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ORIGINAL PAPER

Data Analysis and Documentation on Environmental Security and Social Resilience: A Case Study on Policy Theories and Practices

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Abstract:
Background: The current study focuses on the research topics of "environmental security" and "social resilience" upgrading recent advances in approaching the policy theories and practices.
Objectives: Thus, the research helps to understand the social and policy opportunities and innovation exploring a range of literature in selected periods.
Methods: The research provides a two-steps basis (quantitative and qualitative analysis) using the *Google Ngram Viewer* research tool aimed at focusing on the use of relevant topics in the field.
Results and findings: All in all, the research focus on the policy theories and practices represents an evolving reference related to three analytical frameworks (AF): (*AF1*) social resilience, social actors, organization, social practice, society, societal, social community, social environment, social engagement, social participation; (*AF2*) clime, environment, environmental security, environmental resilience, climate change, clime security, climatic conditions, climatic resilience; (*AF3*) prosperity, peace, growth, development, sustainable growth, sustainable development, developing states, emergent economies.

Keywords: *environment, security, social, resilience, development.*

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Introduction

` The research in the area of environmental security (ES) and social resilience (SR) has three distinct sections – firstly, on social actors and actions, secondly, on environmental security mechanisms and practice, and thirdly focusing on the growth and sustainability development goals. In this context, the recent literature considers: (*a*) the establishment of new directions of analysis and research, namely: text/ document analysis tools (Karch, 2021) and (*b*) the development of new instruments and research engagements in the field of social resilience and environmental security (Jewett, Mah, Howell, Larsen, 2021).

Therefore, the objectives of the interdisciplinary research are achieved by (*i*) providing concepts developing a general interface with the relational analysis of the "environmental", "climate", "resilience" and "security" related concepts during the period 1970-2019 through the analytical representation of the "environmental security" topics; (*ii*) approaching the particular usage of the topics of "climate security" concept during the period 2000-2019.

Moreover, the current study reviews the key topics across the recent literature with the aim to describe the state of the terminology, particularly its importance for policy practices. Understanding also the development of the policy theories is needed while providing social resilience and environmental security on various levels of community organization.

Methodology and research objectives

The research objectives of the current study are to facilitate the analysis of these major topics using the *Google Ngram Viewer* research tool that provides a linkage among selected topics or concepts (*ngrams*) providing an innovative approach to the Google books research. Moreover, the interdisciplinary research presents the frequency of use of a selected topic throughout the Google scanned books. Each figure of the current study will focus on *ngram* technique and methodology aimed to provide a contextual representation of the reference period (e.g. 1960-2019; 1990-2019 etc.).

More specifically, Figure 1 contextualizes the relational analysis representation of the use of "environmental", "climate", "resilience" and "security" related concepts by focusing on the period 1970-2019. Figure 2 points out the representation of the use of "environmental", "climate", "resilience" and "security" related concepts for the same period. Figure 3 introduces the analysis of the "environmental security" concept and related topics to climate security issues" and "climate security discourse". Figures 4 and 5 provide the link to other topics of "climate security" and "climate resilience". As Figure 6 develops an inner approach to "social/societal"-related concepts during the period 1990-2019, Figure 7 addresses the "social environment", "social engagement", "social participation" concepts.

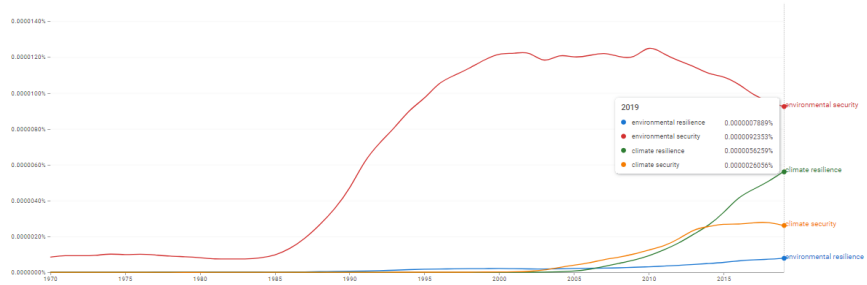
The main objective of the Figures 8, 9, 10 is to address is to quantify the representation of UN SDG goals-related and the "environment" (concept and adjective) and related concepts (nouns) (1990-2019). It is also important to focus on the configuration of Figure 11 considering how the reference interval for the period 1960-2019 synthesizes the conceptual inputs in the area of the use of "environmental"-related concepts. Figures 12 and 13 explore the priorities of "climate"-related concepts and "sustainable" (adjective) and related nouns during the last three decades.

Literature review

The conceptual overview of the social resilience-related phrases comprises a set of major related topics that involve various input and output levels, namely: the social behavior during COVID-19 pandemic (Burlea-Schiopoiu, Ogarca, Barbu, Craciun, Baloi, Mihai, 2021; Burlea-Schiopoiu, Puiu, Dinu, 2022; Bărbuceanu, 2022: 181–188), sustainability, communication and social media linkage (Lăpădat, Lăpădat, 2021: 22-30; Bularca, Nechita, Sargu, Motoi, Otovescu, Coman, 2022); social participation, mobility and resilience in multilevel governance (Levasseur, Roy, Michallet, St-Hilaire, Maltais, Généreux, 2017: 2422-2432; Olimid, Georgescu, 2017: 42-56; Pîrvu, Bădîrcea, Doran, Jianu, Țenea, Murtaza, 2022); community resilience and COVID-19 crisis (Olimid, Georgescu, Gherghe, 2022: 38-51; Wei, Han, Han, Gong, 2022: 706-714; Trivedi, Afjal, Spulbar, Birau, Murthy Inumula, Mitu, 2022: 365-376; Birau, R., Spulbar, Trivedi, Florescu, 2021: 13-21; Olimid, Olimid, 2022: 182-190) and cultural, communication and language social encounters (Mitu, 2021: 201-211; Vlăduțescu, 2021: 89-92; Păunescu, Chirițescu, 2022). However, Popay et al. argue that there are also other social determinants for this approach reflecting health inequalities and system resilience (Popay, Kaloudis, Heaton, Barr, Halliday, Holt, Khan, Porroche-Escudero, Ring, Sadler, Simpson, Ward, Wheeler, 2022). Moreover, a part of literature recently assumed that social resilience is affected by local strategies and environmental security (Wamsler, Lawson, 2012: 28-53; Kaplan, Rashid, Gasparovic, Pietrelli, Ferrara, 2022: 1513– 1526; Georgescu, 2014: 135-146). Based on these correlations, Jewett et al., Sorea et al. and also Otovescu et al. identify a direct link between social cohesion and community resilience (Jewett, Mah, Howell, Larsen, 2021: 325-336; Otovescu, Otovescu, Motoi, Otovescu, 2015: 32-49; Sorea, Csesznek, Rățulea, 2022), as Ellis et al. develop an active model for the community resilience within the public sector (Ellis, Dietz, Chen, 2022). Therefore, a range of discussions are developed here based on: (*i*) social considerations and risk assessments (Crowley, Jackson, Connell, Karunarthna, Anantasari, Retnowati, Niemand, 2022; Moya, Goenechea, 2022); (*ii*) security determinants (Georgescu, Olimid, Gherghe, 2022: 82-96); (*iii*) climate resilience (Pope, Gitay, 2022).

Other two potential reflections are relevant. The first one refers to the revision of the concept of resilience suggesting the need for community focus and support (Manyena, 2006: 434-450). The second one provides the right to recovery at community level (Ahmad, Chowdhury, Siedler, Odek, 2022: 327– 338). While acknowledging the various discussions in the environmental security and social resilience approach, there is also a more appropriate evaluation of the climate change perspectives, scenarios and effects, carrying out a strict focus on three broad indicators including the decision-making process, the linkage amongst environment and economic factors and the sustainable productivity (Apitz, 2021: 495-497). Using these three determinants, Apitz states the systematic challenges that the society faced here including social engagement and security. Whereas, the research methodology provides alternative techniques for three categories of analytical frameworks (AF), namely: (*AF1*) social resilience, social actors, organization, social practice, society, societal, social community, social environment, social engagement, social participation; (*AF2*) clime, environment, environmental security, environmental resilience, climate change, clime security, climatic conditions, climatic resilience; (*AF3*) prosperity, peace, growth, development, sustainable growth, sustainable development, developing states, emergent economies.

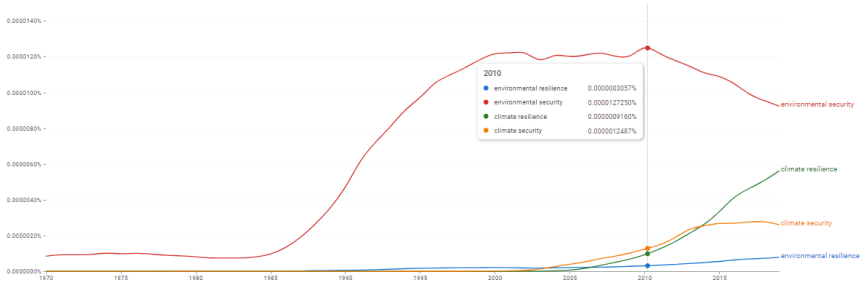
Figure 1. Relational analysis representation of the use of "environmental", "climate", "resilience" and "security" related concepts (1970-2019)



Source: Authors' compilation based on *Google Ngram Viewer* data

The relational analysis representation of the use of "environmental" and "climate" related to the concepts of "resilience" and "security" for the period of 1970-2019 shows the highest frequency values in 2019 for "climate resilience" (0.0000056259%), "climate security" (0.0000026056%) and "environmental resilience" (0.0000007889%), while "environmental security" scored highest between 2000 and 2010 (0.000012725%).

Figure 2. Relational analysis representation of the use of "environmental" and "climate"-related concepts (2010)



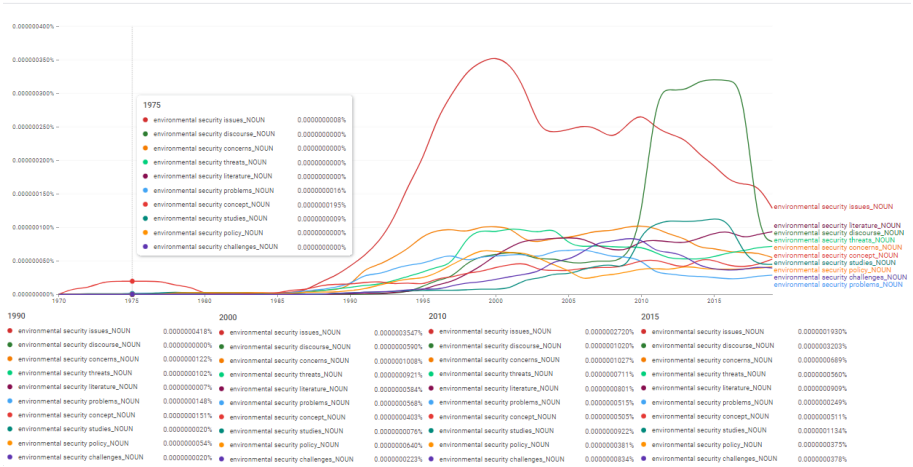
Source: Authors' compilation based on *Google Ngram Viewer* data

The analysis for the identification of "environmental security"-related concepts shows that "environmental security issues" has started being mentioned in 1975 (0.0000000008%) and rose to rich its highest frequency in 2000 (0.0000003547%). The other concepts discovered in the analysis wither rather minor occurrence were "environmental security literature" (0.0000000901%), "environmental security threats" (0.0000000921% in 2000), "environmental security concerns" (0.0000001027%), "environmental security concept" (0.0000000511%), "environmental security policy" (0.0000000640% in 2000), "environmental security challenges" (0.0000000834% in 2010) and "environmental security problems" (0.0000000568% in 2000).

Two notable exceptions were "environmental security discourse" and "environmental security studies", both registering a similar frequency pattern, displaying

an ascending line in 2010 (0.0000001020% and 0.0000000922% respectively) and reaching the top in 2015 (0.0000003203% and 0.0000001134% respectively), gradually descending towards 2019.

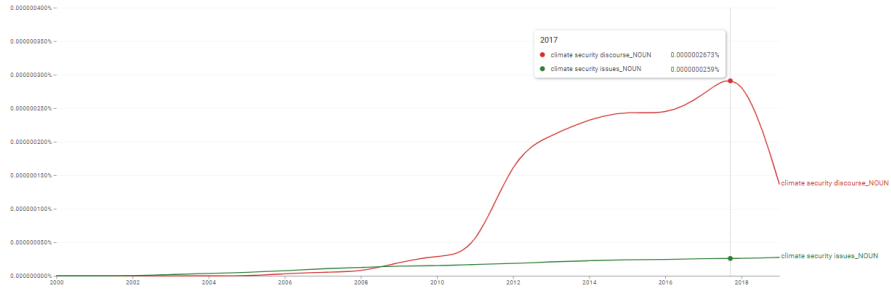
Figure 3. Relational analysis representation of the use of "environmental security" concept (1970-2019)



Source: Authors' compilation based on *Google Ngram Viewer* data

When performing the relational analysis representation of the use of "climate security" concept for the period 2000-2019 we identified only two related concepts: "climate security issues" and "climate security discourse" (registering the highest frequency in 2017 – 0.0000000259% and 0.0000002673%, respectively).

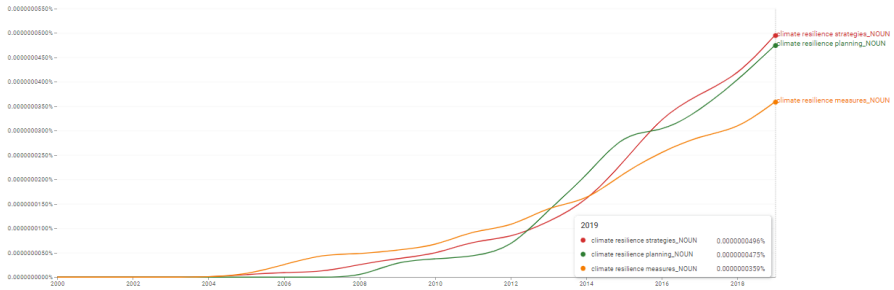
Figure 4. Relational analysis representation of the use of "climate security" concept (2000-2019)



Source: Authors' compilation based on *Google Ngram Viewer* data

The analysis has identified three concepts related to "climate resilience", all three of them peaking in 2019: "climate resilience strategies" (0.0000000496% in 2019), "climate resilience planning" (0.0000000475% in 2019), and "climate resilience measures" (0.0000000359%).

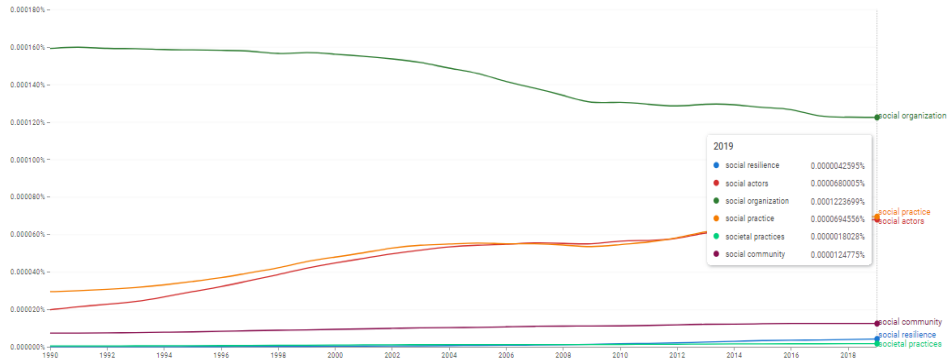
Figure 5. Relational analysis representation of the use of "climate resilience" concept (2000-2019)



Source: Authors' compilation based on *Google Ngram Viewer* data

The research methodological framework has targeted the scoring of concepts associated to environmental security and social resilience. The research units were designed to show the results of the extraction process of the evaluated phrases. *Google Ngram Viewer* features provide the possibility to identify the frequencies of some core topics in Google corpus. Thus, the analysis goes further to account the frequencies of the following associated concepts in 2019: "social resilience" (0.0000042595%), "social actors" (0.0000680005%), "social organization" (0.0001223699%), "social practice" (0.0000694556%), "societal practices" (0.0000018028%), "social community" (0.0000124775%).

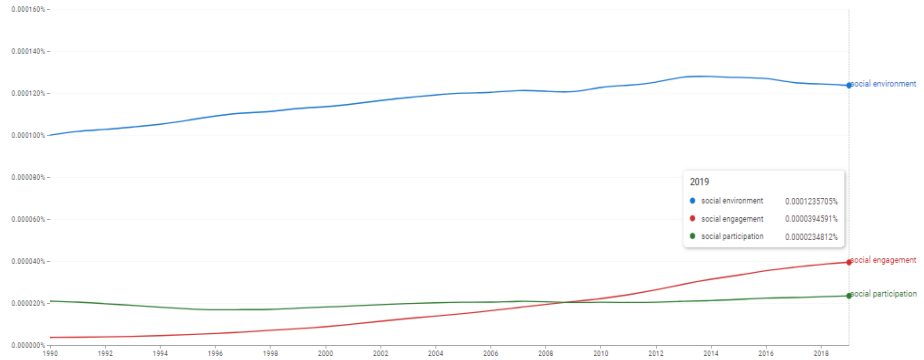
Figure 6. Analysing the use of "social/societal"-related concepts (1990-2019)



Source: Authors' compilation based on *Google Ngram Viewer* data

The analysis further provides meaningful information as regards the use of certain phrases for the period 1990-2019, showing the following values for 2019: "social environment" (0.0001235705%), "social engagement" (0.0000394591%), "social participation" (0.0000234812%).

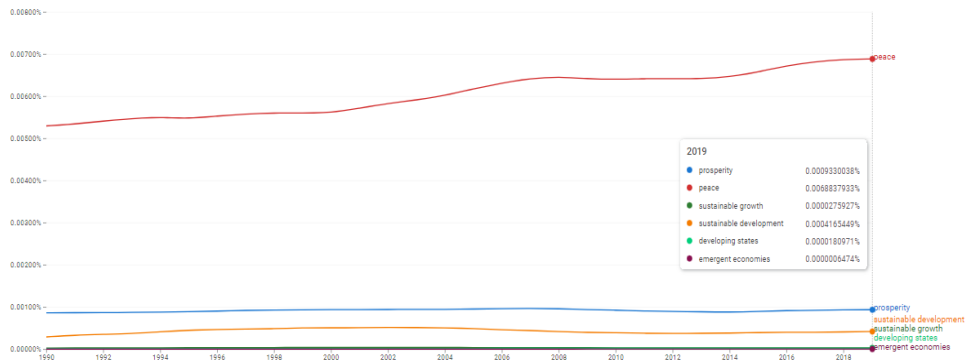
Figure 7. Analyzing the use of "social environment", "social engagement", "social participation" concepts (1990-2019)



Source: Authors' compilation based on *Google Ngram Viewer* data

The retrospective analysis performed for the period 1990-2019 for the representation of UN SDG goals-related concepts provides evidence for the constancy associating frequencies to major concepts, while the concept of "peace" has shown a gradual increase reaching 0.0068837933% in 2019. Meanwhile, the subsequent graphic points out the constant use of the conceptual cluster and provides the values recorded for 2019 in the case of all other concepts: "prosperity" (0.0009330038%), "sustainable growth" (0.0000275927%), "sustainable development" (0.0004165449%), "developing states" (0.0000180971%) and "emergent economies" (0.0000006474%).

Figure 8. Representation of UN SDG goals-related concepts (1990-2019)

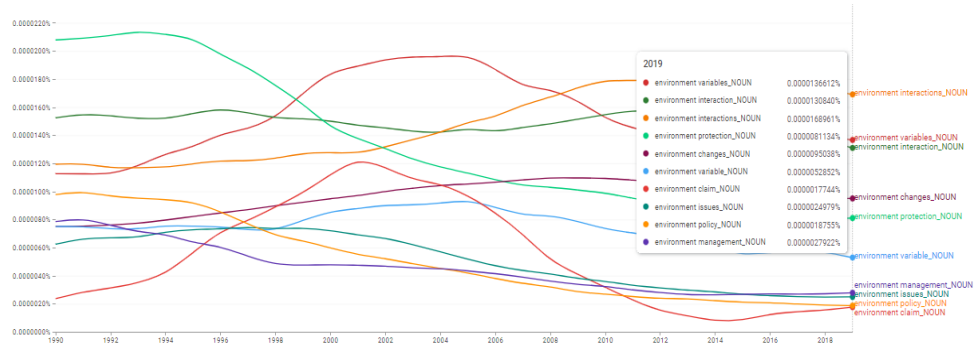


Source: Authors' compilation based on *Google Ngram Viewer* data

The analysis shows the following frequencies for the environment-related concepts for the period between 1990-2019. Throughout this period we observe that the use of phrases such as "environment variables" with its singular form "environment variable" have increased until reaching a peak between 2000-2006; after that period we observe a constant decrease till 2019 (reaching the values 0.0000136612% and0.0000052852% respectively). The same could be observe for the phrase "environment claim" which

reached its most frequent in 2001, then gradually decreased until 2019 (0.0000017744%). There is the case of phrases whose frequency increased gradually until 2019 such as "environment interaction" (0.0000130840%) and the plural form "environment interactions" (0.0000168961%), and "environment changes" (0.0000095038%). There is also the case of phrases whose frequency has constantly decreased until 2019. We observed this situation for the case of "environment protection" (0.0000081134%), "environment issues" (0.000024979%), "environment policy" (0.0000018755%) and "environment management" (0.0000027922%).

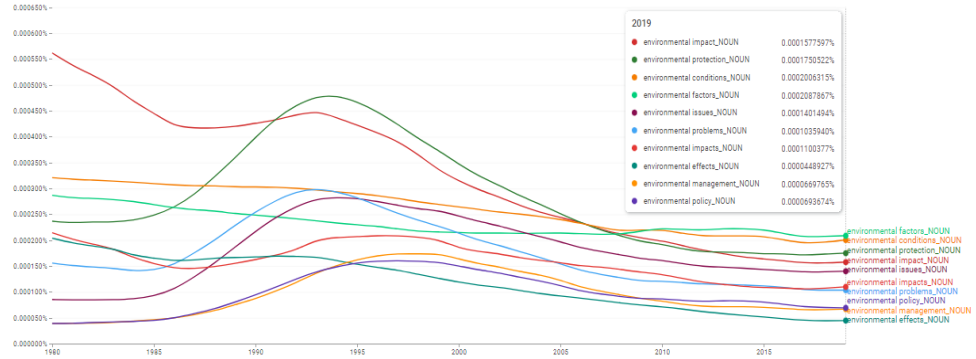
Figure 9. Analyzing the use of "environment" and related concepts (nouns) (1990-2019)



Source: Authors' compilation based on *Google Ngram Viewer* data

The analysis was directed to identify the changes in frequencies as regards the associations between the term "environmental" (adjective) and related nouns, highlighting the following: "environmental impact" and its plural "environmental impacts", "environmental protection", "environmental conditions", "environmental factors", "environmental issues", "environmental problems", "environmental effects", "environmental management" and "environmental policy" which peaked around 1995.

Figure 10. Analyzing the use of "environmental" (adjective) and related nouns (1980-2019)

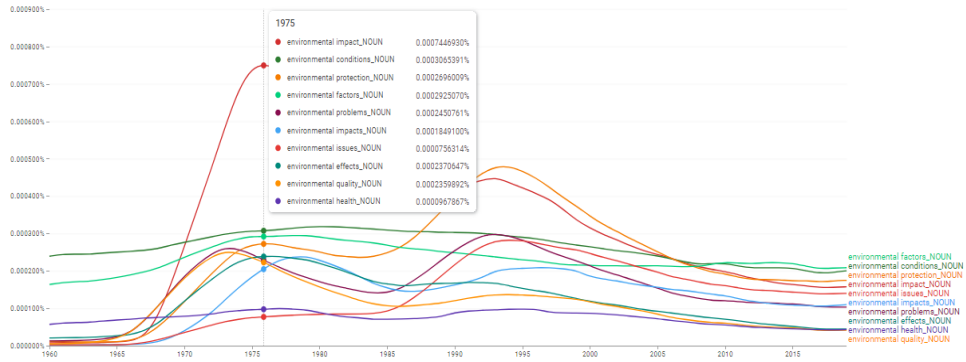


Source: Authors' compilation based on *Google Ngram Viewer* data

The results change when selecting the reference interval as the period 1960-2019, thus "environmental impact" and its plural form "environmental impacts" with its

highest frequency in 1975 (0.0007446930%), "environmental protection", "environmental conditions", "environmental factors", "environmental issues", "environmental problems", "environmental effects", "environmental management" and "environmental policy".

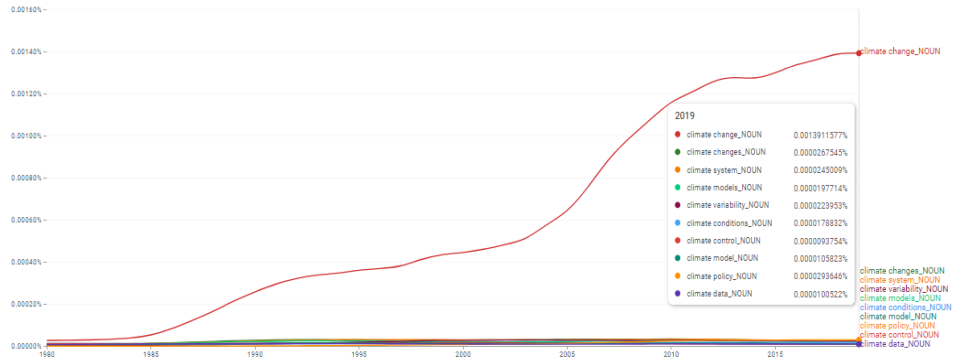
Figure 11. Analyzing the use of "environmental"-related concepts (1960-2019)

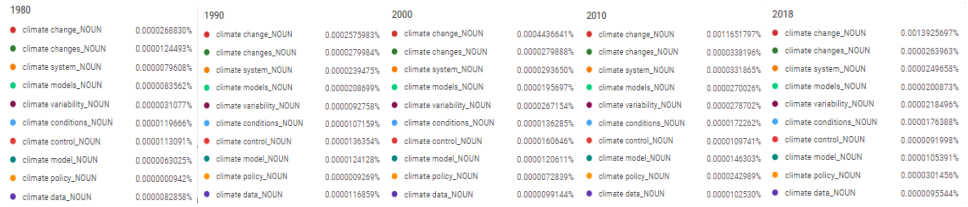


Source: Authors' compilation based on *Google Ngram Viewer* data

The analysis of climate-related concepts representative for the period 1980-2019 has identified the following highest frequencies for "climate changes" (0.0000338196% in 2010) replaced by "climate change" (0.0013925697% in 2018). With the exception of "climate change", all other concepts identified by the *Ngram* scientific literature scanning soft would be varying slightly for the selected period. Thus, the program identified the following highest frequencies: "climate system" (0.0000331865% in 2010), "climate models" (0.0000270026% in 2010) and "climate model" (0.0000146303% in 2010), "climate variability" (0.0000278702% in 2010), "climate conditions" (0.0000178832% in 2019), "climate control" (0.0000160646% in 2000), "climate policy" (0.0000301456% in 2018), and "climate data" (0.0000116859% in 1990).

Figure 12. Analyzing the use and frequency comparison for "climate"-related concepts (1980-2019)

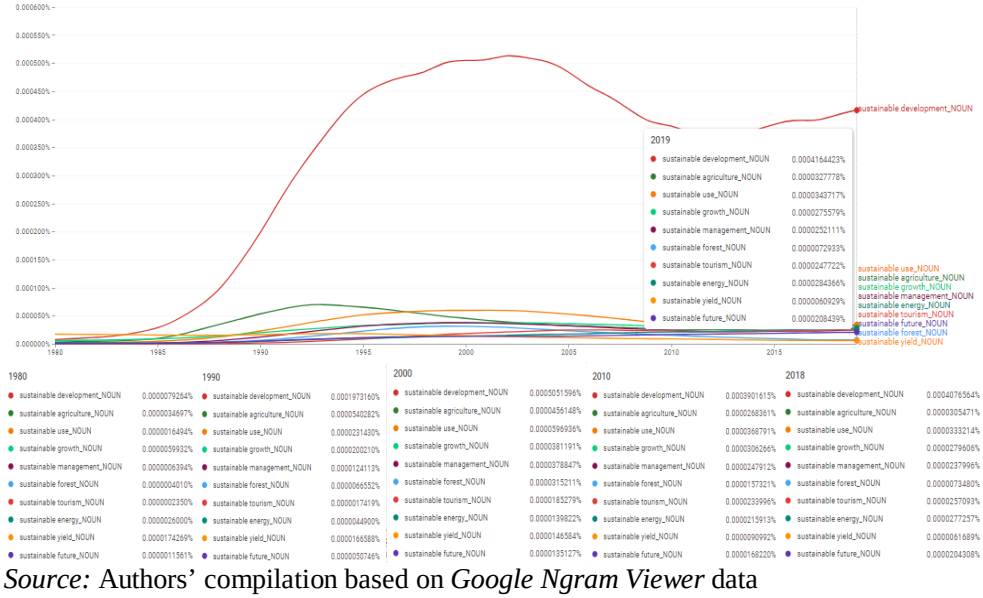




Source: Authors' compilation based on *Google Ngram Viewer* data

Throughout the period 1980-2019, the concept of "sustainable development" has acquired the highest frequency (0.0005051596% in 2000), "sustainable agriculture" (0.000540282% in 1990), "sustainable use" (0.0000596936% in 2000), "sustainable growth" (0.0000381191% in 2000), "sustainable management" (0.0000378847% in 2000), "sustainable forest" (0.0000315211% in 2000), "sustainable tourism" (0.0000257093% in 2018), "sustainable energy" (0.0000284366% in 2019), "sustainable yield" (0.0000174269% in 1980), and "sustainable future" (0.0000208439% in 2019).

Figure 13. Analyzing the use and frequency comparison for "sustainable" (adjective) and related nouns (1980-2019)



Source: Authors' compilation based on *Google Ngram Viewer* data

Conclusions

In conclusion, the current research connects the processes of social resilience to the ones related to environmental security. Consequently, the analytical research of the topics developed in Figures 1-13 explores the frequencies of use for selected topics while focusing on the evolving conceptual context of the policy theories and practice. The analysis has shown the evolution of the appropriation and use of specific concepts and phrases associated to "environmental security" and "social resilience", as well as their dissemination throughout the online literature corpus within a wide span of time.

Thus, the analysis has provided evidence for the constancy, rise or decline in the use of some specific concepts, opening the arena to scientific displays of relating the above-mentioned occurrences to policy theories and practice.

Authors' Contributions:

The authors contributed equally to this work.

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