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**THEORETICAL AND APPLIED ASPECTS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
IN THE FIELD OF NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE: RETROSPECTIVE
ANALYSIS**

The article is assigned to the researches of problems of public administration in the national security from the point of view of retrospective analysis. The emphasis is on respect for the fact that the state policy in the spheres of national security and defense is focused on the defense of the most important rights, legal interests and guarantees, in particular, man and citizen - their life and dignity, constitutional rights and freedoms,

safe living conditions; society - its democratic values, prosperity and conditions for sustainable development; the state - its constitutional order, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability; territory, environment - from emergencies. The outlined postulates occupy a prominent place in domestic legislation and become a fundamental basis for the implementation of various programs and concepts aimed at their practical implementation in public life. At the same time, in order to achieve the outlined aspects, the question of the theoretical foundations of public administration of national security in the context of retrospective analysis shall be important.

Based on the results of doctrinal and comprehensive research, it is concluded that the theoretical and methodological difficulties of the retrospective concept of "national security" also allow us to conclude that it is expedient to consider not only the concept of "security" but also the concepts of "nation" and "nationalism" to find out what meaning is embedded in the concepts of "national interests" and "national values". Therefore, an important step that to some extent allows us to reach a consensus on the concept of "national security" is to consider the concept of "nation" and the phenomenon of the phenomenon called "nationalism". At the same time, the isolation of certain factors in the context of national security should be considered a temporary aspect, as it is only possible to assert the priority of certain national interests in these areas in a historical period of society and state, and hence the corresponding priority ensuring their implementation. Moreover, the long-term preference of one or another area under certain conditions may even be a threat to national security. Ignoring national interests in other areas ultimately leads first to a reduction in the potential of the state, and then to an integrated level of national security. The advantage that can be given to one or another sphere of national security is justified only under certain extraordinary conditions.

Key words: *public administration, national security, mechanisms of public administration, national security of the state.*

Problem statement. State policy in the field of national security and defense is aimed at protecting the most important rights, legitimate interests and guarantees, including man and citizen - their life and dignity, constitutional rights and freedoms, safe

living conditions; society - its democratic values, prosperity and conditions for sustainable development; the state - its constitutional order, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability; territory, environment - from emergencies. The outlined postulates occupy a prominent place in domestic legislation and become a fundamental basis for the implementation of various programs and concepts aimed at their practical implementation in public life. At the same time, in order to achieve the outlined aspects, the question of the theoretical foundations of public administration of national security in the context of retrospective analysis is important.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Theoretical and applied aspects of the study of public administration in the field of national security often attracted the attention of domestic scientists, in particular such as O. Baranovsky, I. Bodnar, E. Buravlyov, A. Vasina, L. Gerasimenko, O. Gritsenko, S. Dombrovskaya, S. Dzyubyk, T. Zhelyuk, V. Krutov, K. Kononenko, S. Makukha, Y. Mironova, I. Migus, G. Novitsky, M. Nebava, S. Onyshko, T. Posnova, O. Rivak, M. Strelbytsky, V. Stogniy, V. Tsvetkov and many other scientists.

At the same time, these scholars, as a rule, considered the issue of public administration of national security in terms of its individual areas of implementation, or in order to identify certain patterns. The issue of formation of public administration of national security in the context of retrospective analysis has not yet received a proper theoretical and applied justification and research.

Consequently, the **purpose** of this article is a scientific justification and study of the issues of public administration of national security in the context of retrospective analysis.

Paper main body. Effective public administration of national security involves systematization, detailing, classification, definition of patterns, relationships and internal hierarchy between them, as well as the basic concepts used in the study of national security. At the same time, when the term "national security" entered the political lexicon in the West, it was used primarily as a synonym for the state's defense capabilities, and until the mid-1980s the term in the East and West was mainly understood as military and political security. But in the early 1990's in theoretical research, philosophical,

sociological and political literature, the concept of "national security" and the problem of its provision are increasingly beginning to be considered from different angles.

Today, both in the East and in the West, to some extent, a common understanding of the basic categories used in the development of the problem of national security has been formed. This contributes to the development of sufficiently structured, with relatively clear conceptual framework guidelines for national security. But so far researchers do not have a single opinion that it is appropriate to understand the term "national security" - a state or category that characterizes the state. According to the former USA Secretary of Defense G. Brown, national security - the ability to preserve territory, maintain economic relations with other countries, at various levels to protect from external negative influences their institutions and governance, control their borders [3, p. 4]. Specialists of the European Center for Security Studies. J. K. Marshall (Germany), believe that national security is a general term that includes both the concept of national defense and the country's relations with foreign countries, in particular, the conditions created by military or defense superiority over any country or group countries, or a favorable position in international relations, or the level of defense, which makes it possible to successfully repel hostile or subversive actions both inside and outside the country, by non-secret and secret means [4, p. 15].

The vast majority of domestic researchers believe that national security is a category that characterizes the degree (degree, level) of protection of vital interests, rights and freedoms of the individual, society and state from external and internal threats or the absence of threats to human rights and freedoms, basic interests and values of society and the state [5, p. 29].

Thus, domestic and foreign researchers, normative documents give different interpretations of the concept of "national security" due to its complex, multicomponent and interdisciplinary nature. There is every reason to believe that in international politics, domestic and foreign policy, in the theory and practice of public administration, there is no concept that can be compared in the degree of nebula, the frequency of relatively vague use with the concept of "national security". Can such concepts as "nationalism", "national

interests" and "threats to national interests" be compared with it, which indicates the lack of a common understanding of the nature, origin, dialectic of development, mechanisms of formation and managerial influence on the systemic characteristics of the phenomenon describe the concept of "national security".

It should be noted that at the legislative level it is enshrined that the fundamental national interests of Ukraine are: state sovereignty and territorial integrity, democratic constitutional order, prevention of interference in the internal affairs of Ukraine; sustainable development of the national economy, civil society and the state to ensure the growth of the level and quality of life of the population; Ukraine's integration into the European political, economic, security, legal space, membership in the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, development of equal mutually beneficial relations with other states, etc.

Moreover, it should be noted that the legislator clearly distinguishes between such categories and concepts as "national security" and "national interests", indicating that the national security of Ukraine - the protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, democratic constitutional order and other national interests of Ukraine from real and potential threats, while the national interests of Ukraine - the vital interests of man, society and the state, the implementation of which ensures the state sovereignty of Ukraine, its progressive democratic development, as well as safe living conditions and welfare of its citizens [1].

According to some researchers, for a comprehensive and doctrinal understanding of the essence of public administration in the field of national security, it is advisable to identify the principles of such public administration as certain laws, rules, regulations and rules of conduct by which participants in public and foreign policy and aimed at conducting internal and external security policy by maintaining peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation with members of the international community on the basis of generally accepted principles and norms of international law and define requirements for the system, structure, organization and process of public administration. management functions [6, p. 29].

The basic principles of public administration in the field of national security include the following: the priority of human and civil rights and freedoms; Rule of Law; priority of contractual (peaceful) means in resolving conflicts; timeliness and adequacy of measures to protect national interests to real and potential threats; clear division of powers and cooperation of public authorities in ensuring national security; democratic civilian control over the security and defense sector; use of interstate systems and mechanisms of international collective security in the interests of Ukraine.

Thus, it is indisputable that the system of public administration in the field of national security is a set of theoretical and methodological, regulatory, political-diplomatic, information-analytical, organizational-administrative, scientific-technical and other measures taken by the executive branch. in the domestic and foreign policy spheres, aimed at ensuring the implementation of security activities in conditions of instability, which involves strengthening the defense capabilities and national security of Ukraine, in order to protect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the state borders of Ukraine, the realization of its political, trade, economic and other national interests and also the restoration of the territorial integrity of the Ukrainian state.

Conclusions. Theoretical and methodological difficulties of the retrospective concept of "national security" also allow us to conclude that it is expedient to consider in more detail not only the concept of "security" but also the concepts of "nation" and "nationalism", without which it is difficult to determine the meaning of national interests "and" national values ". Therefore, an important step that to some extent allows us to reach a consensus on the concept of "national security" is to consider the concept of "nation" and the phenomenon of the phenomenon, which is called "nationalism". At the same time, the isolation of certain factors in the context of national security should be considered a temporary aspect, as it is only possible to assert the priority of certain national interests in these areas in a historical period of society and state, and hence the corresponding priority ensuring their implementation. Moreover, the long-term preference of one or another area under certain conditions may even be a threat to national security. Ignoring national interests in other areas ultimately leads first to a reduction in the potential of the state, and

then to an integrated level of national security. The advantage that can be given to one or another sphere of national security is justified only under certain extraordinary conditions.

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