# IS SCIENCE MANAGEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE IN THE SYSTEM FOR NATIONAL SECURITY?

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*Abstract: The article examined the multilateral dimensions of the concept of security based on comparative analysis of existing definitional problem. The main characteristics of the national security system are presented alleging some specific laws pertaining to this complex system. Displayed is a new emphasis in the understanding of security under the principle of good governance. It generates a new attitude towards the pillars of knowledge and type of resource, and capital in terms of dynamic changes in the security environment. On this foundation, it is emphasized the need for the implementation of the management approach in higher education and the formation of knowledge in the national security system.*

*Keywords:* management, national security system, management of knowledge.

*JEL Classification:* $O_{10}$.

## 1. Introduction

If the world can be described in one word, then most likely it would be the word dynamic. The processes of change taking place in recent decades are the fastest in human history and the new values in our lives require a new attitude to knowledge and new demands on education and science.

Examining the concept of security with respect to knowledge of the audience at this international scientific forum, and fully aware of the

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definitional problems of this complex concept from its broad and complex matter, allowing not always correct interpretations depending on the perceptions and interests (at often financial) of the affected participants. Today there is something, but tomorrow something else will be created, something much better, much faster, easier, and more effective. So perhaps the most important features of the modern world are the intensity with which it develops globalization, dynamic processes and continuous emergence of new technologies and discoveries.

## 2. National security system

The processes of change taking place in recent decades are the fastest in human history and impose new values and new attitudes to knowledge, new requirements for education and science, restructured human communities and promoting social diversity.

Challenges of the modern world presents us daily, not already included even in the broadest definitions of national security, defined in scientific research only a decade ago. The term "national security" can hardly be explained only by the familiar philosophical, political and methodological concepts of the world. The historical, ethnic or religious definitions and concepts of nation and the protection of neighboring or distant relatives, large or small nations and nationalities don't help us. The study of the subject as a national security system must meet four conditions:
  ✓ To examine phenomena related objects and properties together in the system, not to analyze them fragmented and chaotic;
  ✓ To examine the object as a process by studying its evolution over time, rather than a momentary his condition;
  ✓ In all actions, connections and relationships, which is object's function, must seek logic;
  ✓ To introduce a certain degree of abstraction, i.e. separation of essential from non-essentials, detachment from the concrete and empirical, to throw bridges to other areas of knowledge and ideas to use them.

"Security" is one of the most commonly used ambiguous modern concepts. This is a fascinating topic concerning the fundamental problems of survival of nations and states related to both international relations and practical aspects of domestic policy of the country as widely discussed having a public side and mystery and secrecy. Therefore the existence of a

clear idea of security is essential for proper understanding of the issues, concepts, strategies and national security policy.

Understanding security is several millennia older than officials of the new democratic development and the concept of "national security" and is originated from the Roman Empire.

Security is a system of related but relatively independent aspects, each of which different operating conditions and other factors have (Bahchevanov, D., 2007, p. 66).

Actual it contents multilateral dimensions. It means confidence, positivism, absence of danger, safety. Security is a reliable and quality. It means loyal, reliable. In all cases, people associated with the security person or institution, leadership, authority, organization, union, coalition, who deserve trust and who can be trusted.

Some authors define it as a complex concept, containing "no danger" confidence of the individual, society and state that they protect them from possible danger, others - as a community of political objectives, strategies and methods used for preventing war, while maintaining the ability of political self-determination.

The nature of the issues required to consider in connection with security risks and threats to it. Thus speaking, it can be military, economic, social, environmental, demographic, and many other information.

Security is "characteristic of each system, expressed in its ability to keep a change of environment conditions and circumstances on which it depends, to function and develop optimally, i.e. at the lowest cost resources to make it set patterns and goals" (Slatinski, N., 2004, p. 42).

Greater understanding of security presents it as a state of society and personality in which there is no danger of political and economic coercion are guaranteed basic freedoms and interests of citizens, no crisis conditions and imbalances of the social system.

All experts and scientists who are tempted to write and talk about security point out that there is no single definition, and depending on the different schools and specific research and "financial" needs to give priority to different elements. For most authors, security is the primary (existential) appropriates the state and other subjects of social life. It is the aim of the action (operation) of the state - no threat to the fundamental values of the state and nation in the balance between potential threats and the defense allows a nation to defend its values against threats and creating certainty of survival.

The term "national security" first appears in American politics in the early postwar years. As long as and in the political vocabulary of other countries dominates "defense" and "defense capability" it reflects to the natural desire to defend their own borders and territory.

The national security as a category of Political Science is a dynamic condition in which for the state and society there is no direct threat of armed aggression, political diktat or economic coercion or if this occurs, they will be reliably protected. It reflects the relationship of security with a specific territorial nation-state community, characterizes the state of this nation as a whole system, including public relations and public awareness, public institutions, promoting or hindering the realization of national interests. It is inherent to national security specific political, economic, social, ethnic, religious, military, informational and environmental components, each of which is alone or in combination with others, and a number of adverse factors may be critical for the state.

National security is a function of the number of internal and external factors, most important of which are state of society characterized by internal stability, the presence of a democratic political system, social protection, developed economy, relations with neighboring countries to optimal participation in deepening integration processes (Bahchevanov, D., 2007, p. 68).

National security is a combination of prudent and consistent foreign policy and building modern armed forces - a basic guarantee for maintaining the territorial integrity and independence. It is therefore necessary to ensure the economic and political conditions, responsibility for which rests with the state. But these conditions - territorial integrity, peace and order depend on the chosen economic system and society and polity.

The two levels of security - national and international, in any case don't eliminate each other. They are not alternative, and their action always involves a combination between them. National armed forces to protect the national security of each country may have need of a rapid defense response while the mechanisms of world community are activated. Maintaining the ability to protect its own national security funds is one of the possible safeguards, if the collective defense forces be sufficiently timely or effective in their actions, i.e. national action remains not only necessary but integral and indispensable element of these measures. Maintenance of national

armed forces is always needful and necessary to allow realizing a practical support for common international action.

Using a systematic approach in research and development of social systems and the problems of public organizations dates back to the 80s of last century.

The system is a set of elements that are in relationships and connections with each other and form a whole. It is characterized by the presence of connections and relationships between elements, inseparable with the environment in the relationship, which is a whole system, and any system can be considered as part of a system of higher order, while its elements can be systems of lower order; behavior of the system is subject to reaching a goal, systems are able to process its operation to change the organization, structure, etc., individual elements of the system determine certain aspects of its behavior and overall performance appears to be the result of the interaction of all sides.

Consideration of national security as a complex social system means the perception of processes and phenomena that compose it in unity, integrity, interdependence and contradiction. Regardless of the type of complex systems and the nature of their constituent parts (subsystems, components), they possess some special properties of universal, subject to the laws and have functional characteristics which differ from the ordinary set of objects, processes and phenomena.

The main features of the national security system (NSS) are unique, low predictability, without entropy (striving for certainty of the system) and focus:

- ✓ Unique (uniqueness) - NSS no analogues in their behavior as a process or state as a result;
- ✓ Low predictability - decisions regarding the establishment and functioning of the NSC should be based on a forecast of state of the system and environment at the time for implementation of those decisions;
- ✓ Without entropy (striving for certainty of the system) - the ability of NSS for a period of time, within certain limits, to preserve the basic process which is designed to keep a certain specificity of their functions and eliminate the effects of internal and external random effects;
- ✓ Focus - NSS function for a particular purpose, to achieve that focus the available human, material, energy and resources in the interest

of which are targeted actions of all the constituent components of the system as a whole.

Complex systems are subject to general laws that express the most important links and relationships between components of the system in the environment. Taken individually, the different components in nature may be subject to certain laws, but they can not derive laws express the relationship and the relationship of the system as a whole. Observations and analysis identifies a number of specific laws relating both to all complex systems, and the national security system. The most significant relating to the national security system is:

- ✓ The mutual adaptation in which synthesis and dynamics of NSS is a process of mutual adaptation (co-ordination, commitment, adaptation) of the internal components to each other and the system environment;
- ✓ The relationship between structure and strategy - of any structure in accordance with NSS multiple strategies, one of which is optimal, and each chosen strategy of behavior and functioning can be realized in many structures of the system, one of which is optimal; important consequence of this law is the need to analyze the NSS can not be studied in isolation and dynamic nature of the constituent components of the environment and the dynamics and mutual adaptation between them;
- ✓ Transformation - that interact with dynamic environment to exist and operate in balance with it, NSS necessarily transform its structure or strategy from one another in this climate faster than environmental modification.

The successful solution of tasks of analysis (determining the properties of the system structure and meanings of the parameters) and synthesis (determining the structure and meaning of the parameters of the system defined properties) of the national security system is not possible to perform only speculative assessments "self-produced experts in successive political teams of the security sector" for the behavior of the system in different operating conditions. The systematical methodology requires deep enough evaluation of the behavior and properties of complex systems. This requires a study of its functional characteristics: efficiency, reliability, manageability, stability, complexity.

In the national security system has three sites of security: the individual, society and state.

Personal security is achieved by providing a legal and ethical norms and institutional capacity building, enabling the development of capabilities and meet the needs of everyone.

Security of society means the development of institutions, norms and social consciousness to the realization of the rights and freedoms of all groups.

Security of the state constitutes an effective mechanism for management and coordination of social groups and political forces but also institutions and actions for their protection. In the structures of these institutions, the state has created are not woven into departmental and national interests.

These structural elements interacting with the security environment form the conditional two components of national security - internal and external.

The internal security means to achieve consent of citizens, social groups, social structures, political organizations on major issues of national life. It is vital for the country and a major pillar of national security. It is a condition in which the state and society with its own forces can neutralize any internal threats. It confines mainly to the economic and environmental situation, social situation of the individual and the preservation of internal order.

External security lies in ensuring a sustainable situation in which there is no real threat to territorial integrity and sovereignty, its national unity and its indigenous political, economic and cultural interests. It should ensure national security at three levels - global, European and regional. External security is a condition that largely generates internal security.

Characteristic of integrated security today, which means not only countries but also all of the historical process (individual, family, community of people) have an equal right to security and it can only gain by providing this right to all; safety can not be confined to a separate area of human activity (political, economic and otherwise) and should be organically connected all areas into one, a conscious refusal to emanate from a principle, a foundation, a source of security.

The creation of an integrated security system is a new model for non-violent world in which the safety of each country and of humanity as a whole can be ensured only through joint efforts of all countries and political forces.

Values that must be followed when creating her serve as a compass for direction and standard for what is good and right. So they're dividing line and the creation of this integrated model, which can not and should not at any price be passed.

A few decades during the Cold War security is described primarily in military terms, and understanding of security today is much more complex and associated with stable and effective functioning of all social systems in society. The global community is facing the non-military issues and security threats. Today the problem of national security is not only a matter of defense and armed forces, nor even matter of the forces of public order. Security is seen as more integral concept of the world as a state, region, country, society, communities and individuals, allowing them full realization of freedom and capabilities in terms of law.

In various stages of development of human civilization and countries within the scope of national security are included those structural elements with different weight and influence that decisively determine the course of normal national life and ways to remove and neutralize various threats.

Organizational national security system includes public bodies designated by them by the Basic Law (constitution of the state) functions implement national security policy. In countries with developed democracy a civil society and media has an important role in the national security system.

Civil society is important for the democratization process and its direct expression. Groups in civil society such as academic institutions, NGOs and associations for the protection of human rights and those oriented towards issues of national security, foreign and domestic policies may seek how to influence the policy of national security.

Modern researchers require a new emphasis in the understanding of security associated with the principle of good governance. The authors focus specifically on sustainable development of the administration, economy and civil society. Then the issue of national security strategy, national defense strategy, police practices or international relations comes.

In this sense, security is inseparable from the lives of citizens. The national security policy affects and focuses on the state of civil security. It is a criterion for the state of security in civil society and a real state of law in which protected life, liberty, health and property of people from the threats of a military or military nature, natural, technical or harmful combined

factors of road, industrial and domestic accidents, and violations of public order.

National security can be guaranteed only by a stable democratic political system able to act decisively and without hesitation, relying on nationwide support. Priority for further development of the country and its external and internal stability are the consolidation of statehood, increasing the responsibility of the state to maintain the political process, stabilize and improve the democratic foundations of society, and non-destructive tendencies prevent threatening civil peace and security of the Bulgarian citizen.

Our scientific community has put the issue of the need to overcome the linear thinking security characteristic of the last century. The national security element fades to give way to shared responsibility for security in the modern world. These changes in the contemporary understanding of security are the result of intensive processes of globalization.

The security of our country is indivisible from the security of the Euro-Atlantic community and international security in general, and this requires a modern interpretation of security with new terminology and new formulations. Because security has not only value, and the condition for which society must create conditions to ensure it.

This value underpins the ongoing state of domestic and international policy, which takes concrete expression in a system of targeted actions. Values of our society are a mechanism to allow policy to protect against the risk of adopting a course without principles, often hiding under the guise of pragmatism. Because history has shown not only one time that "whenever a sacrifice Europe's fundamental values in the name of real politic, inevitably there is dramatic and tragic consequences." This applies not only to the dramatic history of major Western countries, but the choice of those two decades ago were placed east of the Iron Curtain.

Bulgaria as a member of EU and NATO as a party to both treaties of alliance is linked to their underlying values and that it has an obligation to conduct internal and foreign policy based on shared fundamental European and Euro-Atlantic values. Most importantly, however, is not as formally adopted as part of national law and their practical application and defend both domestically and internationally. Because it couldn't be a strong reason to claim the application of shared values internationally, if they do not exist or are inadequately recognized in our domestic policy. This will allow

Bulgaria to be developed as joint, effective and highly respected member of the EU and NATO.

The main security threats have sophisticated and complex character influence on shaping the international security environment, asymmetric and other risks and threats, regional instability and unresolved conflicts, organized crime, illicit trafficking, energy, environmental and health problems.

In the global world we live in, no one can be isolated from these threats, no country can create a sanitarian cordon on its borders. Overcoming and dealing with risks and threats can be realized not through isolation, but through cooperation and integration, in which our country must be worthy partner, not whining with its problems consumer.

Contemporary understanding of security is impossible without using universality and indivisibility. This means adopting a comprehensive approach and the indivisibility of security - both in general (global, continental and regional) and within the European Union and NATO, whose policy is to achieve the same level of security for all members. One consequence of the integration of Bulgaria in the Euro-Atlantic community is indivisible national security of this community.

Hence the importance for the security of European and Euro-Atlantic integration, the joint efforts of the democratic community to counter threats and risks, prevention and timely response in case of crises and post-conflict reconstruction.

Outline the scope of security inevitably requires clarification of the sources of threats, traditional security institutions dedicated to the type of threat and risk it. National security is a field of the dominant activity and state responsibility. It is basically a product of state-organized, controlled and regulated community service opportunities to support the private sector. Public sector institutions (specialized defensive organizations of the state) are accountable to the public to its protection and production of public good "security" (Angelov, P., 2009, p. 108).

Each organization in the security sector and defense on the one hand, whatever its position in the domestic space, its purpose and what is involved, the objectives pursued to exist and develop, must necessarily obtain certain resources external environment on the one hand, and deliver your product (goods, services, public good or social product) in the external environment, on the other side - public sector organizations provide civil

society with public goods. Produced by different types of organizations and in the external environment goods, services, public goods or products represent the relationship of each organization with its external environment. Because knowledge is the result of turning science into a productive force.

Unlike the business sector, security sector and defense products are not very diverse, on the contrary - in production and technological reasons and in the manner of their collective public consumption the defense products are generally homogeneous. But considering the current trend of increasing outbreaks of various threats, including asymmetric it is imperative for the defense products to restructure it internally, taking into account that its collective use is made in different circumstances. Investment in science and knowledge are profitable, but are distinguished by a long period of return and risk.

The development of science is in public interest and the modern state should support this process through budget support, because one of the main advantages of investment in knowledge is that in the crisis its value does not depreciate, unlike physical capital.

We have sufficient grounds to argue that national security policy and strategic management of organizations in the security sector and defense must consciously work for appropriate and socially beneficial public image of products that provide to civil society.

Capacity-building on issues of national security in the scientific community, central and local administration, security sector and political circles is a strategic task for the security system.

Otherwise we will continue to produce scientific theories and to issue exotic books in different colors, whose content is incomprehensible even to the authors. And the results will be unworkable solutions without any liability to current and especially future generations, leading to a permanent reduction in our ability to guarantee national security in an increasingly complex and contradictory world.

In general, encyclopedic term knowledge is defined as a system of reasoning with principles and unified organization, based on objective laws. Knowledge is a need, which sits a top the pyramid of human needs.

The beginning of knowledge is information. Information can become knowledge when you begin to question how and why. Answers on how to use information leading to the creation of technology use her answers why

this happens all around us form a science, scientific theories explaining the nature of the phenomena in the world in which we live.

Science is an attempt to understand and explain the nature of phenomena. The question is how large this step, leads to the definition of science, which is the subject of philosophy of science. Karl Popper (1981, p. 73) in his work "Philosophy of Science" states that "Science begins with the myths and the criticism of myths." The power of a science is defined opportunities and forecasts.

Meaning of knowledge is limited to the ability to predict phenomena of the world around us. To respond adequately, the man needs to know under what conditions and when a certain phenomenon or event occurs. From an economic point of view the goods are instruments to meet the needs of the people, and knowledge is good that satisfies human needs to know the world we live.

Public goods such as knowledge, internal and external security of a country, transport and utility infrastructure are owned by the whole society on political, economic or technical feasibility. Public goods have information that makes people sympathetic with the knowledge and education, which serves for the absorption of knowledge from people and make it human capital (Angelov, P., 2009, p. 112).

The uniting of knowledge creates a huge potential, but this is not enough to turn it into useful, usable knowledge. It takes experience and skill so that it can be processed and used. World Bank demonstrates the relationship between economic development and knowledge and track the process of turning a discovery into a product in its analytical model for the four pillars of knowledge economy. These are:

- ✓ Innovative system aimed at creating new knowledge;
- ✓ Institutions that collect and convert it into wealth;
- ✓ Well-educated and qualified people;
- ✓ Information and communication technologies that store and distribute it.

The four pillars of knowledge economy can be added a fifth: the social capital represented by good leadership, vision and desire for change and development. This allows you to specify both the emphasis on these issues - as a kind of knowledge resources and knowledge as capital rather than expense (fig. 1).
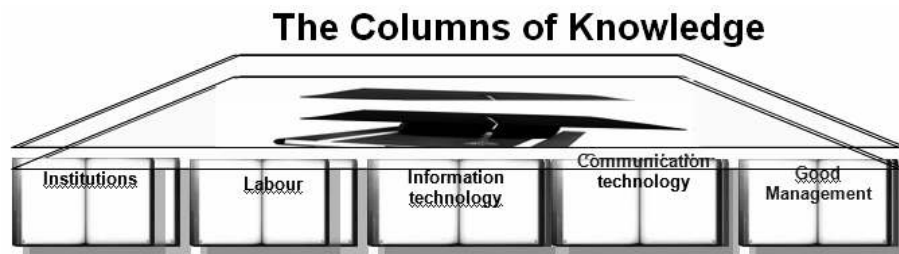
**The Columns of Knowledge**

| Institutions | Labour | Information technology | Communication technology | Good Management |

*Figure 1. The Columns of Knowledge*

An exclusive document that for decades which shows the basic aspects of science policy and it is not only in the U.S. but to all small or large democratic states, is "Science - a territory without borders" in which Vanivar Bush first announced that "without scientific progress such as performance we have in other areas, they can't provide health, prosperity and security as a nation in the modern world". According to him, "if the state does not ensure that skills, not the status of family wealth determine who will receive higher science education, we will not be sure of continuous improvement at every level of research".

Successful social development of Bulgaria needs interaction between government and science, rather than their mutual mistrust and arrogance. Life has been proven malignancy of arrogance. The arrogance of power against science is superfluous and unnecessary, and the arrogance of science is against power failure to understand the language of science. Distrust is a lack of bridge between two banks of the river through the development of knowledge, which should not divide our society, but to unite.

Big, negative problem today remains the lack of an explicit government policy on science and education, especially higher. How will we become European citizens? How will we modernize? What is the direction? Failure to conduct policy is also kind of policy, but with severe consequences, leading to crises.

The facts clearly define the situation in higher education as crisis and the outcome there of must be sought in itself. External expression of this crisis is expectantly to each player (Bulgarian University), who startled the risk of changing its status. We are in a situation to be tackled, which requires transfer of the focus of university life from the material on the intellectual dimension, in which the doctrine of reform in higher education

as an intellectual product must be made with investment creative players without the traditional top-down and investment outside.

If the national think within the perspective of "Europe 2020" should really determine priority "professional fields" in higher education and change "differential standards" in which the main objective of private universities is to produce "graduates", unlike their state universities strictly comply with state policy for training of its personnel with the necessary education.

I really have not "measure where we are exactly" but the feeling is constantly sliding down - and it is confirmed by students who go to study abroad, the lack of Bulgarian universities in the world rankings, an insignificant percentage of Bulgarian publications in international journals. A major difference between secondary and higher education is that a professor is expected not just to restate foreign thoughts, but be part of scientific research in the area.

Used previously one polarity models, which show a teacher as a cult or as a center and basis of academic or back - placing students in the privileged position of the customers ordered their education to whom teachers must serve more clearly manifest as ineffective.

Managerial approach in higher education and universities as a whole is to replace centralized totalitarian government from top to bottom with an alternative in the same chain management by voting from the bottom up. In fact, the model of governance in both cases remains essentially the same - one polarity model. In the first case a cult is guidelines of the most senior unit in the chain of command and management, and in the second - the inferiors.

On its "democratic" design the governance mechanism is a base for each university crisis. If there are no permanent truths have permanent interests, no clear criteria publicly announced priorities, there is no consensus chosen direction and development priority, and each time their choice is replaced by a vote of authorized at that time academic staff.

Possible outcomes are immediate, but not "recklessly striking" parallel actions in three possible directions in higher education - science, education and management.

The meaning of modern management in the system of knowledge management is to preserve, enrich and harmonize activities, while maintaining sustainable development. The problem with this type of management is to establish a system of media, criteria and standards of the contact interaction between science and education that recognizes that education is not just simply a reflection of the past and created by his present - science for the future.

The humanity advents at know sphere (the era of knowledge) which requires nations such as Bulgarian, located to the demographic crisis to concentrate attention on the accumulation of intellectual potential, which they consumed to strengthen and develop the welfare of the Bulgarian civil society and their own place and integration in the coalition plan. Through the national spiritual and scientific potential Bulgaria can withstand internal and external adverse effects and to be successful in the global intellectual competition. Only larger investment in science education can lead to a dynamic educational system. Discussion on the need for change in higher education should lead to basic changes in the organization of training, knowledge management and development of faculty-based network architecture development of the educational system that allows high speed transformation and flexibility in accordance with the main users of expertise formed.

It is imperative for Bulgaria to establish certain new strategy for social development based on knowledge through deliberate investment in human capital in education and science, promoting innovation, knowledge accumulation in the material and intellectual production and public goods. Because the main characteristic of modern industry is a component of knowledge in all good (good or service), one of which is our national security, and this inevitably affects the structure of its value.

The lack of national long-term vision for the country's development, a strategy for education and science and priorities for the allocation of state budget in this area clearly demonstrates that the principle of "give a little to have all" is unfit for the efficient management of the economy and full use of the most important factors for growth.

Wherever required a radical change, extensive expertise, long-term vision, focused effort and consistent action, unfortunately, continue to see delays and a cycle. The crisis in education and science is a symptom of systemic failure of the Bulgarian society and to pay the price and to broadcast a general idea, creative energy and fit elite to solve the most complex problems. Only wish, which now is modern to be called political will, is not enough, even when it is strong and sincere. And where will systematically differ from the level of competence, it is leading to tension and fatigue, which seems more dramatic start to suffer the Bulgarian political elite.

The modern infrastructure of our scientific activities - libraries, computer networks, centers of information require the construction and development of national information network for research, advanced

communications, access to scientific information and opportunities for collaborative research. It takes real action, not spells to create European conditions for scientific development and career advancement of learning in universities and public research bodies.

Continuously growing experience in contemporary strategic management of organizations (systems) to embed knowledge and accompany all activities throughout their life cycle, obliging them to learn continuously and turning them into learning organizations (systems). The importance of knowledge even of individual management activities for the formation of the main characteristics of systems in the management process allows each to be assigned to learners.

Our society has long recognized the need to build a skilled and competent staff dealing with different aspects of security. The content of existing education and training forms in public and private universities and some departments do not meet the existing and even less - of the expected challenges. The vacuum was so large that it is impossible to overcome without a national vision and to the system of education and training in security, strengthening the basis of such requirements and standards for appointment to administrative positions related to security in all institutions of power, local authorities, security services, owners and operators of critical infrastructure and the introduction of a system for training throughout their period of performance of such functions.

## 3. Conclusion

The sensitivities of our society clearly shows that the institutions of the security system retain their key role and therefore the public is ready to restrictions in order to keep this level of resources those employees in the security sector should be motivated and well prepared equipped only with a job well done. Sustainable directions to the drop in approval ratings of activity in different sectors of the security system are indicative of this.

Multi-dimensional and galloping changes in modern integrated security environment and the need for rapid and effective response system for security and defense require the structuring of the basic process of its activities in a loop of continuous learning. There are periodic reviews of the set of controlled variables, the formation of new strategies for their management and detailed reporting of changes in consequences. This will

allow on the basis of information provided and scientific management solutions system for security and defense to approach adequately to reacts of system changes in the security environment.

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