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Institute of Logistics
Faculty of Security, Logistics and Management
Military University of Technology
in Warsaw

Metodologia badań prawnych w dziedzinie bezpieczeństwa

Methodology of legal research in the security field

Anatolii Huz

363sens@gmail.com;

Department of Information Protection with Limited Access, National Academy of the Security Service of Ukraine

Liudmyla Radovetska

lradovetska@ukr.net;

Department of Theory and History of the State and Law, National Academy of the Security Service of Ukraine

Oleksandr Tykhomyrov

tihoma@ukr.net;

Department of Information Security, National Academy of the Security Service of Ukraine

Oksana Tugarova

oksana_tugarova@ukr.net;

Information protection with limited access department, National Academy of the Security Service of Ukraine

Abstract. The research niche of this article is the system of legal sciences and its gradual development of its own methodology based on the general scientific principles of knowledge; legal science forms it in close connection with and in accordance with the subject matter of research, reflecting the peculiarities of the object of study and its specifics. The security and defense sector, in turn, also requires a separate scientific approach and research tools, since the activities of the State in this sector, which are its exclusive prerogative, involve ensuring the sovereignty of the State, its independence in the international arena, and protection of the population on its territory. The relevance of the study lies in the fact that in the context of armed aggression against Ukraine, the most scientifically relevant issues are those related to the security and defense sector, and the development of effective practical recommendations in this area

is impossible without proper theoretical substantiation. The purpose of the study was to determine certain aspects of the use of methodological tools in conducting legal research in this area. To achieve its purpose and objectives, the author used general scientific and special research methods. The main results of the study are the argumentation of the position that at the present stage, the most reliable and objective legal knowledge should be considered that which involves the use of special methods, techniques and compliance with the principles of knowledge acquisition.

Keywords: legal science; specificity of the subject; security and defense sector; empirical methods; theoretical methods

Abstrakt. Niszą badawczą niniejszego artykułu jest system nauk prawnych i jego stopniowy rozwój własnej metodologii opartej na ogólnych naukowych zasadach wiedzy; nauki prawne tworzą ją w ścisłym związku i zgodnie z przedmiotem badań, odzwierciedlając specyfikę przedmiotu badań i jego specyfikę. Z kolei sektor bezpieczeństwa i obrony wymaga również odrębnego podejścia naukowego i narzędzi badawczych, ponieważ działania państwa w tym sektorze, które są jego wyłączną prerogatywą, obejmują zapewnienie suwerenności państwa, jego niezależności na arenie międzynarodowej oraz ochronę ludności na jego terytorium. Znaczenie badania polega na tym, że w kontekście agresji zbrojnej na Ukrainę najbardziej istotne z naukowego punktu widzenia są kwestie związane z sektorem bezpieczeństwa i obrony, a opracowanie skutecznych praktycznych zaleceń w tym obszarze jest niemożliwe bez odpowiedniego uzasadnienia teoretycznego. Celem badania było określenie niektórych aspektów wykorzystania narzędzi metodologicznych w prowadzeniu badań prawnych w tym obszarze. Dla realizacji celu i założeń autor posłużył się ogólnymi naukowymi i specjalnymi metodami badawczymi. Głównymi wynikami badania jest argumentacja stanowiska, że na obecnym etapie za najbardziej wiarygodną i obiektywną wiedzę prawną należy uznać tę, która wymaga użycia specjalnych metod, technik i przestrzegania zasad zdobywania wiedzy.

Słowa kluczowe: nauki prawne; specyfika przedmiotu; sektor bezpieczeństwa i obronności; metody empiryczne; metody teoretyczne

Introduction

In the context of the armed aggression against Ukraine, the priority tasks are those aimed at ensuring the security and defense of the country, as well as the protection of its citizens. However, even in peacetime, all functional activities of the state are aimed at achieving the main goal: for the benefit of a person, his or her moral, material and physical well-being, and maximum legal and social protection of his or her personality. A democratic state governed by the rule of law is always the protector of the legitimate interests of the individual and the supreme authority for their protection, because it is through each of its citizens that the state promotes the progress of the entire society, improves and enriches the entire system of social relations.

In 2022, due to the outbreak of a full-scale war against Ukraine, martial law was introduced, which became a driving factor in changing all spheres of state and public life in the country. The processes taking place in the country are causing large-scale transformations: not only society itself, but also government agencies are adapting to the new conditions. In turn, new challenges require not only the creation of new legislation and updating of existing legislation, but also theoretical understanding of various areas of state and social life, as well as the changes that continue to occur in them, in order to develop effective practical recommendations. The latter should

be suitable for use both during the period of martial law and during the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine.

In addition, the relevance of the study lies in the fact that in the scientific community, traditionally, the development of any science, including legal science, involves the transformation of its tools. First and foremost, we are talking about the methodology and methods of legal research, and the peculiarity of these methodological aspects lies in the plane of the functions performed by the State in the security and defense sector. A properly formed methodology is the basis and means for scientific comprehension of the problems of this area from the point of view of a philosophical and social phenomenon.

Particular attention should be paid to the study of issues of its provision, which are gaining new meaning not only from the standpoint of the military conflict in Ukraine, but also in the context of its development as a democratic and legal state in the course of European integration, formation and development of civil society in our country as part of the European community. Equally important is the issue of the aggravation of the political situation in Ukraine in the pre-war period, in the last period of its statehood. The choice of a particular research method is determined by the subject matter of the study, as well as the goals and objectives of a particular science. The specifics of the methodology of legal science are determined by the peculiarities of the object and subject of its scientific knowledge. In the broadest sense, the object of legal science is law and the state as a social phenomenon, and the subject is formed by social relations, norms and institutions, as well as the laws of law and legal technique. In each particular legal research, a set of methods and approaches is used, which is determined by its goals and objectives, which is schematically as follows (Figure 1):

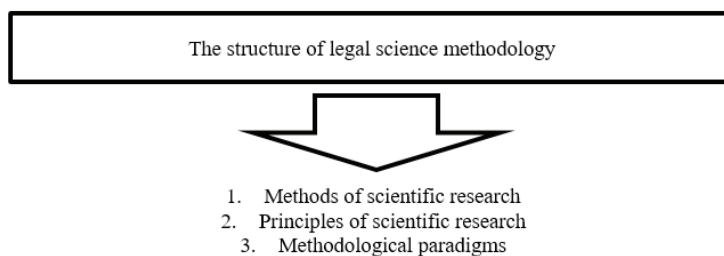


Fig. 1. Structure of the methodology of legal science

Source: Author's development

The concept of “function” means the role played by a certain social institution or process that it performs in particular in relation to the whole mechanism within which it exists. The functions of the state are determined by the main tasks that need to be solved in order to ensure the latter at a certain stage of the state’s development. It is obvious that these tasks, as well as the mechanisms and ways of solving them, will differ significantly from a number of factors, both external and internal, which will directly affect the activities of state bodies, as well as the relevant direction of scientific research. It was assumed (research hypothesis) that the absence of a cohesive theoretical framework in security studies leads to an incomplete comprehension of topics connected to security. While every scientific field makes a unique contribution, legal science’s methods provide important new insights. However, contributions from other disciplines are essential. According to this research, a comprehensive and interdisciplinary strategy is necessary for full comprehension and efficient handling of security issues.

Literature review

Based on the analysis of the scientific literature on security issues published recently, it can be concluded that the boundaries of understanding security by scientists have expanded significantly compared to previous developments in this area. This is evidenced by dozens of specialized journals on various types of security, as well as a significant number of specialized articles. At the same time, certain security issues remain poorly understood: first of all, we are talking about unresolved theoretical aspects of the security problem: its conceptual apparatus, structure, stages of ensuring, etc. Security as a complex social phenomenon is an element of other complex systems, which include a person, society, the state, as well as the economic, political and spiritual spheres of social life. It is an essential factor in the functioning and very existence of all social systems, and the main actor that organizes the life of society is the state (Derevyanko et al., 2022, pp. 227-241). The field of security studies has evolved from its narrowly limited origins in the international sphere to a multidisciplinary field that has combined theories and concepts from related disciplines such as sociology, law, cultural studies, and technical fields (Leese, 2022, pp. 2014-228).

In turn, the introduction of NATO standards into Ukraine’s legislation governing security and defense relations is one of the key requirements for Ukraine to receive a NATO Membership Action Plan and further deepen its Euro-Atlantic integration with a view to becoming a member of the Alliance. An important condition for fulfilling these tasks is the implementation of NATO standards and procedures in the legislation regulating security issues. Against the backdrop of Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine, this issue is of particular relevance and requires more detailed

and in-depth study (Kobko, 2022, pp. 179-188). The essence and legal framework for the functioning of the security and defense sector of Ukraine should be studied under such conditions by identifying the content of security, taking into account the scientific review of the literature, the essence and basic principles of the functioning of the relevant concept in the legal and regulatory aspect. At the same time, the concept of “security” is understood as a complex security and legal category that includes not only a list of entities engaged in activities to ensure it, but also organizational, legal, procedural and other measures (Beikun & Pryimak, 2021, pp. 29-34).

The relevance of the topic lies in the low efficiency of generally accepted methods of legal research, insufficient modification and transformation due to obsolescence and inconsistency with modern trends in the development of the legal scientific base and legal thinking of the subjects of such activities (Garasymiv et al., 2020, p. 1145). Another problem faced by researchers and scholars is the correct search and selection of legal research methods (Disemadi, 2022, p. 289). The outlined issues do not have a long history in the national scientific thought, but the phenomena and processes that occur in the field of security and defense, on the one hand, are peculiar in nature, and on the other hand, are universal, if we focus on the methodology of their study, they are interconnected with various spheres of social life and its cognition, which allows us to analyze the methodology of legal research in the works of not only domestic but also foreign scholars.

Differences in security concepts are important for theorizing security and understanding security policy, and it is worth considering the appropriate effective methods for conducting them (Abrhám et al., 2018, pp. 387-398). The research methodology is a set of theories (paradigms), epistemological principles, approaches and methods recognized by the academic community at the current stage of development of legal sciences and determined by the subject of knowledge, which provide the possibility of solving certain research problems, as well as obtaining reliable and objective knowledge about the will of capable subjects. The area in which a particular methodology is applied is important: for example, the paradigm of legal acts research is based on the provisions of theories of legal activity, law formation and lawmaking, sources of law, legal implementation and law enforcement, interpretation of legal norms, legal documents, behavior, legal facts, legal means, as well as legal regulation recognized by the academic community (Sopilko, 2022, pp. 8-18)

The functions of the State and the theory of law are the main vectors of scientific and educational influence on the State and legal reality, definition and characterization of the essence, content, social purpose, tasks and goals of the State and law in theory in the system of legal sciences. The most important methods for conducting legal research are the following: political, ideological, methodological, interpretive, heuristic, predictive, ontological, as well as systemic, practical organizational, information and communication methods (Kachur & Kozin, 2022, pp. 68-73). Law is born out of community, and the legal system consists of essence, system, and culture.

Legal research, which has its own characteristics and differs from the social sciences (*sui generis*), requires a reconsideration of the importance of the latter in the study of legal issues. Accordingly, legal research should no longer distinguish between normative research and sociological research, or qualitative and quantitative research (Budianto, 2022, pp. 1339-1346). There are difficulties associated with new methodologies in the field of legal science, in particular, formulating research questions, demonstrating generalized statements and dealing with the subjectivity of analysis. Despite the growth of scholarship in the broad field of law, little critical attention is paid to research methodology, and it is necessary to use both traditional qualitative methodologies such as ethnographic observations, case studies, and comparative analysis used in law as performance research, as well as innovative ones such as narrative, storytelling, and outcome or outcome-based methods that position the legal researcher as a practitioner, which are underutilized in legal research (Mulcahy, 2022, pp. 165-182).

The use of philosophical methods is classic for legal research. Thus, legal research questions often have conceptual or evaluative dimensions that require philosophical understanding. To study the concept of democracy, the function of constitutional rights or the possible introduction of a referendum, it is necessary to find answers to philosophical questions. The use of philosophical methods is relevant when studying the distribution of decision-making powers among different stakeholders and how this distribution can be improved (Belkin et al., 2022, pp. 36-58). At the present stage, the use of innovative methodological tools in legal research is also being justified, for example, such a method as legal archaeology - a type of micro-level case study that examines a case in its socio-historical context, using mainly original sources to build a more detailed narrative about the case than is presented in the case report. In order to try to fit newly discovered evidence to existing doctrine or answer a research question, legal archaeology focuses on the subjective, variable nature of cases and captures their uniqueness (Nottingham, 2022, pp. 16-30).

The research environment for socio-legal studies is changing rapidly, and complex data-driven systems are increasingly being used in research to understand and solve global problems. In this way, the “social” and the “legal” are being transformed through the processes of algorithmic regulation and automated decision-making. In the security sphere, these changes are creating global infrastructures to counter potential risks by extracting, sharing, and analyzing large amounts of data. Confronting these challenges requires a different approach to research methods—one that studies regulation and data infrastructures together, that is empirically attuned to socio-material practices and emergent relations, and that is performative rather than representational in orientation. Accordingly, in materiality-oriented socio-legal work and critical security studies, it is appropriate to use an experimental “set of methods” (“*infralegality*”) to understand and intervene in global infrastructures (Pavlenko, 2020, pp. 30-34).

Security is also important when conducting legal research, in particular, it may relate to the study of issues that involve personal information about citizens and contain commercial information about legal entities. The emergence of Internet technology has opened up tremendous opportunities and new tools for research, but at the same time, it has opened up new vulnerabilities and attack vectors that can jeopardize the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of connected systems. Developing a secure Internet ecosystem is a complex task that requires a systematic and holistic approach to identify and mitigate potential security threats to research (Pakhomov, 2020, pp. 20-24). Reliable and secure research practices are the basis for valid and reliable research results (Le Pochat & Joosen, 2023, pp. 64-74). At the same time, ensuring the confidentiality of information as a component of security has been sufficiently studied only at the individual level, but at other levels - group, organizational and social - requires additional attention from researchers. Accordingly, it is important to improve the legal regulation of information security on cloud technologies in the context of adapting Ukrainian legislation to the requirements and standards of the European Union and NATO (Alexandrou, 2021, p. 399).

In addition, it is important to distinguish between methods and their varieties that belong to other branch sciences but are actively used by legal science. Thus, the leading role of the historical and legal method is its use in retrospective studies of state and legal phenomena. Its main types include: collection and analysis of data on state and legal phenomena, in particular, criticism of sources (including analysis of documents, interpretation of their content, description); generalization; universal hypothesis; inductive, evolutionary; teleological; methods of reconstruction. Taking into account this classification and the specifics of each subspecies will help to avoid the identification of the methods included in the historical and legal method and its varieties (historical and legal, comparative and typological, etc.), the substitution of the historical and legal method with other general or special legal methods, as well as the “terminological revision” of the conceptual apparatus (means of cognition) (Levytska et al., 2022, pp. 226-239).

One of the reasons why security is becoming a central issue in legal discourse is the existing link between the heightened sense of vulnerability, the increasingly networked nature of modern societies and the information technologies that drive this development. The result is a trend towards internationalization and centralization of security measures, as well as a blurring of institutional and legal boundaries related to it, which requires theoretical rethinking (Nosach et al., 2024, pp. 46-62). The nature and functions of various public and private security-related actors in different states, as well as the goals they pursue in ensuring it, the problems and challenges they face, and the legal environment in which these processes take place, are relevant topics for legal research (Chesney, 2020, p. 1). In addition, the solution of the scientific task of developing a set of theoretical provisions on the formation of

a mechanism for ensuring various types of security in Ukraine is of great practical importance (Gusarov et al., 2024, pp. 281–287).

The effectiveness and security of the functioning and further development of the social system will depend on the efficiency and effectiveness of the legal regulation of social relations in a particular state. At the same time, the established standards can only be appropriate if the legal system itself is in a proper and safe condition, in which it successfully fulfills the obligations of the law. The subjective human rights always include the right to security as one of the basic inalienable rights throughout the history of human civilization (Lisnik et al., 2022, pp. 17-34). Studying security from the standpoint of legal thought and using methodological tools of legal thought, it is possible to distinguish the main stages of development of understanding of the concept and concept of security: the first is the ancient period, during which security had a mythological basis and color, was associated with the existence of faith and magic; the next was the Middle Ages, during which security was viewed through the prism of divine existence; the next period was the Renaissance, in which security was the subject of research regardless of the spiritual and mythological concept, but in the context of understanding that security is not for everyone, its class-unequal character remains; the New Era comes with the realization of one's right to respect for honor and dignity, equality and elevation of human life to the pedestal of life values (The Role of Online..., 2024, pp. 431-446). Accordingly, the purpose of the study is to determine the methodological tools used in the study of security issues. According to the goal, its tasks are:

1. analyze the main methods used in conducting legal research;
2. identify the features of the main methods used in legal research;
3. to specify the areas of scientific knowledge in conducting research in the field of security.

Materials and Methods

To achieve the purpose of the study, the scientific literature on the selected topic was used using the search tool ScienceDirect. Scientific papers on the topic relevant to the study for 2019-2023 were selected.

To achieve the goal and objectives of the study, it was conducted in stages. To substantiate the hypothesis that each area studied by legal science has its own specifics and requires its own methodological tools, a separate task was implemented at each stage. The research procedure can be divided into 4 independent stages, namely: preparatory, initial, main and final (Figure. 2):

<p><i>Preparatory</i> Search for scientific works by scholars who have studied the methodology of legal science at the present stage, highlighted the advantages and disadvantages of the main methods of legal science, and characterized them.</p>	<p><i>Initial</i> Studying and analyzing the material selected for the research, finding out the common and distinctive features of the main methods used by legal science, finding out the relationship between legal methods and philosophical and sociological ones.</p>	<p><i>Main</i> Comparison of the results of the study with the results of the analyzed material and argumentation on the basis of them that in most cases, when choosing a field of scientific knowledge, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of the object under study.</p>	<p><i>Conclusion</i> Formulation of conclusions based on the results of the study that each sphere of state and public life requires its own methodological tools when conducting research by legal science.</p>
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Fig. 2. Stages of the study

Source: Author's development

The following methods were used to conduct the study. Analysis and synthesis were used to analyze the main methods used in the study of security issues. Induction and deduction were used to process the selected material and formulate the purpose of the study. The use of the method of generalization made it possible to summarize the results of the study and formulate conclusions based on them. With the help of the formal legal method, it was found out that at the present stage, the theory of law has researched certain theoretical and legal aspects of security, and, as a rule, their object is not the abstract scientific category “security”, but its various levels, types and subtypes (national security, public security, state security). However, the relevance of the outlined security issues necessitates not only a comprehensive fundamental scientific research of security at the level of legislation, but also a deep theoretical, historical and legal analysis of its correlation with other related categories.

Results and Discussion

In the era of digitalization, human intelligence creates a world that has never existed on earth before; it is used to reproduce values, survival criteria, and ways of life based on the consumption of material goods. The existence of the modern world is inextricably linked to the impact of various types of threats on individuals, public and social groups, the world community and states. The most important task at this stage is to prepare a renewed society through the improvement of the individual, through the formation of the concept of a competent person of a safe type. Accordingly, a theoretical understanding of the concept of “security” from the

point of view of various sciences, including law, as well as the methodological tools that can be used in such a study is necessary.

A new concept, based on the prediction and prevention of threats to humans, should be built on expanding the security problem to the global noospheric level and combining disparate scientific research areas into a single science focused on ensuring the safety of human life and humanity as a whole. An exhaustive review of the results of scientific comprehension of security issues requires a separate fundamental study using various methods of legal science. At the same time, a study of the research tradition that has already been formed in the latter, as well as the factors influencing its creation and development, may be useful, as it will allow to identify gaps in the study of security and predict new research areas in this area.

The study of security should begin with the definition of the term itself, which is seen as a rather generalized concept that combines the security of groups of different actors, as well as a number of interrelated but heterogeneous social values. We are talking about the definition of security as a set of safe living conditions for individuals, social groups and society, which includes decent quality and standard of living, sovereignty (of the state, people, nation), and sustainable socio-economic development. These elements have many manifestations, which in their unity create a significant segment of social reality: crime is an internal threat to national security, and social insurance ensures both a decent standard of living for the insured and the economic security of the state.

One of the peculiarities of the theoretical and methodological study of security issues is the lack of a unified approach to the use of basic concepts and categories that form its categorical basis. Therefore, when studying security, it is also important to study its related categories, namely, danger and threat. While the former is the antithesis of security, the latter should be understood as the result of existing and emerging intra-state and inter-state contradictions in society. Types of hazards can be classified as follows (Table 1):

Threats arise and realize their negative impact in the process of interaction of natural and social objects (systems) of different nature and involve causing some kind of damage to the objects of threats, their condition, functioning and existence. At the same time, the security system cannot function without the resources necessary to maintain its vital activity. From this point of view, the most important security conditions are the resources required to satisfy the subject's need for survival, existence and development. Given that resources, primarily natural ones, are limited, and that the world's population and their needs are growing, it is impossible to fully satisfy these needs. This leads to conflict between different actors over their possession, as the needs of the actors may overlap. Thus, threats arise from conflicts of interest over the ownership or control of certain resources.

Table 1: Types of hazards

Criteria for classification	Types
Targeting certain subjects, their interests and needs	Against the state/society/individual Public/collective/private
Regarding the objects of influence	Internal/external
By areas of action	Economy/politics/ Environment/defense sector
In terms of scale	Global/national/regional/local (local)
By methods and forms of manifestation	Active/passive Explicit/latent
Regarding sources and driving forces	The entity that creates the danger or threat: the state, society, individual, or the source of their origin
By waiting for objects	Expected (planned)/unexpected (unplanned) impact on the objects

Source: Author's development

The fact that a threat has moved from a potential state to a realization can be asserted only if the parties realize the contradiction of interests and do not agree to mutual concessions, moving to open confrontation. Thus, the basis of this approach is, first of all, information about the existence of a particular interest, which, in turn, also depends on a number of factors that provide for the appropriate development of scientific and technological progress. This allows you to use a particular resource or ability to obtain information about a particular subject of interest. Based on the above, it can be concluded that security is not a one-time action, but a continuous process. The highest security effect is achieved when an integral unified mechanism is implemented to ensure it. Among the main functions of the security system, special attention should be paid to the following:

- identifying and forecasting internal and external threats;
- management of security forces and means, both in everyday conditions and in emergency situations;
- implementing a system of measures aimed at restoring the normal functioning of security facilities in the affected regions;
- participation in security measures outside Ukraine in accordance with international treaties and agreements concluded by Ukraine.

Based on Table 1, the types of threats can be grouped as follows (Figure 3):

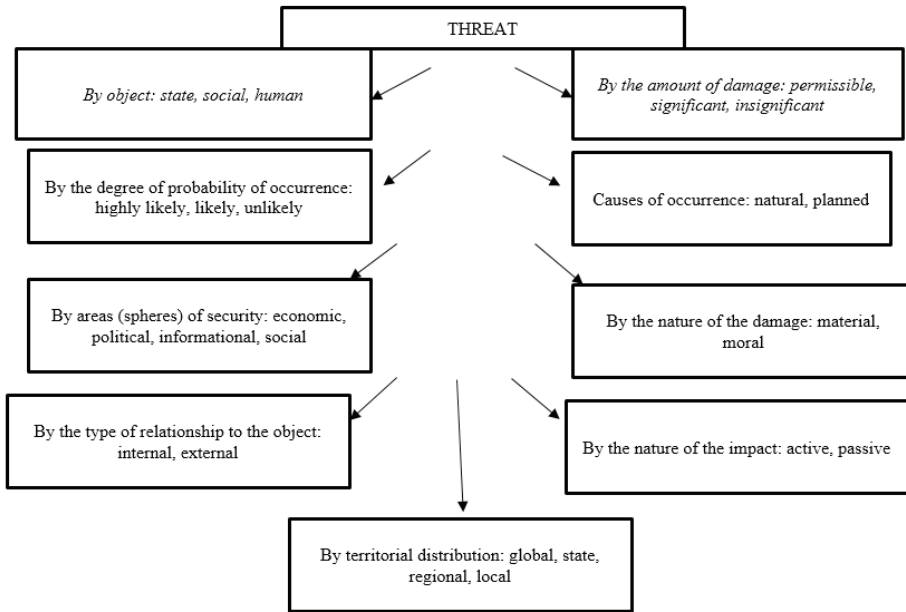


Fig. 3. Generalized classification of threats

Source: Author's development

Based on the provisions set out in Figure 3, the following main types of security can be distinguished:

1. global security. It is threatened by the following: the Solar System entering a plume of large celestial bodies (formed outside the Solar System), which threatens life on the planet, the cyclical nature of climate and biosphere change, the possibility of a population explosion that could threaten the Earth's biosphere, and soil and air pollution;
2. security of states, state security. This includes the security of the planet's regions, geopolitical security of states, military security, and social security. International competition for the possession of natural, technological, information resources and markets is intensifying, and therefore, it is important to take into account military and power factors, as well as economic, political, scientific, technical, environmental and information factors in ensuring it;
3. national security as a state of the social system is characterized by the following main characteristics: balanced structure, stability of institutional development, controlled order, stable social and cultural identity of the main social actors (individuals, collectives, groups);

4. political security is determined by the ability to pursue an independent foreign and domestic policy of the state, and the solution of the problems of the state system depends on the internal political stability and stability of the state in the international arena;
5. personal security of a person.

In most cases, the classification of different types of security is linear, based on a simple listing. However, through the use of various methodological tools of legal science, it can be found that structurally different types of security overlap and form complex combinations and types of interaction. For example, the consequences of a natural disaster that caused a catastrophe at a chemical or other high-risk enterprise - human casualties and material damage - are complex, combined, and of a simultaneously natural, man-made, social, and environmental nature. The example above refers to environmental, technological, social, and medical security, as well as their combination and combination. Therefore, the classification of different types of security, similarly to the types of hazards and threats mentioned earlier, should be structured on the basis of the following grounds:

- a. level of occurrence and manifestation. Accordingly, it is necessary to distinguish personal, interpersonal, group, family, organizational, regional, national, international and global security;
- b. spheres of occurrence. In this case, we are talking about state, political, economic, social, public, informational, organizational (corporate), family, group, personal security;
- c. security technologies. In this context, we are talking about physical, technical, military, radiation, information, economic, food, psychological, legal, and environmental security;
- d. the degree of development and provision. Taking this into account, it is necessary to distinguish between high, medium and low levels of security.

The high level ensures a reliable and stable state of the security subject, and its lower limit indicates the opposite of security: a danger that threatens the functioning of the object due to various circumstances (deformation, dysfunctional state, conflictogenicity, crisisogenicity, riskogenicity, i.e., threats to the object itself or other objects surrounding it). The system of national security should be understood as a set of bodies and forces that implement political, legal, organizational, economic, military and other measures aimed at ensuring the security of individuals, society and the state from external and internal threats using various means. The national security system includes political, economic, social, public, informational, technological, military, environmental and other types of security, including personal security. The priority for the state and society is the latter, and the national security system also includes regional security, which also plays an important role.

International security consists of 3 main types: global, regional and collective. Global security is protection from the dangers of humanity as a whole, from dangers

that can lead to a deterioration in living conditions on the planet, security on a global scale. Regional security, which unites a group of countries, reflects international relations in a particular region. Collective security is the joint actions of states aimed at preventing and eliminating threats to peace, such as suppressing acts of aggression or any other similar violations. The internal factors that affect a person's personal security include the following: biological factors; environment, ecology; bad habits, behavior, microenvironment; health. External factors affecting human security can be divided into the following types:

- 1) environmental factors (solar activity, perturbations of the Earth's magnetosphere and ionosphere, changes in meteorological conditions);
- 2) factors of influence of the technogenic sphere, disruption of ecological balance (microclimate change, urban pollution, increase in migration activity of the population);
- 3) industrial impact factors (noise, vibrations, radiation, chemicals);
- 4) social factors (low income, unsettled living conditions, social aggression);
- 5) behavioral factors.

An analysis of research on various aspects of security leads to the conclusion that it is predominantly economic, which is not entirely true from an axiological and methodological point of view. Studying security through the prism of economic or political values and methods leads to its simplified study as a means of achieving a state of optimal orderliness (rationality) and dominance. The main value of science is the search for truth, which means disclosing the object of study from all possible angles, primarily from the standpoint of irrational values: spirituality, humanism, which can be ensured by using the methods of legal science.

Security is actively studied in most branches of the humanities, attempts are being made to create a theory of security, and its historical and philosophical aspects are being studied. At the same time, separate theoretical studies are not enough for scientific support of the development of the category "security", which should be carried out within the legal sciences: security affects objective reality and concerns the interests of all subjects of law without exception, and, accordingly, their development should take place in the field of legal regulation, which allows for a peaceful compromise in setting priorities.

In order to ensure the comprehensiveness, validity and reliability of the scientific results of the study of the State-legal security provision, the author defines the worldview, philosophical, scientific and theoretical foundations, uses various general methods of cognition, general scientific, specific scientific and special scientific methods, the choice and nature of application of which are determined by the specifics of the subject matter, purpose and objectives of the study, and which, in their entirety, provide a holistic perception of security provision in the context of its conditionality by the real state of society. The hypothesis of the study coincides with the conclusions drawn by scholars in the following works.

Theoretical thought turns to methodology due to the need to solve problems related to understanding what laws science obeys, how its results are achieved, and what are the prospects for further strengthening its power in mastering the forces of nature, society, human thinking and activity. The characteristics of legal research are included in other social science research, but what distinguishes them is the way of thinking. Legal research should be based on gap analysis or interest analysis between legal events (*das Sein*) and the rule of law (*das Sollen*). At the same time, many doctrinal legal research questions require the use of other academic disciplines or perspectives. Philosophy of law can complement and enrich doctrinal research in a number of ways. There are seven purposes that philosophy of law can serve in the context of a doctrinal research project: conceptual clarification, presentation and reconstruction of fundamental normative principles and values, theory building, providing creative perspectives, structural criticism, evaluation and recommendations.

Conclusions

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn. At the present stage, there are socio-psychological, philosophical, political, sociological, legal, mathematical, risk, systemic, conflict, crisis, anthropological, ecological, criminological, medical and biological and other approaches to understanding different types of security. The hypothesis of this research is that each of these methods offers a considerable amount of specificity and influence, and the contributions of many sciences to the formulation of issues related to a given security type are not equal. For instance, legal science was able to produce significant findings in this subject by utilizing its methodological tools, but researchers in many other scientific domains are proceeding to examine the theory and application of guaranteeing different kinds of security. The interdisciplinary nature of the concepts of “security” and “security assurance” as fundamental categories in the study of legal science methodology, as well as their legal features, as key characteristics and properties, phenomena mediate the directions in scientific cognition. We are talking, first of all, about the following:

Determination of the modern purpose of Ukraine in the context of the formation and development of its civil society, as well as the transformation of state activities, forms and subjects of ensuring security in Ukraine in cooperation with other social actors at the national and international levels.

Understanding security as a multidimensional phenomenon that is the object of study of various humanities and technical sciences, and, at the same time, in relation to which law is a universal social regulator that has a significant impact on them, and therefore is a component and subject of study of legal sciences.

Characterization of the peculiarities of both regulatory security and legal regulation.

Each of these areas in scientific knowledge is inextricably linked to others and at the same time has a peculiar nature, and therefore their research and disclosure require common and special theoretical foundations, dominant research methods, and other components of the methodology adequate to their nature and forms of interaction with the environment. Accordingly, further scientific research in this area is relevant.

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