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DIRECTIONS OF GROWING PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE SPHERE OF NATIONAL SECURITY

The article identifies trends in the development mechanism of public administration of national security in Ukraine. The basis for identifying these trends is the current regulatory framework in the field of national security support, including institutional support. Among these trends, first of all, the following are outlined: transfer of an important part of security functions to the regional and local levels, as they are closest to the population, as well as aggregation of its interests; ensuring national resistance, resistance movement, and territorial defense, etc.; introduction of the principle of voluntariness and publicity in the implementation of public management of national security (through the creation of voluntary fire brigades, voluntary formations of territorial defense), etc.

At the same time, the article considers the impact of the international situation on the formation of national security, response to a set of threats and countermeasures, and the use and potential use of armed and other forms of violence.

In conclusion, it was stated that in the general context, one of the priorities of the legal mechanism of public management of national security is to establish effective institutional cooperation in this area.

Keywords: *state administration, mechanisms, national security, risks, authorities.*

Statement of the problem. A critical issue, which has socio-political significance and in its solution involves the stable functioning of a democratic legal state, is the formation of competent, adequate public management mechanisms in the field of domestic and foreign political activity of the state, as well as increasing their effectiveness. The successful implementation of Ukraine's political course on the international.

The modern international situation, associated with the emergence of new challenges and threats, puts forth new requirements for ensuring Ukraine's national security. Security as a phenomenon of international politics is the protection of the state of its territory from various kinds of encroachments from outside. National security as a component of international security is a strategy aimed at ensuring the vital interests of the individual and the state. After all, national security is a state of protection of the individual, society, and the state from internal and external threats, which allows for ensuring constitutional rights, freedoms, decent quality and standard of living of citizens, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and sustainable development of Ukraine. All arena, and therefore its place in it, largely depends on this [5].

Analysis of recent research and publications. Theoretical and applied aspects of national security research are reflected in the scientific works of many scientists, in particular as: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5,7].

The purpose of the article is analysis of directions for increasing the effectiveness of public administration in the field of national security.

Presentation of the main material. National security includes such spheres of security as military, economic, informational, ecological, food, social-political, and spiritual-moral. Each of them has its specific mechanisms, forms, and methods of ensuring security. The phenomenon of national security has a long history. Since ancient times, tribes have been at war with each other, conquering and ravaging neighboring territories, and pursuing a policy of robbing neighboring peoples. The basis of inter-tribal, and later inter-state relations was relations from a position of strength. The emergence of weapons of mass destruction raised the issue of national security as one of the leading issues in modern world politics. The main threat to human

life is the phenomenon of war. Over the past 5,500 years, 14,500 large and small wars took place on our planet, which took the lives of 3.6 billion people. Man. During this time, the world on the planet lasted only 292 years [3]. Indeed, after the given figures, a person should be considered a rational being, if his strength and energy were directed exclusively to the destruction and destruction of his kind.

National security, as is known, consists of a military-technical component (state of the state's armed forces), economic and scientific-technical development of the state, socio-political (society stability), and spiritual-moral components. In the modern world, the former (old) threats remain in the sphere of national security — the possibility of an interstate nuclear conflict and a large-scale war with the use of conventional weapons. New threats to national security appeared relatively recently — international terrorism; proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; internal and local armed conflicts. Usually, when analyzing national security problems, the main attention is paid to the foreign policy aspect. However, national security also has an internal component.

It is known that the power of the state is related to its armed forces, and depends directly on the military and economic potential. However, in history, there have been, at first glance, paradoxical phenomena, when a state that is deliberately weaker in economic and military-technical relations emerged victorious in a fight with a stronger opponent. Therefore, a significant place in ensuring national security is occupied by spiritual and moral security. Unfortunately, this topic has not yet become the subject of scientific research by specialists [2].

Spiritual and moral security, in our opinion, is a person's ability to find optimal solutions, to overcome life's difficulties based on Christian moral positions. This type of national security is important precisely in the conditions of modern society, which has made the transition to market relations, when money, wealth, capital, and profit have become the only criteria for evaluating a person, turned into some absolute. The topic of wealth is played out by the domestic mass media, which shows the audience the countless wealth of a small group of oligarchs, politicians, showmen, and others who flaunt this wealth and brag about it to each other and the people. Unfortunately,

patronage, which existed in the Ukrainian tradition of charity, has almost completely been lost. Many large entrepreneurs of the beginning of the 20th century made a significant contribution to solving social and economic problems of society [4].

In the system of spiritual and moral security, an important role is played by the promotion of work, labor relations, respectful treatment of working people, and the good they create. Unfortunately, work rarely becomes the subject of propaganda in the mass media. We sometimes forget that capital and profit are created by labor. To turn one's face to working people is one of the tasks of the state in ensuring spiritual and moral security. The solution to the problems of spiritual and moral security involves the mechanism of spiritual and moral education: the involvement of the younger generation in the rich cultural heritage of the Ukrainian people, first of all, in Ukrainian classics, and Ukrainian history, showing the heroic feat of the people of our country in the defense of the Motherland in different historical periods. Moreover, it is necessary to reveal the "white spots" of Ukrainian history by restoring the historical truth.

In interstate relations, there is a phenomenon of international security (IS). MB is a set of threats and means of countering threats, the potential use of armed and other forms of violence, which in terms of scale go beyond the borders of national states. Structurally, the MB is also divided into military, economic, food, environmental, energy, information, financial, socio-political, and spiritual and moral security. Each structural component of MB can become the subject of an independent scientific study.

Thus, in the context, the primary task of national security in Ukraine is to prevent the onset of destructive socio-political conflicts, timely eliminate the causes of their origin, or localize the processes of social tension at the "pre-conflict" stage of their development.

Recorded in the official definition of national security, decent quality, standard of living, sovereignty, and sustainable socio-economic development have many manifestations, which together form a significant segment of social reality. For example, crime is an internal threat to national security. The social practice of insurance ensures the stability of socio-economic development and a decent standard of living of insured persons. The noted feature creates prerequisites for the construction

of national security as a complex complex social phenomenon and at the same time leads to the blurring of the boundaries of national security as an independent subject of research. Unfortunately, in modern domestic political and legal thought, this feature is not perceived as deserving of a separate thorough reflection. "National security" is considered a permanent expression, the content of which includes, first of all, public aspects of ensuring the security of the state, domestic political stability and a stable foreign policy position, defense capability, and countering terrorism and extremism. The same components of national security, which are reflected in the official definition, but do not fit into the framework of ordinary vocabulary, are simply ignored by researchers. At best, this question is raised when considering the relationship between the concepts of "State security" and "national security".

In other words, the theory of national security develops in a situation in which the officially formulated definition of national security, its specification in legislation, practical interpretation, and scientific understanding of the content develop in parallel, but not always synchronously and in agreement, which has obvious negative consequences for the reliability of scientific knowledge, as well as for the regulation of public relations. As one of the possible mechanisms for solving the indicated problem, we propose a combination of a level and branch approach to the classification of research devoted to national security. Such a classification can be carried out according to two criteria: the level of abstraction of the research on the scale "applied problem - security as a whole" and the field of knowledge in the methodological tradition of which the research was carried out. Taking into account the above, the proposed classification solves two interrelated tasks: firstly, the organization of the currently available array of research and approaches to national security as a complex social phenomenon, and secondly, the identification of the specifics of the reflection of national security as a multifaceted social phenomenon, which in the future will allow ensuring methodologically correct accounting of the results of research in related scientific disciplines and in practical activities and as a result will contribute to the formation of the interdisciplinary theory of national security. From the point of view of the level of abstraction, the available studies can be divided into 5 levels.

The first level is represented by studies of individual social phenomena that have objective significance for the national security regime. However, direct connections between these phenomena and national security as a complex socio-legal regime are not established. Despite the undeniable applied value, the contribution of such studies to the theory of national security is limited to the collection of empirical data and primary theoretical generalizations. The official definition of national security blurs the problem field and creates two parallel directions in the study of the same social phenomena - phenomena "in their way" and connection with national security problems. Thus, to ensure state and public security, the structure and activity of state authorities are being improved. Therefore, any study of the problems of public administration refers to the applied level of the study of national security problems, even if the researcher does not set the corresponding tasks. This state of affairs is characteristic of the situation of the formation and accumulation of scientific facts, in which the theory of national security is to this day.

The second level is represented by studies in which any phenomenon is considered in direct connection with national security. In this case, national security is used as an element of the methodology, as an axiological attitude of the scientist. With the help of the connection with national security, the relevance of the research topic is substantiated, and a certain facet of the object, its value or anti-value in the context of national security is revealed. At this level, it is possible to single out works that consider their subject using the methodological categories of the theory of national security. Such studies usually contain practical proposals aimed at eliminating the relevant phenomenon or bringing it to a state that does not threaten national security, and justify the need for extraordinary state coercion and changes in state policy in the relevant field.

Third-level studies are devoted to one or another type of national security. These studies, unlike the groups described above, combine practical and theoretical orientation and may have methodological significance for first- and second-level studies. From a theoretical point of view, they outline a certain segment of social reality, which is comprehensively systematized through the prism of the categorical-

conceptual apparatus of national security: security threats in this area are highlighted, and the complex mechanism of security is analyzed. From a practical point of view, they are characterized by proposals aimed at establishing the security regime of this or that object in one or another way. It can be said that this is a study of branch elements of the theory of national security.

At the fourth level are studies, the subject of which is national security as a whole. This is research, the main goals and tasks of which are the formation of the theory of national security as a whole, and its categorical and conceptual apparatus. Such studies are fundamental and ideally should have methodological significance for studies of previous groups.

Finally, one more, fifth level can be distinguished. For research at this level, national security is part of its subject. These studies are devoted in general to the problem of security and are most often conducted by philosophers. These studies develop a general categorical apparatus for all levels of research on national security problems, without directly developing the topic of national security.

Today, there is no doubt about the fact that strategic miscalculations in the formation and implementation of state policy in the sphere of ensuring the national security of Ukraine can lead to the annexation of part of the state territory of Ukraine, as well as to the further escalation of extremist, separatist and terrorist groups and the manifestation of negative practices of their activities in the southern eastern regions of our country. Taking this into account, a range of problematic issues regarding public administration in the sphere of ensuring Ukraine's national security, related to its foreign and domestic state policy, was identified, namely [7]:

- firstly, the military-political leadership of Ukraine should take timely measures to attract the political and diplomatic support of leading international security organizations (in particular, the UN, OSCE, and NATO), as well as the guarantors of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity;

- secondly, the highest body of collegial leadership in matters of defense and security of Ukraine must provide an adequate assessment of the nature of existing

challenges and threats to the national security of our country in the sphere of state security;

- Third - the development of patriotic thinking should be strengthened both among the population of Ukraine and among its officials.;

- fourthly - the leadership of the institutional sector of national security and defense of Ukraine did not take preventive military measures to minimize and neutralize existing and potential challenges and threats to such security.

Conclusions. Summing up, three factors contributing to the actualization of research in the field of national security can be identified: these are the needs of practice, the needs of education, and the internal logic of the development of scientific knowledge. The first two are external to science. The logic of the development of scientific knowledge requires methodological reflection. The level analysis done in this article reveals the level of national security research. It is presented that the theory of national security is experiencing a period of formation and is in a state of accumulation of empirical facts and pluralism of theoretical approaches and attitudes. The main component of the process of political and legal institutionalization of Ukraine's national security is the international security system, which is undergoing a significant deformation of its fundamental principles in the conditions of globalization, which is considered a threat to national sovereignty and interests. The system of international security, which developed in the middle of the last century, was ideologically provided with the attitudes of Western European humanism, which cultivated the paradigm of universality and autonomy of the individual, and human freedoms, the implementation of which became the basis of international legal relations and the world legal order. A fundamental provision of the world legal order is the principle of sovereignty, which ensures the functioning, formation, and development of legal systems of both national states and the world community as a whole.

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