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## GLOBAL SECURITY AS A CONDITION FOR HUMAN SOCIAL SECURITY

The events of recent years have shown that the modern system of global security is fragile and ineffective. Humanity placed great hope in the United Nations in ensuring one of the most important human rights - the right to peace. In fact, it turned out that this organization essentially has no leverage over the country, which violates the norms of international law and unleashes a bloody war in the 21st century, which poses a real not only social, but also physical threat to tens of millions of people. Therefore, issues of global security, modernization of its architecture are important for ensuring the social security of the individual.

In the most general form, safety is defined as "such conditions in which a complex system is located, when the action of external factors and internal factors does not lead to processes that are considered negative in relation to this complex system in accordance with the existing, at this stage, needs, knowledge and ideas" [1]. In the English-language literature, you can find a slightly different interpretation: security is "the preservation of norms, rules, institutions and values of society" [2]. Despite the external difference, both definitions actually talk about the same thing, but emphasize different aspects of such a complex and multifaceted phenomenon.

From these definitions, there are at least a few important takeaways to consider when it comes to security:

1. Security is a characteristic of the state of a certain "*complex system*". Since there are extremely many complex systems (man, enterprise, economy, finance, society...), the word "security" can be reasonably used in combination with the name of the corresponding system. In other words, there can be a huge number of partial security definitions.

2. Danger can arise both in the external environment and inside the system itself. Therefore, in order to achieve security, as a rule, there is a need not only to build the system's ability to resist external threats, but also to make changes in the system itself.

3. Security is a largely subjective and historical concept. The subjectivity of the perception of safety (or danger) reveals the word "considered" in the given definition. Different subjects, evaluating the situation, may consider it both safe and dangerous. Everything depends on their needs, knowledge and ideas, which change along with the development of society.

The basic concept in the system of security categories is "national security". According to the Law of Ukraine "On National Security", this term is defined as "protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, democratic constitutional order and other national interests of Ukraine from real and potential threats" [3]. Responsibility for national security rests with the state. Therefore, in other words, national security is the state's ability to ensure the protection and safety of its citizens.

At the same time, the modern world creates such security challenges that no state can fully cope with. Then there is a need to coordinate the actions of several

states (most often those that are neighbors) to jointly solve security problems. This is how the phenomenon of regional security (for example, European) arises.

In the last decades of the last century and at the beginning of this one world trends created new challenges in the field of security. Globalization, the end of the "Cold War" period, the aggravation of global environmental problems, the accelerated progress in the field of military technologies are pushing for a new look at the security problem, turning it into a global one.

The formation of *global security* faces a number of contradictions. Sometimes the achievement of the national security objectives of a certain country collides with the interests of another. It is necessary to resolve such contradictions through negotiations and certain compromises. Each country should make efforts to cooperate with others and consciously support global security initiatives.

The peculiarity of Ukraine's current state, when it is forced to wage war against an aggressor country, can distort the perception of security and reduce it to only military protection. Of course, the protection of human life is the first, but not the only, task of security. In fact, it should be a rather broad set of measures, in the center of which is a person. In particular, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs singles out the following spheres of human life safety and tasks in them, which form the concept of global security:

1. **Economy**: job creation and anti-poverty measures.
2. **Nutrition**: measures against hunger.
3. **Health**: measures against disease, unsafe food, malnutrition and lack of access to basic health care.
4. **Ecology**: measures against environmental degradation, resource depletion, natural disasters and pollution.
5. **Personality**: measures against physical violence, crime, terrorism, domestic violence and child labour.
6. **Society**: measures to counter ethnic, religious and other identities.
7. **Politics**: measures against political repression and human rights violations [4].

Thus, global security directly affects social security, as ensuring stability and protection from external and internal threats allows people to live in peace, prosperity and security in the future. This includes not only physical protection, but also the provision of human rights, access to health services, education and other social benefits. Global security is a condition for the development of sustainable societies where people can realize their potential in a safe environment. However, it can only be ensured by the joint efforts of many countries. The future architecture of global security must include automatic stabilizers that would be triggered every time someone poses a threat to global security. **Good must be strong.**

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