

Philosophy, methodology, theory and history
of the foundations of national security of the state

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CURRENT THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN THE SPHERE OF NATIONAL SECURITY IN UKRAINE

***Summary.** The article examines modern theoretical and methodological problems in the field of national security in Ukraine.*

The problem under study is to reduce costs and obtain maximum productivity from the inventory system of the Ukrainian machine-building plant "fed".

The article presents the results of a study conducted by the authors on the analysis of modern theoretical and methodological problems in the field of national security in Ukraine. Main scientific results: today a complex approach, synthesis of accumulated knowledge, explanation of the essence of the studied phenomena, which is the main function of the science of national security, come to the fore. It is revealed that the basis of the three concepts is anthropocentrism, an, his needs, the state's provision of peace, freedom, justice, growth of material and spiritual well-being. The research results can be used to improve the management system of the national security sphere in Ukraine, to optimize the management processes of the national security sphere in Ukraine and to achieve higher economic results.

***Key words:** national security, national security in Ukraine, the national security system.*

Statement of the problem. From the standpoint of national security of states, not only the state of economies determines their position in the world. These include social, military, political, religious, ideological, cultural, national and other factors that together directly or indirectly affect the state of states and their foreign and domestic policies. At the same time, the axiom: "a weak state is the object of expansion and can exist only under the protectorate of a stronger state or group of states" has not lost its relevance in modern conditions. Yes, a strong state itself pursues a policy of expansion. And progress depends on what kind of state it is.

National security considers the territory of the country to be the main, constant factor in the strength of influence, which determines the development of the state, including and the level of its dependence on world economic processes. Territory, population and public authority are the most important attributes of the state. Its characteristics directly or indirectly affect all indicators of state power. This fact alone forces us to treat the state's security structures carefully and responsibly. That is why the research topic of modern theoretical and methodological problems in the field of national security in Ukraine is relevant.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. The school of political realism has gained wide recognition in American scientific and political circles. Hans Morgenthau (1904-1980), a professor at the University of Chicago, is considered to be the school's chief theorist. For 20 years he headed the Center for Foreign and Military Policy Studies. His major theoretical work, *Politics Among Nations*, lasted five editions between 1948 and 1978. It is considered a classic of political realism, according to which "relations between nations are not much different from relations between individuals, the difference is only in scale." The Morgenthau School has become a widely recognized medium, the embodiment of a synthesis of theory and practice in US foreign policy.

Supporters of the school were and are well-known politicians and scientists J. Kennan, Z. Brzezinski, W. Rostow, S. Huntington and others.

Like the classics of geopolitics, G. Morgenthau believed that "geography is the most stable factor in the power of the state." In this his opinion coincides with the opinion of Spikman. One of their geopolitical recipes states: "He who rules the heartland rules the World Island."

The theoretical predecessors of political realism were the political teachings of N. Machiavelli and T. Hobbes. The "realists" consider Protestant theorist R. Niebuhr to be his teacher, who proposed a division between morality and politics; historian Charles Byrd, who considered the history of international relations through the struggle of "national interests"; geopolitics N. Spikman, who considered international relations "a battleground for power."

Scientific and methodological development of problems in this field of knowledge must be developed taking into account not only national but also planetary, geopolitical realities. When studying these issues, you should use the textbook "Global and National Security", for general. ed. G. P. Sitnik [2, p. 269-301].

In-depth study and systematization of the achievements of the theoretical discourse that has developed in modern science allows us to create a theoretical and methodological basis for a systematic search for the optimal model of national security for Ukraine. This approach will adequately assess the political and socio-economic features of strengthening Ukraine's national security in the context of world and European experience.

But both general issues of theory and methodology, and issues of methodology for the formation of national security in Ukraine are still insufficiently developed in the scientific literature. Some analysis and coverage of the outlined issues were made in their works, in particular, Abramov V.I., Andrushchenko V.P., Bakumenko V.D., Weber M., Grigoruk P.M., Dzvinchuk D.I., Ishchenko M.P., Ishchenko O.M., Kremen V.G., Mikhalchenko M.I.,

Molodtsov O.V., Mocherny S.V., Podolchak N.Yu., Pushak Ya.Ya. and Vorona P.V., Samoilenko L.Ya., Sitnik G.P., Smolyanyuk V.F., Tertichka V.V., Toffler O., Feyerabend P., Filipenko A.S., Khrushchev N.A., Shary V.I. and others.

It is appropriate to emphasize that the methodology of analysis of the international situation and forecasting of geopolitical development, as well as the methodological basis for developing and evaluating options for national security strategy are thoroughly analyzed in the textbook "Epoal National Security" [1].

Formulation purposes of article (problem). From the standpoint of national security of states, not only the state of economies determines their position in the world. These include social, military, political, religious, ideological, cultural, national and other factors that together directly or indirectly affect the state of states and their foreign and domestic policies. At the same time, the axiom: "a weak state is the object of expansion and can exist only under the protectorate of a stronger state or group of states" has not lost its relevance in modern conditions. Yes, a strong state itself pursues a policy of expansion. And progress depends on what kind of state it is.

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In the context of solving these issues on the successful organizational activities of public authorities and local governments, their officials, public leaders, all national and patriotic forces in the field of national security, the main

methodological and theoretical tasks are their professional understanding of the essence and content of all laws, rules, procedures, categories and concepts by which diverse, complex problems are solved.

The main material. The study of topical issues of methodology and theory of national security in modern conditions according to the requirements of the methodology must begin with the clarification of the categories "theory" and "methodology". In particular, "theory" means an explanation of a problem with providing evidence of the maximum degree. Theory - a scientific form of generalization of facts and identification of their inherent properties, the establishment of patterns in our context, in the national security system. Sufficient elaboration of questions of theory and methodology can be found in the Socio-Political Encyclopedia, ed. prof. M.P. Ishchenko [1, p. 528-529].

In a broad sense, the word theory means a special sphere of human activity and its results, which includes a set of ideas, views, concepts, students, ideas about objective reality. Theory usually precedes practice, can oppose practice as a subject-sensory activity, but is always in organic unity with it.

In the context of studying the master's degree in public administration and administration of national security, the theory is a higher, reasonable, logically consistent system of scientific knowledge, which gives a holistic view of the essential properties, patterns, cause-and-effect relationships, determinants that determine the nature of the functioning and development of the national security system of Ukraine.

The category "methodology" is used in several senses, namely as: a) the basis of scientific-cognitive, practical-transforming and educational activities of human society; b) the doctrine of ways to organize cognition and transformation of reality; c) a set of principles, methods and techniques of research used in relation to our issues in the science of national security.

That is, for the topic we are considering, the methodology is a science of a set of principles, methods and ways of organizing and constructing theoretical

and practical human activities and the doctrine of the national security system of Ukraine [3].

In the methodology of national security it is expedient to use the following theoretical and methodological rules:

- 1) to avoid haste, to accept in judgments and then to execute only that which does not cause doubt;
- 2) divide each complexity, problem into as many parts as needed to solve them;
- 3) think in order, start with the simple and easy to learn and go to the complex;
- 4) make a complete list of problems and conduct a general review and analysis to make sure that nothing is missed.

Defining the initial methodological principle, it should be immediately emphasized that as such in the process of scientific development of the theory and methodology of national security of Ukraine in modern conditions and the creation of theoretical and methodological and political and legal framework for research and practical solutions to security problems and problems it is necessary to be guided by the current legislative acts.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine", the main task of science is to outline the theoretical and methodological principles of strengthening national security and on the basis of the basic values of humanism and democracy to determine the most effective priorities of national security. This is specified in the following main scientific tasks: a comprehensive review of the security and defense of Ukraine, analysis of basic approaches to theory, laws and principles of methodology and argumentation and verification not only as fundamental but also as specific components that create theoretical methodological principles of national security [5].

Under modern transformational conditions, Ukrainian society, like the rest of the world, is changing rapidly, new technologies are emerging. Therefore,

given the various internal and external challenges, in determining ways to build a system of national security, we must first identify the original ideas, the defining features of a particular scientific picture of the modern world and the system of epistemological and methodological settings of science. This is the starting point for the formation of the national security policy of the Ukrainian state.

Innovative theoretical and methodological principles of the philosophy of humanism and democracy are the main ones in understanding the processes of adaptation of the national security system of Ukraine to European priorities and standards. Without them, it is impossible to move forward. They allow you to model various new models and ways to build an effective system of national security in accordance with any qualitative or abrupt changes in domestic and global macro-ethno-socio-tectonics.

It is also a methodology for studying the threats to the national security of the Ukrainian people, which create a variety of metamorphoses in public communications of various subjects and objects under the conditions of spontaneous or gradual change of their parameters. Various local or global crises, risks and unpredictable shocks, catastrophes, the number and scale of which are growing in nature and in world civilization, pose a great danger to people, countries and states.

Innovative development in the methodological search for science requires a share of empirical research. They are used to correct statistics, methods of comparative and institutional analysis. Here the research of features of activity of public authorities in maintenance of safety of vital activity of all social groups of the population is carried out. The law gives them the functions, rights, responsibilities, structure that are characteristic of similar institutions in other states, which ensure the development of public organizations, the rule of law, and other structural units specific to different countries.

Among them, first of all, it is necessary to study the following definitions used in the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine". In particular, Ukraine's national security is defined as the protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, democratic constitutional order and other national interests of Ukraine from real and potential threats. And state security means the protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity and democratic constitutional order and other vital national interests from real and potential threats of a non-military nature. Military security is characterized as the protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity and democratic constitutional order and other vital national interests from military threats.

And how is public security and order characterized? The Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" states that the protection of vital interests for society and the individual, human and civil rights and freedoms, the provision of which is a priority of the security forces, other state bodies, local governments, their officials and the public, who take coordinated measures to implement and protect national interests from the impact of threats. The term "threat to the national security of Ukraine" means phenomena, trends and factors that make it impossible or difficult or may make it impossible or difficult to realize the national interests and preservation of national values of Ukraine.

As we can see, the Law of Ukraine clearly defines priorities and tasks in the field of national security of Ukraine. It outlines the activities of state-governing administrative entities, ie the central bodies of state power, the nature and patterns of formation and development of national security relations, laws and principles of formation and operation public authorities, which are entrusted by law with tasks and responsibilities in the field of national security of Ukrainian society.

At the institutional level, the institutions of implementation of functions for the functioning and strengthening of national security, their responsibility to the people - the bearer of sovereignty and the only source of power in Ukraine [4].

The mechanisms of action and forms of influence of government entities on the activities, interaction of citizens and social groups in the field of national security are also analyzed.

Modern high-speed, socio-economic and political, sometimes unpredictable, changes and processes, crises, challenges require the continuous development of science on national security both in the field of rethinking and improving its research procedure and in achieving new knowledge in the studied no security phenomena and processes. Also, timely updating of the theoretical and methodological base and the entire system of knowledge and research in the field of national security must be ensured.

With each change in the geopolitical conditions of development of the modern world order, the scientific and methodological requirements for studying the process of strengthening national security under the influence of global metamorphoses should be changed and adapted, and its scientific and methodological support should be professionally developed. It is about concretizing the essence and content of categories, definitions of "international security", "security policy of the European Union", "geopolitics", "integration", "transformation", "modernization", "globalization", etc. and methodologies of differentiation, systematization and their progressive and negative influences and risky, crisis consequences for the sphere of national security.

The positive experience of the last thirty years shows that the most effective methodology for studying the effects of reform and transformation processes on the formation and implementation of national security is based on system theory and methodology of the philosophy of humanism and democracy. Its development took place in the mid-80's of XX century. on the basis of three basic scientific concepts developed by the author: 1) the concept of social-humanistic, liberal-democratic values, ideas, ideals and priorities of development of world civilization, constructive state formation in Ukraine according to the Ukrainian national idea; 2) the concept of socio-humanistic

formation sovereign, harmonious personality and age group of youth, humanization and democratization of their way of life; 3) the concept of juvenology, its content, theory and methodology.

This methodology is based on the following basic socio-humanistic liberal-democratic values and values: humanism, democracy, individual rights, freedom, equality, justice, dignity of each person and their recognition as the highest values of all mankind; protection of peace, peace and philanthropy; national patriotism and protection of state sovereignty and its territorial integrity; anthropocentrism and its democratic character; freedom of human life; honor and independence of the individual; freedom of independent choice of meaning and forms of life; universal equality (all born equal); refusal of aggressive violent methods of struggle and incitement of interethnic, interracial and intercivilizational enmity; war prevention, policy of neutrality; maintaining peace, material and spiritual and cultural support of a decent standard of living.

Insights from this study and perspectives for further research in this direction. In the theory of national security, in the essence of the theoretical aspect, today a complex approach, synthesis of accumulated knowledge, explanation of the essence of the studied phenomena, which is the main function of the science of national security, come to the fore. Of course, this requires the transition of science to a higher stage of its development. At the heart of the three concepts is anthropocentrism, man, his needs, the state's provision of peace, freedom, justice, growth of material and spiritual well-being.

The state implements the goals and basic principles of state policy, which will guarantee society and every citizen protection from threats and globalization influences on the status of the state, its role in the economy and public policy.

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