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# POLITICAL SCIENCE ISSUES

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**Nikolay P. MEDVEDEV,**

Chairman of the Editorial Board, Doctor of Political Sciences,  
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Doctor of Political Sciences, Professor of Faculty of Humanities  
and Social Sciences, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia  
(RUDN University) (Russia, Moscow)

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[souzpolitolog@yandex.ru](mailto:souzpolitolog@yandex.ru)

Executive Secretary  
*Shkurina S.S.*

Computer-aided makeup by  
*Antsiferova A.S.*

Translated by  
*Chernyshova E.V.*

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**Review of the article by PYZH V. V. AND FROLOV A. E.  
“POLITICAL SECURITY OF THE STATE  
AND POLITICAL STABILITY OF SOCIETY  
AS AN OBJECT OF POLITICAL ANALYSIS”**

**Reviewers:**

**N. P. MEDVEDEV**

*Doctor of Sciences (political sciences),  
Professor, Peoples ' Friendship University of Russia,  
Moscow, Russia*

**D. E. SLIZOVSKY**

*Doctor of Sciences (history),  
Professor at the Chair of Russian history,  
Peoples ' Friendship University of Russia,  
Moscow, Russia*

The political security of the state and the political stability of society are interrelated problems, the scale of which both in the international space and within the borders of individual countries have acquired a global character and all agree with this. But no matter how formidable this problem may seem, and no matter how much effort is spent on its solution, the problem remains difficult to solve and equally difficult to understand. One can only lament about this when even the international interdisciplinary encyclopaedic dictionary “Globalistica” offers to work not only with the concept of “security”, including in its content six semantic elements-characteristics. But it also gives definitions of 24 types of security, from military, global, collective, international, local, demographic to personal. You can get acquainted here with the concept of “political security”, which clearly reveals the idea of protecting the political system of society from external and internal threats. And the definition is also filled with meanings and the ensuing actions to ensure sustainable political sovereignty in the system of international relations. And maintaining political stability while taking into account and ensuring the balance of interests of the individual, society and the state.<sup>1</sup>

We must admit that in the Russian and international scientific-expert and media space, there is a noticeable activity aimed at inclusion into the public discourse of the topics related to global, regional, information and personal security.<sup>2</sup> The degree of interest in this topic, the scale of its influence on the minds, behavior and decisions at the level of governments, blocks of states and international think tanks say the materials of the traditional conferences on security

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<sup>1</sup> See: Globalistica. – M., 2006. – Pp. 58-64.

<sup>2</sup> Sakwa R. Phony War for our Times. [Internet]. – URL: <http://valdaiclub.com/a/highlights/a-phony-war-for-our-times/> (accessed: 16.02.2018).

in Munich (German). The last of such conferences was held in February 2018 in the atmosphere of discussion of the report “To the Brink – and Back.”<sup>1</sup>

In any case, the way to ensure political security and stability begins with the study of the problem and then the development of solutions. In this perspective and from this angle, we can evaluate the article “Political security of the state and political stability of society as an object of political analysis” by prof. V. V. Pyzh and Assistant Professor A. E. Frolova and recommend it for publication. The authors of the article know too well that this topic has long been one of the most popular and topical in the scientific political science community. From our point of view, the appearance of this article is a continuation of the study and a proposal for further study of this popular and interesting topic. And there can be no doubt that this is an topical issue from the scientific and theoretical and practical and applied points of view, the solution of which is not only difficult on various grounds, but also complicated and even aggravated. The degree of knowledge and understanding of this issue is equally questionable. That is why this work may be interesting, especially if it contains an innovative, fresh look, approach or research method.

The scientific intrigue of this publication is that its authors tried to find their own, author’s approach, combining the coverage of the topic with the analysis of facts and event-verbal material on the example of the security phenomenon and its interpretation, and in specific forms of development of ideas about security, which have qualitative distinctive features in the form of “political security of the state and political stability of society.”

It may be justified when researchers, solving the problem of understanding the truth, comparing images and concepts with the reality itself, by understanding the meanings of the terminological apparatus, pay their attention and attention of the readers to a narrow and broad interpretation of these very concepts and a whole cohort of other concepts, united by one sense and one idea – security. The authors of the article clearly stated their approach and presented data on the history of the emergence of terms with the indigenous content of “security”, their interpretation from the standpoint of different scientific, ideological and methodological positions, such as American scientific and state, and Soviet scientific schools.

It is impossible to tell unambiguously whether the analysis of the problem under consideration has won or lost a lot (won more!!!), when the authors of the article referred to the citation of the concept of “national security “ from the Soviet encyclopedia: “the term “national security” was introduced by bourgeois ideologists who tried to pass off the interests of the exploitative class protected by

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<sup>1</sup> See: Munich Security Report 2018. To the Brink – and Back? – URL: <https://www.securityconference.de/en/discussion/munich-security-report/munich-security-report-2018/> (accessed: 20.03.2018).

the bourgeois state as national ones and thus obscure the true nature and orientation of their activities in the field of state security.”

Many of us remember what an integral impression the criticism of bourgeois ideologems had to make. Then this line of scientific analysis was rejected. But now you can expect to find in them a concise and strong flow of organically developing and accurately describe thoughts. The idea that attracts and allows, if it is used correctly, to understand that the problem of national security is the problem of who and whose interests it protects and represents. And what set of goals, objectives, principles and political measures is used in the interests of that very “national security”. Here, in this area of scientific research, we always obstacles made from ideological and class views. But if the conditions of imperialism, the dominance of global structures and actors in the international affairs and relations are not perfect, it may be that previously not very strong side of the analysis, taken in modern conditions, may now be turned into a methodological tool of great effect. Outside of this approach, it only seemed that everything was clear and understandable. Here, the concepts of political security and political stability do not just become close in content. But “political stability is based on the relative agreement of the main social and political forces on the goals and methods of social development, the solution of emerging contradictions without civil conflicts and wars, which is a condition and factor of ensuring the political security of the state.”

At first glance, it may seem that we are dealing with the return in full of the values of the analysis of political realities on the basis of the interests of the main actors and materialistic foundations in the formation of consciousness. But no, the authors of the article are cautious in their views and tend not to be so decisive, allowing such terms as “relativity of consent” for a variety of reasons. But why the conditions for ensuring/not ensuring the political security of the state cannot be disagreement, or relative consent, but only the rupture of any unjustified consent, or rejection of agreement on already agreed acts and agreements. This, for example, is evidenced by the Minsk agreements of February 2015, agreed at the summit in Minsk by the leaders of Germany, France, Ukraine and Russia in the format of the “Normandy four” and signed by the contact group, which remain unfulfilled.

The main properties of the author’s understanding of the given topic have an effect on the coverage of relations and subordination in the interpretation of the concept of “national security.” Such approach caused various moods. But there is something that testifies to the expansion of the content of this concept to uncertain meanings. And further on, on the inclusion in it of the political security and political stability: “Political security and political stability are the main link and the basis of national security.” The authors do not ignore the fact that national security is broader in its meaning than political security. But is it so? Probably, the terms should be defined on the contrary, considering political security a wider term, defining the meaning of the concept of “national security”. The views and opinions of the authors on the correlation of meanings and meanings of these

definitions, the approach and style that they use, in our opinion, cannot be considered quite accurate to reflect the realities of both phenomena. The flexibility of phenomena and events, processes and relations is very high today. And this brings us to the conclusion that political stability can be a key and dominant factor of the national and state security. In short, the practical effect of those and other factors is quite different. Involuntarily the thought is born that, maybe, it's not important what safety plays a leading and what a subordinate and dependent role. It's the question about whose ideas accompany and ensure security and stability. Do they belong to the people expressing the national spirit and whether they are supported by the policy of this substance?

We have noted the bright and shady sides of the presented topic, and of the very familiar problem not to detract from their importance, for those who research and will explore the modern political process, security and stability of the political and state levels. This article will take its place even in the literature not so poor on a given topic. But the main thing is that it seems to us that the direction and the approach presented by the authors of this article will be recognized and supported. One thing is clear, the further, the more this topic will gain importance and interest. And even more important will be the resuscitated and reformatted methods and directions of its research.