

## Methodological approaches to understanding national security

Enfoques metodológicos para comprender la seguridad nacional

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### ABSTRACT

With the transition to the digital age, the scientific literature increasingly includes such categories as cybersecurity and national security. The article reveals the genesis of the development of the concept of “national security” in the context of the stated research. The report analyses the legislative definition of national security. The methods, approaches and techniques of cognition of social and legal phenomena, namely, the category “national security”, are updated.

**Keywords:** The system, methodology, method, technique, technique, approach, national security

### RESUMEN

Con la transición a la era digital, la literatura científica incluye cada vez más categorías como la ciberseguridad y la seguridad nacional. El artículo revela la génesis del desarrollo del concepto de «seguridad nacional» en el contexto de la investigación establecida. El informe analiza la definición legislativa de seguridad nacional. Se actualizan los métodos, enfoques y técnicas de cognición de los fenómenos sociales y legales, a saber, la categoría «seguridad nacional».

**Palabras clave:** El sistema, metodología, método, técnica, técnica, enfoque, seguridad nacional

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## INTRODUCTION

At all stages of the development of civilization, the issues of security of the individual, society and the state have been and remain one of the most important in the activities of statesmen, political and public figures, academia - all those affected by the development and formation of state policy in the field of national security.

The concept of “security” began to be used in 1190 and initially meant a calm state of mind, feeling protected from any danger. At the same time, it was not included in the conceptual apparatus of the countries of the world in this sense and was used rarely until the XVII century (Big Encyclopedic Dictionary, 1998).

For a long time, Plato’s formula was studied as a basis for disclosing the multidimensional content of the concept of “safety”, which claimed that the state of safety is tantamount to “prevention of harm” (Asmus B., 1969). Another classical thinker, Aristotle, considered security as useful in the absence of which human life is impossible (Aristotle, 1976). The classical Roman philosopher Lucretius believed that the best way to ensure the security of citizens was to elect power, grant certain rights to subjects, and strictly enforce laws (Car T-L., 1983).

The analysis of the development of the concept of security shows its genesis from a superficial understanding to a deeper one built on a scientific basis.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The methodology of this study is based on the use of system analysis, which is based on a comprehensive - system approach to problem-solving. It turned out to be an effective and efficient means of solving complex problems in various areas of human activity. The high complexity of such an object as state-legal phenomena requires a comprehensive implementation of system analysis in this area of scientific knowledge.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Historically, the security system was based on the concept of the “enemy” to be defeated, that is, under the security supposed to defeat the enemy. At the same time, as social relations develop, it is necessary to consider them as an interdisciplinary category, i.e., to understand them more deeply, by classifying the dangers on different grounds, identifying the source of danger, studying the types and nature of threats, etc.

The modern approach provides for the construction of safety not from the enemy or the enemy, but the present danger, a gradual transition to a potential or real threat.

Thus, safety as a social and legal phenomenon is a complex, multidimensional and multilayered phenomenon. It is also a guaranteed state of protection of vital interests of an individual, society and the state from both external and internal threats (Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on National Security, 2003), it is also a property of a certain social system, it is a result of the activities of law enforcement agencies, and in the end, it is a process of certain activities focused on the achievement of established objectives to ensure security. It is assumed that if we focus on only one understanding of security as a state of security, this will not allow us to sufficiently examine the problem and essence of security.

Thus, firstly, security is closely linked to protection, both real and potential, and secondly, national security takes place not only in the present but also in the future, and therefore cannot be solely a condition as reflected in the Kyrgyz Republic Law on National Security (the Kyrgyz Republic Law on National Security, 2003).

It should be noted that with the emergence of concepts such as the “national rule of law”, greater importance is attached to ensuring individual security. It is the balance of interests, as well as the interdependence of subjects as individuals, society and the state that expresses the new categorical apparatus.

Further development of the conceptual apparatus of “national security” is connected with the classic of American political science, Hans Morgenthau, who extended this concept to public policy. In other words, national security includes not only military security but also all vital state interests (Proskurin S.A., 1991).

The Soviet interpretation of the notion of “state security”, in the opinion of the researcher A.A. Prokhozhev, was based on the priority of state interests over both public and private interests. With the socio-political changes, when they share in the economy and other spheres of life is continuously reduced reasonably and legitimately to use the term “national security” (Prorozhev A.A., 1996), which was done at the legislative level in Kyrgyzstan.

Thus, the multidimensionality and multilevel understanding of security as a social phenomenon, as well as the methods, forms, mechanisms and means of its provision, determines the interdisciplinary, complex nature of the problems that require scientific research and knowledge.

In this regard, science has several principles, methods and approaches of cognition that can help researchers to expand the new facets of this category and achieve the appropriate depths in the study of this conceptual apparatus.

In particular, the socio-philosophical approach, which provides an opportunity for a thorough understanding of the concept, through the discovery of the essence, content, a more in-depth clarification of the role of security, as well as the study of both internal and external factors influencing its state.

The next method of ascent from the abstract to the concrete allows scientific thought to move to a more complete, comprehensive and comprehensive reproduction of the object of cognition - the social phenomenon of security. This principle of ascent involves moving from scant knowledge to more meaningful learning through abstraction. This method can be used to build a more generalised and multi-level structure of both external and internal security threats by ascending from the everyday practice of single law enforcement to the general positions of law enforcement.

The method of historical and logical unity gives the opportunity to reveal the specifics of the process of formation, formation, development and functioning of national security, as well as the correlation between the history of the object and the logical evolution of theoretical thought. Historical expresses structural and functional processes of the emergence and formation of national security, and logical denote the trend of development, integral relations and interaction of its components existing in the developed state of the object.

It should be noted that the historical and logical in the context of national security are in a dialectical unity, which includes the effect of contradiction

In our opinion, the use of a systematic approach will be useful, allowing to study the place and role of law enforcement agencies based on the separation of the main system-forming properties and features between its main elements, intra-system integrated links, directions and levels of interaction with public systems and processes. The relevance of the system approach is determined by the complexity of the object under study, its versatility and multi-dimensionality.

Since national security is a complex multilevel system formed in the course of both objective and subjective processes both under the direct influence of the outside and under the indirect impact of many factors and determinants, the effectiveness of appropriate security can only be achieved when the decision-maker has a systematic understanding of the actual or potential threats and hazards.

The application of the activity approach in the study of national security problems requires the inclusion of such a category as "activity" as one of the sources of emergence and development of various elements of security, its definition as a process and result of human activity, including the actions of law enforcement agencies. Knowledge of the structure of the object of research, as well as the internal interdependence of its components, with the definition of their place and role in the overall system of national security without using the activity approach is impossible. At the same time, the study of the object sought exclusively within the framework of this method will not allow to reveal the full picture and, in particular, the reaction of the system to environmental stimuli, which leads to the need to use functional analysis to the studied social phenomenon - national security.

The significance of the structural and functional approach is to reveal the structure of the national security system with the determination of the place and role of its components, in the identification of the specifics of the system components. Using an analysis of functions, the internal structure of the security system and dynamic links between interacting systems are determined.

## CONCLUSIONS

The above-mentioned approaches, methods of cognition of the system are not exhaustive, but they are conditionally basic, knotty in cognition science. At the same time, it should be noted that with the development of artificial intelligence, programming in the aspect of processing large data arrays more and more tools are being developed for cognition, analysis and development of managerial decisions in the law enforcement sphere. This circumstance already excludes the centuries-old monopoly of the state on the construction of its national security. This niche has been gradually occupied by private companies, whose services are used by individual countries. Whether it is good or not, the question of a separate study.

Thus, the issue of security, as a global value of all humanity, is on the agenda of each country with particular force, since the level and degree of protection determines the continued existence of the state system as a whole.

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