

<p><i>The article considers the institutional structure of national security of Ukraine. Priorities for improving the effectiveness of institutional activities in the field of national security have been identified and substantiated. Proposed priority areas for improving the mechanisms of public administration in this area - domestic and foreign policy regarding the current legislative definition of institutions in the field of national security of Ukraine,</i></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>public administration, system, institutional activities, national security, public authorities.</i></p>	<p><b>UDC 35.07:351.86:355</b></p> <p><b>Primush Roman</b> PhD in Public Administration</p> <p><b>Priorities for improving the institutional activity of public administration in the field of national security</b></p>
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**Problem statement.** The effective functioning of the institutional structure of national security requires the delineation of priorities for public administration, and, consequently, public policy. This shall be facilitated by determining the factors and priorities of public administration in the field of national security. Assessment of the consequences of these factors and the results of achieving priorities depends on certain criteria. Some of the most important are: social progress, increasing the welfare of citizens in the broadest sense, and so on. Globalization, information openness, improving the quality of life, on the one hand, and the dangers, challenges and threats posed by globalization, on the other, inevitably require high-quality understanding and definition of clear, proven strategies and vectors of socio-economic development and national security. After all, the security of the state is ensured by stability in the socio-economic sphere.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Directions, subjects, means and other aspects of guaranteeing national security were considered in the researches by M. Baimuratov, V. Bakumenko, I. Dombrovskiy, S. Dombrovska, I. Hrytsiak, O. Yevsiukov, A. Zlenko, D. Karamyshev, V. Kravchenko, S. Poltorak, A. Pomaza-Ponomarenko, O. Rafalskyi, V. Sadkovyi, Ye. Tykhonova, L. Chekalenko and others.

**The purpose of the article is** to conduct a comprehensive study of current priorities for improving the institutional effectiveness of public administration of national security.

**Presentation of the main material.** Our country interested in the most active participation in global and regional integration processes, in close political, economic, environmental, information and investment cooperation, promotion of new technologies, their introduction into everyday life, improving the level and quality of life of Ukrainian citizens. All this is in line with national strategic goals. The analysis of the legal framework gives grounds to conclude that the interaction of all institutional structures that ensure national security in a particular area of public life, is an important condition for strengthening the independence and autonomy of the country. This should help increase the effectiveness of the state and civil society in the interests of strengthening national security.

In addition to global challenges and threats to national security, there are also significant domestic problems. Their analysis shows that the sustainability of the country's development shall be determined, of course, not only by economic growth and innovation, but also by social legitimacy. It is also necessary to ensure national security in the social sphere through social stability, ethnic and religious consent, improving the quality of public authorities and the formation of effective mechanisms for their interaction with civil society.

The Strategy of National Security of Ukraine and its sustainable development until 2020 states that today Ukraine shall be faced with the problem of overcoming the consequences of the political and socio-political crisis, in order to preserve its own

sovereignty and territorial integrity. Such a statement shall be probably based on the fact that in the last decade, domestic public policy has been increasingly influenced by external and internal factors, timely forecasting of which is the key to an adequate response to them. Thus, in the legal space there is a tendency to define consolidated conceptual approaches to solving the priorities of national security in certain sub-areas, but such a space requires appropriate understanding and updating.

In the new conditions, the motivation to take a civic active position must be formed. Vertical social mobility shall be paralyzed by the secrecy that emerged in the late twentieth century, in particular through the activation of certain bureaucratic and business corporations.

In many respects, for the same reasons and as a result of such intensification, disparities persist in the format of relations between the Center and the regions and also due to the lack of tolerant culture, rational bureaucracy and institutional development at all levels of public administration. tension. A number of events in recent years in Ukraine and abroad indicate the actualization of the issue of such relations, the growing attention to it by various institutions of the state and society.

These threats shall be formed on an objective and subjective basis, given the existing social, political and other contradictions in the country. The development of these negative processes occurs through the influence of various political forces to achieve their group or corporate goals, with some external support from such forces. In recent years, Ukraine has been experiencing the detrimental effects of these threats, the general trend of which is the growth of their scale of public danger, the share of protest methods, the inclusion of new social groups in the number of subjects of escalation.

In addition, another very important factor that contributes to socio-political conflict is the lack of a comprehensive state policy in the field of national security, which would comprehensively determine the direction of its provision in the most important spheres of life [5]. Thus, the main feature of the country's national security system should be effective institutional cooperation, cohesion of public and public

administration entities, and the absence of duplication of powers in this area.

The reality and severity of socio-political conflicts on the territory of Ukraine necessitates the conceptual development of a set of state measures to increase the effectiveness of combating these phenomena and processes both in the coming years and in the longer term. These measures include the following:

- development of a state strategy for counteracting socio-political and other conflicts that pose a threat to the constitutional order, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Ukraine;

- improving the structure and functions of state executive bodies in order to ensure control and supervision in the field of national security, coordination of their activities to implement state policy and also to strengthen the interaction of government with civil society institutions in the implementation of socially significant programs and projects;

- implementation of a systematic approach and general intensification of prevention of socio-political conflicts with the use of anti-crisis measures of various directions (political, socio-economic, educational, etc.);

- organization of systematic and purposeful counteraction to such conflicts with active involvement of the country's public potential in this process, namely: research organizations and institutions, patriotic socio-political organizations, cultural centers of different status (including national cultural centers), etc.;

- improving the legal framework for combating socio-political conflicts, expanding the legal capacity to combat separatism, which is carried out in so-called legal forms; introduction in this context of criminal liability for particularly dangerous socio-political actions, for example, for obstructing the activities of public authorities, etc.

It should be emphasized that the modernization of the system of public administration in the field of national security requires the consent of society. According to some scholars [4], Ukraine needs to resolve a fundamental conflict of

values. It is about the following: Ukrainian society is a "resource" society, which is based on the raw materials economy, and, consequently, traditionally gravitates to the paternal state, the main administrator of goods.

For modern Ukrainian society, the answer to this challenge to national security in a generalized form involves the following: improving the demographic situation in the country; improving the quality of life of Ukrainian citizens; development of state scientific and scientific-technological organizations; modernization of the health care system; increase of social mobility, level of general and professional education; development of the sphere of pension provision and social assistance; cultural development; formation of effective labor and estate markets, etc.

As for the objective processes in society itself, which may have a negative impact on national security, there is a progressive increase in threats associated with the deterioration of social and labor relations, deteriorating social well-being, declining living standards and quality, poverty, deteriorating health. I, declining levels of education, social ills of society, and so on. This statement was made by us, taking into account the analyzed scientific developments on issues of social and labor relations and security on their part. Further deterioration of the standard and quality of life carries with it the danger of escalating conflicts into socio-political conflicts and crises, and, as a result, may exacerbate the situation with delays in resolving the issue of comprehensive national security in the most important spheres of public life.

The analyzed information on the conducted research and development in research institutions allows to form a fairly comprehensive picture of the state and problems of development of domestic scientific and technical potential, which is designed to ensure the security system. Today, the economically developed countries of the world attach double importance to the impact on national security in a particular area. First, due to a more efficient and large-scale (compared to Ukraine) use of the achievements of world scientific and technological progress. To a large extent, this is an objective process and can be opposed only by adequate measures to change priorities

in the development of domestic science and technology, the rapid implementation of existing in the country and in the world as a whole scientific and technological achievements in the domestic economic sector. Secondly, through the purposeful development and implementation of plans to limit the competitiveness of Ukrainian scientific and technical potential, preventing access of domestic producers to world markets for new equipment and technologies.

The state policy of recent years is aimed at improving the demographic climate in Ukraine. At the same time, it should be noted that in 2006 the Strategy of Demographic Development until 2015 was approved, which is still in force and should be taken into account in the formation of state social policy [2]. On this basis, we believe that the priority areas of institutional activities in the field of demographic policy of Ukraine and its national security for the future should be the following:

- reduction of population mortality, first of all, high mortality in working age, reduction of maternal and child mortality;
- preserving and strengthening the health of the population, primarily by increasing the role of prevention, improving the quality of life of people with disabilities;
- increasing the birth rate;
- strengthening the institution of the family, revival and preservation of spiritual and moral traditions of family relations.

Without a well-thought-out and balanced state policy on families, without expanding their economic support, one can hardly expect a change in the demographic situation for the better, and, consequently, in the security system. The main task in the near future will be to provide state social initiatives at the expense of local resources.

In determining the priorities of public policy in relation to family support, in our opinion, should proceed from the following:

- it is necessary to support the self-sufficiency of families, not alimony. To do this, it is necessary to provide for the improvement of wages, employment, advanced

training of able-bodied parents, reduction of tax pressure on those parents who are engaged in entrepreneurial activities, lending, etc.;

– maintain support for families with children who find themselves in particularly difficult conditions (large, single-parent families, refugee families, the unemployed, families with disabilities, etc.);

– to ensure the development of social insurance and partial reimbursement of costs in the field of paid services;

– to assist families in the implementation of educational functions (preferential employment regimes for parents, preservation and development of the system of preschool education, which does not replace the family, but helps it to raise children, pedagogical education of parents, etc.);

– to provide scientific support to the system of state measures to support the family, to combat the demographic crisis in general.

If we talk about stopping the natural decline of the population, then solving this problem requires even higher birth rates. It will most likely not be possible to provide them only by stimulating the birth rate. Therefore, more active measures need to be taken to reduce mortality from bad habits. This problem can rightly be considered a social challenge to national security. Analysis of domestic and positive experience of a number of foreign countries shows that a purposeful systemic public policy based on the priority of ensuring the health and security of the nation can significantly reduce social tensions and increase national security in social, economic and other spheres of life.

Taking into account the mandatory requirement to ensure a high quality of life, defined in the Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine - 2020", we can say that one of the priorities of the institutional activities of the state is a sustainable increase in the welfare of Ukrainian citizens. Scientific and technological progress should contribute to ensuring a high standard of living in our country. In addition, the problem of poverty in the country should be addressed. It should be assumed that poverty cannot be

completely eradicated, but its level can be reduced, which is quite significant in Ukraine, regardless of the evaluation criterion. It should be noted that there are no easy ways to solve the problem of poverty. There are many ideas on how to fight poverty. Here are just a few of them, for example, the UN recommends abolishing tuition fees and basic health services, making mandatory for all social institutions access to electricity and water, sewerage, Internet [1]. According to international experts, Ukraine falls into the category of countries that can improve their welfare in compliance with UN recommendations.

According to the World Bank, in order to solve the problems of national and social security, it is necessary to radically reconsider the policy of social benefits and the fight against poverty. This bank calls on the countries of the world to increase the targeting of actions to reduce poverty, focusing their actions on particularly poor categories of citizens in the regions; increase their social benefits. However, domestic experts do not agree with this point of view and say that the most important thing today is not to increase the number of able-bodied unemployed, but to try to provide them with jobs.

In our opinion, one of the factors of successful fight against poverty is stable economic growth in the country. Only in this case, the measures taken will bring results. Fundamental measures to combat poverty include the following:

- salary increase (especially in the budget sphere);
- a balanced increase in social assistance and pensions;
- increase in the subsistence level;
- increase employment.

In terms of overcoming poverty, the following issues of socio-political regulation of national security in the most important spheres of public life remain relevant.i:

1. Formation of a system of state and public control over the development and implementation of measures aimed at overcoming poverty and determining the level of welfare of citizens. To do this, it is necessary to provide for administrative procedures



for the creation of both special state bodies (institutions) and a system of public councils, which could include members of the public, professionals and stakeholders. Moreover, it is possible to give them the powers of mandatory examination of relevant decisions, government agencies. This will ensure the transparency of decisions and take into account the interests and opinions of the recipients themselves. The general organizational and methodological role in this issue can be assumed by the relevant "public committee" of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. It seems that public control as a form of expression of interests and pressure from the public would significantly advance the work in this direction.

2. It is important to maintain national security by involving all interested public forces to solve the problem of poverty, the development of close partnerships between the state, non-profit sector and business. This will contribute to the cohesion of society, the development of solidarity, the formation of generally accepted norms and values, and ultimately - the national security system.

3. In recent years, there has been a further redistribution of income in favor of the wealthiest part of the population. Therefore, one of the main tasks in the field of national security in the most important spheres of public life is to eliminate the imbalance between people who receive huge incomes and those citizens who live on the brink of poverty. This should be the policy of the state, whose task is to support the security system by increasing the "middle class", turning it into the main social group of the population. The middle class is the basis for the stable functioning of society, which in turn supports the security of the state [3]. On this basis, we believe that the "middle class" must meet such criteria:

- 1) property;
- 2) educational and professional;
- 3) socio-cultural.

The implementation of the requirements of each of these criteria on the basis of the development of the corresponding social standards of quality and standard of living

allows us to assess the scale of achievement of the task. By the way, these criteria shall be actively used in countries around the world such as the United States and Germany. Thus, in the United States, practical approaches to determining the size of the middle class in the country are based on the development of average consumer budgets according to the type of budget of the Geller Committee. These budgets, in combination with the standards of quality of housing, which also need to be developed, allow to translate into a practical plane the construction of the trajectory of increasing the support of the state - the middle class as the basis of society of the majority [3].

All this means that the task of Ukraine is to make a breakthrough in public policy of personal income and growth of housing. This issue is one of the key, in terms of mechanisms for implementing the strategy of socio-economic development of the country and ensuring national security in this area.

Thus, the current stage of Ukraine's development is associated with a comprehensive institutional formation of "modern strategy" for it, in particular the state policy of national security in certain areas of public life, which primarily involves the development of human capital, expanded social reproduction, modernization of social relations, structure of society and activation of its institutions in increasing the institutional effectiveness of public administration in the field of national security. This requires measures to update the socio-economic policy of the state, focused on sustainable development.

In view of this, the main tasks of the new state policy in the socio-economic sphere, built taking into account the priorities of national security, should be the following:

- improving the level and quality of life of citizens;
- overcoming the excessive property stratification of society and, as a consequence, the formation of a stable and numerous middle class;
- preservation and strengthening of moral traditions and values of Ukrainians;
- raising the image of Ukraine in the world, creating conditions for a dignified

life and activities of its future generations.

In addition, we believe that the long-term strategy of safe socio-economic development of Ukraine should be based on the principle of increasing the effectiveness of social and labor relations, aimed at ensuring expanded reproduction of labor as a fundamental factor in human capital growth and social development in general.

Continuing the views of E. Afonin, O. Verbytsky, S. Vavrenyuk, V. Kozakov, L. Usachenko, etc., we can emphasize that in order to prevent the emergence and escalation of situations that may lead to the appearance of new or deepening existing socio-political conflicts in the country, the development of socio-economic relations should be accompanied by appropriate transformations of Ukrainian society. The effectiveness of their implementation directly depends on the joint institutional activities of state structures and civil society institutions both within the formation and implementation of domestic and foreign policy. In fact, it is important to understand that the principle of priority of human development and society should be the requirement for state policy on national security, which should be comprehensively understood and taken into account in the formation and implementation of this policy in both directions - internal and external.

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