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Национальная и международная безопасность на рубеже веков: концептуальные связи

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Аннотация: *Введение.* В XXI веке проблемы безопасности государства претерпели кардинальные трансформации, обусловленные многообразием, динамичностью и противоречивостью современного мира. Современная эпоха характеризуется вовлечением всего человечества в глобальные процессы, ускоряемые беспрецедентным научно-техническим прогрессом и сопровождающиеся обострением социальных, экономических, сырьевых и иных проблем, приобретающих планетарный масштаб. *Методология исследования.* До 1990-х годов исследования в области международной безопасности государства как в отечественной, так и в зарубежной научной литературе были сосредоточены на вопросах, обусловленных усилением взаимозависимости государств и народов мира, глобализацией экономики и появлением оружия массового уничтожения. В этот период особое внимание уделялось вопросам предотвращения глобальных конфликтов и обеспечения стабильности международных отношений. *Результаты и обсуждения.* Статья посвящена проблемам и соотношению концептуальных связей национальной и международной безопасности в современном международном миропорядке. *Заключение.* Таким образом, анализ трансформаций системы национальной безопасности России последних лет позволяет выявить ключевые тенденции и факторы, определяющие её развитие. Это, в свою очередь, способствует более глубокому пониманию стратегических приоритетов и направлений совершенствования национальной безопасности в условиях динамично меняющегося мира.

Ключевые слова: национальная безопасность, международная безопасность, концептуализация, современный мир, международный миропорядок, геополитика, геостратегия, реализация и защита.

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Research article

National and International Security at the Turn of the Century: Conceptual Connections

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Abstract. Introduction. In the 21st century, the problems of state security have undergone radical transformations due to the diversity, dynamism, and contradictions of the modern world. The current era is characterized by the involvement of all humanity in global processes, which are accelerated by unprecedented scientific and technological progress and are accompanied by the exacerbation of social, economic, raw materials, and other problems that have acquired a planetary scale. **Research methodology.** Until the 1990s, research on international security in both domestic and foreign academic literature focused on issues related to the increasing interdependence of states and peoples around the world, the globalization of the economy, and the emergence of weapons of mass destruction. During this period, there was a strong emphasis on preventing global conflicts and ensuring the stability of international relation. **Results and discussion.** The article is devoted to the problems and correlation of conceptual links between national and international security in the modern international world order. **Conclusion.** Thus, the analysis of the transformations of Russia's national security system in recent years allows us to identify key trends and factors that determine its development. This, in turn, contributes to a deeper understanding of strategic priorities and directions for improving national security in a dynamically changing world.

Key words: national security, international security, conceptualization, modern world, international world order, geopolitics, geostrategy, implementation, and protection.

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Introduction. National security issues in the 21st century have acquired fundamentally new dimensions in the modern world, which is diverse, dynamic, and full of acute contradictions. Today's life is characterized by the involvement of all humanity in global processes accelerated by unprecedented scientific and technological progress, the exacerbation of social, economic, raw materials, and other problems that are becoming global in nature. Until the 1990s, scientific literature in our country and abroad primarily focused on issues of international national security. This was explained by the growing interdependence of various states and peoples around the world, the internationalization of the economy, and the emergence of global weapons of mass destruction. The global threat to humanity from industrial activity has also increased.

Research Methodology. In political science, international security is considered a state of political, economic, and other relations between states that eliminates the threat of aggression by one or a group of states against another state or group of states and ensures their peaceful

coexistence based on the principles of equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect for the national independence and self-determination of peoples, and their free development on a democratic basis. The theory and practice of security in the modern world have primarily focused on the development of state security. The concept of state security as a system of measures to protect the interests of the country, society, and individuals officially entered political practice in the Russian Federation only in 1992 with the adoption of the Law "On Security." In theoretical works and journalism in Russia up to the present day, this concept has been defined by the term "national security," borrowed from US political science. This legal act, as well as subsequent documents that presented a multifaceted interpretation of the concept of security, became the basis for the further development of the relevant doctrine. In 1993, the term "national security" was institutionalized in Russian theoretical research, marking an important stage in understanding this phenomenon. From this point on, active work began on conceptualizing and methodologically fleshing out this concept, contributing to the development of a comprehensive system for ensuring national security in the Russian Federation.

Moreover, this concept is understood quite differently by Russian international relations specialists, who understand national security and its essence within the state, while those who deal with Russia's domestic affairs interpret it as national security, primarily as peace between nations and nationalities. Some scholars seek to view national security as a combination of the security of the individual, society, and the state, on the grounds that Russian law classifies them as security entities. In our view, it would be appropriate to distinguish the security of the Russian state as a security entity as a separate category, defining it, given the country's multinational nature, as national-state security.

For example, in the American tradition, according to Act No. 257 of 1947, "national security" in official American sources is understood as a condition of state functioning resulting from defensive measures that increase the state's invulnerability to external or internal threats, whether overt or subversive. This approach to state security (in the United States, the concept of "nation" is equated with the state) stems from the postulate that international relations result from the clash of states, which, relying on their available resources, pursue their goals of both security and expansion.

Results and discussion. It should be noted that, until recently, the world's leading states focused primarily on military security. However, in the 1960s, politicians and society at large gradually began to recognize that threats to the existence of human civilization stem not only from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, but also from human activity itself. Therefore, true security in our time can only be ensured through a comprehensive approach, encompassing all spheres of public life—state, society, and the individual. Security policy must include a system of measures that address the causes of all types of danger facing humanity.

All the diversity of life activities of the state and society can be divided into the following areas (spheres):

- political;
- economic;
- social and environmental.

To ensure the progressive development of social relations in the Russian Federation, it is essential to integrate an innovative approach into public policy. This will not only preserve social stability but also guarantee a high level of national security. At the beginning of the 21st century, the country faced, and continues to face, two strategically significant challenges requiring a comprehensive solution. On the one hand, it is essential to ensure a stable social position for the majority of citizens, which is a fundamental condition for maintaining social harmony. On the other hand, the country's top political leadership is committed to finding innovative, unconventional development paths that build on the social harmony already achieved. A

harmonious combination and successful resolution of these two objectives are key factors in the formation of a sustainable national security model for the Russian Federation and will also contribute to strengthening its position in the international community of highly developed countries. The transformation of Russia's national security system in recent years represents a complex and multifaceted process that requires in-depth analysis to identify the cause-and-effect relationships and factors determining the current security paradigm. Studying these transformations allows us not only to understand the content of new doctrinal documents, but also to identify the intellectual and innovative components that shape the strategic potential of national security in modern Russia.

The genesis of the concept of "national security" in Russia can be structured into several key stages. According to researcher A.V. Voznyuk, the concept was only beginning to emerge in the 19th century, reflecting the first attempts to understand and systematize the threats facing the state. This stage is characterized by a gradual recognition of the need for a comprehensive approach to ensuring security, encompassing military, economic, political, and social aspects.

The further development of the concept of national security in Russia began in the 20th century, a time of significant changes in the international situation and the country's domestic politics. During this period, key theoretical approaches to defining national security emerged, taking into account both external and internal challenges. Particular attention was paid to issues of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and economic stability.

Current transformations of Russia's national security system are driven by globalization, technological progress, and changing geopolitical circumstances. In the context of globalization, the role of international security is increasing, requiring coordinated efforts at the interstate level. Technological progress, in turn, creates both new opportunities and new threats, requiring an adequate response and adaptation of existing doctrinal approaches.

Theoretically, the protective sphere of state activity is an integral part of the political sphere of state and society. However, historically, military issues have been distinguished as a separate sphere of state and society. Each of the above-mentioned spheres of state and society activity corresponds to its own type of security (political, military, economic, social, and environmental). This approach to dividing security into types according to spheres of state activity is also evident in the Law "On Security" of the Russian Federation, which states that security is achieved through the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of security, a system of economic, political, organizational, and other measures adequate to threats to the vital interests of the individual, society, and the state. Thus, the complexity of defining the term "security" lies in the fact that it must encompass two philosophical categories—the category of preservation (stability) and the category of development (variability), which, as is well known, exist in a dialectical unity. Thus, preservation (stability) is inherently conservative, whereas development presupposes variability, which fundamentally excludes stability. In other words, to initiate development, it is necessary to remove the protective barriers and disrupt the established stability of the system. Conversely, to achieve stability, it is necessary to halt development and eliminate the possibility of any change, including those related to development. In this regard, it appears that it is precisely the disruption of the dialectical balance between these two fundamental principles, as well as the skillful exploitation of this imbalance by Russia's geopolitical adversaries, that is at play.

Conclusion.

State security challenges in the 21st century have become multifaceted and complex, requiring an interdisciplinary approach and coordinated efforts at the global level. In the face of growing challenges, it is essential to develop scientific research in the field of international security, with a particular focus on environmental aspects and sustainable development.

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