

УДК 323.2

S.N. SOKOLOVA, Doctor of Philos. Sc., Docent
Honored Worker of Science and Education of the Russian
Academy of Natural Sciences
Polesky State University, Pinsk, Republic of Belarus



Received 15 October 2015

RESEARCH OF THE SPHERE OF SAFETY: THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND APPROACHES

The author believes that these social concerns should not be formed within the state apparatus, or the authorities, as a result of a broad public debate. State actualizes itself through control system to meet the needs of the individual and society in the integration, organization, safety, working on various aspects of society, that it is expedient to regulate.

Keywords: *areas of security, the main types of regulatory relations, the problem of the Russian state intervention in the field of security, the basic principles of safety, efficacy safety regulation.*

Introduction. Philosophical understanding of the fundamental principles of the public safety regulation focused on the disclosure of important structural elements of the social system to ensure the progress and effectiveness of innovative development. The social purpose of state safety regulation is determined by the role of government and state in this complex process, which consists mainly in identifying ways to meet the needs and interests of different social security entities. The fact that the objective sphere of security is an independent sphere of social life that permeates the economic, political, social and spiritual life of man and society. Accentuation on the problems related to the management of the security sector today is not accidental, as illustrates the need for Security Studies of human existence, society and the state. If we talk about the effectiveness of state regulation of safety in the Russian society safe space is guaranteed due to the observance in practice by public authorities and other socio-

political actors the most important, or the fundamental principles of regulation: democracy, fairness, legal ordering, self-regulation and probability.

The main part. The effectiveness of state regulation of safety of Russian society is ensured compliance in practice by public authorities and other socio-political actors the most important requirements, or the five basic principles of regulation: democracy, fairness, legal ordering, self-regulation and probability.

The principle of democracy is adjustable involvement in the field of security of heterogeneous social structures, a comparison of their interests and seek common approaches in the society to solve security problems. In this case, on a democratic basis by the formation of the system of work and the complex interdependencies between public authorities and society on the security of the individual, the state, society.

The principle of objectivity means that security in accordance with this principle constantly searches for a reasonable balance between the regulated real possibilities of social forces and subjective desires of the state apparatus, or the political elite.

The principle of legal ordering means the domination of the legislative definition of the main objectives, functions and structures of the security sector. All actors and participants active in the field of security must act in accordance with legal regulations.

The principle of self-regulation in the field of security allows any system to withstand the aggressive action from the outside, and in order to rebuild her self-preservation. Within the scope of this principle of security is becoming more flexible and involves a large number of different socio-political subjects.

The principle of probability means that the security of her subjects are constantly predict the variability of the development of the security sector and public life. Taking into account the possible projections of the consequences of potential and actual impacts on society and security in it, the subjects are planning regulatory actions in the field of human security and society.

Adherence to the principles of state regulation, according to the author, will in the future increase the effectiveness of government intervention in the field of public safety. At the same time society will be able to move into a new quality, and gradually find its place in the field of security in the emerging system of regulation on a full partner of public authorities.

A modern version of the relationship of the state and society requires a greater amount of social activities do not control subjects, and regulation, since the latter is inherently implies and demands for social development greater amount of autonomy and self-regulation. In the area of security, each subject (government, society, citizens) along with the functions and responsibilities should be able to self-regulation, that is, a certain amount of social freedom, without which it is impossible to self-regulation.

Border management and adjustment qualities of life of modern society are determined by political and governmental power, socio-political institutions. It is the political elite by forming social projects and the state through legislation establish the basic general rules and regulations that help the authorities to regulate the basic aspects of society that applies to security.

Revealing the semantic characteristics of the fundamental principles of public safety, it is necessary briefly to the features that characterize government regulation as a social system: function of social security forecasting; the function of formulating development priorities of safety; sync feature effort of supreme power of the state and in their complex impact on security; to promote general social transformation function, providing a stable level of safety of the public; maintain the function of democratic reforms in the sphere of security; function integration and coordination of international cooperation on security in solving global problems of modern society. In this case, the goals and objectives of national security must be the result of a civil dialogue. We are talking about the positive results of the political elite and society as well as their subsequent efficient operation. A primary role to play here publicity preparation and political decision-making, the ability to verify the legitimacy and effectiveness of the implementation of the allocation of national resources, active and constructive work with the public authorities, intelligence agencies and the media.

In democratic countries, while ensuring safety (stable periods) the role of government is most likely the personal character and the state is naturally forced to intervene in social relations. «To improve the efficiency of interaction between government and citizens should be used as a traditional scheme of dialogue with the public, as well as modern methods of political communication based on Internet technologies» [1].

The author offers two groups of subjects of state regulation: external and internal. The external control subjects assigned international bodies of international politics. The internal control subjects are political elite and the government. Without the intervention of the state government will not consider society as a partner in the field of security. It is known that the state is the main regulatory institution in society. The state acts as a referee, but at the same time representing the interests of those segments of the population that have the greatest potential pressure on the government, or on the economically and politically dominant forces. Therefore, the content of the regulatory system to a large extent related to goal setting that allows the author to identify a number of system-moments: first, it is very important today hierarchy of objectives to regulate the safety of society and a major role in this case played by

public sources of origin, fixing the goals of state intervention, and, secondly, goal setting has a strong subjective side [2].

Conclusion. Currently, the security of society there are significant changes, both in form and in content. Firstly, increasing the quantity and quality of the subjects changed national security. Different researchers considered to independent security business entities (multinational corporations), the bureaucracy [3]. Secondly, there is a «massivization» national security, it becomes a social imperative and value. Third, is now gradually blurred the line between national and international security. This means that, on the one hand, the world is becoming more global, and on the other – some states are very eager to protect their own economic sovereignty. An integrated approach that allows to look at the safety of both the set of socio-political processes. Firstly, do not fully understand how the security sector depends on the activity of the state, the civil society and business. Secondly, there is no clear answer to the question, what should be the ratio of the internal and external aspects of security [4].

Thirdly, in the further development of the theoretical definition of proportionality requires the military aspects of security with other types of security. At present, the security policy has ceased to be synonymous only military measures. Fourth, the analysis needs dialectic interaction of the security sector and other spheres of public life, and, fifthly, the need to further explore the effect of different actors in the field of security, particularly in crisis and conflict situations, which is especially important today.

References

1. Matrosova M.V. *Finding effective strategies of political communication*. Power, 2010. № 12. P. 29-31.
2. Sokolova S.N. *Hermeneutics security and modern society*. *Science and Innovation [Text]: materials of the I International Scientific Conference, Vol. I, Chicago, December 17-18, 2013 / publishing office Accent Graphics communications*. Chicago, USA, 2013. p.495-499.
3. Sokolova S.N. *Existence of modern society and specific of security sphere*. *European Science and Technology [Text] : materials of the VI international research and practice conference, Vol. II, Munich, December 27-*

28, 2013 / publishing office Vela Verlag Waldkraiburh – Munich – Germany, 2013. P. 184-195.

4. Sokolova S.N. *Innovation policy and state regulation of the security sector*. *Sciens, Technology and Higher Education [Text] : materials of the V International research and practice conference*. Westwood – Canada, 2014. P. 346-450.

Abstract. In modern society, the problem of the impact of government on social relations, especially in the field of security, remains almost unexplored, although in recent years we have a growing interest in studying of the theory and practice of state regulation.

The processes of globalization and the cognitive character of multi-dimensional trends are accented at the philosophical analysis of issues related to the basic principles and approaches to regulate the safety of modern society.

The structural elements of society that are constantly transformed and dictate social relations, both in form and content, suggest that a sphere of the security - is a special sphere of public life that permeates the economic, political, social and spiritual aspects of human life. The effectiveness of state impact on sphere of security of modern society requires the mandatory use of the basic principles of regulation: democracy, justice, the mandatory of the rule of law, self-regulation, the probabilities. The author thinks that state regulation of the security sector must become more efficient, which will happen only when the government, citizens and society in general realize the need of self-regulation, will demonstrate a responsible attitude to democracy and freedom.

Articulating the problems of the security sector is important to identify the basic principles of safety regulation of human existence, the state and society: democracy, justice, the mandatory of the rule of law, self-regulation and probability.

Резюме. В современном обществе проблема воздействия власти на общественные отношения, особенно в сфере безопасности, остается почти неисследованной, хотя в последнее время возрос интерес к изучению теории и практики государственного регулирования.

Процессы глобализации и когнитивный характер многомерных существующих тенденций, свидетельствуют об акцентуации на

философском анализе вопросов, связанных с основополагающими принципами и подходами регулирования безопасности современного общества.

Структурные элементы социума, которые постоянно трансформируются и детерминируют общественные отношения как по форме, так и по содержанию, свидетельствуют о том, что сфера безопасности – это особая сфера общественной жизни, пронизывающая экономическую, политическую, социальную и духовную область жизнедеятельности человека. Эффективность государственного воздействия на сферу безопасности современного общества предполагает обязательное использование основных принципов регулирования: демократизма, справедливости, обязательность правовых норм, саморегуля-

ции, вероятности. Руководствуясь предложенными автором статьи принципами, государственное регулирование сферы безопасности должно стать более эффективным, что, в свою очередь, произойдет только в том случае, когда власть, граждане и общество в целом осознают необходимость саморегуляции, начнут демонстрировать ответственное отношение к демократии и свободе.

Артикулируя проблемы, касающиеся сферы безопасности, важно обозначить основные принципы регулирования безопасной экзистенции человека, государства и общества: демократизма, справедливости, обязательность правовых норм, саморегуляции и вероятности.

С.Н. СОКОЛОВА, доктор филос. наук, доцент,
профессор кафедры гуманитарных наук, философии и права
проректор по воспитательной работе
Заслуженный деятель науки и образования
Российской Академии естествознания
Полесский государственный университет, г. Пинск, Республика Беларусь

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СФЕРЫ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ОБЩЕСТВА: ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ И ПОДХОДЫ

Актуальность вопросов, связанных со сферой безопасности общества, сегодня не подлежит сомнению, так как глобальные события, происходящие в социальном пространстве, свидетельствуют о необходимости изучения основных принципов и функциональных подходов безопасного существования современного человека и общества.

Ключевые слова: сфера безопасности, типы регулирующих общественных отношений, вмешательство власти в сферу безопасности, основные принципы безопасности, государственное регулирование и региональная безопасность.

Список литературы

1. Матросова, М.В. В поисках эффективных стратегий политической коммуникации / М.В. Матросова // Власть, 2010. – № 12. – С. 29-31.
2. Соколова, С.Н. Герменевтика безопасности и современное общество / С.Н. Соколова // Наука и Инновации [текст]: материалы Международной научной конференции, Ч. I. Чикаго, 2013. – С. 495–499.
3. Соколова, С.Н. Безопасность современного общества и регулирование сферы безопасности / С.Н. Соколова // Европейская наука и техника [текст] : материалы VI Международной научно-практической конференции Ч. II. Мюнхен, Германия, 2013. – С. 184–195.
4. Соколова, С.Н. Инновации и государственное регулирование сферы безопасности / С.Н. Соколова // Наука, технология и высшее образование [текст]: материалы Международной научно-практической конференции. Канада, 2014. – С. 346–450.

Статья поступила 15 октября 2015г.