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METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES FOR DETERMINING THE ESSENCE OF STATE SECURITY

The article analyzes the essence of state security and the peculiarities of public administration in this area. The risks of public administration in the field of state security are identified and methodological factors of avoiding threats to the state are introduced. The definition of the concept of state (national) security shall be offered.

Keywords: *state, administration, definition, security, development.*

Problem statement. The concept of "national security" is multifaceted, intersectoral and interdisciplinary. It is widely used in various fields of scientific knowledge and in the textual part of regulations. At the same time, (with a sufficient, at first glance, the number of scientific investigations and research in this area) the concept of national security continues to be one of the most complex and controversial in legal, economic science and general theoretical concept of government and causes significant scientific debate on its essence, content, purpose and support mechanisms.

In order to overcome the narrow sectoral understanding of national security and sometimes arbitrary use of this term in legal documents and in some scientific studies, there is an objective need to pose the problem of studying the conceptual foundations of national security as a fundamental general theoretical direction in "Public administration"

science.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The questions of state (national) security in the context of ensuring sustainable socio-economic development are devoted to the scientific works of O. Amosha, V. Bakumenko, S. Belaya, S. Dombrovska, O. Ilyash, N. Nyzhnyk, O. Novikova, G. Sytnyk, V. Sadkovy, V. Skuratovsky and others. [1–5]. Without diminishing the achievements and scientific achievements of these scientists, we note that there is a need for a comprehensive study and substantiation of scientific and theoretical principles for determining the risks and threats to the security system of Ukraine, in particular the state.

The purpose of the work is to analyze and implement the methodological principles of the essence of the definition of national security.

Main material presenting. In order to unify ideas about the concept of national security, it is advisable to first refer to the meaning of the word "security". Thus, according to S. Ozhegov's dictionary, security is a state in which there is no danger, protection from danger [4].

A comprehensive understanding of national security can also contribute to the analysis of theoretical principles of other sciences, in particular, in political science, security is seen as a political definition, which is a state of political system that guarantees the rights and freedoms of citizens, social groups, balances, stability and integrity, its favorable international position.

In economics, security means the state of the economy, which provides the following:

- sustainable economic growth;
- the effective satisfaction of economic needs;
- state control over the movement and use of national resources;
- protection of economic interests of the country at the national and international levels.

Economic security is an integral part of national security, its foundation and material basis. The object of economic security is both the economic system as a whole

and its constituent elements, namely:

- natural resources;
- production and non-production assets;
- real estate;
- financial resources;
- human resources;
- organizational and economic structures;
- family;
- personality [5].

According to S. Pavlusiv, social security is the protection of vital interests of society, the individual and the family from external and internal threats; it is one of the most important components of national security [ibid.]. All the main elements of the social system that ensures the level and quality of life of the population and is regulated within the framework of social and national policy pursued by the state. Actually, its objects are the subject of social security.

From the above it follows an intermediate conclusion that the main purpose of security (so far regardless of the state component of security in the national system) is to establish, maintain and ensure by various means, methods and ways a state in which subjects are not in danger, that is, protection against danger. This understanding of security, in our opinion, reflects not only the specific features of this phenomenon in a particular area of activity, but also includes common, stable determinants common to all spheres of society, defining security as a condition and protection strategy, ultimately aimed at for the survival of the social system, the individual and the state.

In addition, S. Pavlusiv developed a typology of the definition of "security", taking into account the social context of the following parameters:

- 1) definitions that characterize security as a state of protection of the interests of the individual, society and state;
- 2) definitions that consider security through the absence of danger;
- 3) definitions according to which security is a property of the system;

4) definitions that characterize security as a specific activity of government agencies;

5) definitions denoting security as a certain state [ibid.].

Quite consistently, from our point of view, reflects the methodological approaches to defining the concept of security typology proposed by M. Bondarenko [1]. According to it, the concepts of security presented in the general political sciences, based on their essence, are conditionally divided into two main groups:

a) a security approach based on the comparison of danger and security, their dialectic;

б) security and functional approach, according to which security should be characterized from the standpoint of internal organization, operation and development of any object, system, their interaction with the environment [ibid., p. 18–19].

In our opinion, in order to systematize conceptual scientific approaches to the understanding of national security, it is necessary to first turn to the identification of the state content of this concept. We share the view of scientists that, regardless of what is meant by security - purpose, scientific program, scientific discipline, etc., issues of personal security, national security, international security and global security are largely separated because they are related to completely different spheres of life [ibid.].

Analysis of the scientific literature on security issues allows us to identify two main approaches to the definition of security in the legal sense. According to the first of them, security is defined as the absence of various types of threats. Thus, according to N. Kosolapov, traditionally security meant not only and not so much the inviolability of the internal structures of society, as always a relative degree of its protection. Fear of such violence and generated a willingness to resist it by any means, including their own violence, as well as neutralized or completely eliminated the restrictions arising from reason, morality, common sense [3, p. 200–201].

In the second approach, security is determined not by the degree of protection from external and internal threats, but by activities to create conditions for the functioning and development of society and the state. This approach seems more appropriate because,

given the essential and substantive characteristics of security, based on the organizational and functional approach to the object of study, which allows us to consider any category in the dynamics.

Analysis of scientific works by V. Andronov, S. Dombrovska, V. Kovalchuk, O. Kryukova and others. [2] and also domestic legal documents on national security issues (first of all, the Law of Ukraine "On Fundamentals of National Security of Ukraine" of 19.06.2003 [6, Part 1 of Article 1]) allows to distinguish in the content of such security two main elements, namely: 1) national interests; 2) threats to these interests.

In our opinion, the above elements of national security are decisive for the essence of the phenomenon of "security system", because, firstly, the interests of society and the state are potentially active, secondly, require constant protection, and thirdly, are under constant threat, in the absence of which the expediency of the very existence of the concept of "national security" as a means of getting rid of the latter was questioned. By analogy, we can say that if there were no offenses, then there would be no need for responsibility.

It should be noted that national interests and threats are the defining concepts in the formation of most definitions of national security presented in the modern scientific literature. At the same time, some authors emphasize national interests, while others emphasize security threats.

The direction of scientific research in the field of national security is determined in some way by the model of economic system and political system of the state in the realities of the international situation and, of course, the need to overcome a crisis, its entry into a single global legal, economic, educational and other integration space. These circumstances have highlighted the need to develop the economic component of national security and the priority in its scientific coverage and research. This approach to national security issues is reflected in the Law of Ukraine "On Fundamentals of National Security of Ukraine" of 19.06.2003 and a number of legal documents approved by the President of Ukraine in 2015 - the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine of 06.05.2015 "On Strategy National Security of Ukraine "and the Sustainable Development Strategy" Ukraine - 2020". The main provisions of these national strategies in the field of economic security define it as the ability of the economy, state and society to confront and repel threats, ensure socio-economic and military-political stability,

decent living conditions and personal development [ibid.], as well as countering threats, the ability of the state to forecast them and provide protection against them. It should be noted that the issue of priority of national interests was constantly in the field of view of the domestic legislator, who sought to detail them (see the relevant amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Fundamentals of National Security of Ukraine", Law № 2411-VI of 01.07.2010 and the Law № 35-VIII dated 23.12.2014 [6]). In his view, the priorities of national interests should be recognized, first of all, the guarantee of constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen [ibid., Paragraph 1, part 1 of Art. 6]. Interestingly, in second place the legislator put "the development of civil society, its democratic institutions" [ibid., Paragraph 2, part 1 of Art. 6]. In our opinion, this place should have been placed "strengthening political and social stability in society" [ibid., Paragraph 4 of Part 1 of Art. 6]. Under favorable conditions, it is able to intensify in the direction of self-development and security, as well as to promote the protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of state borders and to prevent interference in the internal affairs of Ukraine.

In addition, there are a number of comments on the priority of determining the domestic legislator and other national interests, namely: "ensuring the development and functioning of the Ukrainian language, guaranteeing the free development, use and protection of other languages of national minorities of Ukraine" [ibid., Para. Art. 6]. We believe that this point could be combined with another, more capacious in its content - "the development of spirituality, moral principles of the Ukrainian people" [ibid., paragraph 9 of Part 1 of Art. 6].

Regarding the priority of national interests in the economic sphere, we can emphasize that it does not conflict with the development priorities that are defined in the Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine - 2020". At the same time, it should be noted that the current version of the priority of national interests in the economic sphere should be more systematically stated - "creation of a competitive, socially oriented market economy and ensuring constant growth of living standards and welfare", "preservation and strengthening of scientific and technological potential". models of development "and" preservation of the natural environment and rational use of natural resources "[6, item 6, item 7 and item 8 of part 1 of Art. 6]. We have made this conclusion taking into account

the requirements of the Sustainable Development Goals set by the UN Office for the period up to 2030 [7], which include economic, social and environmental.

Thus, in the most general form, national security should be understood as a state of protection of the individual, society and state from a wide range of internal and external threats, which ensures the realization of constitutional rights and freedoms, decent quality and standard of living, sovereignty, independence, state and territorial integrity, sustainable socio-economic development of the state.

Summing up the conclusion of the main scientific concepts that define the concept of national security, we can say that the analyzed concept occupies one of the central places in the state and legal system of any country, including Ukraine. Ensuring national security, as the main purpose and content of the state mechanism, determines the main directions of the country's functioning at the international level and in the domestic political sphere. Modern, however, doctrinal general theoretical approaches to the definition of national security are characterized by some uncertainty and underestimation (or disregard) of the main methodological aspects of the concept (strategy, single program) of national security, which, in turn, eliminates a single algorithm for development, formulation, adoption and implementation strategic directions of national security. On this basis, we can also point to the need for a balanced definition and use of terminology in the field of security, in particular socio-economic.

Conclusions. Given the analyzed scientific achievements of domestic and foreign scientists in a systematic way, we propose the following definition of the concept of state (national) security: a state of protection of the constitutional order, political, economic, defense, scientific, technical and information potential of the state from threats (external and internal) , which may have an objective and subjective nature of origin (ie be due to special services and other organizations, social groups and / or individuals). This definition presupposes a broad understanding of state security and reduces it to the concept of national security, as if it is a slice of the latter and covers all other types of security, pointing to the peculiarity of subject-object relations, in which the state plays a key role. It is focused primarily on the most important areas of public relations - social and economic, and its task is to ensure their proper functioning and further development in the event of threats to the vital interests of Ukraine in these areas.

This approach allows a systematic approach to the characterization of the concepts of "socio-economic security of the state" and "ensuring this type of security", comparing them with other concepts in this area, in particular "public safety", which, unfortunately, is not properly reflected in the Law of Ukraine "On the foundations of national security of Ukraine", as well as to promote a scientific and theoretical solution to the problem of the relationship between the categories of "national" and "state" security, and, consequently, their guarantee and support. In this context, we consider it appropriate to take the proposed version of the definitive definition of "state security" as a basis for further scientific study of the conceptual apparatus in the field of security, which should be enshrined in domestic law.

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