Priorities of National Security of Ukraine Within the Conditions of Globalization

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Abstract: The article deals with the setting and grounding of priorities of national security of Ukraine within the conditions of globalization, particularly the providing of prominent role of the state in administrative and legal regulations of the activity of national security and defense agencies, formation of state policy of control of terrorism in Ukraine, support of social and political and informational security of the society, unification of different ethnos within one national idea, development of national ideology as a set of ideas of national interests and methods of their guarantee, realization of national interests of Ukraine as a condition of national uniqueness and self-identification, formation of civil society, realization of national interests in one of the most important spheres of social being - education.

Key words: National security • Ukraine • Civil society

INTRODUCTION

The methodology of the research is a set of general and special scientific methods among which the basic is the system method which let us detect the interaction of globalization processes and relations in the sphere of national security of Ukraine, the unity of their contest and forms. The use of logic and semantic method let us depict the dialectic interaction of notions in the point of view of national security. The methods of classification and grouping were used for highlighting the priorities of national security of Ukraine in the era of global changes.

Discussion. The processes of globalization caused the appearance of new measurements of national security of many countries of the world. Globalization as a historic phenomenon, a regularity of civilization development has the clear characteristics of unavoidability. According to these Ukrainian scientists made the national security of Ukraine a prior research aspect of globalistics [1]. “Globalisation as a universal term and concept” is analysed in the context of information technology achievements, the rise of international money flaws, the remission of national influences of countries [2, P. 367]. That is why the globalization as a new element of political discourse needs a grounded method of determination of methodological basis of solving the problem of national security and defense of Ukraine in changeable conditions of national state formation.

The analyses of the compliance of state-legal status of Ukraine as a sovereign state with the essence of the notion “national security” indicate that this notion has lost its identity. To substantiate this statement we admit that the most common in Ukrainian science interpretation of the notion “national security” is a provision of national interests of everyone who live in the state and is endless [3, P. 47]. While determining the essence of the notion “national” we admit that its semantic concept a priori includes the idea of national interests guarantee. We suppose that a nation is a pivot of national idea and has to direct the development of the country to state consolidation. According to this a nation is a criterion of self-identification and socialization of a person, the formation of democratic society and civilized ethnic national politics of the state in the conditions of the global world [3, P. 47].

It is also important to take into account the elements which are not directly connected to the essence of the notion “national security” and at the same time are essential at its analyses in the context of determining the priorities of the phenomena in the conditions of globalisation [3, P. 48]. So can we determine the priorities of national security beside the process of formation and realization of inner and outer threats? Can we speak about national security if the national interests have not already be formed as a part of national goal and national idea? Can we study the urgent
problems of national security if the ideological and administrative and legal basis of its action has not been determined?

Unquestionable priority of the national policy of Ukraine is the guarantee of the leading role of the state in administrative and legal regulation of activities of national security and defense authorities. The Constitution and the laws of Ukraine state that the coordination and control of these authorities’ activities are made by a special government body subordinated to the President of Ukraine - the Council of National Security and Defense of Ukraine [4].

The Council of National Security and Defense of Ukraine reports its suggestions to the President of Ukraine as for realization of the basis of inner and outer politics in the sphere of national security and defense, coordinates and realizes the control of the executive authority actions in the sphere of national security and defense in peaceful time, coordinates and controls the executive authority activity in war and emergency situations as well as in cases of crisis that threatens the national security of Ukraine [5].

The ambivalence of such notions as a person, a society and a state that are the subjects and objects of the national security at the same time, determines the character of the Council of National Security and Defense of Ukraine activity. Though considering the role of citizens, civil organizations, civil society and the subsystem of nongovernmental provision of national security at the whole we should admit that the basic role in the process plays the state. The basic role of the state in guaranteeing the national security is quite obvious because it is the state that safeguards the national security of the country. Beside this a state while providing its own functions by the means of legal authorities, while determining the system of legal norms in the sphere of security, while realizing the acts of state authorities and the control of them conducts the activities in the sphere of worldwide, national interests and first of all controls the problem of existing and development of society as the integrity. That is why the priority of national security of Ukraine, the effective mean of guaranteeing the integrity of a person, a society and a state as a unit is the state council of national security.

The urgent question of the national security of Ukraine is the formation of the state counterterrorism politics. First of all it is connected with the fact that at the end of the XX and at the beginning of the XXI century have appeared some threaten modified forms of terrorism that gives us a ground to treat it as a very dangerous international anti-social phenomenon. Mass media of many countries of the world inform us that almost every day the criminal groups of political, ethnic, separatist and extremist character commit some terroristic actions [6, P. 122].

The priority of the tasks of national security of Ukraine in counteracting the terrorism is connected with the transit position of the state as well as with the peculiarities of the inner political situation, the long lasting economical difficulties and crisis phenomena in Ukraine. We should admit that at the present stage of state forming in Ukraine terroristic actions are not common. Though the events in April 2012 in Dnipropetrovsk evidence that terroristic actions are a real threat to the national security and lives of Ukrainian citizens. The ground for in-time reaction on these events was the fact that for the last several years in the sphere of terrorism counteracting there were done some important steps like the creation of the special coordinating authority - the Counterterrorism Center submitted to the Security Service of Ukraine, the assertion of the Law of Ukraine “About the Struggle against Terrorism” (2003), the ratification of several international conventions against terrorism [6, P.123].

The international experience and the importance of such administrative and legal steps in the state counterterrorism policy are depicted also by Jordan Tama [7] and David A. Schultz [8].

The government, scientists, security, defence and law enforcement agencies’ employees as well as citizens are sure that affective counteracting of terroristic threats at national level needs the creation of an active state policy with a clear concept and strategy, basic principles, constitutional norms and definition of the ways of their implementation. And this position is absolutely correspondent to national coordination in European countries, particularly, the Netherlands [9] and Great Britain [10] and the European Union policy [11]. That is why the defining of the causes of terrorism, the study of their nature and the development of new forms, means and methods of counteracting to this phenomenon at the state level are urgent and depict the priorities of national security in the conditions of globalisation.

It is important to mention that the realization of the significance of the national intelligence formation which products the philosophy and culturology of the national processes of state formation is quite important for the determination of national security priorities. The result of such a realization is a construction of some set of ideas at the certain stage of the development of Ukrainian society. This set of ideas forms the national idea that is an important category of national security formation at the
Globalization as a catalyst of social processes caused a significant controversy in the determination of its character. In the situation of a wide pluralism in thoughts and controversy of estimations of this process its only determinant is a challenge of informational society. According to this a modern state policy of national security of Ukraine has to be directed into the support of social and political and informational security of the society. Only by forming a united society, by unification of it under the common idea of independent Ukraine statement, by guaranteeing an appropriate level of life in the country the national interests can be formed and their hierarchy can be created and the principles of national security system functioning can be stated.

The priorities of the national security of Ukraine determine first of all the statements that position the state as a multiethnic country. This reasons the appearance of the whole set of national interests that are usually contradicting to each other and sometimes are even mutually exclusive. It may happen as a result of the absence of actions adjustment in the area of unification of different ethnos at one national idea, the absence of clear criterions of equating the different interests to the national ones at different levels of historical development of Ukraine. The priority of national interests in the determined context let us define the attitude to the modern content of Ukrainian national idea which can be presented by its elements. We suppose that the most important of the elements are: 1) preservation of national traditions - the statehood, patriotism, development of science and culture, historical objectivism, spirituality, interethnic and interconfession peace; 2) formation of law-based state: demonopolisation of economics; preventing of any forms of extremism (terrorism, fashism, jingoism etc); formation of powerful middle class; territory unity and integrity of Ukraine; freedom of speech, meetings, religion; 3) socially culture of the people, acceptance by international law the elements are: 1) preservation of national traditions - 1) acceleration of social society institutions formation among which a subsystem of private safeguarding of national security as well as organizations of providing a civil control on the subjects of national security will be important; 2) overcoming the economic crisis and guarantee of the development of market economy model in the combination of planned one; 3) forming of security culture of the people, acceptance by international law the interests and rights of Ukrainian people in foreign countries; 4) state sovereignty, political independence, territorial unity, inviolability of state boarders, constitutional state, progressive development of society in stated boarders, stability and effective functioning of state authorities, development of vital needs, values and interests of people, legal rights and interests of citizens, development of effective system of international ties at the basis of partnership and collaboration. Thus the effective realization of national interests of Ukraine at the modern stage of national security priorities formation will guarantee a reliable protective and offensive potential of

substance of globalization. We suppose that to save the national self-identity the Ukrainian national idea has to be assimilated with the state-forming idea.

We suppose that while determining the priorities of national security of Ukraine it is important to draw attention first of all on the realization of national interests of Ukraine as a demand of national identity and self-identification protection. We consider that the national interests are the basis for determination of the tools and mechanisms of national security system provision in the methodological aspect because the creation and functioning of it is caused by the goal of protection of national interests of the country.

The national security which is an object of governance by its essence can not be considered out of the national interests’ context because it is a strong direct and indirect connection between the national interests and national security. The national interests determine the policy of national security and at the same time give back the information to the security system connected to the adjustment of the algorithm of social administration. Thus the national security as well as the national interests form a common system of fighting against conflicts in the society, reaching and maintaining a peace in the most important questions of the country development in the conditions of globalization.

Postindustrial global society urges countries on protection of their national interests. In Ukraine it is important to safeguard such national interests: 1) acceleration of social society institutions formation among which a subsystem of private safeguarding of national security as well as organizations of providing a civil control on the subjects of national security will be important; 2) overcoming the economic crisis and guarantee of the development of market economy model in the combination of planned one; 3) forming of security culture of the people, acceptance by international law the interests and rights of Ukrainian people in foreign countries; 4) state sovereignty, political independence, territorial unity, inviolability of state boarders, constitutional state, progressive development of society in stated boarders, stability and effective functioning of state authorities, development of vital needs, values and interests of people, legal rights and interests of citizens, development of effective system of international ties at the basis of partnership and collaboration. Thus the effective realization of national interests of Ukraine at the modern stage of national security priorities formation will guarantee a reliable protective and offensive potential of
the country, provision of in-time and trustworthy information in the sphere of security, taking part in security systems of international level.

Taking into consideration the human rights and interests of people is also an important aspect of counterterrorism policy of the state [12]. According to priority and value of the interests of a person developed countries of the world form their own systems based on state governance. Ukraine is also one of them. It does not mean that individuals and public organization are out of the process of national security guarantee. Now the problem is to form the civil society which is able to create within national security system a huge and powerful subsystem of legal treaties not only with the sake of trespasses prevention but in the area of information, science and education as well [13, P. 278]. As V. Bobrytska says, the tendencies of social development globalization, transfer to post-industrial society form a new era of interaction between nations, peoples and states. That is why in the global world the integration processes in modern education have to be considered in the context of national security that forms the educational policy of Ukraine [14, P. 66].

Taking into consideration the fact that the educational policy is a field of interrelations of different organs of state governance, social groups, individual persons, the priority of national security is the employment of different institutions for the sake of realization of personal interests and needs in one of the most important spheres of social life - the education, an interconnection and functional synchronization of state and social processes in the area of education become clear, undoubted become the thesis of interdependence of the problems of modern educational policy in Ukraine by the general social reality, the influence of state into educational environment [15, P. 48].

We should admit that significant for implementation of the ideas of civil society in Ukraine are the Conception of Civil Education in the Conditions of Ukrainian Statehood Development (2001), the Conception of Civil Education in Schools of Ukraine (2002) the latter is developed within the international project Education for Democracy in Ukraine in the context of the Transatlantic program of civil society support [13, P.278].

We suppose that such steps have to be supported by politicians and all the Ukrainian community, because the development of civil society is constructed as an interaction of subjects and the main part of civil consciousness is the morality of a person. We consider that prominent characteristics of civil moral should be such streaks as kindness, attentiveness, sensitiveness, charity, tolerance, conscience, honesty, esteem, fairness, dignity, respect and love to parents, family.

As the subject of globalistics is the world in all of its displays, so while determining the priorities of the national security of Ukraine in conditions of globalization we have to pay special attention to education. We admit that at the beginning education was not mentioned among the research priorities of globalistics. As American scientists R. Rhoads, A. Liu, say the globalization can be used for determination of existing interests that influence the development of education which has a global essence [16, P. 274].

Our interest to education as a component of national security of the state is caused by its social role. We agree with V. Bobrytska who confirm that education is not a passive participant of social problem solving, it can and has to be a modernization locomotive which will provide any country with reforms and reliable perspectives in state development in terms of world integration of science and education [14, P. 66]. According to this the state policy in the sphere of education is a field of interrelations of different parties of state government, social groups, individuals as for the use of ruling authorities for the sake of realization of someone’s own interests and needs in this area of social life, quite definite boarders receives an interrelation and functional synchronization of national interests in education, interdependence of the problems of modern educational policy in Ukraine and social functioning in global measurement [15, P. 86].

RESULT

The theoretical and applied components of modern discourse of the process of globalization in the context of statement the national security system in Ukraine is a complex and contradictory phenomenon. In changeable conditions the absence of effective system of national security may cause the loss of state independence. In such conditions the system of national security of Ukraine is a powerful guarantee of state independence. Ukraine may come to wellbeing and progressive economical, cultural, moral development only if such a system is created.

CONCLUSION

The generalization of everything mentioned let us indicate the priorities of national policy of Ukraine which are: 1) provision of prominent role of the state in administrative and legal regulation of national security
and defense authorities’ activity; 2) formation of national politics in fight against terrorism in Ukraine; 3) formation of national intelligence that conducts the philosophy and culturology of national state formation processes; 4) support of social and political and information security of the society; 5) stating the activity of mechanisms of unification of different ethnos around the national idea at the present stage of historical development of Ukraine; 6) development of national ideology as a set of ideas of national interests and the ways for their provision; 7) realization of national interests of Ukraine as a guarantee of national uniqueness and self-identity; 8) formation of social society; 9) use of state authorities with the sake of realization of the interests and needs in one of the most important areas of social life - education.

REFERENCES