The transformation of perception and understanding of prospects of solving global humanity development problems consider the cardinal change of the value paradigm of theory and practice of security provision, the basis of which should be the renewed strategy of socio-humanitarian security. Therefore, the development of new theoretical and methodological bases of research of this social phenomenon acquires relevance.

The scientific researches of social security problems in Ukraine were started by the National Institute for Strategic Studies (1995-1997), Institute of Industrial Economics of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine (1998-2000), Ptoukha Institute for Demography and Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. V. Bohdanovych, V. Horbulin, Ya. Zhalilo, A. Semenchenko, H. Sytnyk and other scientists researched the problems of national safety. At the same time, the problem of socio-humanitarian security provision is practically unresearched in the integrated manner.

The purpose of the article is the research of the current state of the scientific comprehension and conceptual substantiation of the socio-humanitarian security as component of the national security.

In the article, the modern approaches to the conceptualization of the notion of socio-humanitarian security are considered in the context of social system complication in the conditions of blurring of the outlines, strengthening of interconnection and mutual influence of social and humanitarian spheres of the society development.

The author analyzed theoretical views on socio-humanitarian security, identified the characteristic features for determination of these concepts, which are
the absence of clear determined frames and their assimilation by the majority of researchers. The tendencies concerning the using of the concept of integrated notion of social and humanitarian constituents of provision of social development and security are identified.

In this context, the criteria for determining of the category “socio-humanitarian security” are proposed taking into account the main factors, which determine the limits of this concept, in particular:

blurring of the outlines of social and humanitarian sphere and formation of fundamentally new relationships within their limits in condition of social system complication;

creation of a new paradigm of social development, which is based on the humanitarian measurement of social processes, where the highest value is a human;

understanding of the socio-humanitarian security as a social phenomenon that undergoes constant transformation and variation because of the dynamic nature of formation of the interests of a human, society, state and growing of threats and challenges to sustainable development;

the concept of socio-humanitarian security as a part of the national security and object of public policy and management in the context of strengthening of the rights and freedoms of Human and of the Citizen, new quality assurance of social and humanitarian development;

the complex nature of the subject-object relations, caused by the fact that human, society, and the state are the subject and object of socio-humanitarian security etc.

the existence of different levels of security: human, society, state, regional, international and global security and complex nature, which includes political, economic, social, humanitarian, spiritual and other components.

The definition of socio-humanitarian security was proposed on the basis of scientific developments: socio-humanitarian security is the protection of vital interests, values, culture of human and of the citizen, society, state. Favorable internal and external conditions are created under this protection to ensure the proper level
and quality of human life and the population in general; development of social and spiritual values of human and society; realization of basic strategic objectives of sustainable development of the state, based on the humanitarian measurement of social processes, where the highest value is a human, and the formation of ideological and valuable orientations of a human (personality) as the main condition for the development of social culture, social activity and implementation of social potential.

The subject of further scientific studies should be researches of institutional risks in the sphere of provision of socio-humanitarian security.