

Networks of Findings around Security Dimensions in the Literature from 2019 to 2022

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Abstract

Security has been a concern for authorities and civil society in recent years. Different substrata of society have different perceptions of security. A simple sampling of 100 abstracts published in international repositories was carried out during the period from 2019 to 2022. Seven dimensions were found: territorial, national, public, citizen, private and Internet user. The hypothesis related to the differences between the theoretical structure with respect to the empirical observations was contrasted.

Keywords: Perception of security, reliability of the instrument, validity of the instrument

1. Introduction

At the time of writing this article, the pandemic caused by the SARS-COV-2 coronavirus and the COVID-19 disease has infected 10 million, sickened 5 million and killed 500,000 people worldwide (WHO, 2022). In Mexico it has infected 200,000, sickened 150,000 and killed 25,000 people (PAHO, 2022). In this scenario, the perception of security is a central issue on the citizen's agenda not only because of the health crisis, but also because of the economic crisis.

In this way, the escalation of violence against vulnerable groups such as children, women and the elderly has increased exponentially and has added to the risks posed by the pandemic. Derived from this situation, the perception of security emerges, develops and consolidates as a central issue on the citizen agenda (Martínez et al., 2018). It is a phenomenon in which potential victims see the pandemic as unpredictable in its effects, immeasurable in its consequences, and uncontrollable by the authorities.

Such phenomena, the pandemic and security, converge in violence against vulnerable groups as a result of the frustration of family heads in the face of unemployment, hunger and poor health (Juárez et al., 2017). In this way, the areas of greatest risk are the most densely populated, such as Mexico City, mainly in the Iztapalapa mayor's office.



Security, in several countries, has suffered shortcomings, or absences, particularly when it comes to government participation. Public security can be understood as the work of the State to protect and safeguard its population from internal dangers or threats. In Latin American countries, public custody is perceived as absent; due to the large amount of press coverage that exposes the aforementioned lack (Rincon et al., 2018).

In the case of Mexico, day by day, a greater amount of red news coverage appears in the news, which shows a violent face of the country. The structure of security perception in territorial security, national security, public safety (state as Attorney General), human security, public security (self-protection), private security, and internet perception of security, and scope (Bustos et al., 2018).

Public safety events occur all over the world, posing a threat to personal safety, property, and national defense. Mexico's security problems are like the general context in Latin America in many ways. However, Mexico is influenced by organized crime due to the levels of consumption of illegal products in the US market, USA (Carreon et al., 2018).

Public security has traditionally been understood as the function of the state that consists of protecting its citizens from illegal attacks (or crimes against) their property, physical integrity, sexual freedom, etc. The meaning of public security is inferred as people's security, inherence, inseparability, breadth and focus on justice (Aldana et al., 2018).

It is stated that the perception of our reality is subjective and that the perception of our world depends on our living conditions. The perception of reality operates from a higher order, from a mesosystem that would include both (perception and reality), and in which each one appears as elements and not as closed and independent units. The notion is that: what we see, might not be what is there, has worried and tormented the entire population in all sectors, classes or roles of our society. Different sectors of the population would have different perceptions of security (Carreon et al., 2018).

Cultural stigma affects perceived security. As stigma intensifies as the pandemic continues, perceived safety decreases. The administration of public security is the implementation of public policies that justify the orientation of the State in the prevention of crime and the administration of justice, but only the distrust of citizens towards government action is evidenced in a growing perception of insecurity as reported in literature in seven dimensions: territorial, national, public (government), human, public (self-protection), private and Internet user (Martínez et al., 2018).

Mexico can be seen from various fields such as economic, historical or social. In this sense, there are other sub-areas (or sub-scales in the social sphere) such as health, public safety, education, environmental awareness, among others. As mentioned above, different sectors of the population have a different perception of social sub domains (or subscales). In the case of undergraduate students, to the extent that their school education gives them the possibility of generating critical thinking, this sector of the population can generate a solid perception of a factor that affects the context of society (García et al., 2017).

The theory of the perception of security alludes to converging dimensions regarding trust between the rulers and the ruled. In this way, the central premise of the theory is that citizens have unfavorable or positive expectations of their authorities in charge of law enforcement and crime prevention, as well as social rehabilitation (Carreon, 2020). In this sense, security is a sociopolitical phenomenon, but has got reduced to media expectations of government action, as well as mistrust or empathy for its strategies, programs or policies in

terms of safeguarding the integrity and dignity of its governed, as well as private, public goods and interests.

The perception of security includes the dimensions: territorial, national, public, citizen, private and Internet user (García, 2019). The territorial dimension refers to customs surveillance (Quiroz, 2019). The national dimension refers to internal conflicts with international repercussions such as drug trafficking. Public safety concerns the local as crime. Citizen security concerns freedoms such as expression. Private security involves threats to property. Internet user security suggests the protection of data and the prevention of digital fraud.

The so-called biosafety focuses on food as the main indicator of the level of health in the face of a health or environmental crisis (Hernandez, 2019). In this sense, territorial or national security had to specialize in public matters because each sector or social stratum demanded different needs according to contingent situations. The citizenization of this security gave a way to the individualization of expectations and resources, giving rise to both personal and virtual self-protection, with the appearance of cyber security.

There are more differences between biosecurity and cyber security, but both are essential for the rule of law, the administration of justice, the prosecution of crime, social rehabilitation and collective pacification (Bustos et al., 2020). From a traditional perspective, both dimensions are observable as complementary, but from a progressive approach they are assumed to be concomitant. In other words, the effects of climate change are increasingly linked to identity theft, extortion or co-optation, since niches of environmental and social deterioration that originate cybercrime are assumed or, based on cyber security, the data on robberies, kidnappings or homicides in situations of natural disaster or health contingencies are observed in real time.

Based on the theoretical, conceptual and empirical review, the relationships between the variables were modeled (García, 2021). In this way, territorial and national securities are concomitant given their degree of generality in the protection of the country, as well as the multilateralism that international or regional pacification measures imply. In the case of public and citizen security, both share the imperatives of safeguarding common goods that, although public, can be established as socially and environmentally available for future generations. In this sense, private and digital securities are also similar in terms of preventing crimes that threaten the dignity and integrity of the person and not of society.

The theoretical relationships between security perceptions are consistent with the observed data (García et al., 2016). This is so because the instrument is presumed to measure all seven dimensions of safety, as well as their consistency when applied to bulls, scenarios, and samples. In addition, security as a multidimensional phenomenon suggests the levels of measurement that are concomitant (HC) with each other, reflective (HR) and with errors (HE) attributed to the variance of the responses.

Concomitant hypotheses refer to the covariance between the dimensions of the phenomenon, as well as to the explanation of its trajectory structure if a new specification or modeling were to arise when testing the null hypothesis (Garcia, 2020).

The reflexive hypotheses refer to the relationships between the factors with respect to the indicators, suggesting the structuring of the phenomenon, as well as the convergence of the responses to the reagents that measure each feature of the dimensions (Rivera, 2020).

Measurement error hypotheses refer to unexplained variances in estimating the structure of concomitant and reflexive relationships. Furthermore, it suggests the probable incidence of other factors and indicators that are not included in the model (Amemiya, 2020).

Precisely, the objective of this work is to specify a model for the study of perceived security in the face of the pandemic, confinement and violence towards vulnerable groups such as the elderly, women and children with respect to the head of the family, civil and health authorities.

What are the networks of meanings around biosafety in migrant workers from central Mexico in the face of the pandemic?

The contributions of the study to the discipline are

- 1) systematic review of the state of the art,
- 2) systematization of findings,
- 3) proposal of a theoretical and conceptual model,
- 4) methodological approach,
- 5) diagnosis of the problem,
- 6) discussion between the findings, the reviewed literature and,
- 7) design of pedagogical sequences.

Thus, the first section reviews the theoretical and conceptual approaches that explain the phenomenon (Mejía et al., 2016). The second section presents the results of studies related to the topic (Mendoza et al., 2017). In the third section, the axes, trajectories and relations between the variables are proposed. The fourth section presents the decisions to address the problem (Quintero et al., 2017). The fifth section describes the results (Sandoval, 2020). These findings are discussed in the sixth section (Garcia, 2018). The seventh section reflects on the contribution and application of the study in the classroom.

2. Method and Materials

A documentary, cross-sectional and exploratory study was carried out with a non-probabilistic selection of sources indexed to national repositories: Class, Conacyt, Latindex and Redalyc , considering the period from 2019 to 2022, as well as the search by keywords; "security", "biosecurity" and "COVID".

Table 1 *Descriptive sample*

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Class	3	1	5	3
Conacyt	4	3	4	4
Latindex	5	Two	6	1
Redalyc	6	4	3	2

Source: *Prepared with data study (2022)*

The Delphi inventory was used, which includes questions related to the relevance of the findings reported in the literature on safety at work. The decisions of the experts on the subject were selected based on their h-index of citations in academic google. The criteria of the judges allowed evaluating the findings sought in the literature.

Table 2 Description of the experts

Sex	Years	Qualification	Profession	Entry
Feminine	52	Medical	Psychology	37'984.00
Male	40	Teacher	Psychology	41'987.00
Male	58	Medical	Sociology	33'865.00
Male	62	Teacher	Psychology	30'892.00
Feminine	39	Teacher	Sociology	27'963.00
Male	46	Teacher	Economy	31'949.00
Male	41	Medical	Economy	26'962.00

Source: Prepared with data study (2022)

The judges were contacted through their institutional mail. Respondents were informed about the project and its managers. The confidentiality and anonymity of their answers were guaranteed in writing. The protocols for human studies recommended by the ethics committee were followed. The Helsinki protocol was used to carry out the research. The study followed the guidelines of the American Psychological Association.

The judges coded their answers using a Likert scale ranging from 0 = “not at all agree” to 5 = “a lot of agreement”. The data was captured in excel and processed in JASP version 15. Non-parametric statistical coefficients were used. Centrality and clustering were estimated, as well as the network of relationships, considering a learning of the biosafety protocols reported in the literature.

3. Results

The slope of the simulated and observed data suggests a fit. It then means that the dimensions of biosafety against COVID-19 emerge from the context of study. In this sense, the network of meanings is oriented towards dimensions related to anger, fear, anxiety, frustration, exhaustion, depersonalization, stress, distance, confinement, opportunism and stigma as shown in the figure.

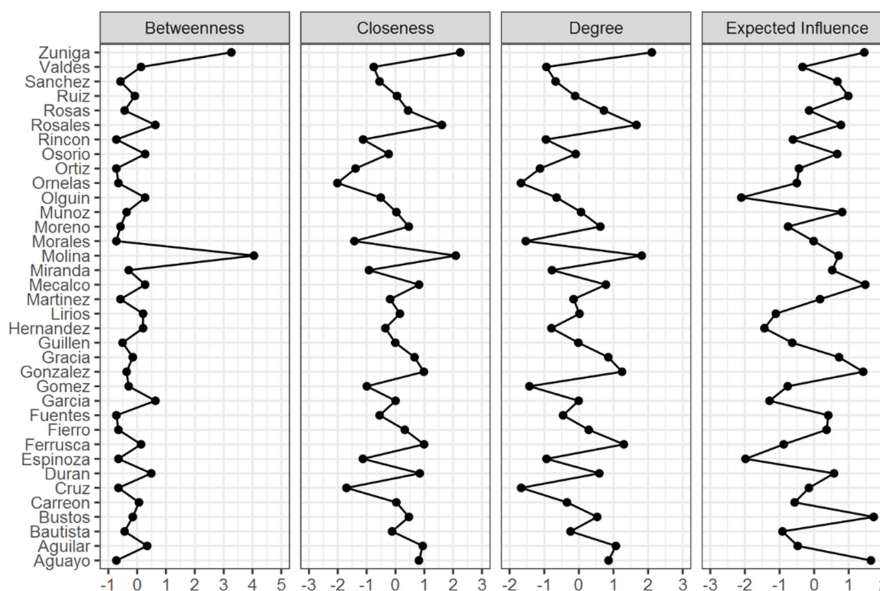


Figure 1 Centrality of biosafety in the literature from 2019 to 2022

Source: Prepared with data study

Figure 2 shows the relationships between the indicators and the twelve established factors. The pandemic directly impacted emotions. The model includes negative relations between the factors but positive relations between the factors with respect to those indicated.

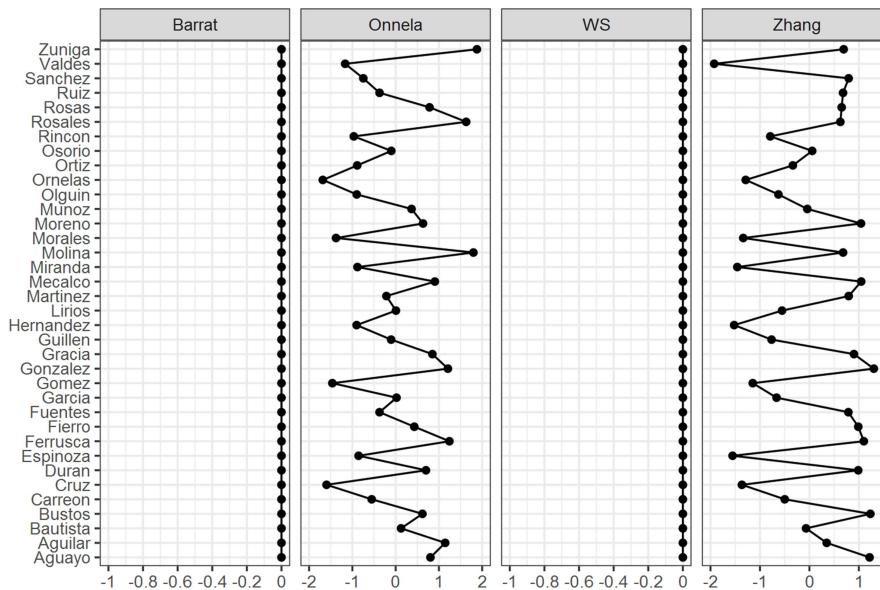


Figure 2 Biosafety grouping in the literature from 2019 to 2022

Source: Prepared with data study

Figure 3 shows the values that explain the structure of biosafety in the selected literature from 2019 to 2022. The results show an emotional diversification as a result of the pandemic containment and mitigation policies in the published literature from 2019 to 2022, considering the criteria of expert judges on the issues. The resulting structure suggests that the twelve components of the security model showed a diversity of meanings.

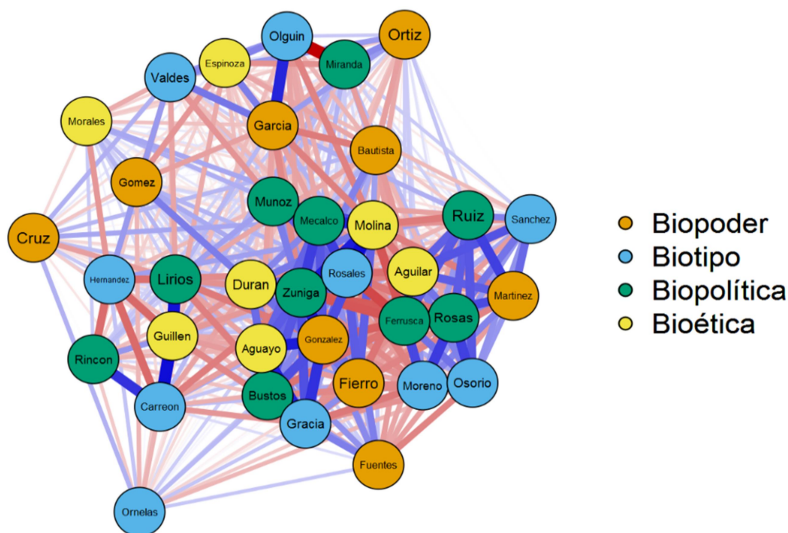


Figure 3 Biosafety nets in the literature from 2019 to 2022

Source: Prepared with the study data (2022)

4. Discussion

In relation to the theory of security perception which raises nine dimensions related to territory, nation, citizenship, public, private, human and internet, and this work shows that human security was the factor that most reflected the perceptual structure of security (Carreon et al., 2014). Lines of study referring to the dimensions of human security will make it possible to detect scenarios of conflict between the rulers and the ruled, as well as the conflict between the emergence of citizen and private security.

Regarding security studies where a continuous coercive and persuasive state stands out in its relationship with citizens, this work has shown that human security was a dimension that explained the differences and similarities between the rulers and the ruled (García, 2019). The development of this dimension will allow us to notice the transition from a coercive system to a persuasive one. That is to say, At each level of security, the State excludes the citizenry. Territorial security does not require a citizen complaint. National security does not imply citizen crime prevention. Public safety does not suggest civility. Even citizen security does not admit civil proposals. Private and internet user security depends on the technology allowed by the State.

Regarding the modeling of the seven dimensions of safety perception, the present study has shown that these dimensions pointed out explain 55% of the variance and warn of the emergence of a common factor that the literature identifies as second order (García et al., 2016). The lines of research around the emergence of this common factor will allow evaluating, accrediting and certifying the relations between rulers and citizens in matters of security.

In short, perceived security is a multidimensional psychological phenomenon since it derives from the relationships between authorities and citizens regarding crime prevention, the administration of justice and social rehabilitation, although there are other dimensions such as sectoral or media security to explain the impact of policies, strategies and programs on civil decisions and actions.

5. Conclusion

It is widely perceived in Mexico that the country has inadequate security. The absence of custody is influenced by the presence of organized crime, the illegal sale of drugs and weapons, and the corruption that exists in each power of the state among the main aspects. In this sense, the inclusion of self-control explains the effects of state propaganda on crime prevention, law enforcement and peace education on the lifestyles of civilian sectors. The contribution of this study is concerned with the reliability and validity of an instrument that measured seven dimensions of security: territorial, national, human, public, private, and digital. Studies on citizen security identify government expectations as the predominant factor that explains the phenomenon as an efficient, effective and effective institution, but in this paper the emergence of this phenomenon has been evidenced from a structure of perceptions around the personal, citizen, public, human, national and territorial agenda.

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