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## SAFETY CONCEPTS: PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE PUBLIC

**Abstract.** The article considers the concepts of national security, national interest, the concept of general security, the concept of societal security, the UNDP report “New dimensions of human security”, the concept “Human Security”, the National Security Strategy of Ukraine “Human Security – Country Security”, etc.

It was found that the need for security is objective, since all people are impressionable, regardless of their physical characteristics, possession of wealth, power, and other resources. The need for security cannot be met. It is always present and requires constant attention to itself, since in different situations people are trapped by a variety of threats. Security is implemented at the individual, collective (group), state and public levels.

Based on the analysis of security concepts, a shift in priorities in the concept of security has been clarified from the idea of militarized protection of state borders to the idea of increasing the security of everyday life of a person as a universal request for the observance of human rights and freedoms, a request for freedom from violence, persecution and fear.

It has been established that the state of security is associated with the implementation of the function of protecting the vital interests of the individual, society and the state, or its results. At the same time, safety is considered as a result of a complex process of ensuring safety, how the task of maintaining the optimal parameters of the object's vital functions, foreseeing and countering various threats is continuously being implemented.

It has been proved that activities to ensure security, counter threats provide for the creation of a complex security system, which is achieved through systematic activities to prevent, eliminate and eliminate external and internal threats with the help of interstate organizations, public authorities, state, public and other organizations and associations, citizens involved in ensuring security.

It has been established that ensuring the safety of human life depends on the level of legal culture, the consciousness and responsibility of each member of society, the interaction of public authorities with civil society to organize preventive measures against the emergence of potential threats.

**Keywords:** safe environment, safety, life safety.

## **БЕЗПЕКОВІ КОНЦЕПЦІЇ: МЕТА ТА ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ ГРОМАДСЬКОСТІ**

**Анотація.** Розглянуто концепції національної безпеки, національного інтересу, загальної безпеки, соціетальної безпеки, доповідь ПРООН “Нові виміри безпеки людини”, концепцію “Human Security”, Стратегію національної безпеки України “Безпека людини – безпека країни” та ін.

З’ясовано, що потреба в безпеці має об’єктивний характер, оскільки всі люди вразливі, незалежно від їх фізичних даних, володіння багатством, владою, іншими ресурсами. Потребу в безпеці неможливо задовольнити повністю. Вона присутня завжди і вимагає постійної до себе уваги, оскільки у різних ситуаціях людей підстерігають найрізноманітніші загрози. Безпека реалізується на індивідуальному, колективному (груповому), державному та громадському рівнях.

На підставі аналізу концепцій безпеки з’ясовано зміщення пріоритетів у цій сфері – від ідеї воєнізованої охорони державних кордонів до ідеї підвищення безпеки повсякденного життя людини як універсального запиту на дотримання прав і свобод людини, запиту на свободу від насильства, переслідувань та страху.

Встановлено, що стан безпеки асоціюється із здійсненням функції захисту життєво важливих інтересів особистості, суспільства і держави або з її результатами. При цьому безпека розглядається як результат складного процесу забезпечення безпеки, як безперервно реалізується завдання, пов’я-

зане з підтриманням оптимальних параметрів життєдіяльності об'єкта, передбаченням і протидією різним загрозам.

Доведено, що діяльність із забезпечення безпеки, протидії загрозам передбачає створення складної системи забезпечення безпеки, яка досягається через системно організовану діяльність щодо запобігання, усунення та ліквідації зовнішніх і внутрішніх загроз за допомогою міждержавних організацій, органів публічної влади, державних, громадських та інших організацій та об'єднань, громадян, які беруть участь у забезпеченні безпеки.

Встановлено, що забезпечення безпеки життєдіяльності людини залежить від рівня правової культури, свідомості та відповідальності кожного члена суспільства, взаємодії органів публічної влади з громадянським суспільством для організації превентивних заходів щодо виникнення потенційних загроз.

**Ключові слова:** безпечне середовище, безпека, безпека життєдіяльності.

## КОНЦЕПЦИИ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ: ЦЕЛИ И ЗАДАЧИ ДЛЯ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОСТИ

**Аннотация.** Рассмотрены концепции национальной безопасности, национального интереса, общей безопасности, социетальной безопасности, доклад ПРООН “Новые измерения безопасности человека”, концепцию “Human Security”, Стратегию национальной безопасности Украины “Безопасность человека — безопасность страны” и др.

Выяснено, что потребность в безопасности имеет объективный характер, поскольку все люди уязвимы, независимо от их физических данных, обладания богатством, властью, другими ресурсами. Потребность в безопасности невозможно удовлетворить. Она присутствует всегда и требует постоянного к себе внимания, поскольку в разных ситуациях людей подстерегают самые разнообразные угрозы. Безопасность реализуется на индивидуальном, коллективном (групповом), государственном и общественном уровнях.

На основании анализа концепций безопасности выяснено смещение приоритетов в этой сфере — от идеи военизированной охраны государственных границ к идее повышения безопасности повседневной жизни человека как универсального запроса на соблюдение прав и свобод человека, запроса на свободу от насилия, преследований и страха.

Установлено, что состояние безопасности ассоциируется с осуществлением функции защиты жизненно важных интересов личности, общества и государства или ее результатам. При этом безопасность рассматривается как результат сложного процесса обеспечения безопасности, как непрерывно реализуется задача, связанная с поддержанием оптимальных параметров жизнедеятельности объекта, предвидением и противодействием разным угрозам.

Доказано, что деятельность по обеспечению безопасности, противодействия угрозам предусматривает создание сложной системы обеспечения безопасности, которая достигается через системно организованную деятель-

ность по предотвращению, устранению и ликвидации внешних и внутренних угроз с помощью межгосударственных организаций, органов публичной власти, государственных, общественных и других организаций и объединений, граждан, участвующих в обеспечении безопасности.

Установлено, что обеспечение безопасности жизнедеятельности человека зависит от уровня правовой культуры, сознания и ответственности каждого члена общества, взаимодействия органов публичной власти с гражданским обществом для организации превентивных мер относительно возникновения потенциальных угроз.

**Ключевые слова:** безопасная среда, безопасность, безопасность жизнедеятельности.

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**Formulation of the problem.** A person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are the highest social value in Ukraine. The implementation of this provision of the Constitution of Ukraine is the main goal of the state policy of national security. Problems of ensuring the safety of human life have been and will always be. They objectively affect all aspects of our life and have a multifaceted nature.

Various aspects of human safety and human activity constitute one of the main subjects of research in many scientific disciplines. So, for example, in psychology, within the framework of A. Maslow's concept [1, art. 12], the concept of "safety" is considered as one of the vital needs of a person. Moreover, in everyday consciousness, the idea of security is more likely at the level of feelings, sensory images, than at the level of reflection.

As noted I. M. Gryshchenko, while studying the program of activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, "an increasing number of researchers of the security problem in the analysis of threats come to the conclusion that the spectrum of threats is reaching the

supranational level, referring to the threats associated with paying attention to cultural characteristics, deteriorating the state of the environment. Wednesday" [2, art. 33].

Life safety ceases to be controlled, therefore, it is relevant to study the issues of life safety in the aspect of analyzing the National Security Strategy of Ukraine and other security concepts.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Now there are a large number of scientific works devoted to the issues of ensuring a safe environment for the life of citizens. Both the works of the thinkers of the past Plato [5], Aristotle [6], as well as modern research by scientists I. Gryshchenko [2, 10], I. Gryshov [9], A. Kovaleva [8], A. Reznikov are aimed at studying the spectrum of security issues. B. Parakhonskyi, G. Yavorskyi [11] and others, who prove that safety is one of the fundamental values of human existence. However, the issues of creating a safe environment for citizens' life in conceptual security documents have not been sufficiently studied.

This work is directly related to scientific research of the Department of

Public Administration and Management of Innovation Activities of the National University of Bioresources and Environmental Management of Ukraine, carried out within the framework of the research topic “Theoretical Foundations and Mechanisms for Implementing Innovative Processes in Public Administration” (SR № 118U100146).

**Formulation of the objectives of the article.** The purpose of the article is to study the consolidation of the issues of creating a safe environment for citizens’ life in the regulatory documents of Ukraine.

**To achieve the goal,** the following tasks have been identified:

- to analyze the main safety issues of the concept;
- to investigate the life safety system.

**Presentation of the main research material.** The origins of understanding the concept of “security” can be found already in the philosophical and political thought of ancient authors, in particular in the philosophy of Stoicism. Quite broadly, the results of understanding security problems are presented in the works of philosophers of the Enlightenment, as well as their predecessors and followers, in particular in the works of C. Montesquieu, J. J. Russo and others.

As a product of political consciousness, the concept of “security” appears in Western European socio-political thought. Security as a fundamental value and human rights was first considered within the framework of the Western world during the revolutionary period of its history. The most important legal acts marked the political

victory of the third estate of the commercial and craft strata of Western society, and directly proclaimed security as one of the inalienable natural human rights. In the Bill of Rights of 1689, Adopted in England, in the American Declaration of Independence of 1776, and in the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen of 1789, directly or indirectly, security was considered a natural human right along with freedom, property and resistance to oppression.

The serious destructive consequences that the wars and revolutions of the XIX–XX centuries brought to Europe, made a significant impact on the evolution of human consciousness and further changes in the understanding of security. Security began to denote not only the state of an individual, but also the state of a separate state and even the international community of states.

Based on the results of the report “New Dimensions of Human Security” (1994), UNDP empirically compiled a perspective shift of priorities in the concept of security – from the idea of militarized protection of state borders to the idea of increasing the security of everyday human life as a universal request for the observance of human rights and freedoms, a request for freedom from violence, persecution and fear [2, art. 36].

An analysis of the evolutionary processes of human history reveals a number of regularities that characterize the safety function:

- social progress does not eliminate and does not abolish the danger to the existence of an individual, society, state;

- the growth of the power of people over nature is accompanied by an increase in the scale of threats to humanity;

- with the differentiation of society and the complication of its organization, the spectrum of social dangers also expands; social threats are not invariable and are modified along with the development of society;

- security systems are an integral attribute of complex social systems and organizations;

- underestimating or ignoring security problems at all levels of social organization not only results in some kind of loss, but ultimately inevitably leads to a drop in viability (competitiveness) and even the death of its corresponding elements (subjects) [3, art. 28].

Activities to ensure security, counter threats to many social facilities provide for the creation of a complex security system. In this regard, the concept of “security” can be considered as a system-organized activity to prevent, eliminate and eliminate external and internal threats. With regard to the state and society, the security system is formed by the legislative, executive and judicial authorities, state, public and other organizations and associations, citizens taking part in ensuring security in accordance with the law, as well as legislation regulating relations in the field of security.

Despite this, the concept of “security” can be considered as a complex of ideas, in which there is a moment of comparison of characteristics that reflect the real and desired state of a person, society or state. From the point of view of this approach, the concept of “safety” can be understood as a process

and result of this process. The state of security is associated with the implementation of the function of protecting the vital interests of the individual, society and the state, or its results. At the same time, safety is considered as a result of a complex process of ensuring safety, how the task of maintaining the optimal parameters of the object’s vital functions, foreseeing and countering various threats is continuously being implemented.

Within the framework of the procedural approach to security, changing conditions, algorithms and stages (stages) of the implementation of security measures in any circumstances are distinguished. In addition, this approach allows us to consider the concept of “security” as a complex of ideas that arise on the basis of certain social relations, characterized by mutual trust, the absence of aggressive and harmful aspirations of the parties.

For example, in Ukraine, domestic violence and sexual crimes against minors are widespread. Scientist S. M. Avramenko describes how to ensure the safety of minors who have become victims of sexual crimes [4, art. 279].

In addition, the concept of “security” can be viewed as a value and goal, for the realization of which a person, society or state takes certain actions. In this case, the concept of “safety” is derived from the analysis of natural human needs, the satisfaction of which acts as the goal of his life. People tend to feel their safety or danger based on alarming signals and perception of the sense organs, instinctual reactions of the body, intuition, that is, safety (danger) in this regard is the value of the subjective idea of individuals about the

absence (presence) of threats to their existence. It helps you to adjust your line of behavior and avoid dangers. The ability to live without exposing oneself to various risks and dangers is highly valued in human society. This means that security takes the form of intrinsic value and realizes itself in the individual and public consciousness.

It is characteristic that this value has a universal character and is recognized as fundamental by all people, regardless of their race, nationality, gender, age, social status, although, of course, there is a certain range of opinions reflecting the degree of advantages of various categories of people. It is often conditioned by the influence of a particular situation. In peaceful conditions, in abundance, in a measured and calm life, the value of security fades into the background and is not actualized. Social upheavals, disasters, wars, terrorist acts exacerbate its significance, and make it one of the most demanded by people and society.

Security – the absence of threats in all spheres of life, contributes to sustainable human development and depends on the level of legal culture, consciousness and responsibility of each member of society, the achievement of which is possible through the interaction of public authorities with civil society and an increase in the number of preventive measures [7, art. 144].

The need for security is objective in nature, since all people are impressionable, regardless of their physical data, possession of wealth, power, and other resources. It is implemented not only at the individual, but also at the collective (group), state and social levels. It should be emphasized, however, that, unlike

many other needs, the need for security cannot be met. It is always present and requires constant attention to itself, since in different situations people are faced with a variety of dangers.

Depending on who is the subject or object of security – an individual person, a social group, society as a whole, a state or a community of states, the following main levels of security are distinguished:

- 1) personal or individual security;
- 2) societal (public safety, public safety);
- 3) national security, state security;
- 4) international or collective security;
- 5) worldwide or global, security.

As an intermediate level between the individual and society (or between the individual and the state), the level of group security or community security is distinguished.

A regional level can be distinguished between the national and international levels, or between the international and global levels. In addition, regional security is also said about the state of security in one of the parts of the state or within the ethno-cultural region, uniting the territories of several states at once.

The national security concept provides for the implementation of measures related to ensuring the security of the state in several main areas.

Among them are:

- 1) ensuring the physical existence of the state and its citizens, territorial inviolability and integrity of the state from internal and external threats;
- 2) provision, creation of guarantees against external interference in the internal affairs of the state;

3) prevention of potential and unforeseen threats to the way of life of the state and its citizens.

National interest concept. The concept of “national interest” was formed in the 1930. For the first time, the concept of “national interest” was included in the content of the Oxford Encyclopedia of Social Sciences in 1935. The priority in the development of this concept belongs to the American theologian R. Niebuhr and the American historian C. Bird. However, a surge of interest in working out the problem of national interest falls on the post-war years (after World War II). In 1948. Morgenthau’s work “in defense of national interest” was published. Since that time, interest in the problem of national interest not only did not fade away, but increased more and more.

Within the framework of the concept of national interest, the following are distinguished as its components:

- 1) vital and secondary interests;
- 2) constant and variable interests;
- 3) long-term and opportunistic interests.

The formation of national interest is a long historical process in which economic, social, national-psychological and other factors are intertwined. The main component of national interest is the desire for the self-preservation of the state, which ensures the self-preservation of the nation.

General security concept. The emergence and active discussion of some of the most important aspects of the concept of common security takes place in the early 1980. However, the main provisions of this concept were formulated somewhat later – at the turn of the 1980s – 1990s. The theoretical de-

bate over general security began with an article by the American professor Richard Ullman of Princeton University, “Redefining Security” (1983). From his point of view, the greatest threat to national security is posed by those actions that threaten a sharp decrease in the quality of life of the population of a given state in a relatively short period of time and can affect a sharp decrease in the range of political alternatives at the disposal of the country’s government or private non-governmental organizations within the state.

Within the framework of the Concept of Common Security, the claims of the nation state for an exclusive position in the field of ensuring security, both external and internal, are disputed. Supporters of the concept of common security note that the role of individual groups of citizens, local governments, non-governmental and supranational organizations, national and international public thought in ensuring security is no less significant than the role of the nation state.

So A. Kovalev [8] and I. Gryshova [9] in their scientific improvements indicate the priority of environmental safety in the agricultural policy of Ukraine. IM Gryshchenko proves that “for the proper operation of the local self-government system, it is advisable for citizens to analyze the behavior of potential candidates for work in the local self-government system, paying special attention to the orientation of these people towards” [10, art. 154] a comprehensive vision of ensuring security on the entrusted territory.

In general, the idea of the minimum sufficient security includes several aspects:



1) an idea of physical safety related to the preservation of human life, his health, protection from hunger, adverse environmental influences, social and political violence threatening human life and health;

2) the idea of economic security, including an assessment of affordability, rewards employment, provides satisfaction not only to basic needs, but also the formation of insurance savings for exceptional cases;

3) the idea of social security associated with assessing the status of a person in society, his protection from threats to physical and economic security, which is formed both by formal and informal public institutions and by the state;

4) the idea of ethnocultural security, including the assessment of the safety of the ethnic identity of the individual and the community with which the person identifies himself, the assessment of the possibility of cultural development, is shared by the person with the community;

5) the idea of safety, the dignity associated with the assessment of humanistic safety integrity, the cost of safety for a person, with the assessment of measures to suppress individuality for the sake of ensuring safety.

Societal security concept. The main idea of the concept of societal security is the declaration of the priority task of protecting the system of benefits from threatening external influences.

Within the framework of the concept of societal security, several main threats to security are distinguished:

1) pressure on the comfort of the social environment formed by a well-off, but aging population from a significant

and growing mass of young but poor migrants;

2) strengthening of their own environmental problems in the developed countries of the world due to ineffective management of technological processes in neighboring regions;

3) the penetration of organized crime into the West from the neighboring poor states of Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America;

4) the impact of the consequences of ethnic conflicts on the state of security in the developed countries of the world;

5) the spread of terrorism.

1. According to research by I. M. Gryshchenko at the interstate level, security mechanisms are lined up in accordance with the directions presented in the annual report under the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) entitled "New Dimensions of Human Security", published in 1994. This report voiced the idea that humanity it is time to move from the old understanding of global security (primarily nuclear security) to a new understanding of the interpretation of the concept of global security, namely, the interpretation of global security as a set of measures to protect each individual person. This is how the concept of "Human Security" was born, which is based on the following principles:

2. The principle of universality means that unemployment, terrorism, environmental pollution, drugs, crime, human rights violations are the problems that every person faces, regardless of his citizenship.

3. The principle of transboundary indicates that hunger, disease, drug trafficking, ethnic conflicts are not restrained by state borders.

4. The principle of ensuring security must be understood in the sense that the primary issue is the provision of preventive security measures, and not any kind of intervention.

5. The principle of human centrism is to focus on the observance of human rights and freedoms, ensuring his health and well-being [2, art. 39].

Today, the fundamental document defining the priorities of Ukraine's national interests and ensuring national security is the National Security Strategy of Ukraine "Human Security Country Security", adopted in September 2020.

It defines that the main goal of the state policy of national security is "a person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security" [12].

This strategy is based on three main principles:

1) deterrence, which ensures the development of defense and capabilities to prevent armed aggression against Ukraine;

2) sustainability the ability of society and the state to quickly adapt to changes in the security environment and maintain sustainable operation;

3) interaction aimed at the development of strategic relations.

And the priorities of Ukraine's national interests and ensuring national security are determined: upholding independence and state sovereignty; restoration of the territorial integrity of Ukraine; social development, primarily the development of human capital; protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens of Ukraine.

In the near future, various security issues of Ukraine's strategy will be submitted for consideration and appro-

val, including: Human Development Strategy; Strategy of public safety and protection of Ukraine; Biosafety and biosecurity strategy. These and other strategies should form a comprehensive mechanism for ensuring a safe living environment for Ukrainian citizens.

In turn, any action aimed at protecting the state, society or an individual person assumes a certain responsibility. After all, responsibility is an important principle of a legal, social state, it provides for the obligation, in particular of those elected to local governments, to be responsible for the consequences of their actions during the term of office.

**Conclusions.** The analysis of safety concepts provided an opportunity to establish that human security is a multidimensional state, for the characterization and assessment of which it is necessary to take into account not only individual and personal indicators, physical conditions of life, but also the conditions due to the determinism of human existence and development on the part of society and the state, world community.

A number of security concepts, including the concept of national security, the concept of national interest, the concept of general security, the concept of societal security, the UNDP report "New dimensions of human security", the concept of "Human Security", the National Security Strategy of Ukraine "Human Security – Country Security" and others constitute a system for ensuring the safety of life and should be implemented in order to minimize threats that cannot be avoided and prevent threats from the occurrence of situations that pose a danger.

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