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# The Phenomenon of Security Within the Socio-Psychological Knowledge in the Era of Postmodernism

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**Abstract:** The relevance of the study of the socio-psychological phenomenon of personal security in the era of post-modernism is due to the real problems of today's society, which at the present stage of state development are characterized by acute interrelationships between the requirements of social security as a factor of socio-political and national security and the real state of mental existence. associated with indicators of social well-being of the individual. The aim of the article is to prove that the concept of anxiety is a characteristic of social society in the era of postmodernism, preceding the need for security; to give a generalized concept of security in the era of postmodernism as a set of attributes; to identify indicators of psychological security as a complex polyfunctional phenomenon in the era of postmodernism. The article indicates that the choice of specific aspects of human security and the perspective of their consideration depend on the system in which man is included, such as the system "man - nature", "man - production", "man - technology", as well as social systems "man - man", "man - society", "man - state". Three factors that determine human safety are specified: the human factor, the environmental factor and the security factor; and physical and psychological means of protection against dangerous situations.

**Keywords:** *human factor, psychological means of protection, environmental factor, dangerous situations, security factor; risks and chances.*

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## Introduction

The relevance of the study of the socio-psychological phenomenon of personal security is due to the real problems of modern society, which at the present stage of state development are characterized by acute interrelationships between the requirements of social security as a factor of socio-political and national security and the real state of mental existence, which associated with indicators of social well-being of the individual. Therefore, security is considered as the main prerequisite for the existence of the state, society and the individual, and its existence allows society to maintain a certain accumulated set of basic values in the era of postmodernism (Sydorchuk, 2018).

Scientific research on human security in the era of postmodernism as a phenomenon of socio-psychological reality can not yet claim completeness, because, on the one hand, human security requires systematic updating of approaches due to the variability of threats to this condition, and on the other - scientific knowledge about human security and mechanisms should consolidate the research efforts of specialists in various fields of scientific knowledge (political scientists, jurists, historians, sociologists, philosophers, psychologists, etc.). Unfortunately, the existing theoretical work in this area is still devoid of such a complex nature and is limited to a fragmentary study of certain aspects of human security in the era of postmodernism.

In general, the essence of security in the era of postmodernism is the protection of society, the individual, the state from dangers and threats, as well as the functional aspect of security is best manifested in the absence of dangers. In any case, security is, first of all, an effective function of society, man, state to identify, prevent and eliminate dangers and threats that can destroy them or deprive them of fundamental material and spiritual values or prevent their sustainable development (Gurevych, 2020; Honcharuk, 2021; Nerubasska & Maksymchuk, 2020; Nerubasska et al., 2020; Povidachyk et al., 2021; Shahina, 2017; Zhurat, 2020).

In a postmodern society the sequence of consideration of the problem of personality security psychology contains a wide range of theoretical and empirical achievements not only in the field of psychology, but also with related sciences that study man in all dimensions of his existence - philosophical, biological, social, pedagogical, clinical, etc. (Anderson, 2011). Security is often considered as a socio-psychological phenomenon as the absence of a threat, which means the presence or maintenance in the future of favorable living conditions that are optimal for the functioning and development.

As noted by V. Yadova et al., (2010) at the present stage a separate branch is developing - security psychology, which studies security at different levels. Analysis of the concept of security from a psychological point of view in the dictionaries of different countries suggests that a wide range of definitions and approaches to this phenomenon can be explained by the special complexity and internal contradictions of this phenomenon, which is well traced in the variability of its interpretation. Thus, in Webster's "Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language" (1972) the concept of "security" is interpreted using two terms - "safety" and "security", the latter of which is used to distinguish reliability, guarantees of protection of this object from any encroachment, including in the format of prevention. V. Gorlinsky (2004) proposed the following definition: "security in the objective plane implies the absence of threats to acquired values, in the subjective - the absence of fear that these values will be harmed".

In the process of studying academic dictionaries of Russian, English, French and German, it was found that in the national (public) consciousness the concept of "security" is associated not so much "with no threat" as with the state, feelings and experiences of man. Thus, different cultures have developed roughly the same notions of security, focusing on a person's feelings and experiences related to his or her current situation and future prospects. In other words, for a person, security is experienced primarily as a sense of protection from the effects of various dangers.

L. Kalashnikova (2017) proceeds from the fact that security is a kind of characteristic and a necessary condition for life, progressive development and normal functioning of objects in the real world. It is obvious that these objects exist and develop in an environment, the parameters of which are formed under the influence of various, often interrelated and interdependent factors, whose integral component creates a certain possible level of potential and real threats to security believe that security is a specific category that aims to protect and defend the vital interests of an individual, society, and the state. According to Ya. Davidiuk (2018), security is a state of protection of vital interests of the individual, society and the state, as well as the environment in various spheres of life from internal and external threats.

E. Golovakha (2010) argues that security is the degree of protection of vital interests of the individual, society and the state. H. Priba(2020), Ye. Kalyuzhna (2020) proposed to base the definition on a factor analysis: security is a situation in which the object of security cannot be affected by threat factors due to their absence.

Among foreign scientists, the definition of security as a state of protection of vital interests of the individual, society and the state has

become widespread. Thus, D. Bigo (2020) believes that security is a state and a measure of protection of the subject from threats, harm, damage or evil. J. Burgess (2008) definition is somewhat different: security is a state of protection of a person, society, state from external and internal dangers and threats, based on the activities of people, society, state, world community to identify (study), prevent, weaken and overcoming the dangers and threats that can destroy them, deprive them of fundamental material and spiritual values, cause unacceptable (objectively and subjectively unacceptable) damage, close the way to survival and development.

Thus, security is one of the conditions of self-determination, self-development of the subject (individual or community of people). The subjects and at the same time the objects of security are individuals, groups of people, society, the state. The system-forming basis of measures to ensure national security is a set of balanced interests of the individual, society and the state in all spheres of life (Brodie, 1946; Kahn, 1961). They are conceptually defined. The interests of the individual are the realization of constitutional rights and freedoms, personal security, improving the quality of life, physical, spiritual and intellectual development of the subject. The interests of society are to consolidate democracy, create a state governed by the rule of law and achieve social harmony. The interests of the state are determined by the firmness of the constitutional order and sovereignty, territorial integrity, political, economic and social stability, the development of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation (Wohlstetter et al., 1961).

The growth of social disadvantage in the 21st century, the polarization of society (the separation of social classes with different economic statuses), the growth of crime (terrorism, fraud, crimes against the person), the decrease in the frequency and effectiveness of interpersonal contacts leads to the fact that a person experiences more and more social insecurity. According to the growth of adverse social conditions, the number of people characterized by the destruction of the need for social security, which leads to decreased satisfaction with the present and a lack of confidence in the future; the destruction of personal integrity, the growth of fear and anxiety; a decrease in resilience to adverse influences. Thus, it is obvious that in today's conditions, the study of psychological safety through the study of the system of social, first of all, interpersonal relations become more and more relevant.

As noted in most studies of psychological security, the provision of security (in accordance with the Concept of national security) should be carried out at these levels: interpersonal, regional, national (state, country) and international. At the same time, the interpersonal level can be designated

as determining and basic for all subsequent levels, because it is the security of the system of interpersonal relations (maintaining stability, integrity of interpersonal relations) that ensures the functioning and existence of other levels.

The determinative nature of the socio-psychological conditions of security allows us to speak not just about the psychological security of the individual, but about socio-psychological security.

Socio-psychological security can be understood as a condition that is due to the presence of harmonious, satisfying relationships (interrelationships) with other people, allowing the implementation of the spiritual and psychological potential of the individual in the process of life, to maintain its integrity. It can be assumed that the main indicators of socio-psychological security are (Wohlstetter et al., 1961):

- harmonious nature of interactions and relationships;
- satisfaction with interpersonal relations;
- feeling of safety from negative psychological influences (humiliation, insult, threats, coercion, ignoring, manipulation, etc.) from interaction partners;
- absence of tension, difficulties, violations in relations (including communication).

In the social psychology of postmodern society the following types of social and psychological knowledge are distinguished:

1. Life or everyday knowledge. In the postmodern society it is characterized by a number of distinctive features: it reflects personal individual experience of an individual, obtained by him in the process of life activity and is the result of generalization of surface, external and immediate; it has a non-systematized character, represented by a set of different facts, guesses, cases and interpretations, in terms of the individual's "common sense", "home life" and "generally accepted views"; aimed at establishing effective relationships for people; fixed within the framework of ordinary colloquial language, in which a person expresses individual and common semantic frame of reference.
2. Artistic knowledge - in today's society includes different aesthetic images that capture both typical and unique forms of human psychology that exist within a particular era, social system, etc.
3. Philosophical knowledge is a type of socio-psychological knowledge, which is concrete moral and ideological reflexive generalizations and performs them on the basis of fundamental principles of interaction between man and society.

4. Esoteric knowledge (inner knowledge) is a variation of certain types of social-psychological knowledge, such as magical, occult-mystical, religious, etc.
5. Practical-methodical knowledge is the result of generalizations of a number of experiments; in today's psychology, it is commonly referred to as "know-how" or "Carnegie-knowledge". In essence, it represents a ready algorithm of actions in concrete life situations.
6. Scientific knowledge is an experimentally substantiated and logically consistent system of interrelated judgments, concepts and inferences, each of which defines specific social and psychological phenomena, as well as explains the nature of their occurrence, carries out the prediction of the dynamics of development and the possibility of external control (Booth, 2005).

### **The concept of anxiety is a characteristic of social society in the era of postmodernism, preceding the need for security**

In today's world, everyone, observing those around them and based on personal experience, is aware that anxiety is present in all areas of human activity. The fact that personal anxiety is one of the major problems of the present world is becoming evident, as is the fact that anxiety is a paramount characteristic of social society today (Dziebel, 2021).

At the same time, anxiety is a mental state caused by some specific circumstances. By all accounts, most researchers, scientists and practical psychologists believe that anxiety is the main cause of many psychological problems, a number of developmental disorders (Booth, 2005).

A high level of personal anxiety has a negative effect on the state of the individual's body, on his behavior, and on the effectiveness of his professional activities. In addition, increased anxiety has a very adverse effect on the quality of social life of the entire society and each individual in it. Experts have found that a person's self-confidence and abilities are reduced by personal anxiety. Among the reasons for the emergence and development of conflict situations are negative social status, which is associated with a high level of personal anxiety. In this connection, one of the urgent tasks of psychology is to reduce the level of personal anxiety. This goal makes scientists investigate this phenomenon in the most comprehensive and versatile way with the subsequent use of the obtained results and data in practice.

Internal conflict can also be a psychological cause of a state of anxiety (Sheremet et al., 2019).

Such conflict has to do with:

- with a wrong image of one's "Ego";
- disproportionate level of aspirations;
- poor explanation of one's goals;
- expectation of objective difficulties;
- the obligation to choose a scheme of action.

In terms of physiological prerequisites, diseases and the body of sedative medications are distinguished.

Factors that can form anxiety and influence changes in its level are quite numerous and are found in almost all spheres of human activity. Conventionally they are divided into subjective and objective reasons. Subjective reasons include informational reasons associated with a misperception of the outcome of a future event and reasons of a psychological nature, leading to an overestimation of the subjective significance of the result of the upcoming event.

### **The concept of security as a set of features in the era of postmodernism**

The choice of specific aspects of human security and the perspective of their consideration depend on the system in which the person is included and which is the source of threats. Such systems generally include systems "man - nature", "man - production", "man - technology", as well as social systems ("man - man", "man - society", "man – state") (Lyz, 2005).

It should be remembered that the psychological security of the individual is based on the construct of subjective well-being, which is closely related to the factors that threaten human well-being. That is, we are talking not only about the physical, but also symbolically constructed space ("living space") in which a person lives and on which he is dependent. At the same time, the experiences of probable threats can also be considered as a real fact of infringement on the subjective well-being of the individual. Therefore, in the context of considering the phenomenon of security, it is always necessary to take into account the following research provisions for its study: first, the moment of change of the subjective probability of events that determine its reality; secondly, it is important to state the psychological statement of a person's threat, namely the definition of its modality, either as a psychological state that involves therapy, or as a situation of developing individual strategies to protect their interests and values.

In general, human security is determined by three factors: 1 - the human factor, which determines the various human reactions to danger; 2 - environmental factor, which traditionally refers to the physical and social environment; 3 - the factor of protection is considered through means which the person uses for protection against anxious and dangerous situations. As for the means of protection, they can be physical and psychological (such as mechanisms of psychological protection), and the level of protection depends on the degree of constructiveness and activity of human behavior and activities. Thus the important condition of constructive behavior is adequate socialization of instincts, needs and motives of activity, satisfaction of human needs in a socially acceptable way.

In this context, a relatively large body of literature on human security has been considered, which studies the state associated with the experience of ambivalence "sense of danger - a sense of security", as well as the need for security. Thus, in the case of considering security as a state associated with the pleasure of the need of the same name, it is associated with a sense of security, or we are talking about feelings of security as an indicator of psychological well-being (Karimova, 2013).

In this context, the consideration of the problem of security must focus on the consideration of the dialectical understanding of human nature. Security as a necessary state of survival and development is inherent in any creature and in any historical epoch. At the first stages of human development, the main thing was probably the preservation of his bodily integrity. Later, the understanding of security has undergone both quantitative and qualitative transformations. Thus, at the stage of the origin of the social organization of life, security is the main parameter, which is carefully protected by the individual and is a criterion for assessing the state of security. As early as the seventeenth century, according to T. Hobbes (1964), the fear of threats to one's own security forces man to live in society and seek in it the means of collective protection from these threats, and it is the search for security that determines the progress of civilization. In the 19th century, Charles Darwin (1987) was the first who described the instinct of self-preservation, where the central point of its substantiation is the principle of adaptation of the organism to the environment. The threat to life is considered as a violation of security and, accordingly, as a threat to self-preservation (Schultz, 2002). The theory of social Darwinism indicates that the process of adaptation to the external world occurs in an evolutionary sequence from the formation of a reflex and the manifestation of instinct to the establishment of mnemonic functions, mind and will by means of establishing associations (Schultz, 2002; Sheremet et al., 2019).



Social evolution is part of evolution, so the laws and mechanisms of human adaptation to the social environment are only complicated by new factors: language, society, material production, science, etc. Such adaptation is formed in individual experience in the form of sensations, perceptions, feelings and automatic habits, which determine the level of productivity of human life, and hence its quality of life and protection from the negative effects of the social environment, which are inevitable.

The context of the systematization of the historical and anthropological theory of the formation of the human psyche is found in the work of K. Wilber "Integral Psychology", who proposes a classification of the levels of development of the human mind, which correspond to the stages of the formation of social approaches to the use of security means and, at the same time, the culture of its achievement by man: *archaic* - unconscious; magical, associated with the belief in undifferentiated protection and the ability to control external security forces; *mythical*, which is associated with a purposeful appeal for protection to specific irrational sources; *public*, which is associated with the use of specific social structures; *rational (scientific)*, based on the application of objective methods of modern science.

It is a well-known fact that the content of ideas about security is developing in the direction of expanding the sphere of its application: from physical - to mental and spiritual security, from individual - to the security of a wider range of social environment. In the context of such notions of security, researchers have substantiated such levels of its consideration as *biological, psychological, social, spiritual* (Krasnyanskaya, 2005). The content of the selected levels once again confirms the idea that danger, as well as security, are mandatory components of human life at the level of both sociogenesis and ontogenesis. The development of society and the individual is an alternation of stages of danger and security, which can be included in the following patterns: 1) the gradual expansion of the danger zone - from security to the security of a wide range of "their"; 2) qualitative enrichment of the content of security - from security of satisfaction of vital needs to security of social achievements and self-development; 3) shifting the emphasis from external to internal security (Dorofeeva, 2012). In this regard, I. Buyan (2016, p. 59) notes: "due to the fact that man receives from the nature of the universe a condition according to which he is able to meet their needs only as a subjective element of society, being part of collective worker, then it can interact with nature only through the social economic and power systems ". The fact is that the natural components of human self-sufficiency are able to be realized only when individuals unite in groups,

teams, society. That is, to interact with nature, realizing the possibility of meeting a complex, multifaceted system of their own needs, is possible only as part of a social system, which in such a complex can determine the full range of dangers for humans.

Among the sources of dangers - natural processes, objects and phenomena, man-made environment and human actions. Danger objectively exists in space and time and is realized in the form of streams of energy, matter and information. Human activities are potentially dangerous because they are inevitably associated with the use (production, storage and conversion) of chemical, electrical and other types of energy, substances and information. *Danger* is the phenomena, processes, objects, information and people who can under certain conditions lead to deterioration of a state of health or death of the person, to do harm to environment and objects of economic activity providing its vital activity (Kotsana, 2014).

Danger is inextricably linked to security. *Human security* is a concept that reflects the very essence of human existence, its mental, social and spiritual heritage; it is an integral part of the strategic direction of mankind, which is defined by the UN as "sustainable human development" - development that leads not only to economic but also to social, cultural, spiritual growth, contributes to humanizing the mentality of citizens and enriching positive human experience opportunities of the biosphere (Kotsana, 2014).

A generalized version of the definition of security is found in the work of F. Mugulov (2003, p. 45), who notes that the general concept of security can be defined as a set of features that characterize the stable state of protection of the object from various threats and dangers negative impact on its structural and functional integrity up to complete destruction or uncontrolled transformation into another object quality ". The researcher identifies the socio-semantic components of the category "security", considering them in three forms, such as: security-purpose, security-norm, security-state, F. Mugulov (2003, p. 40-41). Security as a goal coincides with the goal of sustainable development of society. If we consider security as a social norm, then in this sense it acts as a social value integrated into personal and mass consciousness. The form of security as a social position makes it possible to quantitatively assess the real level of security based on the already produced qualitative criteria that determine the main parameters of the permissible security limits.

## **Indicators of psychological security as a complex of multifunctional phenomenon in the era of postmodernism**

One of such criteria is the assessment of the level of social security by comparing risks and chances in the era of postmodernism (Sokhan, 2010). L. Sokhan (2010, p. 133) notes: "the psychological safety of a person is such a state when, on the one hand, something harmful for society, other people, for herself, and on the other hand, when a derivative from society can lead to a person of evil, because he is psychologically protected by the spectrum of his thoughts, emotions, his attitude to the world, to life due to the compiled life-creating potential ". That is, a person's reaction to risk, his model of behavior in such situations and even the recognition or denial of risk in a given life situation are determined not only by the peculiarities of the situation, but also the psychological composition of the individual, his personality (Luman, 1994).

It should be added that risks are a complex and multi-vector phenomenon. The degree of manifestation of risks and the real picture are not the same in different social groups and individuals, which depends on both the social situation in which their life unfolds, and their subjective characteristics (Saenko, 2006). The most generalized systematization of the manifestation of social risks is presented in their typology presented by V. Chuprov (2001) and his colleagues. The complex of risk situations is defined in the corresponding risks, among which the situations connected with *threat to health and life* and risks of *negative demographic reproduction* are singled out; *uncertainty of living standards* and risks associated with *inequality of starting positions* and risks of *false start*; *uncertainty of living standards* and risks associated with *inequality of starting positions and risks of false start*, Gerasymova et al., (2019) and risks of *social exclusion*; *value-normative uncertainty* and risks associated with *social disorientation, anomie and risks of rupture with social institutions*; *identity uncertainty and the risks of identity crisis* and *identity delinquency*. It should be noted that the manifestation of these risks for different categories of people is different, but for almost all of them manifests itself in negative consequences for their social self-determination and professional self-realization.

From the standpoint of integration of structural-comparative and system-anthropological approaches in psychology, structural-semantic and dynamic indicators of psychological security as a complex multifunctional phenomenon are formed (Chuprov, 2012; Zalevsky, 2010). Thus, A. Romanovich (2003, p. 53) believes that security is "the ability of an object (phenomenon or process) to maintain its system-forming properties, basic

characteristics (parameters, integrity, qualitative characteristics, etc.) in regressive (harmful, disorganizing, destructive, destructive) influences from various objects of external or internal environment ... ". It becomes clear why security as a scientific category in relation to an object is interpreted as a certain state of the object of security and its vital activity (actual or situational security); the level of protection of the interests of the security object; adequacy of the system of measures to prevent and overcome dangers; qualitative characteristics of stability and sustainable development of the security object, including stable personal structures (Krasnyanskaya, 2005). That is why most researchers understand the security of the individual as a system of measures to protect it from dangers, as an opportunity to manage dangers, the ability to prevent dangerous situations (Gurevych, 2007; Smirnov, 2007, etc.).

Understanding security as a system of measures aimed at protection against various threats, associated with the perception of hazards, the ability to manage them and the formation of skills to prevent threatening situations. Danger is considered as the presence and action of certain forces (factors) that are dysfunctional, destabilizing and / or destructive to the individual. Hazards are potential in nature, and their actualization occurs under certain conditions. One of the features of human consciousness is that he may not give priority to the danger, which is probabilistic. A sign that defines its impact as a danger is a threat. The idea of it is associated with the feeling of fear that a person feels in the face of the danger of survival, development, deprivation of fundamental material and spiritual values.

Thus, taking into account current trends in the development of psychological science, the following components of psychological security can be considered: biological (as a state of physical well-being); personal (as a state of psychological well-being), cognitive (an indicator of constructive thinking); systemic (indicator of viability as a readiness for self-development and the relationship of these components, indicating this readiness).

Security psychology is based on various concepts, which are about the protection and preservation of man and society. In particular, current issues of global security are considered in the Concept of Public Security (Dead Water, 2015). It highlights the following factors that threaten society: methodological, chronological, factual, economic, genetic, military - the content of which well illustrates the methodological composition of *causal* interaction, which considers structural elements simultaneously and diachronically, which belong to the sphere of invariant laws between classes of causes and consequences; *anthropocentric*, at the center of which is placed man in all its diversity of manifestations, mental processes, states and

properties - from psychophysiological to socio-psychological and *psychosocial approaches*, which allows us to consider the way a person functions in real life circumstances and relationships.

In any case, the psychology of security concerns a person, his individual reactions in difficult living conditions, which should ensure his mental health and resilience. From the point of view of psychology, dangerous human behavior depends on such factors as biological (heredity, genotype, properties of the nervous system and inheritance of parental behavior in dangerous conditions), psychological (level of development of emotional, volitional and cognitive qualities), immediate environment (negative emotional and psychological microclimate of the family, improper relationships with co-workers, financial and housing problems, unfavorable living and working conditions) and social environment (ecological, toxicogenic pollution, insufficient information about occupational risk and mass accidents, poor organization of leisure and work, low culture, socio-economic and political crises).

In modern science, a wide and diverse range of research in the field of human security, such as: S. Aleksukhin (1994) studied the motivational structure of security images of certain social groups; A. Brushlinsky (1996) comprehended the relationship between the concepts of "security subject" and "security of the subject"; G. Grachev (1998) examines aspects of information and psychological security of the individual; V. Lepsnyi (1996) described the subjective approach and reflexive mechanisms of manipulation of consciousness and behavior, etc. Given the current set of security issues, we immediately note the psychological aspect of this psychological phenomenon, which is framed in the field of security psychology, which examines the general patterns of human activity in extreme, stressful, dangerous conditions to make this activity more dangerous and reliable (Podolyak, 2009).

The factor that determines the nature of human interaction with the environment, lifestyle, which is reflected in the possibilities of self-realization, maintaining the physical and mental health of the population, is psychological security (Baeva, 2002; Bogomaz, 2007, et al.). It is noted that the feeling of psychological security has a subjective content, which contributes to the mental stability of man and his success in life, and is an important condition for personal development (Bogomaz, 2007). Within the framework of security psychology, *mental processes* that are generated by human life and activity and affect its security are studied; *mental states* of the person, affect security of vital activity; *personality traits* that reflect the security of his life and work.

Thus, in the work of I. Baeva (2002, p. 50) the concept of "security" includes "actualization of the abilities of the individual ..., a view of life's obstacles, difficulties ..., are ways of highlighting its importance and significance." But it is important to remember that the state of security is always subjectively experienced differently by different individuals in typical situations. Quite often a person feels safe when nothing threatens his health. This satisfies the need for self-preservation. But depending on the socio-demographic, socio-psychological and personal characteristics, the need for self-preservation may be assessed differently by the subjects as one of the manifestations of the need for security.

The social pressure that a person is exposed to and which grows with the "progressive" development of society, makes a person look for new ways of self-defense" (Mytkin, 2009, p. 33). Safety psychology is designed to deal with their identification, analysis and assessment, selection of the most productive ones, and also to assist in their design. It should not only form the skills of safe behavior (as a psychology of life safety), but also set guidelines for the authentic existence of the individual in these conditions and create conditions for their transformation into opportunities for self-development.

To conclude the theoretical review of the problem, it should be noted that security as a socio-psychological phenomenon is intensively studied by modern psychological and related sciences. Research interest is due to objective reasons, including the expansion of the range of socio-psychological stressors that affect people, as well as increasing the strength and frequency of their impact. Therefore, despite the universality of experiences associated with security breaches, it is necessary to specify in detail the diversity of views on the problem of psychological security.

## **Conclusions**

The article proves that the concept of anxiety is a characteristic of social society in the era of postmodernism, preceding the need for security; given a generalized concept of security in the era of postmodernism as a set of features; identified indicators of psychological security as a complex multifunctional phenomenon in the era of postmodernism.

Obviously, looking at socio-psychological security in this way in the era of postmodernism, the key concepts are interpersonal relationships and human communication.

Thus in the context of socio-psychological safety, interpersonal relations of people should be considered from the point of view of the absence of difficulties, disorders, deformations (i.e. a decrease in difficulties

in communication), characterize the presence of harmony and satisfaction with relations among subjects.

In the process of socio-psychological security in the era of postmodernism, it is fundamental to take into account the main "element" of any social system - the individual.

In this case it is necessary to speak about integrity of development of personal spheres as indicators of stability to various influences from the outside and own negative experiences in the era of postmodernism. Accordingly, consideration of features of development of cognitive, affective and behavioral spheres of personality in the era of postmodernism is possible and necessary in the conditions of psychological support for the purpose of development of social and psychological safety.

The article confirms that the task can be solved by providing psychological accompaniment of the individual in the era of postmodernism. In turn, the provision of psychological accompaniment of the individual is possible within the organization of a special service of socio-psychological safety, which can be organized in the conditions of various educational and social institutions.

One of the main goals of such a service for the socio-psychological safety of the individual can be diagnostic, correctional and developmental counseling and educational work to improve psychological health, form protective and professional (psychological) assistance.

Consideration of the categorical and methodological status of the phenomenon of security concerns its consideration within the framework of socio-psychological knowledge. First of all, it is noted that the essence of security is to protect society, the individual, the state from dangers and threats, which means the presence or maintenance in the future of favorable living conditions that are optimal for the functioning and development. The complexity and internal contradiction of the definition of the phenomenon of security is reflected in the wide range of its definitions and approaches, which generally produce the idea of human experience of security as a sense of protection from various dangers. The main researches of the phenomenon of safety are carried out in the directions of *psychology of activity security*, *psychology of security of environment* and *psychology of security of the person*. It is noted that the choice of specific aspects of human security and the perspective of their consideration depend on the system in which man is included, such as the system "man - nature", "man - production", "man - technology", as well as social systems "man - man", "man - society", "man - state". Three factors that determine human safety are specified: *the human*

*factor, the environmental factor and the security factor, and physical and psychological means of protection against dangerous situations.*

Gradual consideration of the problem of security within the dialectical understanding of human nature, starting from the stage of the emergence of the social organization of life through the description of fear of threats to their own security, substantiation of the instinct of self-preservation, analysis of the evolutionary sequence of mental associations of human adaptation to the social environment, allowed to focus on the historical and anthropological theory of the human psyche, which offers a classification of levels of human intelligence that correspond to the stages of social approaches at the same time the culture of its achievement by man (*archaic, mythical, public, rational*); and substantiate current trends in the phenomenon of security at the *biological, psychological, social and spiritual* levels; indicate the socio-semantic components of the security category in such forms as *security -purpose, security -norm and security -state*; identify the main components of psychological security (*biological, personal, cognitive and systemic*); to separate out the subject specificity of the study of the phenomenon of security in psychology through *mental processes, mental states and personality traits*. Emphasis is placed on assessing the level of social security by comparing *risks and chances*, and a generalized classification of the manifestation of social risks and factors of dangerous human behavior is given. Given the wide range of studies in the field of human security problems, the largest share falls on the psychological aspect of this psychological phenomenon, which is formalized in the branch of security psychology.

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