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**LEADERSHIP AND DICTATORY IN CONTROL THE COUNTRY:  
FASCISM AND WAR**

*The problem of leadership in the system of public administration is studied. The factors of formation and the role of leadership in public administration in the 21st century are substantiated. The main factors and stages of dictatorial leadership in the Russian Federation have been identified and Putin is the most dangerous and schizophrenic entity in the 21st century, which has started a bloody war not only with Ukraine but with the entire civilized world. In contrast, the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky is the most powerful, outstanding leader in the modern world. Its mission is to unite Ukraine and the world to defeat the bloody dictator, a terrorist country and save the democratic world.*

**Key words:** *leadership, leader criteria, state, dictator, president, public administration, people, war.*

**Problem setting.** Understanding the course of history inevitably raises questions about the role of this or that person in it: did she change the course of history; whether such a change was inevitable or not; what would have happened without this person? On the one hand, we know a huge number of cases where a change of personality (even under such dramatic circumstances as a series of assassinations of monarchs and coups) did not entail decisive changes. On the other hand, there are circumstances, which are discussed below, when even a trifle can become decisive. Thus, it is very difficult to grasp what the role of the individual depends on: on himself, on the historical situation, historical laws, accidents, or on everything at once, and how exactly.

An effective system of public administration is a key competitive advantage of the country, a prerequisite for sustainable development and a condition for democratic governance based on the rule of law. However, the effectiveness of its functioning largely depends on professional opportunities, the availability of relevant competencies and skills of senior government officials. The positive changes required by different areas of public administration are not possible without the innovative vision, competence and responsibility that a leader-manager must implement in modern activities. At the expense of leadership qualities it is possible to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks facing the state in terms of implementing democratic reforms, forming an international political culture and optimizing international relations on the basis of equality and norms of international law.

**Paper objective.** The purpose of the work is to analyze the factors influencing the formation of a leader and his role in the course of historical processes.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** The problems associated with modern approaches to leadership in the bodies of supreme public authority were considered in their works by domestic and foreign scientists, namely: L. Andersen, D. Kellis, T. Ofitserov, T. Podlesnaya, L. Tammers, V. Tolkovanova, P. Khaitov and others. Despite the great attention of scientists to these issues, the processes of formation and

establishment of aggressive dictators require further research, especially in the context of their military, terrorist and fascist aggression.

**Presentation of the main research material.** A person, for all its potentially important role, is very often unable to foresee even the immediate, not to mention long-term, consequences of his activity, since historical processes are very complex, and more and more unforeseen consequences of past events are revealed over time. At the same time, a person can have a significant impact not only by actions, but also by inaction, not only directly, but also indirectly, during his life or even after death, and a noticeable mark in the history and further development of societies can be not only positive, but also negative. , and also - quite often - unambiguously and forever not determined, especially since the assessment of a person depends on political and national predilections [2].

A study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) shows that any government's successful response to complex challenges depends on good governance and leadership. Despite the variety of issues addressed by governments and the unique context of each country, a recent OECD study identified four characteristics of leaders of government organizations that respond effectively to public sector challenges.

The defining characteristic of leaders of public organizations is the ability to make decisions that create value for society. This can be achieved through the introduction of higher standards of transparency, accountability, integrity and ethical behavior of leaders themselves. The main challenge remains the ability to balance between competing values, the most typical of which are:

- impartial decision-making based on evidence vs. political ideology;
- bureaucracy and democracy;
- sustainability and innovation;
- accountability and willingness to take risks.

It is important for leaders to determine the right strategy to reduce value conflicts and choose the approach that will be most effective in a particular situation. The work of top civil servants requires interaction with various target groups - politicians, employees, stakeholders and citizens in general.

Promoting diversity, developing an open and inclusive organizational environment contribute to the development of quality solutions and services, and are important prerequisites for the development of innovation. However, diversity can lead to conflicts. Therefore, leaders must not only form inclusive organizations, but also be effective in conflict management.

The tasks facing the leaders of state organizations are to turn political goals into realistic and tangible results. Leaders influence through the use of various tools - communication, rewards, sanctions, as well as through the allocation of resources and the development of organizational capacity.

Leaders need to surround themselves with people who can complement their skills and abilities and delegate their authority to them. This requires a deep understanding - what skills and knowledge are needed for the effective operation of the organization and what competencies are lacking. The next step is the formation of mutual understanding within the organization and the development of relationships based on trust. This approach allows you to create an organization where employees are motivated to achieve common goals, where they have enough autonomy to implement them [8].

Great historical figures, as well as great public ideas, the creators and exponents of which they are, arise, as a rule, in critical eras in world history or the history of a particular nation. But it is not great personalities who create, bring to life great epochs, but, on the contrary, great epochs are that fertile ground, a condition when the talents, geniuses, talents of this or that personality can mature, appear and be realized.

Personality formation is a multifaceted process, which is why we talk about it as a problem. Ordinary consciousness perceives the problem of personality formation as harmonious and comprehensively developed as follows: to know everything and be able to do everything. This is a rather naive position. Personality is formed in the most complex social processes, in the interweaving of many social factors. The formation of personality is carried out in the process of direct and indirect influence on the individual of the entire system of social institutions. Therefore, the dialectics of the system is quite significant: "institution - person": "person - institution". The goal in this interaction is the same: the

emergence of a person with an established psyche, consciousness, personal culture and activity, that is, the formation of a comprehensively developed personality with a wide range of needs corresponding to developed individual abilities. If there is no specified goal: the individual has a lot of needs, but there are no abilities for their implementation, then it is not necessary to talk about an established and developed personality. In this case, only an individual with high needs and modest abilities appears, which gives rise to a type of person of deviant behavior, threatening delinquency and a negative assessment of society. Therefore, the formation of personality necessarily includes its upbringing and further development. In general, the algorithm seems to be as follows: personality formation is the target activity of the institutions of society, education is the instillation of attitudes in the process of this activity, development is the personal, personal level of the individual, as a product of this activity, capable of self-activity [6].

Historical conditions ultimately determine the format of an individual's activity. No figure, even the most prominent, can go beyond this format. So, if the necessary prerequisites for a higher degree of social development (in accordance with the spheres of social life) have not ripened, then not a single political figure is able to cause a transition to it by his personal actions (even a charismatic person). At best, it can speed up the course of the public process. It is good if this acceleration is progressive, but it can also slow it down (until objective positions again prevail, as it happened in the history of mankind during the period when Hitler was in power in Germany, Stalin in Russia, Mao Zedong in China, in Romania - Ceausescu). No individual can create history according to his own preference, can not return social and social development back, for example, from an industrial society to a feudal one. Hitler in fascist Germany (1933-1945) made an attempt in the 20th century to restore the slave-owning order in the world, to which this led Germany, everyone knows [3].

The Russians themselves give the definition of fascism in the Big Russians Encyclopedia. Fascism (*Italian fascismo, from fascio - union, bundle, bundle, association; fascio di combattimento - union of struggle*) is an ideology and socio-political movement

within the framework of authoritarian militaristic ultranationalism and a corresponding dictatorial form of government with strict regulation of society and the economy [1].

Unfortunately, fascism, at its worst, has resurfaced in the 21st century. The fascists of the future will call themselves anti-fascists." Either Winston Churchill said or did not say. One way or another, this phrase turned out to be truly prophetic. After all, "denazifiers" write articles that would make Goebels himself envious, directly admitting to planning a genocide and which not only smell like fascism, not only look like Nazism, but they are the pure and frank embodiment of classical fascism, and no one hides it [7].

Unfortunately, it has fallen to our lot to face the worst manifestations of dictator rule in a state neighboring Ukraine. Russia with its sole leadership for 22 years, the promotion of the idea of the "Russian world", constant military conflicts against other states, zombie (without alternatives) of its servile population, strict regulation of society and the economy, and, finally, a bloody war against the "brotherly" people in Ukraine, fully meets the Nazi system.

The Russian Federation, with its servile nature, has given birth to the most terrible dictator of the 21st century - Putin. Even Angela Merkel stated back in 2015 that Putin lives in another world dimension, that is, in other words, he is crazy [5]. The formation of this essence lasted 22 years, not only with the tacit consent of the people, but also indulgence on the part of the leaders of the leading countries of Europe. Its aggressiveness was manifested both by the declaration of an energy war (2008), which lasted until recently (in 2021, the gas price reached the cosmic level of \$ 2,000 per 1 cubic meter) [4], and direct military conflicts in Northern Ossetia, Chechnya, Georgia, Moldova, Syria, Donetsk and Lugansk of Ukraine, annexation of Crimea from Ukraine. Unfortunately, Europe and the entire civilized world turned a blind eye to these manifestations, which led to a large-scale Russian military invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. Now this war has acquired the character of a struggle between the ideals of democracy on the part of Ukraine and the ideology of terrorism, violence, barbarism and Nazism on the part of the Russian Federation. The most terrible thing in this war is the constant threats from the possessed dictator with nuclear weapons, which could lead to a third world war. But this

"great" dictator turned out to be a cowardly rat who has been hiding in his vaunted bunker since the first days of the war. Therefore, in our opinion, the use of nuclear weapons on his part (especially since the announcement by Great Britain and the United States of an instant retaliatory strike on their part) is out of the question, because most of all he is cowardly for his insignificant life. What is terrible (historically and politically) in this war is that the people of Russia support their schizoid dictator by 80 percent. On the one hand, this is the work of Russian propaganda, and on the other hand, it is political stupidity and historical idolatry (faith in the tsar-priest and disbelief in God).

The talk of this entity (Putin) and all their propaganda about the denazification and demilitarization of Ukraine is a blatant lie. What kind of Nazism can there be in a country in which over the past 18 years, since 2004, candidates from the far right to the far left have been elected for president. And in 2019, the people, wanting changes for the better, elected the artist Volodymyr Zelensky as president of Ukraine. How can we talk about Nazism in such a democratic country as Ukraine?

The leadership and organizational abilities of Vladimir Zelensky, which were formed in the 95th quarter project, were fully manifested with the outbreak of the war with the Russian Federation. Despite bribery and strong recommendations to leave Kyiv after the Russian invasion of Ukraine, he remained in the capital from the first days of the war and even at the most critical moments, even when the rashists came close to Kyiv. Former artist and comedian Volodymyr Zelensky has turned into the greatest leader who united around him not only the entire people of Ukraine, but the whole world, all the leaders of the largest civilized powers. With his courage, rebellious spirit, dedication, self-sacrifice, he inspired the Armed Forces of Ukraine for confrontation and victory over the many times superior enemy, over the "second" army of the world, the army of the Russian Federation. Volodymyr Zelensky, together with the people of Ukraine, became the chosen one, whose mission is the victory of good over evil, democracy over authoritarianism and, I'm not afraid of this word, the salvation of mankind.

**Conclusions.** In conclusion, we can conclude that leadership in the leadership of the 21st century should be formed on the basis of business, creative, social personification,

personal culture and consciousness, criteria of social progress of the country, nation, state and the highest social goal of the rule of law. Despite this, Putin emerged as a dictator, a schizophrenic Nazi, a terrorist and a murderer maniac thanks primarily to the subservient nature of the Russian people and the liberal policies of the civilized world and Europe. In contrast, Volodymyr Zelensky, having no political experience, became President of Ukraine and proved himself during the war, despite intimidation and bribery, as a powerful, stout, indomitable leader who united all of Ukraine, the world and all the leaders of the leading countries thanks to their strength of spirit, self-sacrifice, faith in Ukraine and Ukrainians and the ideals of democracy. The people of Ukraine fully support their president in this war of liberation and will definitely win. Glory to Ukraine! Glory to heroes!

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