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MILITARY SECURITY AS A SUBSYSTEM OF NATIONAL SECURITY

The article considers military security as one of the elements of the national security system, determines its determination by other components. Based on the conducted research, it is concluded that there is a dynamic relationship between all elements, but these elements are not equivalent in the overall system. Their place and role are determined by the degree of external and internal dangers and threats.

***Keywords:** military security; mechanism; policy; state; society; opinion; political activity.*

Formulation of the problem. For the first time in the political lexicon, the concept of "national security" was used in 1904 in the message of President T. Roosevelt to the US Congress, where he justified the accession of the Panama Canal Zone with the interests of "national security". In recent years, this problem has become a core issue in the research of American political scientists, who see the source of the concept of "national security" in the theory of "national interests." The very definition and specification of the concept at the current stage requires a detailed study and consideration of foreign experience, and the implementation of the concept in the modern reality of Ukraine.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The number of multifaceted publications in the field of military security, which is a component of the state's national security, indicates the urgent need to improve the existing ones and the feasibility of developing and implementing new approaches to improving national security, especially

in conditions of armed aggression towards our state. The works of specialists Rusnak I. S., Khyzhniak V. V. Pylypchuk V. H., Dzoban O. P. and Nastiuk V. Ya. are devoted to the study of the essence of military security and improvement of national security.

Presenting main material. The majority of studies determine national security through the strength or from the positions of interaction of countries, that is, the creation of optimal conditions for the development of the system of international relations. One of the first definitions of national security in science is given in the encyclopedic dictionary of political science. According to this definition, "national security is a category of political science that characterizes the state of social institutions, which ensures their effective activity to support optimal conditions of existence and development of the individual and society... characterizes the state of the nation as a whole system" [5]. Fundamentally agreeing with this definition, let us only emphasize that the term "nation" here implies not only and not so much the anthropological and ethnic origin of individuals as their socio-cultural, historical-cultural and state affiliation.

The main objects included in the national security system, as follows from the given definition, are the individual, society and the state. These are different-scale objects of the system, if you consider it in a vertical section. They are interconnected and mutually determined, but their place, hierarchy, role is mobile, changeable and determined by a number of circumstances, among which the nature of social relations, the political system, and the degree of external and internal dangers stand out. In the model of relations "individual - civil society - state", the relationship between the mentioned elements should ideally be as follows: a person as the main subject, through the mechanisms of direct democracy and various institutions of civil society, delegates the most significant powers to the state, exercising civil control over it, but without encroaching on his inalienable, universally recognized rights. A person for the state in this context is the purpose of the state's existence and development; the criterion of the effectiveness of the state is the truly ensured rights and freedoms of a person, the quality and level of his life and development. Only in this sense is a person the highest value, a criterion for the progress and well-being of society.

The state and civil society are a means to preserve this value and achieve the goal of development, and a person is the main resource of the state in protecting its own interests in form, but public in essence. The main interest of the state should be focused on comprehensive development of the individual. [3] Protection of the constitutional system, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, establishment of political, economic and social stability, unconditional implementation of laws and maintenance of law and order, development of international cooperation should ultimately serve to protect the individual - the cornerstone of the state. At the same time, an ideal model of security is created: a person who is the highest goal of the national security system, making his certain contribution to the general security system, at the same time delegates most of his security concerns to civil society, society, in turn, to the state, and the state to a certain extent - to the international community. National security, thus, should be considered not as a state of "strength, stability, inviolability", but as a systemic property of the country that allows it to develop progressively in the presence of risks, uncertainties, challenges and dangers. According to this approach, security does not appear as a "good" given from the outside in the form of protection, protection, because it is an immanent property of the country, society, state, individual, especially since the state, as the main subject of security, is obliged to provide it without participation the whole society cannot effectively.

The specifics of security are determined by the specifics of dangers and threats and means of response to them. The state is recognized as the center of the political system, the institution of power that extends to society and is included in it as a special social institution - a political class that absorbs society. At the same time, the security of the state is characterized by its ability to prevent, neutralize, stop, localize, weaken, reduce, parry and, finally, destroy dangers and threats to the political system as a whole, in particular to the system of authorities and institutions, to the territorial integrity and integrity of the country, its people. [4] Here, the security of the state is considered as a state of vital activity of the system of government bodies and institutions, which characterizes a qualitative determination in the parameters of reliability of existence and sustainable development of both the state itself and society as a whole, its citizens.

The security of the state can be ensured by the presence of an effective mechanism of management and coordination of all social forces of society, as well as effective institutions for their protection. The military security of the state in the sense of the word is such a state of interstate and intrastate military-political relations, the country's defense capability, in which aggression is prevented or restrained, the probability of harm to national interests and the involvement of social groups in war or military conflicts is reduced. At the same time, in the event of a military threat to the interests of individuals, society, and the state, their armed protection is guaranteed.

Military security of the state in the narrow sense is such a state of vital activity of the system of government bodies and institutions that preserves the qualitative and quantitative parameters of the reliability of the existence of the constitutional system, political, economic and social stability and stability of society by excluding military dangers and threats, military violence. Since the state in the considered variant does not absorb society, society is also sovereign, and the state is a part of this society, there is a need to define an independent phenomenon - the security of society. The security of society, in our opinion, is a qualitative expression of the state of permanent unity, parity of man, society and the state. This state is characterized by a number of features: opportunities for free development of associative life, the sphere of mass movements, parties, and groups; the development of the collectivity function; implementation of conflict-free interaction between the majority and the minority; achieving and maintaining civil peace and social harmony; abilities to limit and overcome political alienation; sustainable development and preservation of material and cultural values, culture, progressive traditions; non-interference in the sphere of a person's personal life.

The security of society is possible only in the presence of public institutions, norms, developed forms of social consciousness, which allow to realize the rights and freedoms of all population groups and to oppose actions that lead to the division of society. [1] Thus, the security of society is such a qualitative state of social relations that ensures the progressive development of man and society in specific historical and natural conditions. Military security of society is a state characterized by the absence of military dangers and

military threats in the social and socio-cultural space in which individuals independent of the state are connected and interact with each other. In other words, these dangers and threats are excluded from the life support system of the social, sociocultural and spiritual spheres, from the production, reproduction and transmission from generation to generation of norms, patterns and standards of behavior, traditions, as well as from the system of independent and independent public institutions and relations.

The concept of "public security" is close to, but identical to, the concept of "society security". It is mainly used by legal specialists and is practiced as a system of social relations and legal norms regulating these relations with the aim of ensuring public peace, inviolability of life and health of the population, normal work and recreation of citizens, normal activity of state and public organizations, institutions and enterprises. National security is ultimately connected with the personal security zone of citizens, with the security of a citizen, his position in society, the opportunity to live and work peacefully, and realize his material and spiritual needs. [2] Thus, the security of the individual is characterized by the real provision of his constitutional rights and freedoms, access to health care, education, culture, the possibility of choosing a vocation, social guarantees of compensation for labor costs, and the absence of all forms of coercion.

The security of the individual is achieved by public institutions and organizations, the state, a complex of legal and moral norms that allow him to develop and realize socially significant needs and abilities, without experiencing opposition from the state and society. Since national security is a systemic property of the country, it has a whole series of its constituent elements that reflect all the diversity of internal and external, essential and non-essential, necessary and accidental connections and relationships. In terms of content, the following structural types are distinguished in national security according to the spheres of life (in a horizontal section): political, economic, ecological, social, informational, spiritual, military and other types of security. [5] Their circle is constantly expanding. The basis for the constitution of various types of national security is a complex of objective and subjective prerequisites: - the need of people, social groups, society, the state, international society for one or another form of security for the preservation and

development of themselves, as well as vital social and natural values and objects; - expansion of the spectrum of dangers and threats, risks and challenges, which this or that security system must be opposed to; - awareness of the vulnerability of people, their vital interests without the presence of one or another security system; - political and legal recognition and consolidation of this type of security; - availability of the appropriate concept, policy, strategy.

Expanding the content of security is not an arbitrary act. Security has always been, is and will be a multidimensional phenomenon. However, each of the elements of its structure has a specific historical meaning and its own purpose. From the recognition of a single type of security - military security - for many years dominating the life of mankind, almost all states have come to understand the multiplicity of types of security. At the same time, the process of expanding ideas about the meaning of security continues: both in the literature and in everyday practice, such types of security as food, financial, demographic, cultural, mental, constitutional, etc. are called. In terms of the number of approaches to the qualification of different types of security, the most common is the definition of three types based on the analysis of natural, technical and social forces.

Technical (or technological) safety means the protection of nature and people from dangers resulting from the increased power of machinery, high-speed machines and equipment, and harmful technologies. Social security, in the broadest sense, is related to the provision of vital, significant interests of people under the conditions of possible destructive effects of social forces and processes arising in society. [3] Although the military sphere may give rise to technological dangers and threats, military security itself manifests itself as a component of social security, with the "social" component of this definition being used in a broad sense (as "community"). In order to determine the place of military security in the general system of national security, let's reveal in the most general form the essential features of other main types of security, and then establish the relationship between them.

The material basis of national security is the economic potential of the state, which allows ensuring national sovereignty, territorial integrity, protection of interests abroad,

socio-economic stability of society, physical and spiritual development of people, and finally, the appropriate level of defense capability. The state of the country's economy, which allows for effective performance of these tasks, is characterized by the category of economic security. We emphasize that such a state of the national economy should not depend in a decisive way on the action of external factors.

A qualitatively new element of the concept of national security in modern conditions is the inclusion of such an element as environmental security, which reflects one of the global problems of our time. In the broadest sense of the word, ecological safety is the safety of the ecological components of our planet that are vital for humanity and the maintenance of a proper natural balance between them. This is a state of natural and anthropogenic ecosystems in which preservation, rational use, reproduction and improvement of the quality of the environment are ensured, dangers and threats to human health, irreversible loss of natural resources and other changes in the Earth's biosphere that are harmful to various forms of life are not created. [4] Environmental security of the state is a state that excludes military or any other hostile use of means of influence on the natural environment and climate and guarantees the maximum prevention of the impact of scientific and technological progress on the ecological base of its development, the inadmissibility of causing damage to the environment, including beyond national jurisdiction.

The safe development of any society, state, or person is directly related to their information security, since the information environment is a system-forming factor of this development. The information security of society and the state means the state of the absence of informational dangers and threats or, if they exist, the state of stability of the main spheres of life (politics, economy, science, technosphere, spheres of public administration, culture, public consciousness, military affairs, etc.) in relation to dangerous informational influences (both introduction and extraction of information).

Information security is characterized by the ability of the state, society, social group, and individual to provide, with a certain probability, sufficient and protected information resources and information efforts to support their vital activities and viability,

to resist information dangers and threats, negative information effects on individual and social consciousness and psyche of people, and also on computer networks and other technical sources of information, to carry out informational and psychological confrontation.

Each of the types of security considered by us, each such subsystem, in turn, turns out to be a system in relation to the elements that make it up. Along with ideas about the elements of national security, it, as a system, also includes ideas about the security structure. The structure of the security system is a set of stable relationships and connections between elements that ensure its integrity. The quality of the national security system is determined, firstly, by its elements (subsystems) and, secondly, by their interaction. In the structure of security, one of the most difficult issues is the ratio of its components, which are in an organic relationship.

Interrelationships between elements, levels of the system, between the systems themselves, as is known, can be different: permanent and variable, necessary and accidental, stable and unstable, mutually stimulating and interacting. This fully applies to the national security system of Ukraine. It is known that interaction is not only joint and coordinated actions, but a type of relations and connections between objects. Any interaction and two components: the unity and struggle of the interacting parties or its facilitation, which is a form of unity, but is reduced entirely to it.

The unity of the security system is manifested in the dynamic connection, interdependence of its structural elements, in the inseparability of the constituent parts of general security, in the impossibility of achieving it as an effort only in the sphere, without taking into account other components. This dynamic relationship exists between all elements of the security system. [6] At the same time, these elements are not equivalent in the overall system. Their place and role are determined by the degree of external and internal threats. We will analyze the impact of national security subsystems on the military security system. The leading factor in the construction and functioning of the entire national security system is political security, state policy, a political system that permeates all spheres of security and allows (or not) to one degree or another to implement security

opportunities into reality. The influence of the political security system on the military security system is due to the following circumstances: a) the strengthening of the determining role of the government, the state, the political system, politics in ensuring the well-being of peoples, socio-economic and cultural development, maintaining social harmony, law and order and stability, the development of international cooperation, and therefore, national security; b) the specific features of the state power, its absolute right and monopoly on legal coercion and violence, the availability of tools for the enforcement of state policy, including military force, the right to wage war, to demand mandatory participation in military security from the citizens of the country; c) the strengthening of the struggle for power, influence within the state and on the world stage, which is accompanied by relapses of military-force decisions on controversial issues; d) the effectiveness of the government itself, the political system, the state and its institutions, which is an indispensable condition for the normalization of international political relations, and therefore, the creation of such a military-political situation in which there is no place for military threats. On the other hand, the effectiveness of the government is an important condition of internal political stability, which determines the internal military security of the state and society; e) the role of the government, the state in the processes of articulation and aggregation of the interests of society and individuals, including the interests of military security; e) features of the methods and forms of exercise of political power - the political regime, which determines the mechanism for ensuring military security.

Changes in the natural basis of human life, which negatively affect the development of society, have become real dangers and threats in modern conditions: the danger of changing the genetic fund, insufficient energy, mineral raw material and food security for development, demographic imbalance, growing environmental pollution, toxic waste. All these factors both directly and indirectly affect the system of ensuring military security. For example, the depletion of the state's natural resources creates serious fuel and energy problems for military security institutions. On the other hand, both in peacetime and in wartime, the problem of protecting troops from dangerous environmental factors related

to the everyday industrial or economic activities of society, as well as environmental factors of a natural nature, is relevant.

The information security system is gaining primary importance in modern conditions. Its influence on the system of military security is determined by the following factors: a) development and use in the interests of defense and security by many states of a new sphere of military-force confrontation - the sphere of information confrontation; b) the need to develop integrated systems, means of communication and automation, combat control, intelligence, targeting, warning, control and electronic warfare - these are the most important components of the information resource of strategic forces; c) the trend of informatization of the means of armed struggle, the objective basis of which is the rearmament of troops (forces), the creation of multifunctional complexes of fire defeat, as well as the improvement of automated air defense systems, aviation complexes and high-precision weapons; d) the possibility of reflexive management of the opposing party, which is achieved with the help of deliberate influences on the information resource, as well as the use of disinformation for targeted influence on public opinion and the military-political leadership of the country, which gives rise to the adoption and implementation by this state of political and other decisions desirable for another state. Similar actions are taken directly against enemy servicemen; e) expanding the possibility of access through modern information networks to information of a closed nature, data constituting a state secret. This factor is exacerbated by the fact that imported software and hardware complexes are mainly used in domestic equipment. This makes it possible for foreign special services to penetrate information networks in advance, why they use means of radio-electronic intelligence, global and regional networks. Thus, information is a system-forming factor in all areas of national security. The higher its reliability and quality, the more reasonable the decisions, the higher the effectiveness of actions to ensure military security.

Conclusions. Military security is determined not only by the levels of development and the efficiency of functioning of all other subsystems of national security, but also has an integrative nature. In addition, dangers and threats in the defense sphere are the result

of economic, informational, technological and other dangers. Therefore, military security, in a certain sense, is a derivative of other security subsystems. In turn, military security significantly affects all other subsystems of national security. First, ensuring the safety of the individual, society and the state in the defense sphere against military aggression by other states, preventing any illegal armed violence directed against state sovereignty and constitutional order, territorial integrity of the country, guaranteeing security and military-political stability in regions adjacent to Ukraine's borders, access to international economic zones and communications important for Ukraine in accordance with the norms of international law, we create reliable conditions for the realization of Ukraine's national interests in all other spheres (positive influence or the basic function of military security). Secondly, the system of military security is in conflict with other subsystems of national security. The hypertrophy of the role of military security in the general security system, the allocation of excessive general resources to the defense mechanism, which may not be adequate to the degree of military dangers and real threats, leads to a significant weakening of all other subsystems of national security. In addition, the very activity of forces providing military security affects other subsystems of national security. Thus, all subsystems of national security, as its structural elements, are in a constant relationship. To tear out at least one of these elements from a complete complex means to destroy the entire system. There is no national security system without interaction. All subsystems of national security affect military security.

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