

РОЛЬ ДЕРЖАВИ У СФЕРІ ЦИВІЛЬНОГО ЗАХИСТУ ТА ПОЖЕЖНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISM FOR ENSURING CIVIL PROTECTION, PUBLIC SECURITY AND LAW ORDER IN MODERN CONDITIONS

ПУБЛІЧНОУПРАВЛІНСЬКИЙ МЕХАНІЗМ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ЦИВІЛЬНОГО ЗАХИСТУ, ПУБЛІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ТА ПРАВОПО- РЯДКУ В СУЧАСНИХ УМОВАХ

У статті охарактеризовано підходи до побудови публічноуправлінського механізму забезпечення цивільного захисту та правопорядку в сучасних умовах. Серед цих підходів виокремлено інституційний, що передбачає забезпечення трансформації системи публічного управління у сфері цивільного захисту та публічної безпеки. Останнє вимагає результативної реалізації антикорупційної, інформаційної та іншої державної політики з урахуванням принципу децентралізації влади. У той же час, обґрунтовано застосовувати комплексний управлінський підхід до характеристики публічноуправлінського механізму забезпечення цивільного захисту, публічної безпеки та правопорядку в Україні.

Ключові слова: механізм публічного управління, цивільний захист, публічна безпека, правопорядок, антикорупційна політика, децентралізація державної влади, трансформація, публічні послуги.

The article describes approaches to building a public management mechanism for ensuring civil protection and law and order in modern conditions. Among these approaches, the institutional approach is singled out, which provides for the transformation of the public administration system in the field of civil protection and public

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safety. The latter requires effective implementation of anti-corruption, information and other state policies, taking into account the principle of decentralization of power. At the same time, it is justified to apply a complex management approach to the characteristics of the public management mechanism for ensuring civil protection, public safety and law and order in Ukraine.

Keywords: *mechanism of public administration, civil protection, public safety, law and order, anti-corruption policy, decentralization of state power, transformation, public services.*

Problem setting. Systematic analysis of the directions of transformation of public administration at the level of the national state in the modern democratic context of development of state, changes in the role of the national state in international relations allows us to define modern public administration as the influence of the state on the state and development of significant public security relations, human behavior and activities to achieve goals and implementation of the functions of the state through the activities of authorities, taking into account the influence of supranational factors. An important task of reforming the organizational and legal framework of public administration is to bring the system of power in Ukraine in accordance with world (European) standards and public administration standards, taking into account national interests and ensuring public safety. The process of reforming the mechanisms of public administration is currently determined by the state of the constitutional regulation of the process of decentralization of power. It has been implemented in Ukraine since 2014, and has affected not only local governments, but also the State Service of Ukraine for Emergency Situations, the law enforcement system, etc. Modern processes of constitutional reform in Ukraine are based on European principles and standards legal rights are determined as one of the the main tasks of the constitutional and legal modernization of society, which requires quality services - ensuring the decentralization of public power with the maximum approximation of management and legal systems children and opportunities for every citizen and social group. At the same time, in such conditions, the task of combining processes of decentralization of the public administration system arises.

Recent research and publications analysis. The nutritional formation of management mechanisms in the sphere of public security was followed by numerous practices, V. Bashtannik, P. Botvinov, S. Dombrovska, O. Kopanchuk, O. Kryukov, A. Pomaza-Ponomarenko, L. Sergienko, G. Sitnik, V. Torychnyy and others [1–7]. However, the public management mechanism for ensuring security in the designated area in current realities is still insufficiently fragmented.

Paper objective. The relevance of the investigation is shown to be important, and the statistics indicate the importance of the public administration mechanism for ensuring civil protection, public safety and law and order in cur-

rent realities.

Paper main body. An important direction of modern research is the establishment of theoretical and methodological foundations for defining the category of “decentralization” as a key tool of transformation public relations and reform of regional government. It should be noted that the decentralization of public power in the modern understanding is recognized as one of the main principles of national law and the organization of public-government relations in general in society. In the context of accelerating the modernization of society, decentralization of power can first of all be understood as the transfer of the maximum amount of powers and budgetary funds that are in orders of state authorities, local government bodies, and this process is designed to empower those bodies that work closest to people and can solve local problems as effectively and efficiently as possible, that is, taking into account the full implementation of the principle of subsidy ratified by the European Charter of Local Self-Government, oh Ukraine in 1997. Under such conditions, during the period of reform of the political system of Ukraine, two sides of the relationship emerged “politics – power” as a manifestation of the dichotomy of political power. Firstly, excessive politicization of power relations, the elevation of politics above power, the dominance of political factors in all spheres of management. Secondly, the scientific problem of denying the political in power, reducing power to economic functions. This state of affairs is explained by a non-systematic awareness of the role of public administration in the development of social relations in the sphere of public security (since security for the population is security that comes from society). Thus, management as a special type of activity plays the role of organizing and coordinating social relationships, loses the opportunity for rationalization, takes on the character of “conservative sustainability.” Personal management as a social phenomenon, its forms, methods, principles, character are always and everywhere determined by the needs of social development, and are of interest to local social layers and groups. This phenomenon is connected with the system of social relations not only directly through real management processes arising in connection with social production childhood, but also indirectly, through the prevention of corruption, certain forms of knowledge, various management doctrines, theories and concepts. In addition, the question of formalizing complex administrative systems as a format for state management activities arises. The nature, direction and degree of impact on social relations of these or other management approaches are determined by the socio-political nature of social forces , standing behind them [1; 2; 4].

The modern process of reforming public administration is characterized by the structural and functional stability of the system, which corresponds in content to the principles of global political process, general models of relationships between political subjects. At the same time, such a system has significant features of internal development. At the same time, the administration of the political

needs of government requires consideration of the current state of the dichotomy “political management - administrative management.” The problem with studying dichotomy lies in the direct perception of politics as a factor influencing the activities of the state apparatus. The common features of administrative and political activity is the fact that these two types of human action are socially useful and interrelated in terms of the importance of ensuring public safety. The latter, according to scholars [2; 3; 5; 6], includes social and public safety, as well as civil protection. The question of the degree of control of public life and ensuring public safety largely depends on the interaction of social and state interests, since the existence and development of society – nothing more than the activity of a person, social groups associated with the implementation (achievement) of their goals within the boundaries of state policy . At the same time, the purposeful activity of people is connected with the realization of their interest as a conscious need, conditioned by their material existence, objective social and economic structure of society. A social goal is a phenomenon of a more general order - social consciousness and expression of general interests of social groups, which are consistent with the interests of the state [6; 7]. In the context of the management and administrative activities of public authorities, it should be noted that decentralization cannot be limited only in relation to the territorial organization of decision-making, excluding from it the structures of executive power (ensuring public security), because it is inherent in the entire system of democratically organized public power.

Decentralization characterizes the process of transformation of the mechanism for implementing government powers in the system of government, consisting of a control subsystem (subject control) and the controlled subsystem (control object), as well as the constant interaction of subjects and control objects [4].

The existing interpretation of the concepts of categorical content - democracy, humanism, pluralism - determines the priorities of the strategic development of the country, and most importantly in the ideological foundation of the long-term further reform of the political system of Ukraine in the sphere of ensuring public security. In fact, in this regard, there is no scientific support for state processes, in the absence of thoroughly developed program documents for the implementation of state policy tactics and mechanisms of social-political dialogue on reforms remained a problem in 2005–2014 [4]. There was also an ambiguous interpretation of the procedure for building a monolithic foundation of public administration and the implementation of power powers both in the central and regional flax and local levels. We believe that public administration as a system of public relations in the context of the formation of the European administrative space and ensuring public security provides the following:

– application of a new methodology for analyzing the organization of state management activities for the implementation of Ukraine’s integration policy and

determining criteria and indicators the effectiveness of the actions of government structures at the central and regional levels of government in the provision of public services;

- establishing the legal framework for institutionalizing the mechanisms of state management of public security, taking into account their importance from the point of view of ensuring the rights and freedoms of national citizens new states;

- identification of the essence, legal nature and principles of regulation of management processes, inherent classification criteria, is determined by the principles of European administration and at the level of supranational structures.

Modern studies of public administration institutions in scientific works are almost always associated with the simultaneous consideration of issues related to administrative and legal forms personal management activities. This is explained by the fact that public management has a universal character and finds its manifestation in public life through the inherent processes only in the public legal context. In this regard, one should agree with the conclusion that an appropriate practical solution to problems associated with forms of management can have a positive impact on the effectiveness of management, since it (efficiency) is determined not only by the adequacy of control methods based on the object, but also to a significant extent depends on the forms management activities [1–2]. At the same time, in the science of public administration, the phenomenon of public administration has emerged as a manifestation of the administrative and legal component of the regulation of society military processes, including in the field of public security. The European Administrative Space (EAS) strengthens the public legal component in the system of public relations. In this sense, law in public administration is not only a very voluminous branch of national law, but also a very mobile and variable component of public governance influences [7; 8].

The EAP will determine that the management principles must meet special requirements, namely:

- display only the most significant, main, objective patterns, relationships and interconnections of management (primarily territorial);

- characterize only constant patterns, relationships and interconnections; cover primarily such patterns, relationships and interconnections inherent in government management activities, that is, they have a general, not partial nature;

- reflect the specifics of modern management, its difference from other types of management [ibid.].

Even the internal content of the concept of “principle” and the requirements for them require an understanding that the activities of government bodies are de-

terminated by the system of organizational-functional systems incipov. In addition, it is advisable to note that such principles require normative consolidation, universality, autonomy and focus on ensuring institutionalization, research and development of an integrated public administration system. At the same time, the key principle in public administration should be the principle of a system of management aimed at unification (with appropriate differentiation) separate interdependent types of management activities based on a common goal. Therefore, the principle of a control system presupposes closely related actions of various control bodies, which are carried out within the framework of one goal paradigm. This does not mean ordinary coordination through the coordination of interests, but the integration of actions within the framework of a target program, where control bodies and their task are interconnected new elements with a place and role in the management process.

Conclusions of the research. Thus, from the standpoint of the implementation in Ukraine of the general principles of public administration, administrative rules and procedures characteristic of the European administrative space, it follows develop general and special principles of administration aimed at ensuring public security in conditions of decentralization of power. Among the general principles of management, it is necessary to highlight the principle of specificity, the meaning of which is that it is necessary to study specific management processes and compare them with the relevant laws and patterns of social development, see how the latter operate in specific circumstances, and draw the right conclusions for practice. Among the special principles are proposed organizational and technological principles, divided into two more subgroups: principles of building a management system and principles of effective implementation of the process control or operational functioning of the control system under existing conditions.

The first subgroup includes the principles: hierarchy, functional, territorial-sectoral, standards of control, decentralization, effectiveness, etc. The principle of hierarchical construction of management systems is contained in almost all existing compositions of public management principles. We believe that the principle of hierarchy reflects a multi-level component of the distribution of powers between the links (levels) of the structure, according to which each higher link leads those below, and at the same time it itself is an object of control for a higher-level organ. The functional principle means that the organizational structure of any system is built primarily on the basis of those basic functions, the implementation of which is entrusted to it. He wants to create a structure that would exclude the emergence of divisions in it without duplicating functions. The territorial-sectoral principle enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine is used in the formation of organizational management structures through a combination of sectoral management organization the state structure of the country, administrative-territorial divi-

sion and economic zoning. In our opinion, taking these principles into account will ensure the development of public administration in order to guarantee public security, law and order and civil defence.

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