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**FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF FORMING THE LEVEL OF TRUST OF  
THE POPULATION IN THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN  
THE SPHERE OF ENSURING NATIONAL SECURITY**

**ЗАКОРДОННИЙ ДОСВІД ФОРМУВАННЯ РІВНЯ ДОВІРИ  
НАСЕЛЕННЯ ДО СИСТЕМИ ПУБЛІЧНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ У СФЕРІ  
ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ**

*У статті проаналізовано закордонний досвід формування рівня довіри населення до системи публічного управління у сфері забезпечення національної безпеки. Визначено перспективи впровадження такого досвіду на вітчизняних теренах.*

**Ключові слова:** *система публічного управління, національна безпека, довіра населення, Україна, США.*

*The article analyzes the foreign experience of forming the level of confidence of the population in the system of public administration in the field of national security. The prospects for the introduction of such experience in the domestic territory are determined.*

**Key words:** *public administration, national security, population trust, Ukraine, USA.*

**Formulation of the problem.** The famous American social scientist F. Fukuyama in his publication "Trust: Social Virtues and the Path to Prosperity" [2] notes that trust determines the progress of society, as well as one of the most important factors in the growth of its well-being. In addition, the scientist points out that there is a tendency, with which representatives of modern economic thought agree, that it is worth considering the state as an independent institution governed by its own special laws and inseparable from the life of society [ibid.]. In this light, the state appears as an open space (not isolated) in which people gather in order to satisfy their own needs and interests of a higher order, without breaking away from "real" life in society [ibid.]. Scientist F. Fukuyama emphasizes that managerial activity is the most important part of social life itself (insofar as human beings are characterized by selfishness, they also have the need to be a part of this or that social whole

organized in the state) [4]. Therefore, norms, rules, moral obligations and other social skills, which make up the life of society and the state as its institution, are of fundamental importance.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** The work of many domestic and foreign scientists D. Hrycyszen, S. Dombrovska, V. Yevdokimov, O. Karpenko, V. Moroz, G. Ortina, A. Pomaza-Ponomarenko, G. Sytnyk and others are devoted to the analysis of the problems of the security system [1-4]. At the same time, we emphasize that in science, the issue of public trust in the field of public administration is gaining importance and relevance. This is confirmed by the works of M. Weber, E. Giddens, E. Durkheim, N. Luhmann, G. Rose, A. Seligman, F. Fukuyama, J. K. Herpfer, and others. Considering the relevance of the mentioned issues, we believe that there is a need to deepen scientific research on these issues.

**Setting objectives.** The purpose of the article is to analyze foreign experience in forming the level of public trust in the public security system.

**Presenting main material.** Analyzing the tendency to "spontaneous and consistent socialization" (this term F. Fukuyama denotes the readiness of members of society to enter into productive trust relations with individuals, social groups and institutions), we can state the following: the author shows how the ability to build trust in the middle level ( In communities between the family, on the one hand, and the state - on the other), it affects the size and scale of management activity, the features of internal corporate relations, and ultimately, at the place of the country in the international division of labor. In fact, the opportunity to develop globally competitive relations in the highest-tech and profitable sectors of the economy, producing its share of the world market of relevant products. Thus, according to F. Fukuya, it is the high level of "spontaneous and consistent socialization" that at the expense of trust with society, allowed Japan, Germany and the United States to win and hold leadership positions in such industries. Other countries (South Korea) to create large, globally competitive relations in the relevant industries, due to the first and foremost financial and organizational efforts of the state, which provide a lack of relevant "social capital". States related to "familistic" and "paternalistic" in which individuals trust those who are associated with similar positions, or leaders (patterns), or cooperating either within the family or with the state [3]. It is clear that the participation of the state is also in the case of the first three countries (Germany, the United States and Japan), but there it plays a different liberal role, which is caused by the determining influence of global competitiveness as an organizational form formed in a socio -cultural context. This makes the functioning of the relevant state and economic structures more efficient and stable.

As for China, since the statement by F. Fukuya was published in the late 1990s, when the PRC, although shown rapid growth, but produced mainly elements for

foreign high-tech industries, then the scientist raised the question of whether the Chinese state would be able to overcome obstacles cultural nature (in the case of crystallization of the individualistic nature of Chinese familistic society). This question is due to the fact that it is important to create powerful, globally competitive relations in the fields whose value corresponds not only to the ambitions of the country, but also to the interests of society.

Another conclusion by F. Fukuya, which connects trust with the state, as well as its national economy as a whole, concerns the ability of members of society to build a vertical trust - between clients and service providers. In this context, leaders are also Japan and Germany, who have a much more common in their cultures (in their communications) than geographical neighbors.

As for the United States, F. Fukuyama shows that Taylorism, which originated and has been introduced in the country for a long time, was not so organic for American social and administrative culture. And although the competition of Japanese and American managers forced the latter to introduce a Japanese system, the so -called, facilitated management, many American managers still did not fully understand the ethical balance that underlies this system and in general a collectivist oriented organization of work (multiplicity ) and reciprocity of the obligations of managers and subordinates [4].

The scientist F. Fukuyama said that the level of social trust influences the nature of management and economic structures, and therefore the internally corporate spirit. At the same time, such influence on the work of a state-political mechanism (efficiency of institutions of representative power) is due to the fact that the development of the economy depends on the specified mechanism [ibid]. The lack of confidence of the population causes numerous social traps - situations where, because of the general distrust of society, both local and national levels are unable to solve socially significant tasks.

According to the professor of the government school John F. Kennedy Harvard University R. Putnam, who investigated the peculiarities of manifestation of public confidence in Italy, in the absence of reciprocity and structures of civic involvement, the variant Successful democratization and economic progress [6].

Scientists argue that social trust is not a reality and the result of the functioning of a complex social mechanism, in which, producing and reinforcing each other, dialectically interact with ethno -cultural factors and elements of conscious social design [2]. In societies where the level of trust at the interpersonal level and the state-political system is quite high, therefore important social and economic effects are generated, which are intended to create and maintain an atmosphere of trust in social and legal institutions. Among them are the following: constitutional structure, system of democratic control, etc. Obviously, the main task of the mechanism of trust is to

create in individuals and society as a whole stable confidence that no one, including power, can abuse their trust with impunity [ibid]. As an example, you can give tax behavior.

Observing reality suggests that there are clear paradoxes of trust and distrust of the state and its apparatus. For example, sociological surveys and similar studies show a high degree of trust to the head of the country and a noticeable distrust of the executive power and law enforcement system formed by him [5]. The results of these studies will be presented in more detail. If you keep in mind that the level of trust in power is manifested not only and not so much in its articulation, but in managerial and economic behavior, then there is a variety of manifestations that testify to a clear distrust. At the heart of the activity of the state apparatus is socially oriented activity, because the state itself is a social institution. Therefore, it is important that all the necessary conditions for stable social development, which are determined by the legal regulation and socio-economic policies of the country, in particular, national idea are provided. Provided that there is a powerful middle class and trust of the population in the activities of public authorities will be higher, because it provides in this case effective state policy. Social at the heart of everything, and economic support forms social trust and stability in the state and its security system, so it is important that this condition is ensured by a proper state policy.

People involved in businesses who are poorly or actively respond to the state amnesty taxes are also of confidence that are important for capital. Money, if returned, is mostly those that do not meet transparency requirements. In addition, for business one of the manifestations of distrust of the economic course of the state is the planning horizon. The practice developed in this context abroad shows the following: for the management of enterprises of different sectors of the economy, a reliable horizon of state planning should be at least one year [1]. The same term is preferred to place their funds for deposits of banks high -profit (by the standards of the Deposit Insurance Agency) group; They fundamentally do not invest in the stock market tools, cumulative schemes, etc., without trusting institutions that are outside their direct control [ibid].

**Conclusions.** Expert studies conducted by foreign institutions [5], certify that the public expresses a more large -scale radius of interpersonal trust and a moderately average degree of trust in different public authorities. Locals who are not ready to delegate the right to defend their interests in the municipal parliament, easily vote for those who have improved road transport infrastructure, etc., and they do not think about the future conflict of interests in the distribution of budgetary funds. Similarly, declaring their distrust of the media in the framework of answering questions, citizens demonstrate an extraordinary tendency to information imprinting, which is manifested in answers to meaningful questions [ibid]. Analyzed sociological and

expert studies give grounds to claim that citizens participated in the post -Soviet period in the post-Soviet period related to abuse of trust (manufacturing and sale of counterfeit products, including food and medicines; deliberate violation of contractual obligations, etc.), and at the same time showed extreme credulity to the authorities.

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