

COMPARATIVE PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF STATE SECURITY FUNCTIONS: FROM EARLY CITY-STATES TO MODERN NATION-STATES

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ABSTRACT

The article presents a detailed analysis of the evolution of state security functions, starting from the early city-states and ending with modern national systems. The main purpose of this work is to deeply understand the causes and consequences of changes in the understanding and implementation of security over the centuries.

The relevance of the research is due to the constantly changing geopolitical, socio-cultural and technological realities that determine new challenges and needs in the field of security. While many classical concepts retain their relevance, the modern world imposes new requirements, which makes this study especially important. Against the background of many studies on this topic, the main novelty of this article is a deep interdisciplinary approach covering historical, philosophical, socio-cultural and political aspects in one complex.

Based on a descriptive analysis, the authors identify the main stages of this evolution, emphasizing the unique characteristics of each time period. The authors also explore the philosophical concepts that underlie the understanding and implementation of security at different stages of history. The influence of the socio-cultural and political context on the change of security functions was determined, demonstrating how changing social and political realities influenced approaches to security.

In conclusion, the authors formulate key conclusions, identifying the main trends and directions of the development of state security in the future, and also emphasizes the need for constant adaptation and updating of approaches in this critical area. This article undoubtedly represents a valuable contribution to the academic community and will be the starting point for many future studies in the field of state security.

Key words: State Security, Evolution, Socio-Cultural Context, Philosophical Concepts, City-States, Modern Challenges, Political Dynamics.

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Reference to this article:
Mergaliyeva A.Zh.,
Karsembayeva A.S.
Comparative philosophical
Analysis of State Security
Functions: From Early
City-States to Modern
Nation-States // Adam Alemi.
– 2025. – No.1 (103).
– P. 31-37.

Мемлекеттік қауіпсіздік қызметтерін салыстырмалы философиялық талдау: ерте қала-мемлекеттерден қазіргі ұлттық мемлекеттерге дейін

Аңдатпа. Мақала алғашқы қала-мемлекеттерден бастап қазіргі ұлттық жүйелермен аяқталатын мемлекеттік қауіпсіздік қызметтерінің эволюциясын егжей-тегжейлі талдауды ұсынады. Бұл жұмыстың негізгі мақсаты-ғасырлар бойы қауіпсіздікті түсіну мен жүзеге асырудағы өзгерістердің себептері мен салдарын терең түсіну.

Зерттеудің өзектілігі қауіпсіздіктің жаңа сын-қатерлері мен қажеттіліктерін анықтайтын

үнемі өзгеріп отыратын геосаяси, әлеуметтік-мәдени және технологиялық шындықтарға байланысты. Көптеген классикалық тұжырымдамалар өзектілігін сақтағанымен, қазіргі әлемнің жаңа талаптары бар, бұл зерттеуді ерекше маңызды етеді. Осы тақырыптағы көптеген зерттеулердің аясында осы мақаланың негізгі жаңалығы бір кешендегі тарихи, философиялық, әлеуметтік-мәдени және саяси аспектілерді қамтитын терең пәнаралық көзқарас болып табылады.

Дескриптивті талдауға сүйене отырып, автор әр уақыт кезеңінің ерекше сипаттамаларына баса назар аударып отырып, осы эволюцияның негізгі кезеңдерін бөліп көрсетеді. Авторлар сонымен қатар тарихтың әртүрлі кезеңдерінде қауіпсіздікті түсіну мен жүзеге асырудың негізінде жатқан философиялық ұғымдарды зерттейді. Әлеуметтік-мәдени және саяси жағдайлардың қауіпсіздік қызметтерін өзгертуге әсері анықталды, бұл өзгеретін әлеуметтік және саяси жағдайлардың қауіпсіздік тәсілдеріне қалай әсер еткенін көрсетті.

Қорытындылай келе, автор болашақта мемлекеттік қауіпсіздікті дамытудың негізгі жаңалықтары мен бағыттарын анықтай отырып, негізгі ойларды тұжырымдайды, сондай-ақ осы маңызды саладағы тәсілдерді үнемі бейімдеу және жаңарту қажеттілігін атап көрсетеді. Бұл мақала академиялық қоғамдастыққа құнды үлес қосатыны сөзсіз және көптеген мемлекеттік қауіпсіздік тақырыбындағы зерттеулердің бастапқы нүктесі болады.

Түйін сөздер: мемлекеттік қауіпсіздік, эволюция, әлеуметтік-мәдени контекст, философиялық тұжырымдамалар, қала-мемлекеттер, заманауи сын-қатерлер, саяси динамика.

Сравнительный философский анализ функций государственной безопасности: от ранних городов-государств до современных национальных государств

Аннотация. Статья представляет детальный анализ эволюции функций государственной безопасности, начиная с ранних городов-государств и завершая современными национальными системами. Основная цель этой работы заключается в глубоком понимании причин и последствий изменений в понимании и реализации безопасности на протяжении веков.

Актуальность исследования обусловлена постоянно меняющимися геополитическими, социокультурными и технологическими реалиями, которые определяют новые вызовы и потребности в области безопасности. В то время как многие классические концепции сохраняют свою релевантность, современный мир предъявляет новые требования, что делает данное исследование особенно важным. На фоне множества исследований данной тематики, основной новизной настоящей статьи становится глубокий междисциплинарный подход, охватывающий исторические, философские, социокультурные и политические аспекты в одном комплексе.

Основываясь на дескриптивном анализе, автор выделяет основные этапы этой эволюции, подчеркивая уникальные характеристики каждого временного периода. Авторы также исследуют философские концепции, которые лежат в основе понимания и реализации безопасности на разных этапах истории. Было определено влияние социокультурного и политического контекста на изменение функций безопасности, демонстрируя, как изменяющиеся социальные и политические реалии влияли на подходы к обеспечению безопасности.

В заключении автор формулирует ключевые выводы, выявляя основные тренды и направления развития государственной безопасности в будущем, а также подчеркивает необходимость постоянной адаптации и обновления подходов в этой критически важной сфере. Эта статья без сомнения представляет ценный вклад в академическое сообщество и станет отправной точкой для многих будущих исследований в области государственной безопасности.

Ключевые слова: государственная безопасность, эволюция, социокультурный контекст, философские концепции, города-государства, современные вызовы, политическая динамика.

Introduction

With the emergence of the first city-states, there was also a need for state security. From defense against hostile tribes to the fight against cybercrime, the functions of state security have constantly evolved. This analysis examines the philosophical aspects of this evolution taking into account socio-cultural and political contexts [1].

State security has always been one of the key functions of the State. In different historical epochs, the functions of this security have changed, adapting to socio-cultural, political and technological contexts. The first city-states, such as the ancient cities of Mesopotamia, Ancient Egypt or the Hindu Valley, faced the need to protect their borders from external threats and maintain internal order. To do this, they created walls, fortresses and armies. The phil-

osophical context of this time emphasized the divine origin of power, and the protection of the city was often perceived as a sacred duty [2]. In the Middle Ages, the focus was on protecting borders, establishing laws, and providing security for pilgrims and merchants. The concepts of State security were closely related to religious and feudal ideas. Philosophers such as Thomas Aquinas have speculated about righteous warfare and the duty of defense. With the development of nation-States and the emergence of colonialism, the functions of State security have become more complex. This was due to exploration, protection of economic interests and colonial expansion. Philosophers such as Hobbes and Machiavelli have speculated on the nature of power, the need for a strong state, and the role of security in maintaining the social contract [3].

Relevance. In the context of globalization and the increased threat of terrorism, the functions of state security have become especially relevant. Given the diversity and complexity of modern threats, understanding the historical and philosophical context of this area becomes necessary to develop effective security strategies.

Problem. It is not always clear how to properly balance the needs for security and the preservation of citizens' rights and freedoms. Where do these functions come from? How did they develop and change in different historical periods?

Novelty. While many studies consider the history of state security from a practical point of view, our approach focuses on philosophical aspects, which allows a deeper understanding of the nature and significance of this function.

Goal: To analyze the evolution of state security functions from a philosophical point of view, based on socio-cultural and political contexts.

Tasks:

- To determine the main stages of the evolution of state security;
- Explore the philosophical concepts underlying each stage;
- To determine the impact of the socio-cultural and political context on the change of security functions;
- To analyze modern dilemmas and challenges in the field of state security.

Literary analysis in this field provides a wide variety of sources that cover various aspects of

the topic. The review examines the key works and their main conclusions on this topic.

T. Hobbes in his work «Leviathan» examines the nature of the state and security. He argues that people enter into a social contract and create a state in order to avoid a «natural state» in which a person's life would be «short, violent and brutal» [4]. N. Machiavelli in his work «The Sovereign» studies how rulers should govern in order to preserve the stability and security of the state. He emphasizes the importance of a realistic approach to power [5]. M. Foucault analyzes how surveillance and punishment systems have become key instruments of state security. His concept of «panopticon» describes how control becomes comprehensive and internal [6].

Tsch.Tilly examines how European states have evolved, given the role of wars, taxes and the creation of national identities. He emphasizes the role of military power in the formation of modern states. J. Nye in his work «The Future of Power» (2011) explores how the sources of power and state security change in the context of globalization, cyberspace and economic changes [7]. B.Buzan, O. Wæver offer a broad understanding of security, including military, political, economic and socio-cultural aspects. They analyze how threats and challenges to the state have evolved over time [8].

A literary review shows that issues of state security have always attracted the attention of scientists and thinkers. Their work helps to understand how the functions and understanding of security have evolved in different historical periods and what challenges modern states face.

Methodology

To achieve the objectives, the following research methodology was developed:

1. Descriptive analysis

Objective: To determine the main stages of the evolution of state security.

Methodology: The analysis of historical and scientific sources is carried out to determine the key stages in the development of state security. Each stage is classified by time frame and main characteristics.

2. Content analysis

Objective: To explore the philosophical concepts underlying each stage.

Methodology: Analysis of scientific papers and primary sources, which consider philosophical ideas on the topic of security. Identification of key concepts and their relation to specific stages of evolution.

3. Comparative analysis

Objective: To determine the impact of the socio-cultural and political context on the change of security functions.

Methodology: Comparison of security functions at different stages, taking into account the socio-cultural and political conditions of each period. Historical chronicles, cultural studies and political reports are used.

4. Critical analysis

Objective: To analyze the current dilemmas and challenges in the field of state security.

Methodology: Based on current research and expert opinions, the analysis of the current state in the field of state security is carried out. Identification of the main dilemmas, challenges and potential directions of development.

This methodology will allow a systematic approach to the study of the evolution of state security functions, identify influencing factors and trace the dynamics of changes in different historical periods.

Main part

After a descriptive analysis of historical and scientific sources, the following key stages of the evolution of state security were identified (Figure 1):

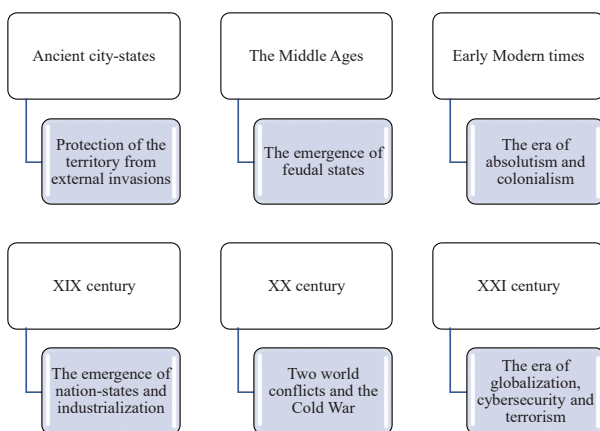


Figure 1 - Key stages of the evolution of state security

Ancient city-states. The main focus is on protecting the territory from external invasions and maintaining internal order. Military superiority and the construction of fortifications were key. The construction of great city walls in cities such as Ur and Babylon to protect against external threats. Philosophical context: The state was regarded as a sacred unit where the ruler acted on behalf of the gods [9].

The Middle Ages. The emergence of feudal states. Security was often associated with the protection of the State from internal rebellions and religious strife. The Templar Order as a religious and military association for the protection of Christian pilgrims. Philosophical context: Feudalism as a dominant social system, with a strong religious foundation [10].

Early Modern times. The era of absolutism and colonialism. State security is aimed

at maintaining monarchical power and protecting colonial interests. Creation of the first police structures to maintain order in European States. Philosophical context: Absolutism and Enlightenment, where the state acts as the main guarantor of order.

XIX century. The emergence of nation-states and industrialization. Increased emphasis on economic security and threats of social movements. the creation of secret police services to fight revolutionaries and anarchists. Philosophical context: The emergence of liberalism and socialism as a reaction to industrial development.

XX century. Two world conflicts and the Cold War. Security is becoming global: nuclear deterrence and international blocs are emerging. The Cold War and mutual nuclear deterrence between the USA and the USSR.

Philosophical context: Realism and liberalism in international relations, the emergence of postmodernism ideas.

XXI century. The era of globalization, cybersecurity and terrorism. The sphere of security is expanding to space, the Internet and biotechnology. Security measures after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Philosophical context: Globalization and post-globalization, criticism of neoliberalism and consideration of identity issues in the context of global changes.

Each of these stages is evidence of how external and internal challenges to States have changed, and how these challenges have shaped the functions and methods of State security.

The analysis revealed that over time, the functions of State security have become more complex and multifaceted. Whereas in ancient times the emphasis was on physical protection of the territory, modern states face challenges related to cyberspace, environmental threats and globalization. The evolution of State security is a reflection of changes in the social, economic and political life of society. With the development of technologies and the acceleration of globalization processes, security functions continue to adapt to new conditions, becoming more complex and multifaceted.

The philosophical concept of ancient city-states: Cosmogonic myths and divine order. The State and its security were presented as a reflection of the cosmic order. Leaders such as pharaohs or kings were often viewed as divine or semi-divine beings. The philosophical approach to security was often based on astrology and priestly practice. Important was not only the physical well-being of the city or state, but also its spiritual and cosmic balance. The philosophical concept of the Middle Ages: The Divine right of kings. State security was connected with the idea of maintaining divine order on earth. Any threats to the king or the church were considered blasphemy. Scholasticism, which dominated medieval philosophy, actively sought a correspondence between divine laws and earthly order. This influenced the perception of security as a divine mission.

The philosophical concept of the early Modern period: A Social contract. The state as a result of a contract between citizens to main-

tain order and ensure security. Philosophers such as Hobbes and Locke have been actively thinking about this. At this time, the idea of state sovereignty begins to take shape. In the context of security, this has led to an emphasis on the protection of borders and the assertion of external independence. The philosophical concept of the XIX century: Nationalism and the idea of the national spirit. State security includes not only physical protection, but also the protection of cultural and national identity. The industrial Revolution and urbanization are creating new security challenges - from social unrest to health problems in overcrowded cities. The philosophical concept of the XX century: Existentialism and Realism. In the context of world wars and the nuclear threat, the main emphasis is on human existence in a world where security cannot be taken for granted. The emergence of mass media and communication technologies leads to a new dimension of security - information. Propaganda and the "cold wars" of information are becoming important tools. The philosophical concept of the XXI century: Postmodernism and globalization. Security is considered in the context of multiple overlapping discourses, including technology, ecology and cultural diversity. The era of digital information and the Internet challenges States to protect citizens' data and state secrets. Philosophical debates concern issues of privacy, freedom on the Internet and the ethics of cyber warfare.

The analysis shows that over time, the concepts of state security become more complex and multifaceted, reflecting the general evolution of philosophical concepts. While in ancient societies security was inextricably linked with religion and cosmogony, modern societies face challenges related to technological progress, globalization and socio-cultural dynamics. Over time, philosophical concepts become increasingly integrated with technological and social changes. Previously, security was primarily a matter of territory and resources, but in the modern world it is increasingly associated with intangible assets such as information, ideology and cultural values.

Philosophical concepts play a key role in determining how societies understand and respond to security threats and challenges. The evolution of these concepts reflects broader cultural and social changes taking place

throughout human history. The perception of security has evolved over the centuries, reflecting sociocultural and philosophical transformations. Modern states face a difficult task - to take into account both traditional threats and new challenges generated by rapid technological and socio-cultural changes.

Throughout the history of mankind, socio-cultural and political contexts have had a profound impact on the functions and priorities of State security. Each stage in history brought its own unique challenges and re-

quirements to the mechanisms of protection of the state, its population and values.

Socio-cultural and political contexts are the key factors determining the functions of state security in different historical periods. To respond effectively to the threats and challenges of each era, States must be flexible and able to adapt to the changing external and internal environment.

Based on current research and expert opinions, an analysis of the current state in the field of state security was carried out (Table 1).

Table 1 - Current state of affairs in the field of State security

1	Cybersecurity	Cybersecurity threats are growing, especially in the context of globalization and digitalization. States face challenges related to cyber espionage, cyberterrorism and the protection of critical infrastructure
2	Terrorism	International terrorism continues to be one of the key challenges for many States, requiring a coordinated international response
3	Hybrid threats	Mixing of traditional and non-traditional methods of warfare, including information operations, economic pressure and the use of "soft power"
4	Environmental challenges	Climate change and environmental crises pose a threat to the national security of many States
5	Migration crises	Uncontrolled migration flows and refugees can become a source of social, economic and security problems

The modern world is facing complex and multifaceted challenges in the field of State security. Many of these challenges require not only national, but also international solutions, which makes the issues of cooperation and diplomacy even more urgent. At the same time, rapid technological development generates new threats that need to be responded to flexibly and promptly.

States today face a number of complex security dilemmas that require an integrated approach and cooperation at the international level. Given the dynamic nature of modern threats, the key is not only the ability to resist them, but also the ability to quickly adapt to new conditions.

Discussion

In the process of analyzing the evolution of state security functions, it is worth emphasizing the versatility and complexity of the topic. From early city-states to modern nations, security remained a fundamental need, but approaches to its provision and understanding of this term have changed dramatically. Changing priorities and threats

throughout history is an interesting aspect for philosophical consideration. Should we stick to traditional security methods or adapt to modern challenges? How to maintain a balance between individual freedoms and national security? From Plato's idea of "philosophical kings" to modernity and postmodernity, reflections on security were conducted in the context of time. To what extent can current philosophical trends influence the formation of future approaches to security?

The change in security functions was largely a response to the socio-cultural and political challenges of each time period. Is it possible to predict what challenges await us in the future based on the analysis of past changes? In the era of globalization and rapid technological development, states face new and not always predictable challenges. How to respond effectively to them while preserving the basic principles of democracy and human rights?

In conclusion, although State security has always been the focus of attention of any state, modern conditions make it even more complex and multifaceted. It is necessary to take into account both historical experience and cur-

rent global trends in order to develop effective strategies and tactics in the field of security.

Conclusion

State security is a fundamental concept that has gone through a difficult path of development from simple forms of protection of early city-states to complex and multifaceted systems of modern nation-states. The study of this evolution makes it possible not only to understand the historical dynamics, but also to identify the main trends that will shape security in the future.

Based on the analysis of various stages, philosophical concepts, socio-cultural and political contexts, it can be concluded that security is not a static concept. It adapts and transforms in response to external and internal challenges, while maintaining its primary role in public policy.

Modern dilemmas and challenges in the field of state security, whether cyber threats, environmental challenges or international terrorism, require a deep understanding of past mistakes and achievements. They also emphasize the need for international cooperation and exchange of experience.

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