex system of safety management (or analogically other entities) concentrating on integral risks [2, 3] is also a right tool in the fight against the corruption. Its application demands knowledge, ability and willingness to promote the public interest, creation of management tools for the standard, emergency and critical situation and a huge support and involvement of all the citizens.

The most important thing for a human is a life even though he often doesn't realize it until the critical moment and that is why I consider necessary to specially mention the protection of the population. Protection of the population, of human

lives, properties, areas and objects belonged all through the history to the basic tools to which knowingly or unknowingly the tribal chiefs, later on rulers and leaders of the social and state structures paid attention and cared about. It had various extend, intensity but also various reasons.

The term protection of the population was introduced to the legal system that late as in the 20th century as a certain overall name for an associated system from the definite area or as a complex of precautions and activities in the definite area. The institutional construction of protection of the population in the world originates to the second half of the 20s and the first half of the 30s of the last century. In several European states the public protection organizations were created, and the legislative norms were adopted defining their activity which laid mainly in prevention from the impacts of the air-attack on the civilians; generally they spoke about a civil air-raid protection or defence.

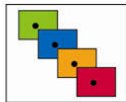It is possible to summarize the development of a population protection as:

- Geneva agreements after the world war (supplementary protocol to a Geneva agreements about victims protection of the international armed conflicts – the protocol I, accepted in Geneva on 08/06/1997 and published in the announcement of the Federal ministry of foreign affairs under the n. 168/1991 Sb.). The agreements are a part of the Czech legislative and incorporate the definition of a civil protection (segment 61) and the obligation to spread the agreements around the public too. Even though they only come under the army problematic, they also have consequences in the civil life of the public and that is why the institutional protection of the public took over certain tasks.
- In the 70s of 20th century the point of view on the protection of the public changes both in the European states and the states outside of the Europe and it concentrates on the prevention from vital and other calamities (e.g. the EU activities mentioned above). The space for a better public protection and the precautionary measures propagation are being created which means a higher value added for a citizen. The public protection in the Czech Republic currently ensures the protection of life, health, property and proportionally the environment with a regard to the exceptional events of non-military and military character.
- The questions of the public protection aren't solved identically in all the states in the world. Though, all the developed countries solve the questions connected with behaviour of the people. In the situation when there is a set of persons present together on a certain place exposed to the exceptional and unexpected psychical pressure (e.g. they are directly threatened on life) the mass behaviour commonly takes place. This behaviour is defined by the occurred situation and it occurs based on the powerful experience or impression which is commonly shared by human individuals on a given place. The matter is a mass phenomenon, which is the typical impact of a social crisis.
- The European Union for the sake of ensuring the protection of persons makes effort to increase the safety in many fields, as it was mentioned before. The part of the activities preparing the research program of the 8th outlined program (e.g. [9]) is to begin the research that will prepare the principles of people survival during the social and other crisis and ensures their application materially, technically and legislatively.

There is an effort to create a special culture of the community safety, i.e. not only of the objects, which is commonly known, but of the whole areas. Culture of the community safety means that a human in all his roles (manager, employee, citizen or the victim of a disaster) keep the safety principles, i.e. they behave in a way that they don't cause a realization of possible risks and when they become the participants of a risk realization they contribute to the effective response, stabilisation of the assets and their renovation and to initiating of their further development. According to certain authors it is about the complex of attitudes, speculations, norms and values existing in the community which is the reflection of a way of how the community is managed, i.e. these are the general principles of dividing of the power and responsibility, the managing principles and a certain relation between the stress on a work results, authority, people care, keeping the safety principles and ensuring the function of the community [3].

The effective culture of safety is the basic element for the safety management. It reflex the safety conception and originates from the values, attitudes and actions of the head managers of a community and from their communication with all the involved. It is an obvious obligation to actively participate on the solution of the safety questions and to promote among the others involved keeping of the authorized legal directives, standards and norms. The rules of safety culture must be elaborated into all the actions of a community. Their basis isn't the concentration on the delinquents'/mistakes originators' punishment but on the lesson from the mistakes and on instituting the corrective measures so that the mistakes couldn't be repeated or so that the rate of their occurrence was reduced.

Conclusion

Because the ideal of today's world designated as "the safe community" can be, according to the current knowledge, reached only by ensuring the integral security in the human system it is necessary not to be afraid of new conceptions and new objectives and to start constructing the complex system of security management in the communities and other entities

concentrated on all the known disasters including the corruption and which is ready to transform if there is the occurrence of new risks along with a mutual respect of the coexistence of various systems. As always, the problem is in people - how to raise them so that the public interest, mutual help and similar values were on the top of the scale of values of all individuals.

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