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THE DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANISMS OF CREATION OF THE STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF INTERNAL SECURITY

The author develops the mechanisms of creation of the state policy in the field of internal security. The author concludes that as part of the implementation of state-political mechanisms for ensuring of public interests, each state forms a number of priority directions. First of all, this practice is associated with large financial and economic costs in the implementation of the security policy. The second reason is the fundamental impossibility of realizing of all the interests and needs of the citizens of the state at once. Another reason for the formation and selection of priorities in state policy is the need to concentrate the maximum amount of resources on those areas that will ensure a high level of realization of the interests of public, social and political development.

Keywords: *mechanisms, state policy, internal security, priorities.*

Formulation of the problem. The national security policy should be developed on the basis of the Concept of the development of the Security and Defense Sector of Ukraine in the context of the national security strategy. It should include a set of current measures carried out within the framework of the national security system of Ukraine, and aimed at solving specific tasks related to the realization of the national interests and goals of Ukraine, countering threats in the international, military, economic, social, informational, environmental and other spheres of an individual, society and the state.

Ensuring of national security is the activity of the state, the entire society and each citizen individually, aimed, first of all, at protecting and ensuring of the national interests of Ukraine. The main goal of ensuring of the national security of Ukraine is to create and maintain such an economic, political, international and military-strategic position of the country that would create favorable conditions for the development of the individual, society and the state and exclude the danger of weakening the role

and importance of Ukraine as a subject of international law. Therefore, the provision of national security should be oriented not only to the prevention of threats, but also to the implementation of a set of measures to development and strengthening of the right and freedom of the individual, material and spiritual values of society, protection of the constitutional order, ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state. At the same time, it is necessary to proceed from the fact that the main priority of Ukraine's activity should be the improvement of the quality of life of its citizens as the most important goal of national development, which defines both national interests and the entire Ukrainian national ideology.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The article (Kattler, A., & Ettensperger, F., 2020) observes two questions concerning the internal security policies of European countries: first, the question of what different concepts of internal security exist with respect to the management of crime, and second, how countries are grouped along these concepts. As the basis of the data, the authors use a two-dimensional approach that studies the sizes of possibilities and punitarity with two variables. To measure opportunities, the authors use the share of state budget expenditures on internal security and the relative number of police officers, and to measure penalties, the authors consider the average terms of imprisonment and the share of alternatives to traditional imprisonment.

The author (Qureshi, Hanif, 2020) believes that the modern concept of a nation-state is impossible without a solid foundation of internal security. Internal security dimensions include armed insurrection, economic security, environmental security, and cybersecurity. The authors review the formulation of internal security concerns internationally, particularly in the United States, United Kingdom and France. Although internal security is conceptualized differently in different jurisdictions, the basis remains the rule of law and the maintenance of peace and security of its citizens, which is achieved by instantaneous response to internal and external destabilizing elements.

The study (Kur, L., Bor, E. and Mwaeke, P., 2024) examines the security implications for military personnel maintaining peace through internal security operations in Central Equatoria, Juba, South Sudan. The main objective of the study is to examine the continuing growing insecurity despite the deployment of military personnel and other law enforcement agencies to stop internal security operations in the specified regions. The study assessed the type of threats that forced the deployment of the

military to control internal security operations; the work also examines the experience and interaction of civilians with military personnel regarding the implementation of internal security operations and their tendency to affect insecurity. The article also establishes the impact of using of military combat orientations to suppress violence and the activities of armed groups.

However, the issue of development of mechanisms of public administration in the field of internal security remains insufficiently worked out.

The purpose of the article. Taking into account the relevance of the chosen research topic, the purpose of the article is development of mechanisms of creation of the state policy in the field of internal security.

The given purpose of the study requires solving the following problems:

- to study the most important prerequisites for ensuring of national security;
- to indicate the stages of the selection of security policy priorities;
- to focus on the obstacles in the implementation of the priority of the policy of ensuring of internal security.

Presenting main material. On the basis of the concept, strategy and policy of national security and in connection with them, military doctrine, the concept of foreign policy, the concept of military construction, the concept and strategy of economic, informational, environmental and other types of security should be developed.

Ensuring of national security as a complex of purposeful activities of public and state institutions and structures to identify, prevent and counteract various threats to the security of Ukrainian citizens, Ukrainian society and the state, being one of the main national interests of Ukraine, acts as both a mandatory and indispensable condition for the effective protection of all its other national interests. At the same time, it is necessary to exclude the possibility of any state or union of states through economic, political, military, informational or other types of influence to weaken the role and importance of Ukraine as a subject of international relations, destabilize its internal development and harm its national interests [2; 8].

The most important prerequisites for ensuring of national security are the following:

(1) the existence of an all-Ukrainian national ideology that unites all layers of society, as a social ideology that is shared and supported by the majority of the country's citizens;

(2) highly developed economy;

(3) the inviolability of the foundations of the constitutional system of Ukraine [1; 6].

The main areas of activity for ensuring of national security are determined by the vital interests of Ukraine and the need to develop and use effective means of countering internal and external threats. First of all, they are the following:

(1) legal support for reforms and creation of an effective mechanism for monitoring of compliance with the legislation of Ukraine;

(2) implementation of the necessary measures to prevent the consequences of the economic crisis;

(3) preservation and development of scientific, technical and production potential;

(4) transition to economic growth while reducing the level of man-made disasters;

(5) increasing of competitiveness of industrial products;

(6) improving of the quality of life of the country's population [3; 5].

Achieving the long-term goals of ensuring of national security is realized by solving a complex of subordinate tasks in all spheres of activity of Ukrainian society.

The development of ideas about the democratic structure of society gradually created a wide set of basic and inalienable rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen. Their implementation and gradual expansion in democratic regimes led to a scientific discussion about the natural limitations of human rights and freedoms in the interests of ensuring of security.

As part of the implementation of state-political mechanisms for ensuring of public interests, each state forms a number of priority directions. First of all, this practice is associated with large financial and economic costs in the implementation of the security policy. The second reason is the fundamental impossibility of realizing of all the interests and needs of the citizens of the state at once. Another reason for the formation and selection of priorities in state policy is the need to concentrate the maximum amount of resources on those areas that will ensure a high level of realization of the interests of public, social and political development [4; 7].

Several stages are distinguished in the selection of security policy priorities, which have been passed by almost all developed countries of the world. The first stage of the formation and development of priorities for ensuring of the security of

public and personal interests should be considered as the priority of the physical security of citizens. In this regard, the most vivid example of this stage is the state policy of building up the military potential and the army. However, this priority largely has the characteristics of passivity. The priority of ensuring of security for a long time in the development of scientific thought did not include offensive strategies.

The second stage in the allocation of state policy priorities can be considered as the priority of replenishment and accumulation of state resources to ensure the interests of citizens. At this stage, it is already legitimate to claim a gradual transition from the state's defensive strategy to offensive, accumulation and increase of wealth and resources.

At the next stage, the state has a fairly broad resource base for material support of the interests of citizens and society. Therefore, the main priority here is the protection of the values of society and the state. Most often, researchers consider this stage of the development of state policy and the formation of development priorities in connection with the concept of the modern information society [2; 4].

Ensuring the priority of social development values in the field of security policy implementation is organic and consistent. When choosing security priorities, focus on the protection of values have recently demonstrated a significant erosion of the very interpretation of vital values. At the same time, attention should be paid to the fact that the existing dilemma of legality and the citizen's desire for maximum benefit as an exercise of the democratic right of personal freedom of action leads to a gradual internal conflict of state institutions of provision, defense of the interests of citizens and active democratic ideals, which are adhered to by the individual in the activity. Therefore, at the current stage, we should talk about a crisis of democratic values [6; 7].

Within the scope of this study, we should focus on the obstacles in the implementation of the priority of the policy of ensuring of internal security — the development of human potential. Legal nihilism should be considered one of the trends that have most developed in the Ukrainian socio-political sphere. The latter refers to the denial of legal norms as a system of mandatory rules and a social institution that can successfully regulate people's relationships.

Denial of legal norms, as noted by many researchers and practical politicians, has in many respects become a behavioral norm in the minds of citizens.

Denial of personal responsibility for the successful implementation of

mechanisms of public administration while focusing on their shortcomings has become another important norm and contents manifestation of the behavior of Ukrainian citizens in recent years. In the most general sense, such tendencies can be a manifestation of “democratic egoism of the individual”, “dictatorship of everyone’s freedom” civic nihilism. Its most vivid manifestation is the denial of the obligation to participate in the political life of society. However, there are many other aspects of civic nihilism. So, for example, the passivity of citizens when making decisions at the municipal level, among other reasons, demonstrates immaturity and unwillingness to assume social and civic responsibility for the direction of society’s development. It should also be noted the ever-increasing factor of criminal negligence of citizens, both in power structures and in many other spheres of society’s life, which entails the mass death of people [1; 8].

One of the factors in the development of legal and civil nihilism is the excess of official powers by representatives of various branches of government, the corruption component, the clumsiness of state-administrative mechanisms. All of them create conditions for an increase in the number of actual challenges and threats to internal security. As for the new, but, according to many experts, the most complex aspects of the relationship between civil and legal nihilism, it should be noted the facts of exceeding official powers in limiting the rights of citizens by representatives of law enforcement agencies. Implementation of the principle of mutual social responsibility of all groups of citizens can be ensured only on a parity basis both between citizens and between citizens and the state.

Conclusions. Thus, without delving into the variety of causes and stages of the formation of legal and civil nihilism, it is advisable to concentrate on the proposed mechanisms and technologies for overcoming them in favor of the realization of the priority of ensuring of the internal security of Ukraine in the near future. Investigating the issue of internal security through the main postulates of the concept of human potential, it should be considered that the individual is the main constituent element of building of all forms of association, including society and the state as a bearer of rights and freedoms. Ensuring of the life and health of an individual is one of the main functions of representatives of power structures and administration at various levels and spheres of society’s life. While the absence of inadequacy of political mechanisms in this area can be one of the sources of challenges and threats to ensuring of the internal security.

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