

PART 1. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN PARADIGM OF SECURITY MANAGEMENT AT THE NATIONAL AND GEOPOLITICAL LEVELS

THE PECULIARITIES OF GEOPOLITICAL SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY UNDER GLOBALIZATION

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Globalization as a process and spreading tendency of developing social-economic and other kinds of relations is quickly becoming large-scale, bearing new contradictory consequences.

Global security, considered in the context of geopolitical imperatives and determinants, represents particular scientific and practical interest among many aspects, connected with globalization.

Geopolitical component is the most important element of the system of the state national security. The role and place of the country in the modern world space is much determined by its geopolitical position that is by the location, strength, and the correlation of forces in the world system of states. The geopolitical position of the country is considered by the majority of scholars taking into account geographical, political, military, economic, and other factors. The key moment is the fact that geopolitical security is an organic component of the national security, and its role consists in ensuring vitally important national interests by the management of real or potential threats and dangers, which are the consequence of other states' striving to establish control and ruling of the whole spectrum of the planet's resources. Besides, geopolitical security can be considered in a somewhat broader sense and envisage establishing control not over the resources of the own country, but conducting a complex of measures to influence the resources of other countries directly or indirectly.

So, the essence of management in the sphere of geo-policy, and as a result, the essence of geopolitical security consist in establishing and organizing the functioning of the guided process algorithms in the sphere of controlling and ruling the country's resources, based on the principles of space-time organization of states' development, regions, and the world on the whole, taking into account the systemic interaction of geographical, political, economic, military, ethnic, demographic, ecological, and other factors [4].

The effectiveness of geopolitical security is directly connected with the laws of geo-policy. For Ukraine, with its peculiarities of geopolitical position and social time, the accurate and timely analysis of the global geopolitical process is important, because this country is again in the center of the world events, historical fluctuations, and cataclysms. Thus, the future, safety and well-being will greatly depend on how exactly the algorithm of development in the modern complex and contradictory world will be determined.

The importance of geopolitical identity in the implementation of the national interests, in particular, in the sphere of foreign policy, is the evident fact. However, the question, how the transformation of geopolitical identity in the conditions of globalization takes place, requires complex scientific investigation [9].

It is known that globalization with its new subjects, among which nationalistic structures should be mentioned, transforms the geopolitical identity of states-nations. The given process began from erosion of the institute of state sovereignty and later on became one of the reasons of activating transnational relations [5]. All the above mentioned factors require deep and comprehensive research of geopolitical processes and tendencies, taking place in the modern world because of their impact on the conditions and prospects of the global safety.

The term of “geo-policy” was introduced by the Swedish scholar R. Kjellen, who formulated all principal positions of geo-policy. In R. Kjellen’s opinion, besides physical-geographical features, the state is represented by 4 features:

- as a definite form of economy with its peculiar economic activeness;
- as people with their national and ethnic characteristics;
- as a social community of different classes and professions;
- as a form of state administration with its constitutional and administrative structure [7].

Geo-policy under modern conditions is one of the fundamental notions of the theory of international relations, which characterizes the place and definite historical forms of the actions of territorial-spatial peculiarities, the position of states or blocks of states concerning the local, regional, continental, and global international processes. The area of the territory, length of the state border, climate, relief of the locality, flora and fauna, hydrological peculiarities belong to such territorial-spatial peculiarities. Generally speaking, geo-policy is determined as the theory of substantiating and practice of implementing the approaches to the state policy, characterized by geopolitical, economic, political, military, and other factors, aimed at ensuring one’s own vitally important interests.

Geopolitical factor is the totality of geographical parameters, stipulating the corresponding direction in the policy of the state, ensuring its vitally important interests at the definite stage of its development [8].

From the viewpoint of geopolitical measurement, the relations between states are determined by national interests. The national interests, through which the problems of national and geopolitical security with their aims and tasks are considered, are

represented as a variety of personal needs and the needs of the society and nation on the whole. As N.R. Nyzhnyk notes, according to their direction, they are oriented at ensuring the survival, progressive development, and, to some extent, the leadership of the society and the state [12].

The Law of Ukraine “About the foundations of the national security of Ukraine” [1] defines the national interests as vitally important material, intellectual, and spiritual values of the Ukrainian people as a bearer of sovereignty and unified source of power in Ukraine, the decisive requirements of the society and the state, the implementation of which guarantees the state sovereignty of Ukraine and its progressive development. Thus, the processes, taking place in different regions of the world, can directly affect the condition of the national security of Ukraine, the opportunities and prospects of its development, and hence, influence the understanding and determining of the national interests. That is why geo-policy is a part of the international security, the concept of which is based on recognizing the unity and interrelation of the world, the priority of general human values over class and narrow egoistic national values, the freedom and respect to social-economic choice of nations, the rule of law in politics [13].

The geopolitical position of Ukraine transforms it into a peculiar geopolitical center, the state, which performs communicative functions between two regional systems, the state, as determined by Z. Brzezinski, “the significance of which is not in its strength or motivations, but first of all, the place of its location”, the geopolitical center, which can become the defense for the state, which is vitally important on the geopolitical arena [3, p. 55]. The geopolitical center has the functions of the territory of intermediate position, and this geopolitical situation, passive by its nature, has to be activated in one’s own interests. This is the main task for the Ukrainian geo-strategy of security.

Under such conditions, as the Ukrainian scholar V. Manzhola thinks, “the concept of equal proximity, the essence of which consists in the development of the profound cooperation simultaneously with all the leading international participants in the region, in striving to establish the relations of the peculiar or strategic partnership, has to become the important element of the foreign political strategy of Ukraine” [11, p. p. 14-15].

A. Galchynskyi considers the complex of geopolitical interests through the prism of geo-economic paradigm in geo-policy, which is formed in connection with declaring and implementing the European integration strategy of Ukraine [6].

In the opinion of S. Bodruk, geo-policy, as a manifestation of influencing the geographical position of the state, the size of its national territory, natural resources, quantitative and qualitative indicators of the population, transit opportunities, and so on, remains an important initial point for determining foreign political priorities [2].

From the viewpoint of modern geo-policy, the elements, which define and ensure the living space for any ethnos, are at the same time the main objects of their struggle and competition. These elements are the following:

- the space as a physical value (the area of land, water space, air space, and cosmic space);
- the sources of raw materials and energy;
- the deposits of mineral resources;
- the control of strategic transportation corridors;
- the global control of manufacturing key highly technological products, affecting the quality of national economies (aviation and cosmic machinery);
- the control of foreign markets of selling national products and protecting one's own market from competitive imported goods;
- the control of the foreign markets of capital investments;
- the control of the market of labor force;
- the control of the districts of utilizing industrial wastes, including chemical and radioactive;
- direct or indirect control of the internal and international policy (or its separate aspects) of foreign countries.

Thus, geopolitical security should be considered as:

- the state of protection from challenges, risks, dangers, and threats;
- the state of the sustainable existence (development) of the object, when the probability of undesirable changing any parameters (characteristics) of its vital activity is not big.

So, in geo-policy it is expedient to understand the state of objects' protection and the degree of protection of vitally important values and interests of the society from different threats [14].

Geopolitical factors, affecting the current and prospective position of the state in the world system of international relations and the development of the system itself, can be manifested differently. Firstly, they can assist in stabilizing the situation in case of strengthening international cooperation and interaction. The states, which are in similar geopolitical conditions, have the similar or close national interests, leading to the strengthening of their cooperation, including the sphere of strengthening military security. Such cooperation, implemented on the collective basis, assists in sustainable developing both at the regional and global levels.

Secondly, geopolitical factors can result in competition between states. Territorial arguments, geopolitical contradictions, striving to put the other state in unfavorable conditions on the international arena play the important role in this process. Such actions and situations can cause the state of confrontation and have destabilizing impact on the regional and world processes.

Thus, the analysis of the state of geopolitical factors and definition of their priority are the bases of foreign political concepts of modern states, the important components of which are the doctrines of ensuring national security, including the strategy of military security. The key structure forming elements of Ukraine's geopolitical doctrine must envisage:

- 1) monitoring of the processes, capable to create the factors of external threat

to the existing political borders of Ukraine and territorial integrity of the state, effective activity of marine, land, and air communications, informational security of the state, and so on;

2) taking into account the national interests in the economy modernization, and also the analysis of the processes, capable to create threats in the sphere of economy (for example, the character and level of Ukraine's dependence on the suppliers of raw and energy materials, the position of the state on the traditional trade markets, the level of the Ukrainian goods' competitiveness;

3) taking into account the factors, which ensure the stability of financial and monetary system of Ukraine;

4) creating the rational strategy of foreign economic activities;

5) introducing the protection policy, ensuring the introduction and investments in science-based technologies, and also the information system development of the society;

6) developing the opportunities of going into aero-cosmic space, aero-cosmic technologies and the competitiveness of the corresponding branches of the Ukrainian industry;

7) strengthening the position of the state on the market of weapons and military machinery, expanding the opportunities of military-technical cooperation;

8) analyzing the processes, assisting in the beginning or liquidating regional conflicts, the potential participant of which Ukraine can become;

9) analyzing the processes, assisting in the beginning or liquidating ethnic and religious extremism;

10) studying the irrational ideological schemes in the social thinking and taking them into account while conducting foreign economic activities;

11) raising the effectiveness of the system of ensuring the national security and defense potential. Later on, the defense policy has to be oriented at integrating the system of the collective security (the integration to the security measurement of geopolitical space) [8; 10; 14].

Based on the above mentioned, it is expedient to generalize the mechanism of forming and implementing the geopolitical security of the country (Fig. 1).

Of course, in case of geo-policy, not the theoretical generalizations and concepts bear the threat, but the construction of states' foreign policy and its practical implementation on the basis of these generalizations and concepts. For example, as some scholars maintain, geopolitical imperatives are present in the activity of states, and recommendations of geo-politicians are taken into account during making foreign economic decisions by many countries, irrespective of not simple treating geo-policy as a theoretical direction [15].

Thus, the geopolitical measurement of security in the conditions of forming the new world order can be defined as a system of correlations between the geographical position of the state, its national potential, and foreign economic policy [8].

These three components, taking into account their close interconnection

and mutual conditionality, determine in general the position of the state on the international arena and its perception by the world association. Moreover, the formation of security system of any state takes place at three levels – national (within the country's territory), regional (between states), and the global (the world).

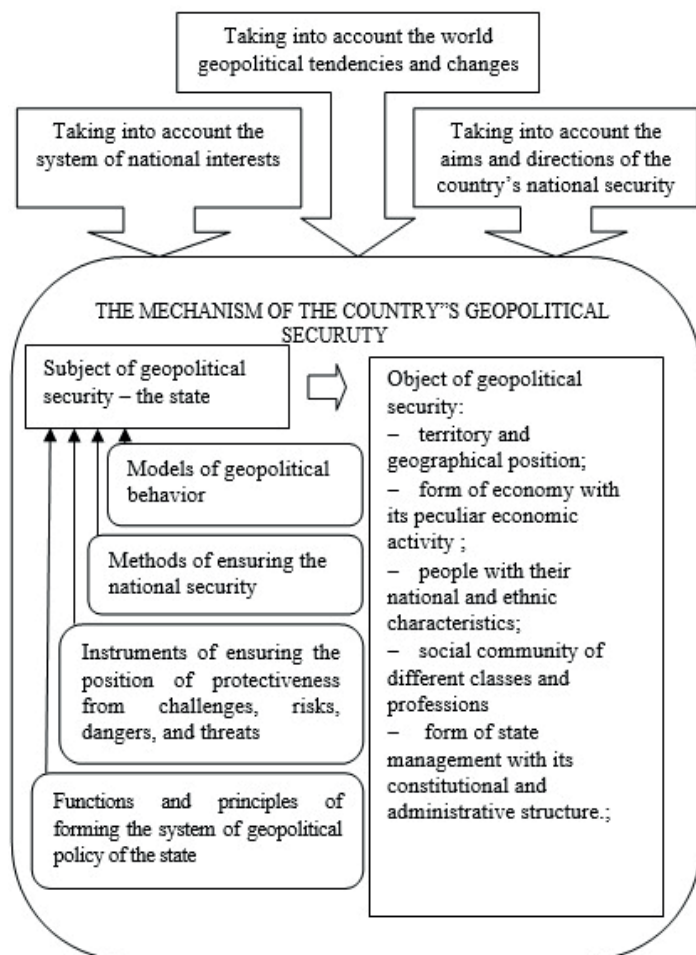


Fig. 1. The bases of forming the mechanism of geopolitical security of the country
[composed by the author]

On the other hand, the formation of the new world order, development of international relations, and creation of the system of collective security must be conducted taking into account the real state of affairs, the available balance of forces, and national interests and opportunities.

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