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## **THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN NATIONAL AND SOCIAL RESILIENCE AND STATE POLICY OF NATIONAL SECURITY**

*A scientific-theoretical substantiation of the interrelationship between both national and social resilience and national security policy has been conducted. The provisions of legislation and scientific works focusing on national and social resilience, national security, and the state policy on that have been examined. The study identifies the features of national and social resilience that unite and distinguish them, as well as their interconnection with state policy of national security. The author's own definitions for the concepts of "national security", "socially resilient state," and "social resilience of the public" are formulated. The reasons for the decrease of national and social resilience levels have been identified. Practical recommendations for improving the state policy of national security have been developed.*

**Keywords:** national resilience, social resilience, national security, state policy, patriotism, equality.

**Statement of the problem.** The conditions of martial law emphasize the significance of resilience in shaping effective state policy in the field of national security. National and social resilience are of particular relevance in modern conditions, since they are interconnected with each other and with the State policy of national security. This is justified by the fact that national resilience has a great impact on social resilience, as it determines the society's ability to withstand internal and external challenges. In its turn, social resilience directly affects national resilience, since the unity and stability of society is the basis for the latter. In wartime, national resilience becomes critical for maintaining territorial integrity and national unity. It supports the importance of society uniting, as well as its determination to defend national interests.

In times of armed conflict, social resilience takes on a new meaning, as national security is affected not only by external but also by internal threats. The latter include the societal fragmentation, social tensions and economic instability. Social resilience helps society withstand challenges, develop a common mechanism of interaction and support to overcome problems in times of crisis.

At the same time, currently in Ukraine there is a lack of unity in understanding the theoretical foundations of the interconnection between national and social resilience and the state policy of national

security. In view of the above statement, the topic chosen for the study is of extreme relevance.

### **Analysis of recent research and publications.**

A number of domestic and foreign scholars have studied aspects of resilience. Specifically, O. Reznikova's research examined the formation of state resilience and its implications for Ukraine (2018) [1]; H. Bina focused on national resilience in the context of natural disasters and the increasing number of terrorist attacks (2018) [2]; M. Nazarov explored the conceptual foundations and practical implementation of national resilience in Ukraine (2020) [3], as well as social resilience at the level of territorial communities under modern challenges (2022) [4]; D. Dutsyk investigated the formation of social resilience and critical media literacy before and during the war (2023) [5]; O. Hapicieva and S. Hapiciev covered aspects of national economic security and national resilience (2023) [6]; and A. Onofriichuk addressed the conceptual foundations of ensuring military-economic resilience of states (2024) [7], etc.

The above indicates a significant interest of scholars in the study of aspects of resilience, in particular, national and social resilience. However, currently there is no separate independent study in the domestic science of public administration that focuses on the theoretical foundations of the

interconnection between national and social resilience and the state policy of national security.

**The purpose of the article** is defining and generalizing the theoretical foundations of the interconnection between national and social resilience and the state national security policy and developing practical recommendations for its improvement.

**Summary of the main material.** In the conditions of martial law, the ability of society to withstand all the consequences of martial law, in particular, human losses, economic damages, psychological and social problems, and human rights violations, is quite important. One of the directions of state policy of national security in such difficult periods must be to support national and social resilience. It should be noted that "resilience" is not static or simple in its nature, and it should not be reduced merely to the ability to absorb negative impacts and recover from their consequences [8, p. 7]. Building resilience is a process (or a long-term strategy) of forming relationships in society, as well as between political and social actors [3, p. 65].

According to Ukraine's Military Security Strategy, "resilience in the course of Ukraine's comprehensive defense is achieved through the ability of the state management system, defense forces, national economy, infrastructure and society to quickly recover and adapt to changes in the security environment and to withstand prolonged opposition in resisting and deterring armed aggression against Ukraine, maintaining the capabilities for strategic deployment, territorial defense of Ukraine, resistance movement, conducting operations (combat, special, stabilization actions), establishing reliable communication channels with the population and supporting its livelihood" [9].

The current conditions in Ukraine undoubtedly threaten national security. The role of resilience is now determined by the state's ability to maintain control over the situation, strengthen its defense capabilities and protect its citizens. On behalf of the state, public administration bodies must respond promptly and effectively to critical events, take the necessary measures to ensure national security and defense, as provided by the relevant direction of state policy.

The concepts of "national security" and "national resilience" are often used in the context of protecting state interests. Despite their common area of application, they have specific features that allow them to be distinguished and categorized separately.

According to S. Pyrozhkov, the concept of "national security" is more familiar in Ukraine. However, "national resilience" is a broader concept, encompassing resistance in all areas: political,

economic, military-political, social, environmental, and more. Therefore, the key is not only the ability to withstand but also to act proactively [10].

The content of the "national security" is regulated by the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" as the protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, the democratic constitutional order, and other national interests of Ukraine from real and potential threats (Article 1) [11].

In the scientific literature there are somewhat different interpretations of the concept of national security, namely: it is a system of legal and social guarantees of life stability and development of the Ukrainian people in general and each citizen in particular, protection of their basic values and legitimate interests, sources of spiritual and material development from possible real and potential, internal and external threats [12, p. 25]; it is a system of connections and relations between an individual, social group, society, state and nation, which, preventing and countering internal and external threats, ensures their stable existence, life needs, ability for self-development and progress [13, p. 133]; it is the most important component of law and order and a guarantee of the national sovereignty of the state, a guarantee of the protection of national interests. It has a certain universality, which expresses the idea of the unity of security states, despite its multi-subject nature [14, p. 66], etc.

It is worth noting that Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" defines "national interests of Ukraine" as "the vital interests of an individual, society and the state, the realization of which ensures the state sovereignty of Ukraine, its progressive democratic development, as well as safe living conditions and welfare of its citizens" [11]. National security is an object of state policy, the result of governmental and legislative activities. Chapter II of the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine," titled "Principles of National Security of Ukraine," includes Article 2 "Legal Basis of State Policy in the Spheres of National Security and Defense" and Article 3 "Principles of State Policy in the Spheres of National Security and Defense." The provisions of these articles indicate the unity and inseparability of the spheres of national security and defense, as well as the common directions of state policy, aimed at protecting the following: a person and a citizen – their life and dignity, constitutional rights and freedoms, safe living conditions; society – its democratic values, welfare and conditions for sustainable development; the state – its constitutional order, sovereignty, territorial

integrity and inviolability; territory and the environment – from emergency situations [11].

The study of the above legislative provisions allows us to conclude that national security is a complex, multi-pronged category that integrates a number of different types of security, in particular: private security of individuals, security of state-building, security of sovereignty, constitutional security, civil security and environmental security. Based on the above, the condition for ensuring national security is compliance with the requirements of the totality of the listed types of security.

The basic principle of national security is national resilience, i.e. the ability of national systems and institutions to withstand threats, adapt to their impact and rapid changes in the security environment, function smoothly before and during a crisis, and quickly recover after a crisis to a desired equilibrium (at the previous or new level) [15, p. 3].

Conceptually, the national resilience of Ukraine is determined by legal norms that formulate strategies for countering security threats and challenges. Resilience is ensured through the system of state administration, the Armed Forces, national economic development, infrastructure and civil society, the symbol of which is a powerful volunteer movement [16, p. 674].

At the current stage of development, national resilience depends on the effectiveness of public administration, the level of development of public-private-social partnerships (the level of relations between business and government, as well as society), the level of trust in society, particularly business trust in government and state institutions, the level of corruption and the level of satisfaction of society and business with public services, etc. [17, p. 71, 72].

Under the martial law in Ukraine, all elements of national resilience functioning have been tested [18, p. 22] as "a set of purposeful actions, methods, and mechanisms of interaction among public authorities, local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations and civil society institutions" [19].

The correlation between national security and national resilience indicates that the latter is more closely associated with the development of the state and its ability to ensure sustainable development in the face of internal and external threats. National resilience provides the foundation for resisting challenges, which is beneficial for strategic planning and setting priorities for state policy of national security.

Enhancing national resilience can be achieved by strengthening the state's economic capabilities,

improving the quality of governance, developing civil society and reinforcing the rule of law.

The concepts under study are unified by their practical orientation, which is to protect the state interests. However, there are certain features that make it possible to consider them, as noted above, as separate categories. In particular, "national security" focuses on the direct protection of national interests from threats, while "national resilience" is focused on ensuring sustainable development and stability of the state.

To achieve the maximum results in national resilience, it is important at the state-political level to pay proper attention to fostering patriotic sentiments among citizens. This is explained by the fact that the combination of patriotism and national consciousness plays a significant role in shaping identity and contributes to strengthening the unity and resilience of society.

A prerequisite for the emergence of a patriotic sentiment is the achievement of a balance of several factors, among which the dominant factor is the presence of an adequate level of social resilience, which is understood as the ability to develop, ensure and maintain effective interaction in society, as well as to withstand and recover from stress and social isolation [20, p. 44]; social cohesion, the ability of the authorities to perform socially important functions, increasing social and human capital, etc. [21, p. 230].

According to the author, social resilience can be viewed in several contexts depending on the subjective composition (state, civil society). Specifically, a "socially resilient state" is one in which the proper quality of life and human health is a priority in all periods of the state-building process. In turn, the "social resilience of the public" implies the ability of society to withstand difficult periods, overcoming certain problems and adapting to evolutionary changes.

Social capital is a key component of national resilience. It deals with the ability of social groups to mobilize their potential in times of need [3, p. 66].

Social resilience, unlike other forms of personal resilience, is inherently multilevel and includes: specific ways of human communication (e.g., acceptability, trustworthiness, fairness; compassion, modesty, generosity, openness); interpersonal resources and abilities (e.g., empathy, readiness to accept, etc.); collective resources and capabilities (e.g., belonging to a community, centralization, cohesion, tolerance, openness, etc.) [20, p. 44].

Currently, instances of violating the principle of equality before the law are increasingly stratifying Ukrainian society, reducing citizen's trust in government structures, as well as the level of

national and social resilience. Citizens are mostly outraged by approaches to mobilization and combatting corruption. Social discontent is also growing due to a sense of consumerism on the part of the state, which is expressed in the requirements for performance of duties, in the punishment for non-fulfillment, while at the same time there is a lack of proper foundations for the realization of legally established human and citizen rights. At the same time, it is worth emphasizing that the mutual commitment of civil society and the state significantly contributes to the development of national and social resilience.

Eliminating the above-mentioned problems should certainly play a positive role in building a democratic society in the conditions of martial law, as it will lead to the unity of citizens in the defense of Ukraine's territory, as well as to the strengthening of their patriotic feelings. The manifestation of the latter is devotion and love for one's country, striving for its prosperity and protection of national interests.

At present, Part 2 of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" [11] regulates the basic principles that determine the procedure for the formation of state policy in the spheres of national security and defense. All these principles, without exception, are relevant to the formation of the state policy in the areas of national security and defense under martial law. However, according to the author, the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" has a gap due to the lack of provisions regarding the principles of implementing national security policy. One of such principle, as evidenced by the results of the conducted research, should be the principle of combining national and social resilience.

In addition, it is necessary to improve the system of directives that ensure the implementation of Ukraine's national interests and national security priorities, as regulated in Paragraph 6 of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine [22]. Currently, this system contains a number of directives aimed at countering Russian aggression. At the same time, it should be noted that in this context, the aspects of national and social resilience were left out of the attention of the Strategy's developers. The author of the article proposes to fill this gap by enshrining in Paragraph 6 of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine the following formulation: "support of national and social resilience."

### **Conclusions**

The conducted study of the theoretical foundations of the relationship between national and social

stability and the state policy of national security made it possible to identify and summarize such provisions.

1. National resilience is the ability of a society to withstand negative internal and external pressures, ensuring the stability and security of the nation. National security is interconnected with national resilience, as it is focused on protecting the state from internal and external threats through prevention and counteraction. The level of national resilience and national security directly depends on economic stability, social cohesion, political stability, external relations, and the sense of patriotism among individuals.

2. Social resilience should be considered as a clear relationship between the state and an individual, where the state must act as an entity capable of guaranteeing a proper level of life and health quality for individuals during all periods of social life, including the most difficult ones. In such a state, the identification of an individual as its highest social value must be practically confirmed through the functioning of an effective mechanism for ensuring the welfare of citizens. The latter's social resilience is an expression of their ability, supported by the state, to survive in difficult times by overcoming certain problems and adapting to evolutionary changes. The relationship between social resilience and national security is complementary. Thus, social resilience strengthens national security by ensuring a stable society that is less vulnerable to external and internal threats. Conversely, national security creates the foundations for a favorable societal environment characterized by mutual trust and stability, enabling citizens to develop and thrive in safety.

3. The results of the conducted study allow us to offer the following practical recommendations for improving the state policy of national security:

– firstly, to supplement Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" with provisions on the principles of implementing the state national security policy, among which should be the principle of combining national and social resilience;

– secondly, to supplement Paragraph 6 of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine, which outlines the directions for implementing Ukraine's national interests and national security priorities, with the following formulation: "support of national and social resilience."

The prospect for further research is to analyze scientific approaches to national and social resilience as principles of implementing the state policy of national security.

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### ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ЗАСАДИ ВЗАЄМОЗВ'ЯЗКУ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ТА СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ СТІЙКОСТЕЙ З ДЕРЖАВНОЮ ПОЛІТИКОЮ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ

*Здійснено науково-теоретичне обґрунтування взаємозв'язку національної та соціальної стійкостей з державною політикою національної безпеки. Досліджено положення законодавства і наукових праць, які мають своїм об'єктом національну та соціальну стійкості, національну безпеку й державну політику щодо неї.*

*Установлено, що сьогодні у вітчизняній науці державного управління немає окремого самостійного дослідження, об'єктом якого є теоретичні засади взаємозв'язку національної та соціальної стійкостей з державною політикою національної безпеки.*

*Зроблено висновок, що національна безпека – це складна, розгалужена категорія, що інтегрує у собі низку різних видів безпеки. Згідно із зазначеним умовою забезпечення національної безпеки є дотримання вимог сукупності перелічених видів безпеки.*

*Визначено такі особливості національної та соціальної стійкостей, які їх об'єднують і розмежовують. Установлено взаємозв'язок між національною та соціальною стійкостями з державною політикою національної безпеки. Об'єднує досліджувані поняття їх практичне спрямування, що полягає у захисті державних, суспільних та національних інтересів, а розмежовує – їх процесуальні особливості. Сформульовано авторські визначення понять «національна безпека», «соціально стійка держава», «соціальна стійкість громадськості».*

*Визначено підстави зниження рівня національної та соціальної стійкостей. Розроблено практичні рекомендації щодо вдосконалення державної політики національної безпеки шляхом внесення відповідних доповнень до Закону України «Про національну безпеку України» та Стратегії національної безпеки України.*

**Ключові слова:** національна стійкість, соціальна стійкість, національна безпека, державна політика, патріотизм, ривність.

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