



SOCIAL FACTORS AND MECHANISMS OF ENSURING SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE CONDITIONS OF GEOPOLITICAL STRUGGLES

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the theoretical and methodological bases of researching the problems of ensuring social security in the context of geopolitical struggles within the framework of social philosophy, the socio-philosophical analysis of ensuring social security in the context of geopolitical struggles, and the future tasks of ensuring social security in the context of geopolitical struggles are studied. Also, the socio-philosophical aspects of the concepts of geopolitics and geopolitical struggle are analyzed.

Introduction

The issue of social security also possesses a strong informational dimension. As the significance of information grows and information resources and technologies continue to develop within both the state and civil society, ensuring information security becomes a top priority in safeguarding national security. The complex global landscape has expanded the structure of contemporary ideological threats. Today, ideological challenges encompass political, economic, social, cultural, and moral domains—covering virtually all spheres of human life and society. In this context, various ideological influences increasingly rely on the sphere of spirituality as a core mechanism for achieving their objectives.

Literature review and methods

Throughout history, the problems of ensuring the security of the individual, society, and the state have been studied from multiple perspectives by thinkers across different epochs and countries. Hence, significant reflections on these issues can be found in numerous philosophical works. For example, Plato maintains that security can be achieved by harmonizing the interests of the individual, society, and the state. Valuable insights on this matter are also present in the writings of Confucius, Aristotle, N. Machiavelli, T. Hobbes, J.-J. Rousseau, N. Berdyaev, and others.

Further analysis of the concept of personal security, its essential characteristics, and the methods and tools for ensuring it is found in the works of O. Voznesenskaya, V. Karpov, D. Pavlov, N. Kryuchek, M. Kuznetsov, Ye. Lukasheva, F. Lyushev, S. Makhov, and D. Samoylov. The development of state security systems and their historical evolution are explored in the works of V. Averchenkov, V. Yerokhin, and O. Golembiovskaya.

Results and discussion

The internal escalation of various social vices—such as regionalism, corruption, nepotism, nationalism, and similar negative phenomena—may also be considered factors that

pose threats to state security. When such tendencies become systemic, their destabilizing potential increases.

To neutralize or mitigate these threats, it is essential to establish a mechanism specifically designed to address them and to ensure its continuous improvement. This mechanism may include the following components:

a) Analytical services that examine political, economic, social, military, and ideological processes posing threats to state security. These may include analytical centers, research institutions, and agencies specializing in preparing strategic assessments.

b) Institutions responsible for implementing measures aimed at eliminating threats. Typically, such actions are carried out by specialized security agencies, the armed forces, and law enforcement bodies.

c) International cooperation between special services. In a globalized world, many transnational threats cannot be addressed without close collaboration among the intelligence and security agencies of different countries. Such threats include money laundering, financing of terrorism, organized crime, and cybercrime.

d) State security programs that consolidate strategic resources around a unified objective. In developed countries, such programs outline measures for building the necessary infrastructure, developing essential social and industrial facilities, and securing financial resources to ensure state security.

Social security, in turn, refers to the set of conditions and characteristics that ensure the stable functioning of society. A socially secure environment emerges when individuals and social groups can act freely in accordance with their interests and needs. The functioning of social security systems across countries depends on a range of factors, including economic development, the level of democratization, the quality of social welfare systems, and overall living standards.

In its broad sense, social security encompasses economic, social, and legal measures designed to protect individuals' social and material well-being. In a narrower sense, it refers to the conditions provided for citizens' safety, health, social status, peaceful living, and support for vulnerable populations. Its central aim is to ensure a decent standard of living, enhance public welfare, and guarantee equal access to opportunities in employment, education, healthcare, culture, and other spheres for all social groups.

The security of society, as a distinct component of the national security triad, has been extensively examined both in our country and abroad. Foreign scholarly sources mainly focus on clarifying the essence and structure of social security, identifying the conditions necessary for ensuring it, and explaining the nature of threats that may arise in different contexts. In contrast, scientific studies conducted in our country tend to emphasize the substantive aspects of social security, analyze the role of the state and social institutions in maintaining it, and explore ways to improve the effectiveness of their activities.

Like the other components of the social security triad, social security possesses its own internal structure. It encompasses the economic, social, and ideological spheres of society. The system of social security includes the following key elements:

1. Economic security refers to a condition in which stable economic growth is maintained, material needs are met at an adequate level, and national as well as international economic interests are reliably protected. When discussing areas of economic security, specialists commonly refer to "energy security," "industrial safety," "food security," "technogenic security," and other related concepts.

2. Social security reflects the conditions created for the peaceful and stable life of members of society, the efficiency of the social protection system, and the adherence to principles of social justice within the community. In this regard, social security may include

specific domains such as “environmental security,” “demographic security,” “life safety,” “family security,” “information security,” and others.

3. Ideological security represents the protection of national customs, traditions, and values; the establishment of loyalty to the national idea among citizens; the formation of ideological immunity against inhumane ideas; and the effectiveness of spiritual, educational, and ideological preventive measures.

There are numerous factors that pose threats to social security. Naturally, these threats change along with the spirit and dynamics of the times. Nevertheless, it is possible to classify them according to their nature. In our view, threats directed against social security can be divided into the following categories:

a) Economic threats—processes and phenomena that endanger the stable development of the national economy and hinder the full satisfaction of material needs. Although many of these factors arise from economic conditions, some originate from outside the economic sphere. For example, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, failure to fulfill economic obligations, technological backwardness, energy shortages, and hyperinflation are economic in nature. However, the outbreak of an epidemic or the occurrence of a natural disaster—though not directly economic—may still escalate into significant economic threats. Moreover, these threats can be classified as internal (e.g., socio-economic or political developments occurring domestically) or external (e.g., actions initiated by hostile states or foreign political forces).

b) Social threats—factors that disrupt the usual lifestyle of citizens, undermine social cohesion and solidarity, and generate injustice or disorder. Such threats can take objective forms (for example, a complicated demographic situation or environmental crisis) or subjective forms (such as social inequality). They may also be internal (e.g., conflicts among citizens) or external (e.g., technologies deliberately used to destabilize the social environment).

c) Ideological threats—efforts aimed at imposing the ideology or worldview of a state, political movement, group, or force through intimidation or coercion. Ideological threat also refers to “a set of ideological risks that endanger the destiny of a society, state, nation, or ethnic group and may lead to catastrophic consequences.”

Conclusion

In conclusion, national security denotes the degree to which the individual, the state, and society are protected from internal and external threats, the extent of their resilience to such threats, and the existence of mechanisms designed to counter them. It encompasses subsystems such as personal security, state security, and social security, each of which consists of numerous elements. Every component of the social security triad faces its own range of threats, as well as factors that help mitigate their impact.

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