THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUBSTANTIATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE STATE NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM

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INTRODUCTION

The world of the 21st century is restless. The lack of freedom, the number of crises and conflicts are increasing in most countries and regions (the Middle East, South-East Asia, North, and Central Africa). Today, peace and stability are not taken for granted, even in Europe and the United States. In this tense situation in the field of international security, the task of scholars is to review the theoretical and methodological approaches to the national security system and develop tools that are adequate for the 21st century.

It is necessary to remind that the importance of scientific research on national security dates back to the end of the Second World War. Since then, it has been abused, especially by politicians (BALDWIN, 1997). The end of the Cold War (1991) led to the need for a serious transformation of the national security strategies of the world's leading powers. As a result, the reorientation was made to the non-military aspects of national security, including a wide range of problems, primarily internal security, from economic to environmental. This approach made it possible to isolate the theoretical and methodological difference in the security of the state and the individual (WAEVER, 1993). However, Cold War 2.0 began in the second decade of the 21st century, and once again it became necessary to modernize the national security system in the direction of building its structure corresponding to the conditions of our time. This is because national security is designed to prevent war and, if it is still imposed and begins, it should guarantee the victory of the nation (LIPPMANN, 1943).

Today, the theoretical and methodological aspects of national security are an area where many scholars challenge and express their ideas about who should provide what and where. Thus, in particular, the issues of national security policy in the transatlantic space are reflected in the works of R. Dannreuther, J. Peterson (2006), M. Webber, J. Sperling, M. Smith (2013), the problems of national security in Asian countries are disclosed in the scientific works of Hughes (2004); Lind (201; 6); Oros (2008); Christensen (2011); Ji (2015); Medcalf (2014). As for the problems of Russia's national security, here we relied on the works of Glebov (1999); Kanina (2008); Safonov (2008); Vozzhennikov (2002); Klimov (2003); Kortunov (2007); Nazarenko (2012); Eriashvili (2017) and others.

However, the synthesis of the results of scientific works showed that, despite such a wide range of them, there is no unity among scholars in the conceptual and categorical part of the sphere of national security. According to research by M. Sussex, M. Clarke, R. Medcalf (2017), some scholars use this concept to refer to traditional statistical threats. Others use it as a universal remedy for anything that can harm anyone in a particular state. Still, others use the term to justify a range of populist and politicized policy decisions, to justify the link between the threat and the reference object, that is, what is being defended (SUSSEX, CLARKE, MEDCALF, 2017).

This understanding of national security reflects the policy directions through which national problems are considered and answers to them are accepted (ANWAR, RAFIQUE, 2012), but this does not lead to a significant increase in the effectiveness of this process. The proof of this

conclusion is that international terrorism, multiple ethnic and religious conflicts, etc. continue to flourish on planet Earth. (ZELENKOV, 2020, 2021; ZELENKOV et al., 2020a, 2020b).

In the current situation, it is legitimate to say that the available extensive literature does not give a clear idea of the structure of the national security system and, which is especially valuable, about the direction of its modernization. A group of scholars led by M. Anwar (2018), from the University of Science and Technology of China, conducted a bibliometric study and concluded that it found no studies that summarized the research directions and intellectual base in developing the concept of national security, except for a few studies on human security and shared leadership. There is an opinion that it is impossible to build an effectively functioning national security system in the conditions of such an abundance of shortcomings. For national security should be developed by choosing the right model at the right time and in the right place. Applying the wrong model at the wrong time can lead to more violence or prolong the violence (MORRIS, 2012).

Turning to the theory, we note that the national security system is created in the state for the stable, prosperous existence of society through the mechanism of ensuring (protection, prevention, management) the realization of the vital needs of the nation and society. Here our approach correlates with the opinion of Professor V. Safonov, who believes that in modern scientific thought, security is viewed not only as a complex social formation but also as a system. That is, as such an entity, in which there is a certain system-forming element that determines the unification of these elements into a single system. Therewith, each element of the system is focused on changing its functions to ensure the functioning of the system as a whole, to ensure the security of the country and its peoples (SAFONOV, 2008).

We also agree with the opinion of I. Dubrovin and E. Dubrovin (2019), who believe that the time has come to apply a single conceptual apparatus (in our case, the national security system, author's note), which will make it possible to clearly and unambiguously formulate concepts and terms related to the national security of the Russian Federation and its constituent types. In this regard, based on the opinion of C. Hempel, that

> explanation [...] is an attempt to specify the logical structure of the expression data. Distancing itself from the usual content of terms, the explanation is aimed at reducing the limits, ambiguity, and inconsistency of their usual use, offering a new interpretation that seeks to increase the clarity and accuracy of their meaning. (HEMPEL, 1952, p. 12),

our study hypothesizes that today a theoretical and methodological justification of the fundamental structure of the national security system is necessary, allowing to determine its elements and the links between them with a sufficient degree of adequacy to modern threats. The study was conducted concerning the national security system of the Russian Federation.

METHODS

The methodological basis of the study was a retrospective approach that allowed studying the structure of the elements and links of the state national security system in dynamics, comparing the current situation in the theory and practice of national security with previous periods, starting from 1943. This made it possible not only to trace changes in the structure of the elements, goals, and objectives of the national security system but also to determine what measures were proposed by scholars and politicians to solve the problem under study.

Scientific works of such scholars as Lippmann (1943); Wolfers (1962); Bertalanffy (1969); Trager, Simonie (1973); Hartland-Thunberg (1982); Soroko (1984); Jordan, Taylor (1989), Luciani (1989); Waever (1993); Baldwin (1997); Glebov (1999); Hughes (2004); Dannreuther, Peterson (2006); Brown (2008); Oros (2008); Christensen (2011), Webber, Sperling, Smith (2013); Medcalf (2014); Ji (2015); Lind (2016), etc., were chosen as the methodological basis of the study, who in their research revealed the problems of national security, the structure of the national security system, its elements and links between them. We turned to the works of Sadovskii (1974), Bertalanffy (1969), Ozhegov (1981), Optner (1969) to study the theoretical and methodological foundations of the "system" category. The results obtained allowed justifying the necessary and sufficient elements of the national security system and explaining the process of their interaction within the established boundaries.

In the interests of studying the national theoretical and methodological pillars of the national security system, we analyzed the regulatory documents that disclose this field of activity in such states as the Russian Federation, Canada, Australia, Poland, Latvia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, and Belarus.

Special attention was paid to the works of Anwar et al. (2018); Kagan (1974), Yu. S. Kanina (2008); Nikitin (2005); Alexandrov et al. (2003); Glebov (1999); Safonov (2008), Terekhova (2012); Waever (1995), since the results of their research correlate to a certain extent with the hypothesis of the study. Studies conducted by the Levada Center, VCIOM, and other organizations were selected for the analysis and synthesis of the epistemological potential of the results of statistical and sociological research. The synthesis of their results made it possible to substantiate the inclusion of such elements as the state, civil society, citizens of the state, mass media, and ITS "Internet" as subjects of the national security system. Dictionaries, reference books, and encyclopedias played an important role in identifying the key elements of the structure of the national security system (SCHMIDT, 1958; EDWART, 2010; VOROBYOV, 2001, etc.), as well as previously published author's results on the study of the national security system (ZELENKOV, 2001, 2002, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2019, 2021).

We chose a system-integrated holistic approach as the main research method. The implementation of the principle of a system-integrated approach allowed considering the structure of the national security system from the standpoint of the "optimal combination" of organizational, external, and internal factors that ensure its effective impact on all sides of the managed objects. Given that the object of the national security of the Russian Federation, according to regulatory documents, is the individual, society, and the state, which are under the influence of a variety of external and internal factors, it is quite reasonable, from our point of view, to use a social-activity approach. This made it possible to consider the national security system not abstractedly but concerning a specific type of activity, which crucially determines its structure.

The identification of differences between the elements of the system and their subsequent ordering led us to search for stable internal links between them, that is, to justify the structure of the national security system. We understood the structure in general terms as a certain relationship, the mutual arrangement of the components in space, which characterizes the formation or structure of something (SHAVROV, GALKIN, 1977). In terms of the structural approach, this is nothing more than a set of stable links of the system, covering all its elements. In other words, the structural organization is the type, order, etc. of the distribution of the components of the system, as part of the whole, the way they are connected, subordinated, the nature of the hierarchy, which is formed in such a way as to best meet the functions performed by the system (SOROKO, 1984). The study of the structure of the national security system was based on the point of view of Kagan (1974), who believes that in the functional composition of the structure of activity (national security), it is possible to isolate three main elements: a subject endowed with activity and directing it to objects and other subjects; the object to which the subject's activity is directed; and activity (control), expressed in a particular way of mastering an object by the subject or in the linking by the subject with other subjects.

RESULTS

The results obtained in the course of the study allowed formulating and justifying the requirements for the structure of the state national security system:

1. Connect the elements into a target structure that has internal and external system-forming links, which are characterized by multi-aspect and interaction.

2. Have the ability to purposefully influence the object of national security.

3. To be unified, i.e. to have common goals, bases, principles, organizational norms, succession, and continuity of coverage of the entire spectrum of subjects and objects of national security.

4. Be integral, i.e. all its structural elements shall be naturally conditioned and objectively necessary.

5. Have the ability to adapt, maintain relative stability and independence in the face of continuous dysfunctional external and internal influences.

6. Functionally ensure the resolution of contradictions and bringing the object of national security in line with the requirements imposed on it by the state policy to ensure its national security.

Based on the analysis of theoretical and methodological approaches to the definition of the category "state national security system", and the shortcomings obtained in the course of this, we believe that *the national security system based on current legislation and within the framework of a single state policy is formed by interacting forces and means, state and other bodies, associations, organizations and citizens, who bear full responsibility for the formation of a given level of national security of Russia.*

The synthesis of the research results allowed identifying the structural elements of the Russian national security system and their functions. For a more detailed justification of the characteristics of the elements of the national security system structure, we divided the entire set of its constituent elements, taking into account the place, role, and nature of the manifestation of their functional essence, into two subsystems: *organizational and functional* and *informative.*
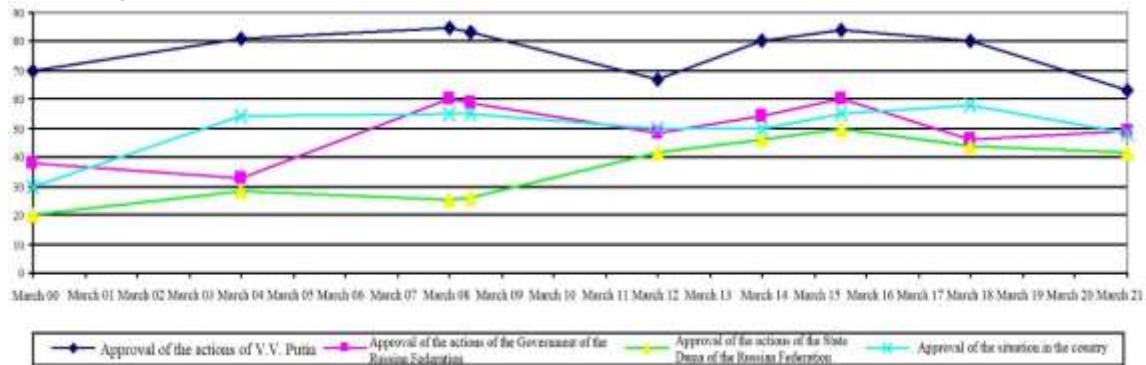
Organizational and functional subsystem. The organizational and functional subsystem includes objects and subjects of the national security system, the ideological and theoretical basis, and the legislative framework, as well as the management bodies of the national security system and its communications.

1. Subjects are the main actors of the national security system. They affect objects to form certain qualities in them. The subjects are:

a) The *state* exercising its functions in this area through *the legislative, executive, and judicial authoritie.* The state ensures the safety of every citizen on its territory and guarantees protection and patronage to Russian citizens located outside its borders. The state determines the goals of national security, the directions, forces, and means necessary for their achievement, forms, and methods, organizes the interaction of the subjects of the national security system, directly makes decisions on the use of national security forces and means. The same opinion is shared by B. Buzan (2007) that despite the decline in the role of the state in managing the economy, the state is still the main supplier of security, because it is the only public organization that has both the ability to act and to determine what constitutes a security threat. Since there is no global government or society to replace the nation-state, the nation-state is simply the best institution available to take its place.

We chose the "index of the level of trust in the authorities" and the "index of the state of affairs in the country" as an indicator of the effectiveness of the state as a subject of the national security system. The average data analysis is shown in Figure 1. The graph shows that during significant periods for Russia related to issues of ensuring national security (the presidential elections in March 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2018, the peacekeeping operation to force Georgia to peace – August 2008, the return of Crimea to the Russian Federation – March 2014, the beginning of participation in the fight against terrorism in Syria – October 2015, amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation – September 2020), the society quite openly and reasonably expressed its positive attitude towards the subjects of the national security system. Moreover, the approval of the state of affairs in the country correlates quite well with the approval of the actions of the political leader of the Russians, Vladimir Putin. In addition, we note that given the data source, they can be trusted.

Figure 1. Indicators of trust in the authorities and approval of the state of affairs in Russia (built according to the Levada Center (2021a, 2021b))
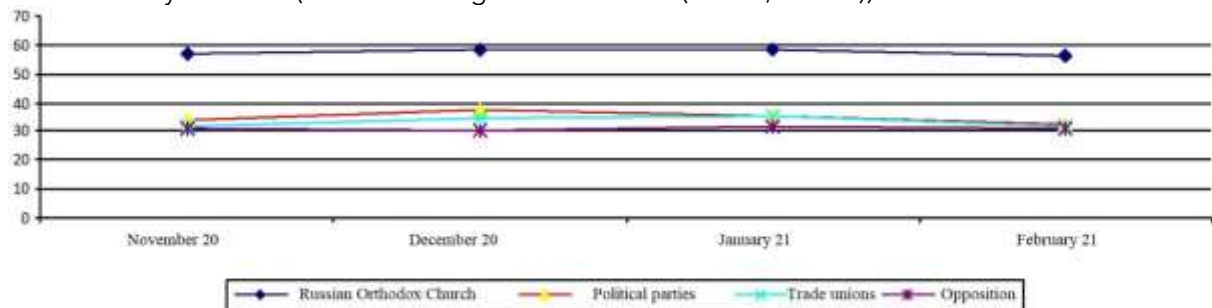

Source: Search data.

b) **civil society** *(political parties, public and religious associations, various unions, associations, other non-state institutions, and non-profit associations)* that can have a significant impact on the level of national security through state and non-state media, ITS "Internet", speeches of their representatives in the bodies state power, etc.

We chose the "index of the approval level of the activities of its fundamental representatives" as an indicator of the effectiveness of civil society as a subject of the national security system (Figure 2). The graph shows that the level of trust has not changed much during 2020-2021. This suggests that these actors play a significant role in ensuring Russia's national security. We especially note the level of approval of the opposition, which hovers around the value of 30.5%. The absence of opposition in the country puts the state in a regime of political stagnation. At the same time, the indicator when every third citizen of Russia approves the activities of the opposition tells us that this element occupies an important place in the structure of subjects of national security and does not allow the state to "rest on its laurels".
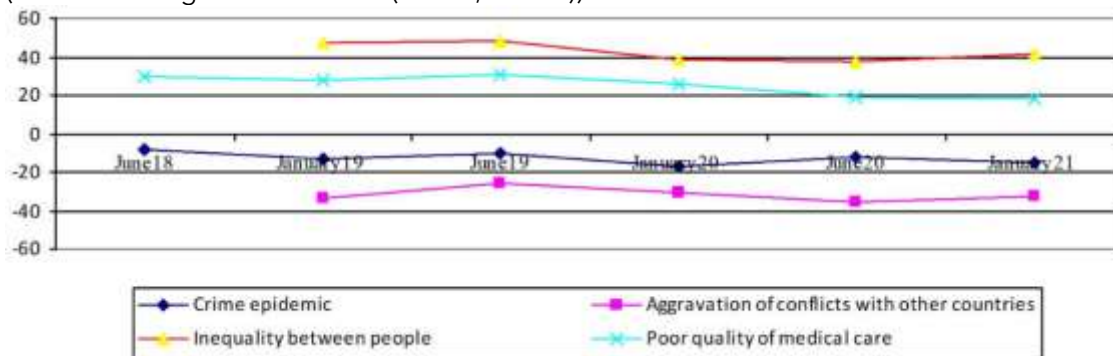
Figure 2. Indicators of approval of the activities of fundamental representatives of civil society in Russia (built according to VCIOM data (2021a, 2021b))

Source: Search data.

c) **individual citizens of Russia** who are called to deal with national security issues, "answering the call of the heart", and who have certain forces and means to perform their functions. We chose the "fear index" as the indicator of this subject (Figure 3). In the treatise "The Passion of the Soul" R. Descartes (1952, p. 775) wrote: "When hope is so strong that it completely casts out fear, it changes nature and is called security or confidence". It can be seen from the graph that, being an element of the national security system, Russian citizens adequately assess the level of existing threats, therefore, their level of moral and psychological state allows them to actively function in the system and contribute to ensuring the national security of Russia.
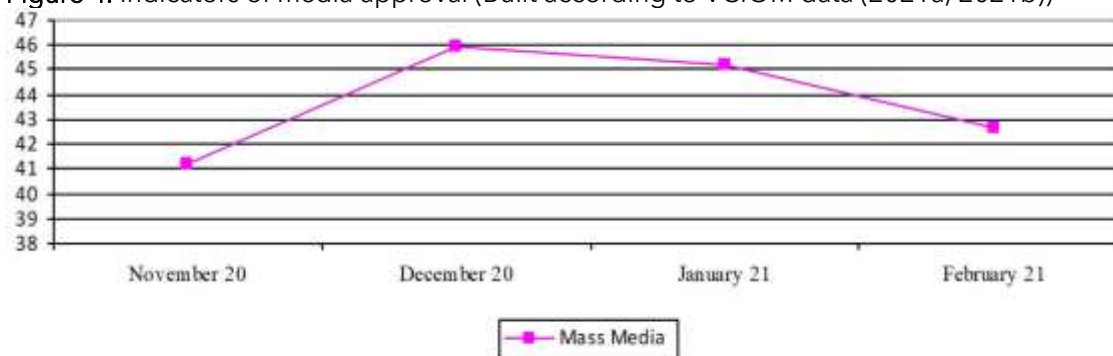
Figure 3. Indicators of fear among the citizens of the Russian society
(built according to VCIOM data (2021a, 2021b))

Source: Search data.

d) *mass media and ITS "Internet "* – the so-called "fourth power", which have a huge impact on the spiritual state of the nation (Figure 4). This is how the 37th US President Richard Nixon described the media: "It is more profitable to invest one dollar in the media than 10 dollars in weapons: weapons are unlikely to speak at all, and the media do not shut their mouths from morning till night". (VCIOM, 2021a, 2021b) They have no equal in terms of expressiveness, volume, and effectiveness of information, and psychological impact. Using military terminology, it can be argued that control over the media, especially in times of crisis, the implementation of plans to ensure the national interests of the state is equivalent to "air supremacy in modern warfare".

Figure 4. Indicators of media approval (Built according to VCIOM data (2021a, 2021b))

Source: Search data.

The graph shows that, despite the odium of modern media and their pursuit of "fried" facts, the level of approval of media activities hovers at the level of 43%. This allows asserting that the media, as a subject of the national security system, play a significant role in ensuring it.

There are three groups of objects of the national security system:
a) *the state* (inviolability of the constitutional system, democracy, history, sovereignty, territorial integrity, image of Russia, political, economic, spiritual and social stability, legality, legal and social state, law and order, equal and mutually beneficial international cooperation). It should be noted that the state acts both as an object and as a subject of the national security system.

b) *society* (nations and ethnic groups living on the territory of Russia, culture, spirituality, social harmony, spiritual renewal).

c) *a person* (rights and freedoms, according to the Constitution of Russia).

It is necessary to have a specific target program for the effective functioning of any system. This role is played by the so-called guiding idea concerning the national security of the state. This component is the **ideological and theoretical basis for the national security system.**

We identified two main groups of elements – *national and strategic one* on an *ideological and theoretical basis.* The first group consists of socio-political concepts related to the national

security system as a whole. The second group includes provisions in a specific security area. The core of the ideological and theoretical foundations is the Strategy (concept, or another name) of the state national security, which plays a special role among all the elements of the system: it is designed to justify the overall composition and nature of the functioning of the entire system, the role, and place of its other elements in the structure of national security. A certain part of the ideological and theoretical foundations is also contained in: the Constitution of the Russian Federation; Federal Laws; strategies, doctrines, plans (programs) for the long-term development of the country, as well as other normative acts regulating the organization of life in society as a whole or its spheres.

A significant role in the effective functioning of the national security system is played by the presence of a well-thought-out and highly organized control element designed to coordinate the efforts of the subjects and objects of the national security system at all levels, to establish appropriate and stable links and relationships between its elements, and to ensure its optimality. The main agent of organizational and managerial activity is its subjects that directly implement the goals and objectives of national security. Their activities are carried out not only within the system but also outside – in the political-public-state sphere. Management bodies have a certain hierarchy, "zones" of competence, and distribution of responsibility (ZELENKOV, 2015).
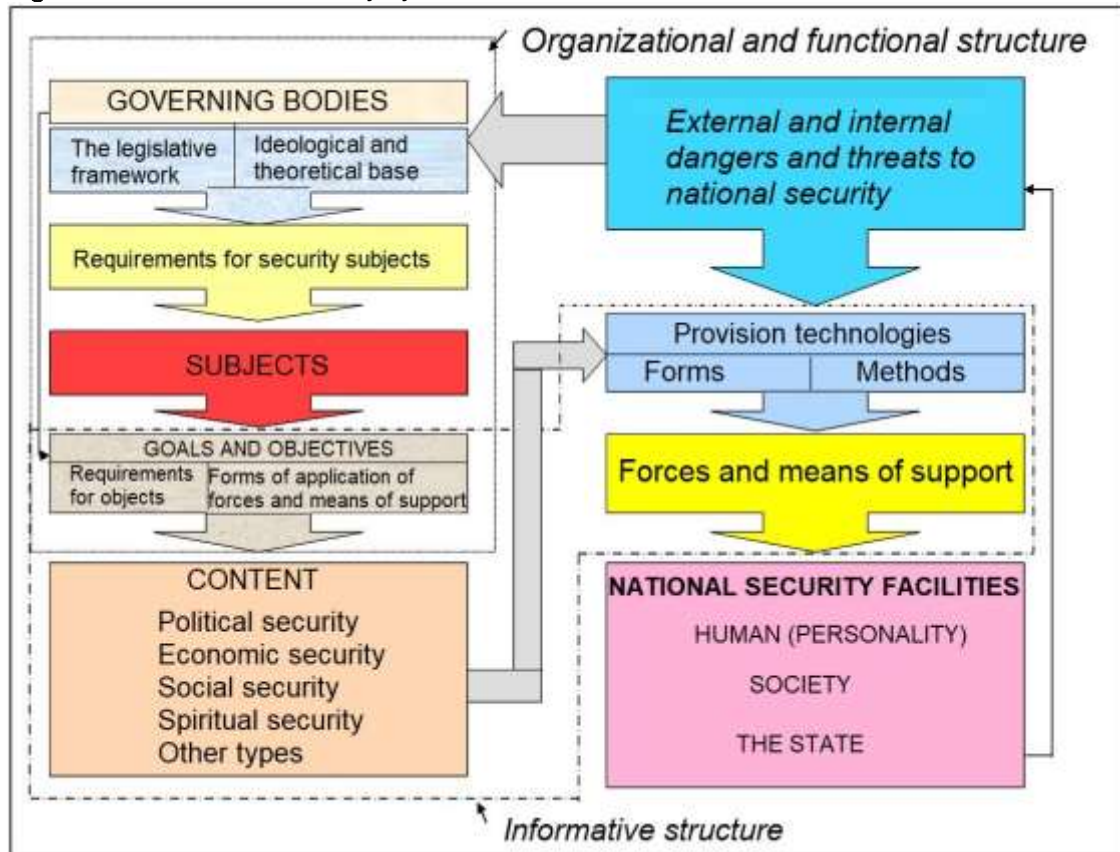
The functioning of the national security system should be regulated by the relevant legislative framework, which serves as the legal basis for its objects and subjects. The object of this regulation can be not only the internal side of their activities but also the sphere of activity of the entire society. This is justified by the fact that the process of functioning of the national security system is determined not only by factors occurring within it but also by many external influences, as well as the nature of society's relations to them. Therefore, an important role in the national security system is played not only by the federal legislation concerning the functioning of the national security system but also by the legal norms contained in the documents regulating the life of the country as a whole.

An important role in the national security system is played by *links*, which are ways of influencing, interacting, or relating elements to each other, determining its structure and functioning in time and space. A link is an expression of the compatibility of the functioning or development of two or more elements of a system, its object or two objects, as well as subjects. The national security system should have links that are different: information, management, causal, correspondence, interaction, genetic, affiliation, preferences, sequences, etc.

Informative subsystem. The informative subsystem of the national security system is formed by the division of the entire set of real and potential dangers and threats, depending on the nature of their content, and the allocation on this basis of various groups (forms) and specific types of security, their interrelationships, and mutual influence.

Structuring the national security system is, first of all, the definition of real and potential dangers and threats to the state, society, and the individual (person), which allows determining the main areas and directions of the functioning of the national security system. Therefore, the structure of the national security system correlates with the structure of potential and real dangers and threats to its objects (Figure 5).

Figure 5. The National Security System of the Russian Federation

Source: Search data.

Thus, the functioning of the national security system requires two obligations. The first is a commitment to security, and the second is a commitment to national values, the rule of law, tolerance, transparency, and non-violence.

The process of functioning of the national security system can be expressed by the following mathematical model:

$$R = f(S, O, P, Me/Met) \tag{1}$$

where, R – the result of the system functioning, S – the subject of the impact, O – the object of the impact, P – the purpose of the impact, Me/Met – the means and methods of impact.

DISCUSSION

There are different versions of the definition of the concept of "system" in science, this is due to its wide application in various fields of science. To date, the terminology of system analysis has this feature. It is not yet possible to develop a common conceptual framework and methods of research for all specific applications. An overview of about 40 available definitions of the concept of a system is given in the work of Sadovskii (1974, p. 114) "Foundations of the general theory of systems". Here are some of them. A system is a set of elements that are in a certain relationship with each other and with the environment (VON BERTALANFFY, 1969). A system is an adequate unity of objects, phenomena, and knowledge about nature and society that are naturally related to each other (SCHMIDT, 1958). A system is a whole that represents the unity of parts that are naturally located and are in a certain connection (OZHEGOV, 1981). A system is an ongoing process; a set of parameters with given properties, which are input, process, output, control through feedback and constraint, and a set of links between parameters and their properties (OPTNER, 1969).

The analysis of these definitions shows that any system should have the following main characteristics: *components; relations (links through which interaction between components is carried out); boundary; goal; external environment; input, output; interface; laws, rules, restrictions of functioning.* Based on this, the most successful definition, in our opinion, takes

into account the above-mentioned characteristics and reveals the essence and content of the "system" category: "A system is a set of elements that are in relations and links with each other and form an integrity, unity" (FROLOV, 1991, p. 324).

National security is a fairly broad concept. It is possible to find various theoretical and methodological approaches in scientific works and normative documents (let us arrange them in retrospective order): "a nation has security when it does not need to sacrifice its legitimate interests to avoid war, and it is able, if opposed, to protect them with war" (LIPPMANN, 1943, p. 63); "in the objective sense, security measures the absence of threats to acquired values; in the subjective sense, it means the absence of fear of an attack on these values" (WOLFERS, 1952, p. 481); "this is the part of state policy that sets as its central goal the creation of national and international conditions favorable for the protection and dissemination of vital national values from opponents, existing or potential" (TRAGER, SIMONIE, 1973, p. 36); "the ability of a nation to successfully pursue its national interests as it sees it anywhere in the world" (HARTLAND-THUNBERG, 1982, p. 50); "the area that means the protection of the people and territories of a country from physical attack and in this narrow sense is roughly equivalent to the traditionally used term defense" (JORDAN, TAYLOR, 1989, p. 254); "the ability to resist any foreign aggression" (LUCIANI, 1989, p. 151); "the ability to preserve the physical integrity and territory of the nation; maintain their economic relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms; to preserve their nature, institutions and government from destruction from the outside; and control its boundaries" (BROWN, 2008, p. 281).

We agree with the opinion of O. Waever (1995, p. 62), who proposes to expand the definition of security issues to include those that meet the criteria set out in this way: "maintain a specific quality that characterizes security issues: urgency; state power, the requirement of the legal use of emergency funds; a threat seen as potentially undermining sovereignty, thereby preventing the political "we" dealing with any other issues".

The analysis shows that this approach to a certain extent correlates with the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation, where the definition of national security is formulated as "the protection of the individual, society and the state from internal and external threats, which ensures the implementation of the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens of the Russian Federation, decent quality and standard of living, sovereignty, independence, state and territorial integrity, sustainable socio-economic development of the Russian Federation" (DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, 2009, 2015).

The range of values that states attach to national security is also very different, as some states are more interested in acquiring more value, overestimating or underestimating security as "the absence of threats to acquired values". Thus, states may overestimate or underestimate the perceived damage from their acquisition (WOLFERS, 1952). The state is both a complex organizational structure, a community, and a policy tool. In this sense, the state is thus primarily an instrument for ensuring security, before becoming a subject or referent of security. It is a body that mediates between national interests, defined uniformly, and the interests of the communities that are part of it (BALZACQ, 2003). In this regard, the greatest problem of national security systems is to find a form of union of both public and state, as well as international institutions, through which each of them would connect with all, but would obey only itself (GLEBOV, 1999).

The Government of Canada notes that "there can be no greater role, no more important obligation, for a Government than the protection and safety of its citizens. But as all Canadians know, we live in an increasingly interconnected, complex, and often dangerous world". (GOVERNMENT OF CANADA – PUBLIC SAFETY CANADA, n.d.). The Australian National Security White Paper (2013) is a good example of setting national security goals for a modern nation-state, in which traditional security missions are combined with the protection of national sovereignty and a new paradigm aimed at ensuring national sustainability. The strategy states that Australia's national security objectives are: "... to ensure the safety and resilience of the population; to protect and strengthen our sovereignty; to protect our assets, infrastructure, and institutions; and to promote an enabling international environment. These goals guide the decision-making and planning process for the national security community" (AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT, n.d.).

In the regulatory documents of the Russian Federation, the category "national security system" first appeared in 1992 in the Law of the Russian Federation "On Security". Here it was interpreted as a "security system", which has the following structure: legislative, executive and judicial authorities, state, public, and other organizations and associations, citizens who take part in ensuring security following the law, as well as legislation regulating relations in the field of security (LAW OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, 1992).

The study of normative documents of other states allowed discovering multi-vector theoretical and methodological approaches to the structure of the elements of this system. For example,

- The National Security Concept of the Republic of Moldova defines the national security system as "a set of concepts, strategies, policies, means, rules and administrative structures of the State, as well as a set of social institutions designed to implement, protect and promote the national interests of the country. It is a mechanism of interaction of its components, based on the national interests and values of the Moldovan society and designed to ensure the implementation of the strategic objectives of the country, defined by the directions of the national security policy" (LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, 2008);

- the national security system of Latvia is formed by "the structures that exercise State power and administration, and the citizens of Latvia, to whom the duties and rights in the field of national security are delegated by law within a certain competence" (LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA ON NATIONAL SECURITY, 2000);

- the system of ensuring national security of the Republic of Belarus – "a set of interacting subjects of ensuring national security and the means used by them to carry out activities to protect and implement the national interests of the Republic of Belarus and to ensure the security of the individual, society and the state" (DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS, 2010);

The national security system in the Republic of Kyrgyzstan is "a specially created and constituted set of legal norms and principles, legislative and executive bodies, as well as means, methods and directions that ensure reliable protection of the national interests of Kyrgyzstan" (NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC, 2012).

As we can see, the concept of "national security system" allows fully and consistently revealing the capabilities of the country, the existing social relations, institutions, norms, culture, ideological aspirations, the principles of the organization of state power, and the role of each of them in creating and strengthening national security. There are natural links in the national security system between its elements, the analysis of which makes it possible to understand where there are weak links and interactions, as well as to justify possible algorithms for strengthening these links, in general, to strengthen the national security of the country (SAFONOV, 2008).

At the same time, it should be noted that the category "national security system" in most regulatory documents of many countries of the world and its structure is not disclosed, but this term is actively used or replaced by an adequate one. Thus, the National Security Strategy of Poland does not directly apply this category but instead uses the term "general protection system", which "fully uses the potential of state and local authorities, subjects of the education system and higher education, local communities, economic entities, non-governmental organizations and citizens, which will constitute a comprehensive state resistance to non-military and military threats" (STRATEGIA BEZPIECZEŃSTWA NARODOWEGO R ZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ, 2020).

As we can see, each state invests its meaning in the structure of the elements of the national security system. As a result, the theoretical and methodological foundations of the structure of the national security system remain insufficiently developed due to the difficulty of definition, coincidence with the concept of power, and less attention of scholars to its development. At the same time, comprehensive national security shall include political, economic, environmental, and social approaches alongside the traditional military approach (BUZAN, 1991). Therewith, it is worth noting that there is a certain confusion of concepts in most

approaches, but there are such elements as power, society, citizens, and legislation in all the above definitions.

If we turn to modern dictionaries, we find quite similar theoretical and methodological approaches in their meaning and structure. For example, in the Dictionary of the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Conceptual and Terminological Dictionary edited by Vorobyov (2001, p. 49), the national security system is "a set of legislative, executive and judicial authorities, state and other organizations and associations of citizens, as well as legislative acts regulating relations in the field of security of the individual, society and the state".

However, there are several shortcomings in the design that defines such a security system: the legislation regulating relations in the field of security is not an element of the security system, but plays the role of a tool that regulates relations about security (KANINA, 2008); there is no clear definition of the place and role of the individual, public and other associations, their rights, obligations and the order of interaction with state authorities in the process of ensuring the security of the individual (NIKITIN, 2005); local self-government bodies are not mentioned, although they are the closest to the daily needs of citizens, expressed in fundamental rights and freedoms, and also participate in their protection (ALEXANDROV et al., 2003).

According to Safonov (2008), the national security system of Russia, if it is substantiated based on the content and essence of national security, shall include both the subjects of activity that form the appropriate relations, through which potential and real opportunity to counter threats and violence is created and the spiritual and value component of the functioning of this system. Chekanov (2004) includes three components in the national security system: a conceptual element, a regulatory element, state bodies, public and other organizations, and citizens. According to Terekhova (2012), the concept of national security system includes two aspects: the presence of appropriate structures (structural components of the system) and certain functions of these structures (functional components of the system). R. Alexandrov approaches the understanding of the national security system through the consideration of the dialectical unity of its functional, institutional and normative components, which, in their systemic unity, are focused on eliminating external and internal threats to the national political and legal system.

Thus, the system of national security of Russia is an open, integral set of subjects of specific activities united based on the values of society and the state that express the interests of a wide range of social communities, as well as relevant relations, norms, and culture, which together ensure the formation and implementation of the conditions and factors necessary for the implementation of the path of development chosen by society, the achievement of the intended goals. It is worth coming into line with V. E. Safonov (2008), who believes that national security as a system is constantly evolving under the influence of both internal and external factors, changes its quantitative and qualitative parameters.

CONCLUSION

The reliance on the most important methodological principles of the system-integrated and socio-activity approaches allowed us to study national security as a complex system that includes various elements, to clarify its informative and organizational aspects, and to develop a structural structure.

The national security system of the state, like any system, actually responds to external impulses of influence, various types, and forms of expansion, issuing at the output: intentions, programs and plans for specific actions of security subjects, the formation of necessary relations, the creation of appropriate forces, means and methods that meet the requirements of national security; specific operations and activities of subjects of the national security system; feedback impulses, taking into account the changing set of situations that are a factor in the development of expansions into the country, into the structure of the entire palette of public relations that reflect the nature of the life of society, the country, and the peoples inhabiting it. Thus, we can conclude that the hypothesis put forward at the beginning of the work has been confirmed in the process of our research.

The results obtained in the course of the study will provide significant assistance to the authorities of all levels, the subjects of the national security system and will help to build its structure adequate to the conditions of the 21st century. The use of the results of the work is also possible in the process of studying the dangers and threats to the national security of the state. At the same time, we understand that this research is only one of the vector approaches to such an urgent problem as state national security. We believe that it is impossible to focus only on the theoretical and methodological justification of the structure of the national security system, it is also necessary to justify the structures of sectoral security systems and their elements both in a holistic version and taking into account the national characteristics of the state.

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Theoretical and methodological substantiation of the structure of the state national security system

Fundamentação teórica e metodológica da estrutura do sistema estadual de segurança nacional

Fundamentación teórica y metodológica de la estructura del sistema de seguridad nacional del estado

Resumo

O objetivo do artigo é identificar, construir e justificativa teórica e metodológica da estrutura do sistema estadual de segurança nacional. A metodologia do estudo foi uma abordagem retrospectiva que permitiu estudar a estrutura dos elementos e vínculos do sistema de segurança nacional estadual em dinâmica, comparando a situação atual na teoria e prática da segurança nacional com os períodos anteriores, a partir de 1943. Isso possibilitou não apenas traçar mudanças na estrutura dos elementos, metas e objetivos do sistema de segurança nacional, mas também determinar quais medidas foram propostas por estudiosos e políticos para resolver o problema em estudo. A novidade do trabalho e seus resultados têm sido determinadas pela abordagem inovadora original à justificativa teórica e metodológica dos elementos do sistema estadual de segurança nacional e sua estrutura nas condições do século XXI, a descrição do processo de seu funcionamento por um modelo matemático.

Palavras-chave: Sistema. Segurança nacional. Rússia. Estrutura. Estado.

Abstract

The purpose of the article is the identification, building, and theoretical and methodological justification of the structure of the state national security system. The methodology of the study was a retrospective approach that allowed studying the structure of the elements and links of the state national security system in dynamics, comparing the current situation in the theory and practice of national security with previous periods, starting from 1943. This made it possible not only to trace changes in the structure of the elements, goals, and objectives of the national security system but also to determine what measures were proposed by scholars and politicians to solve the problem under study. The novelty of the work and its results have been determined by the original innovative approach to the theoretical and methodological justification of the elements of the state national security system and its structure in the conditions of the 21st century, the description of the process of its functioning by a mathematical model.

Keywords: System. National security. Russian Federation. Structure. State.

Resumen

El propósito del artículo es la identificación, construcción y justificación teórica y metodológica de la estructura del sistema de seguridad nacional del estado. La metodología del estudio fue un enfoque retrospectivo que permitió estudiar la estructura de los elementos y vínculos del sistema de seguridad nacional del estado en dinámica, comparando la situación actual en la teoría y la práctica de la seguridad nacional con períodos anteriores, a partir de 1943. Esto hizo posible no sólo rastrear los cambios en la estructura de los elementos, metas y objetivos del sistema de seguridad nacional, sino también determinar qué medidas fueron propuestas por académicos y políticos para resolver el problema en estudio. La novedad del trabajo y sus resultados han sido determinados por el enfoque innovador original a la justificación teórica y metodológica de los elementos del sistema de seguridad nacional del estado y su estructura en las condiciones del siglo 21, la descripción del proceso de su funcionamiento por un modelo matemático.

Palabras-clave: Sistema. Seguridad nacional. Federación de Rusia. Estructura. Estado.