

інноваційного суспільства та основі впровадження механізмів сталого соціально-економічного зростання та результативної системи інтегрального лідерства.

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THE SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS OF HUMAN SECURITY SYSTEM IN UKRAINE

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Many people think that human security always was one of the most relevant issues for Ukraine. In 2015 the situation around security policy has started to worsen rapidly. Conflict in Eastern Ukraine, annexation of Crimea, corruption, political struggle and tough socioeconomic reforms led to the nearly ‘dead-end’ situation. Under these conditions, politicians were inclined to postpone the issues of human security and to focus on the threats

to territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of state. However, it would be incorrect to oppose the issues of human security to state security. These two spheres should be developed in parallel. As co-chairperson of UN Human Security Commission rightly noted, shifting attention to human security does not necessarily mean replacing state security, but complementing it [1, p. 6]. Nowadays, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights continues to widen the constructive dialogue between civil society and government in Ukraine. All modern projects are focused on protection of human rights, promoting dialogue between Russian-speaking and Ukrainian-speaking ethnic groups, monitoring of media freedom and journalists safety, parliamentary ethics, gender equality etc. [2, p. 5].

Firstly, we should define what the security is. Usually, the definition of this term was quite narrow: “security of territory from external aggression, protection of national interest in the international arena, security from the threat of nuclear holocaust...” [3, p. 4]. In case of Ukraine, it can be partially true. However, not all the problems are the sequence of external military aggression. The concept of human security, which was presented in the 1994 UNDP report ‘deepened’ and ‘widened’ the concept of basic security. The so-called ‘Cold War era’ security concept was based on military security of state and on defense of its political interest in different parts of the world. Now, the focus of human security is individual security and it is connected to all the spheres of human activity (economic, environmental etc.).

The definition of human security has often been referred to as ‘freedom from fear and freedom from want’ [3, p. 6]. The 1994 UNDP report further defined seven main categories of threats against human security: political (respect of basic human rights, protection of democratic institutions, control over information and media); personal (protection from physical violence, organized crime level, level of tolerance to different races, nationalities and confessions); food (physical and economical access to food, quality to food); health (access to healthcare system, access to medicine); environment (quality of drinking water, pollution level, natural disasters); economic (level of income, workplaces, etc.); community security (sense of belonging to a particular group of people).

Unfortunately, this part of security is usually being ignored by state government. According to political realism theory – basic aims of state are: protection of state integrity and sovereignty, stability of political system and political independence at the international arena. Sometimes these aims were achieved with non-democratic means. If the state has a totalitarian regime, widespread violation of human rights, low income, media suppression we

could not name that 'secured stated'. Even when there is no active military conflict on its territory. North Korea can be a good example.

Nevertheless, this type of human security issue can also occur in highly developed countries, like Japan. In such countries, like Japan, Hong-Kong, Taiwan and South Korea the level of suicides among youth is the highest in the world. On one hand, the level of economic developments is incredibly high, the appearance of new high-tech spheres created a large amount of working places and the GDP per capita is one of the main strength of 'Asian Tigers'. On the other hand, the Asian corporate culture and overpopulation of these territories led to fierce competition among young specialists. According to the statistics [4], almost 33.000 citizens could not withstand such pressure and committed a suicide. One of the most popular explanations was financial problems and corporate pressure.

Next thing we want to emphasize is legislation. It is undeniable, that recent years, the sphere of human security rapidly became one of the hottest topics for discussion in Ukraine. Security sector reform in Ukraine is now under way. National Security Law provides a progressive definition of national and human security. "Our goal is a protection of vital interests of man and citizen, society and state, which ensured the sustainable development of society..." [5]. All basic threats to Ukrainian citizens are listed in Article 7 of the Law. However, the citizens role is actually narrowed to participation in elections, attracting attention of various public institutions to different issues, protection of own rights and securities by legitimate means, participation in local government press-conferences etc. This shows us a lack of understanding of how the civil society should help government to build up a fully workable system of human security.

It should be mentioned, that in the field of democracy building EU and NATO play an extremely important role. Cooperation is not always limited to the military component. This also includes democratic reforms both in the security and defense sector, and in all other spheres of country's life. One of the main aims of EU Advisory Mission was to assist the Ukrainian authorities "towards a sustainable reform of the civilian security sector through strategic advice and hands-on support for specific reform measures based on EU standards and international principles of good governance and human rights" [1, p. 9]. The EUAM Ukraine also contributed to establishment of the National Police of Ukraine by carrying out numerous training programs and workshops, including on public order, rights of peaceful assembly, community policing, leadership, and strategic communication [6]. All this trainings improved the quality of National Police forces and almost completely eliminated the post-soviet style police lawlessness.

The other side of the coin is, however, that these legislative procedures didn't concern the issue of such spheres of human security as economic, environmental, health and community security.

One of the issues is environmental security. In Ukraine there is still no proper law on reduction of CO2 emission. In heavy industry areas in Kharkov the indicators exceed the norm significantly. Also, there are still problems as environment pollution, inappropriate utilization of toxic waste, river pollution etc. This issue seemed to be less important in the beginning of 2000's, but in 2008 the situation around major rivers in Ukraine (Dnipro and Danube) was absolutely disastrous. In fact, almost all Ukrainian water reservoirs are built on Dnipro River. And this affects the quality of drinking water directly.

One of the major issues today is disproportional economic development. Kyiv, Kharkov and Odessa Oblast were always centers of highly developed industry, banking system, maritime traffic etc. This led to the enormous economic stratification of citizens. The worst situation is now in Eastern part of Ukraine. IDP settlements near frontline suffered from inaccessibility of basic goods, lack of medical care institutions and difficult situation with workplaces and income. Ukrainian government solves logistics problems and allocates huge amount of money to improve the situation in the region. What is more, huge amounts of IDP who now live in various cities of Ukraine also feel community insecurity. It can be traced in the fact that they more often associate themselves with "residents of Donbass region" than with Ukraine as a state. Because of that fact there are a lot of tensions between Ukrainian-speaking and Russian-speaking parts of Ukraine.

It is true that war not only scar adult population. The most horrifying side is intergenerational effect of war. Children who have seen violence can grow up into more violent adults without proper support. According to the statistics [7, p. 199 - 200], we have observed that while average mental health symptoms are higher than in another country, most of war-affected youth are on an improving or low symptom trajectory over time despite early nonexistent access to mental health care. However, there are always around 11% which still have high symptoms or even worsening situation. But the paradox is that this group of people doesn't want to get back to normal life. We can observe low school attendance, aggressive behavior etc. When they were given the special toolkits, they have sold it for quick money only to return back to streets [7, p. 199 - 200]. Moreover, in families with veteran soldiers with post-traumatic stress disorder the risk of child getting mental disorder is even higher. This is why this issue is crucial for Ukraine. In Ukraine there is no proper mental health service

which helps soldier to reintegrate into peaceful society and help them cope with stress.

To draw the conclusion, we can say that despite of hard political situation Ukraine has achieved some significant goals in process of build a secure society in Ukraine. This is quite complicated dilemma. But the government shouldn't postpone the issues of human security and concentrate only on repelling of military aggression. The fact of hybrid warfare is worsening the situation via disinformation and fake civil initiatives that will increase the tension between different social and ethnic groups. In this case we should increase media literacy and sense of unity among citizens. Besides, that will help citizens to realize their political rights, prevent provocations, protect freedom of speech, safeguard fundamental principles of democracy and show their engagement in the political life of the country. Meanwhile, Ukraine has achieved a certain progress and positive changes in legislation. But there is still no comprehensive model of effective cooperation between the civil society and local authorities in security sector reform. These reforms are the indicators of democratization and liberalization. All these spheres should be taken into account to help government build up new human security system in Ukraine.

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