

DOI 10.36074/logos-14.02.2025.026

NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE: MILITARY AND POLITICAL PARADIGMS

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The review of scientific research in the field of national security confirms that military threats to Ukraine are not only potential but also real, which requires constant analysis and adaptation of strategic approaches.

Key aspects of military threat research:

The concept of a military threat

The threat can be either direct (direct use of force) or hybrid (use of information, economic, cyber aggression). Scientists say that modern wars are multidimensional, and their manifestations are not always obvious.

Factors influencing military threats:

Geopolitical rivalry and expansion of spheres of influence of states.

The use of military force to change international borders.

Hybrid methods of influence: propaganda, cyberattacks, destabilisation of the political situation.

The impact of internal socio-economic factors on the state's defence capability.

Main threats to Ukraine's national interests in the military sphere:

Continued armed aggression of the Russian Federation - constant military operations, occupation of territories, threat of a full-scale invasion.

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Hybrid warfare - disinformation campaigns, cyberattacks, economic pressure.
Strengthening of the enemy's military potential - building up military groups on the borders.

Insufficient defence capability - the need for technological development of the army and modernisation of the military-industrial complex (MIC).

External risks - global instability, potential conflicts that could affect regional security.

Transformation of military security theory

Modern studies emphasise that classical concepts of war are complemented by new approaches:

The concept of 'smart power' is a combination of military and diplomatic methods.

Expansion of cybersecurity as a new dimension of national security.

Development of strategic partnership with EU and NATO countries to deter the aggressor.

Given the constant changes in the international security situation, research in the field of military security should be dynamic. It is necessary to clarify the classification of threats, adapt defence strategies and integrate the experience of advanced countries into our own security system.

Ukraine has already made significant progress in strategic planning, but further reforms in the security and defence sector and strengthening of defence capabilities are needed to effectively counter threats.

The lack of a clear understanding of the military threat is not just a theoretical problem, but a real risk to national security. If defence development priorities are not set, the country may find itself in two extremes: either too weak in the face of an aggressor or economically depleted due to irrational spending.

Today, it is crucial for Ukraine to maintain a balance: defence capability must be high enough to deter threats, but at the same time, it must not destroy the economy. The experience of the war with Russia has already shown that relying on diplomacy or minimizing defence spending can lead to disastrous consequences.

Key aspects of military threat and its impact on the state's security:

Balance between defence capability and economic resilience

Excessive military spending can drain the economy, while insufficient defence funding can leave the country vulnerable to threats. Therefore, it is necessary to:

Optimize the defence budget, taking into account socio-economic opportunities.

Invest in technological modernization, which will ensure high efficiency of the army without excessive increase in the number of troops.

Develop the defence industry by creating domestic production facilities.

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Military threat level as an indicator of tension in international relations.

Military danger is not only a physical threat of invasion, but also the general state of international security. The main factors that determine it:

Aggressive foreign policy of a potential adversary (e.g. military exercises near the border, mobilization of reserves, building up strike capabilities).

Geopolitical changes and possible alliances of hostile states.

The state of internal stability of the state - economic crisis, political instability can make the country more vulnerable.

Mechanisms for reducing military danger:

Strengthening defence capabilities - development of the army, modern weapons, cyber defence.

Diplomacy and international cooperation - alliance with NATO, the EU, and partner countries to deter the aggressor.

Developing a hybrid warfare strategy - information security, combating enemy propaganda, cyber defence.

Developing territorial defence - preparing citizens to participate in the defence of the country in case of a threat.

Thus, understanding the nature of military threats is critical for proper defence policy planning. A balance between defence and economic resilience will help ensure Ukraine's security without putting an excessive burden on the state budget.

The military security of Ukraine is one of the main requirements for the realization of the right of the Ukrainian people to self-determination, preservation of the state of Ukraine and its sustainable development based on the highest values of democracy, the rule of law, freedom, dignity, security and prosperity of citizens of all nationalities.

Thus, the stability of Ukraine's integrated defence is based on the resilience of all key sectors of the state - from the military to the economy and society. In the current context of the war with Russia, the main challenge is not only the direct defence of the territory, but also the country's ability to adapt and recover.