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Tatarnikova T., National Academy of the Security Service of Ukraine

ORCID: 0000-0002-5470-8288

CRITERIA OF ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION MECHANISMS OF ENSURING OF INTERNAL SECURITY POLICY

The author develops the criteria of assessment of the effectiveness of public administration mechanisms of ensuring of internal security policy. The author notes that public administration mechanisms are considered ineffective if the security of the individual, society and the state have not been implemented at least at a minimum level. The author concludes that effectiveness of the assessment of public administration security mechanisms should be understood as a certain result of the implementation of developed public administration solutions in various areas. Regarding the effectiveness of the implementation of internal security policy, in this context it is envisaged: accounting of mutual compensation and strengthening of negative consequences of the complex of mechanisms used; quality of administrative resources when implementing mechanisms; assessment of economic costs.

Keywords: *public administration mechanisms, internal security, criteria, security threats.*

Formulation of the problem. The current level of development of the theory of national security, as a system-forming one for internal security, creates ambiguous conditions for developing a unified interpretation of both the concept of security effectiveness and the criteria for its assessment. Scientific discussions on the issues of distinguishing between the criteria of effectiveness, usefulness and rationality in assessment of the security measures have not yet been completed. This is explained by the problems of developing of the scientific theory of security in domestic science, which is a relatively new direction, which did not allow developing a unified methodological approach to assessment of the effectiveness of security policy.

Analysis of recent research and publications. As it was noted by many researchers of

national security and its specific components, in particular, such as: A. Kattler, A. Ruban, M. Tonry etc., assessment the effectiveness of public administration mechanisms for preventing internal and external threats is a primary task in a dynamically developing situation. At the same time, this task is a complex scientific problem. Within the framework of internal security, there is also an objective need to assess the effectiveness of public administration mechanisms for its provision.

However, within the framework of modern accepted approaches to assessment, security effectiveness is generally considered to be the state of predicted (forecasted state in the future) security of the individual, society and the state. The content of this approach significantly narrows the potential of public administration mechanisms for ensuring of security that are being developed and implemented. In addition, the assessment of predicted effectiveness significantly narrows the possibilities for improving of public administration mechanisms that are already being implemented.

The purpose of the article. Taking into account the relevance of the chosen research topic, the purpose of the article is development of the criteria of assessment of the effectiveness of public administration mechanisms of ensuring of internal security policy.

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

- (1) to study the effectiveness of the assessment of public administration;
- (2) to indicate the current security threats;
- (3) to propose the division of criteria of assessment of the effectiveness of public administration mechanisms of ensuring of internal security policy.

Presenting main material. The purposeful state policy of Ukraine regarding the development and clarification of the provisions of the concept of information security should be built in conjunction with the updating of all conceptual documents that combine modern approaches to overcoming risks, challenges, dangers and threats to the security of Ukraine. Among the current security threats should be mentioned the following ones:

- (1) undermining the sovereignty of Ukraine;
- (2) destabilization of the domestic political situation;
- (3) impact on the information infrastructure of Ukraine;
- (4) cybercrime, violation of citizens' rights to privacy;
- (5) Ukraine's dependence on foreign economic policy of other states [2; 8].

Due to the organic, logical and political-legal close relationship between national and public security, the practice of developing and applying of criteria of the effectiveness of internal security policy and assessment of its provision in relation to each other is developed.

Effectiveness of the assessment of public administration security mechanisms should be understood as a certain result of the implementation of developed public administration solutions in various areas. In the case of assessment of such a multifaceted phenomenon as national security, as well as its components, and, in particular, internal security, it is legitimate to consider the mechanisms used to be truly effective when changing (adaptation) of the entire system, as well as the development of resilience to threats that arise in each element of such a system [1; 6].

Public administration mechanisms are considered ineffective if the security of the individual, society and the state have not been implemented at least at a minimum level. With negative efficiency values, it is necessary to talk about the allocation of new promising tasks and a review of approaches to the development of mechanisms for eliminating emerging threats. Thus, expanding the range of efficiency assessment and developing a methodology for comprehensive research of the results obtained would allow dividing public administration mechanisms in the field of internal security into effective, ineffective, ineffective or even harmful ones, and also to highlight promising ones among them, that is, those mechanisms that, in the conditions of the development of the political system of society, turned out to be ineffective, but with proper improvement, can receive a high rating [3; 4].

In connection with the existing scientific need to clearly define the concept of effectiveness in the context of assessment of the level of internal security and distinguishing between concepts currently used to assess public administration mechanisms in this area, the following division of criteria is proposed:

- the usefulness of activities to ensure internal security includes the ratio between the result obtained and the resources spent to achieve it;
- the rationality of the adopted and implemented public administration mechanisms provides for a special procedure for selection and implementation of mechanisms independent on the specific tasks assigned, taking into account the operational situation;
- the optimality of the implemented public administration mechanisms assumes the greatest result from what was planned during their development;

- cost-effectiveness activities is a concept closest to the sphere of economics and defines a specific value, after which the implemented mechanisms become ineffective, even when achieving the tasks of ensuring of the required state of security [4; 7].

Based on the proposed, it is advisable to proceed from an approach that understands the effectiveness of public administration mechanisms in the field of security, both national and internal, as the ratio of the result obtained from their implementation to the maximum possible amount of weighted costs for their development and implementation. This result can be described as a state of maximum manageability of the social sphere with active assistance and constructive dialogue between state authorities, local self-governments and civil society based on taking into account the inviolability of human and citizen rights and freedoms, in the interests of social development, while maintaining of the stability of the political system. At the same time, weighted costs of obtaining of an effective result should be considered as a temporary restriction of all citizens or part of them in any political, civil, economic, social and other rights in compliance with the interests of social development [1; 5].

This approach allows us to consider and evaluate the effectiveness of internal security policy from the perspective of preserving and increasing of socially significant values.

It is necessary to distinguish between the effectiveness of the public administration mechanisms in the field of internal security that are being developed and the effectiveness of the implementation of internal security policy.

In particular, the effectiveness of public administration mechanisms in the field of internal security is characterized by the following parameters:

- requires taking into account future challenges and threats;
- has a probabilistic nature;
- requires prior "field application".

Regarding the effectiveness of the implementation of internal security policy, in this context it is envisaged:

- accounting of mutual compensation and strengthening of negative consequences of the complex of mechanisms used;
- quality of administrative resources when implementing mechanisms;
- assessment of economic costs [2; 3].

The general criterion of effectiveness in science is considered to be a systemic indicator

that takes into account all other factors or most of them. The criteria for the effectiveness of ensuring of internal security provide for an inextricable link with the indicators of the effectiveness of ensuring of national security, but at the same time, regulatory documents indicate the need to develop criteria and assessments that correspond to the realities and components of internal security.

Among the indicators of ensuring of internal security, by analogy with its generic concept of national security, it is currently proposed to apply:

- unemployment rate (share of economically active population);
- decile coefficient (ratio of incomes of the 10% of the most and 10% of the least well-off population);
- the level of consumer price growth;
- the level of public external and internal debt as a percentage of gross domestic product;
- the level of provision of resources for healthcare, culture, education and science as a percentage of gross domestic product, etc. [1; 5].

When summarizing the meaning of indicators, specifically for the purpose of revealing internal security, we cannot ignore the fact that the proposed list does not cover the entire variety of elements included in the concept of internal security.

The main values of ensuring of security are the state of protection of the rights and freedoms of the individual, society and the state in the political-legal, cultural-spiritual and social spheres. In this regard, the criteria for the effectiveness of internal security policy are divided into three groups.

The first group includes the criterion of “trust in the authorities”. Given the specific connection between the theory and practice of ensuring of internal security with the rights and freedoms of a citizen, as well as with his life and health, it is proposed to highlight the level of crime for the period being assessed among the main indicators. At the same time, crime in this context will be understood as the entire range of its manifestations: corruption, drug trafficking, direct threat to the life and health of the population at the household level, terrorist activity, etc. [3; 8].

Another important indicator in this area is the level of migration load due to the fact that many crimes can be provoked by it. The level of implementation of state and regional programs of ensuring of internal security is considered one of the main indicators here, since it has a

system-forming potential for regulating of the political and legal sphere. The last indicator that belongs to the specified group can be considered as the level of protest sentiments of citizens [1; 2].

Within the second group, the criterion “public associations” with the main indicators in the cultural and spiritual sphere is distinguished. The indicators highlighted here cover the issues of the cultural and spiritual foundations of society and ensuring of its development needs. Thus, the demand for the ideas of patriotism in society, as an axial vector of state development, due to the ambiguity of its manifestations, requires a separate assessment in the highlighted criterion. Access to cultural values for the broad masses, the number of events (planned and implemented for the assessed period) of various ministries and departments of state power levels that directly or indirectly implement the tasks of interethnic and interfaith dialogue, also meets the needs of assessment of the criterion of the effectiveness of internal security policy. The indicator of citizen involvement in the activities of civil society institutions deserves special attention, since it can reflect the current level of civic activity, as well as the levels of consolidation of society through civil society institutions [3; 5].

Within the third group, the criterion “well-being” is highlighted with the main indicators in the social sphere. The indicators highlighted here describe the main characteristics of the social sphere, which are significant in the development and implementation of public administration mechanisms in this area.

In this regard, it is necessary to define the main interrelated priorities for improving of the internal security policy in Ukraine:

(1) corruption preventing: Ukraine will need to continue to consolidate its path to democratic governance by eradicating corruption in all public institutions;

(2) justice: the population expects that the perpetrators of war crimes will be brought to justice, and the victims will be rehabilitated and supported;

(3) defence: Ukraine will be forced to defend itself against Russian multidimensional threats to its sovereignty and independence, and veterans and their families will need to be reintegrated into society;

(4) civil law enforcement: the population will hope for security for all Ukrainians and will require impartial enforcement of laws throughout Ukraine, including de-occupied territories [6; 7].

It should be noted that achieving high results in ensuring of internal security is impossible in a society in a state of disunity and internal schism. In this regard, one of the main directions of ensuring of internal security should be state mechanisms for consolidating society, qualitatively changing the attitude of citizens to state authorities, increasing the legitimacy of public administration institutions in the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government.

Conclusions. Thus, the indicators that are allocated in each of the groups based on factor analysis are weighted among themselves and are equivalent, since the influence of each of them equally creates conditions for the possibility of taking into account the growing challenges and dangers, and as a result, the threats of the specified spheres: political and legal, cultural and spiritual and socio-economic ones. At the same time, there is an existing mutual conditionality between the selected groups.

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