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**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ЦИВІЛЬНОГО ЗАХИСТУ
УКРАЇНИ**

**ВІСНИК НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
ЦИВІЛЬНОГО ЗАХИСТУ УКРАЇНИ**

Серія "Державне управління"

Збірник наукових праць

Включений до Переліку наукових фахових видань України групи «Б»

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Вісник Національного університету цивільного захисту України : зб. наук. пр. – Х. : Вид-во НУЦЗУ, 2019. – Вип. 2 (11). – 482 с. – (Серія "Державне управління").

У статтях наукового збірника, згрупованих у тематичні розділи, висвітлено проблеми розвитку системи державного регулювання економічних і соціальних процесів, а також реагування на надзвичайні ситуації.

Призначений для науковців, державних службовців, посадових осіб місцевого самоврядування, а також усіх, хто цікавиться сучасними проблемами державного управління.

The articles of the scientific journal are grouped in thematic sections; the problems of the state regulation system of economic and social processes are enlightened, as well as response to emergencies.

For scientists, civil servants, local government officials, and anyone who is interested in modern problems of public administration.

Вісник НУЦЗУ включено:

1. У 2016 р. до міжнародної бібліографічної бази даних *RePEc* (США) і міжнародної наукометричної бази даних *Index Copernicus* (Польща).

2. У 2017 р. до міжнародної репозитарної бази даних *Open Aire* і до міжнародної бібліографічної бази даних *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory*.

3. У 2018 р. до міжнародних індексаційних баз даних *Eurasian Scientific Journal Index* (Казахстан) і *ResearchBib* (Японія).

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SOCIAL SECURITY AS PURPOSE AND STATE SECURITY AS INSTITUTIONAL MEANS

БЕЗПЕКА СУСПІЛЬСТВА, ЯК МЕТА, І БЕЗПЕКА ДЕРЖАВИ, ЯК ІНСТИТУЦІЙНИЙ ЗАСІБ

Scientific and legal grounds of public administration of social security of Ukraine were studied. Its determination as a purpose of state policy, which covers the range of institutional means, was grounded.

Keywords: *public administration, social security, development, institutional means.*

Досліджено наукові та правові засади державного управління соціальною безпекою України. Обґрунтовано її визначення як мети державної політики, що охоплює низку інституційних засобів.

Ключові слова: *державне управління, соціальна безпека, розвиток, інституційні засоби.*

Problem setting. According to the group of scientific theoreticians and practitioners of public administration, Ukraine is in permanent systemic crisis that covers all fields of social life (from economic, social, political, ecological and demographic ones to foreign policy). That is why the main goal of the state is to make the crystallization of this crisis impossible, as well as its transformation into deep and irrevocable structural and institutional processes. Given this, important is the study of public administrative aspects of social security.

Recent research and publications analysis. The problem issues of public administration of social development and security were studied in the scientific works by local and foreign scientists: S. Bielai, A. Dehtiar, O. Dehtiar, S. Dombrovska, Yu. Dreval, S. Maister, K. Petrakova, A. Pomaza-Ponomarenko, V. Sadlovyyi, O. Sydorчук, V. Skurativskyi, V. Uzunov, V. Yurchyshyn and oth-

ers [1–5; 7–9].

Paper objective. Without prejudice to the achievements of the scientists, it should be noted that public security requires comprehensive research, in particular in the context of its definition as a purpose, while public administration is defined as the means to support this security at the proper level. This is our paper objective.

Paper main body. The advantage of social security is the fact that due to the necessity to ensure it and with the help of it, the state is able to improve its mechanisms of action. A shock crisis impulse of social security can cause the state of bifurcation in society – the disappearance of many of its structures and institutes, fading of distinctive social qualities, antisocial behaviour, apathy, social dissatisfaction, rise of socio-political conflicts, etc.

Negative influence of social security crisis is in the protracted processes of transformation of society, its degradation, increase in marginal displays, poverty level growth, etc. Meanwhile, the general slump in production is followed by unprecedented degradation of the economic structure.

Thus, the state's task is to ensure positive social structural improvements in the field of social and economic growth. Accordingly, from the point of view of stability of this development and the prospects of technological modernization of production, industry and other branches of economic sectors, threatening is the freezing of their competitiveness, high technology, innovations, research intensity, etc.

Although the field of production is still not mastered in Ukraine so far, the fields of trade and finances cannot develop in it without the increase in production. Economic structure, which is 'shifted' towards energy source industries, is characterized by nearly colonial nature. Meanwhile, it shows weak prospects of qualitative renewal and development connected with accumulation and implementation of the potential of processing and high technology industries, transport and communication, informational sector.

Developing the considerations of scientists [3], it should be noted that another important index of social security of the country is the share of investments in GDP. Today, the rates of decrease in investments outrun the fall of GDP, and their share is only 24%, including the production ones – 16% [same]. The decrease in capital investments during the years of reforms is three times bigger than the level calculated by scientists as maximum permissible to ensure the renewal of capital assets.

In general, the situation in Ukrainian economy may be described as unstable today. It is caused not by the objective development of economic processes, but by the wish of the authorities to solve some specific problems, particularly at the expense of monetary policy and foreign debt obligations (in order to support currency exchange rate, timely pay salaries, return loans of financial resources taken before, etc.).

So, we can agree with A. Pomaza-Ponomarenko, O. Novikova, O. Pankova,

O. Sydorчук and others that social and economic fields are interrelated, and in Ukraine they are in special bifurcation point (see scientific works [2; 7; 9]). It covers both the multiple-option development, and social tension or the bifurcation anticipation point. The way out of it shall be the transfer of the country from the crisis state to the optimal balanced one, when the economic and social growth becomes possible. In order to shape the optimal state, it is necessary to clearly understand the norms for possible abnormality, rather than the reverse – abnormality for a norm. Acquisition of ability to develop reproduction shall be deemed the beginning of economic development. We agree with O. Yevsiuk, H. Ortina [3; 5] that qualitative, sometimes anti-crisis transformations and, first of all, general state order are necessary for this purpose.

The construction of the model of state power, which would become a starting ground for social and economic growth in the short and long term, is impossible without substantial scientific development of goals, tasks and mechanisms for further transformations in social and economic field of Ukraine and in all other areas of social life. In addition, the main goal shall be the concept of social orientation of structural and economic reforms. It has not been developed so far despite the provisions of the current Constitution [6], which emphasize the social essence of Ukrainian state. The absence of proper attention to social, economic and other components in the process of countrywide transformations caused huge social expenditures, which today significantly exceed the level of social welfare acceptable for the most part of population.

General catastrophic nature of the situation in social and economic field of Ukraine is confirmed by the results of social studies and expert polls (see [7; 8]). Scientists note that the main reasons for the systemic crisis in it (as well as in other countries) are not so much in the reformation as is (although, undoubtedly, the reconstruction of this scale and this intensity stipulates crisis), as in the inadequate methods of reformation, which often cause destructive processes instead of the creative ones, and therefore weaken the society worsening the quality of its structures and institutes. It is clearly indicated by the tendencies of social and economic development of the country reviewed above.

We agree with the scientists [1; 2; 5; 7; 8] that Ukraine is in the high risk area, while the consistently liberal social and economic policy adopted by the government shall not necessarily make it possible to effectively solve the existing problems in social and economic field. That is why the key issue of its development is the selection of effective way for the solution of these problems. Out of two possible alternatives – the liberal one and the one, which is oriented on the society that is socially arranged for all citizens, the latter has historical perspective for Ukraine. This statement is grounded on the analyzed scientific works by K. Petrakova, A. Pomaza-Ponomarenko, O. Sydorчук and others, which indicate that the national legislation determined the transition from the society of “modernity” (the industrial one) to the society of “postmodernity” (the society of risk) [4; 5] (see the void Law of Ukraine “On the Fundamentals of National Security of

Ukraine” [6]). The trend of extension of social and humanitarian interpretation of policy and security has formed all over the world [same]. In this context, it is possible to note that it is important to adhere to the indicated global trend, which, unfortunately, is impossible due to the Law of Ukraine “On the National Security of Ukraine” [6] adopted in 2018 because of its fundamental military security orientation, instead of the social one.

Thus, all the wisdom of the policy of profound social and economic transformations is to achieve that the positive results connected with the introduction of market relations to outweigh the negative effects initiated by the old system. This state is achieved not so much due to the selection of the ‘only right’ model of development, but as a result of rational, socially oriented policy carried out by the state. That is why its role shall not be reduced to the compensation of imperfection and defects of market. There are sectors and fields of life, which belong to its exceptional prerogative and shall not be substituted for anything else. The state serves to ensure the balance of interests between the society, different social systems and individual. It shall also be a guarantor and defender of national interests stipulated by the relevant legislation [6]. Moreover, the state serves not only to create the conditions for market functioning, but also to ensure social stability, economic and national security. Thus, by selecting the way of development, there shall be no absolutization of market, as well as no overestimation of the state’s role. It is necessary to search for a balanced, rational combination of these two the most important institutional mechanisms of social and economic development.

Conclusions of the research. It was determined that the way of reformation that is based on socially oriented policy is the variant, which makes it possible for the government and other state authorities to comprehensively carry out democratic transformations in the system of public administration in order to guarantee social security. It is important for this policy to be supported by the society, which inevitably sets the rule of necessary publicity of decision-making process connected with public administration. Given this and taking global trends of transformations into account, as well as geopolitical, national and historical peculiarities of Ukraine, its powerful resource and human potential, the implementation of effective state policy was defined as the main vector of social and economic development of the country. This policy shall ensure the development of multi-sector socially oriented market economy, which in turn stipulates high standards of life, social welfare and social stability.

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