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**DIRECTIONS FOR INCREASING THE LEVEL OF PUBLIC TRUST IN THE
SYSTEM OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIELD OF NATIONAL
SECURITY IN UKRAINE**

The article defines the directions of increasing the level of public trust in the state administration system in the sphere of national security in Ukraine. In addition, the need to include in the Constitution of Ukraine a norm that defines the following structure of the public administration system: state institutions and local self-government bodies is well-founded. These proposals involve taking into account the basic provisions of fundamental science regarding the structure of the public administration system.

Today, state authorities and local self-government are called upon to:

- be based on the legal component of the organization of the state system;*
- to form and function for the population, taking into account its needs and interests;*
- to create an opportunity for citizens to realize their labor and intellectual potential through active participation in the organization of local self-government;*
- promptly respond to constant changes in the legislation of Ukraine and bring the principles and methods of their work into line;*
- to implement measures that ensure strengthening of issues of livelihood of the population of municipal entities, i.e. at an appropriate level, to ensure the resolution of issues of local importance;*
- constantly improve your professional and managerial level;*
- to interact with local self-government bodies of other municipal entities, both in their own and in other regions, in order to exchange experience in solving the most*

significant problems and issues;

– to be open to the public in informing about their management activities;

- develop and implement internal development projects of municipalities, including with the active participation of the local community;

- to concentrate the political function of the population's participation in self-government, i.e. to be the political platform on which a person with an active life position can realize his interests through elections, work in the local administration or participate in territorial public self-government;

- to find a compromise when the interests of political and economic groups and the population as a whole collide in order to achieve a balance of stable development of regions and communities;

- bear responsibility for all processes taking place on the territory of the municipal entity, even if some of them do not belong to the direct competence of local authorities, etc.

Key words: *directions of increasing, level of public trust, state administration system, sphere of national security, Ukraine.*

Formulation of the problem. State power involves the activity of its bodies and institutions, aimed at organized management of spheres of social life by the state and its bodies (state authorities). The essence of state power is manifested in the adoption of legal acts, as well as in the commission of management actions that have state-obligatory force, which are ensured by the trust of the population, authority, organizational measures, and, if necessary, state coercion. State power extends to all spheres of social life.

Institutions of state power at general state, regional and local levels do not replace each other, engaged in their affairs in accordance with the principle of separation of powers. The legislative and executive authorities use a system of restraints and balances in influencing each other. There is no mutual cancellation of acts, all controversial issues are resolved by conciliation procedures or in court. The prerequisite for the realization of the principle of unity of the state power system is the existence of clear constitutional and

other legislative norms concerning the delimitation of objects between the state, its regions and local self-government. The presence of unresolved issues and contradictions in this matter restrains the formation of a unified system of state power and public administration. In view of this, it is important to consider these areas of public confidence in the domestic public administration system.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Regarding organizational, humanitarian, socio-communicative and other aspects of the influence of trust on the system of public administration, they were determined by such foreign and domestic scientists G. Andrushchenko, J. Wu, E. Golovakha, E. Durkheim, N. Karpenko, S. Castaldo, O. Knyazeva, A. Coulson, O. Krutyi, N. Luman, M. Parachev, R. Putnam, O. Radchenko, R. Rosa, M. Razumny, A. Seligman, M. Stepik, T. Stetsenko, T. Suprunets, O. Sushyi, Y. Taran, K. Yang and others [1–2; 4–5; 7–8]. At the same time, they require a comprehensive reflection of the issue of the impact of the population on the system of public administration in the context of its transformation, which is possible through the use of such innovative tools as public trust, which allows to respond carefully to enhancing the effects of external and internal factors.

Paper objective. The aim of the article is to analyze the directions for increasing the level of public trust in the system of public administration in the field of national security in Ukraine.

Presentation of the main research material. It should be noted that in Ukraine this principle has a specific specificity that does not allow the unity of the system of state power to develop into decentralization. This specificity is first and foremost in the transfer to a number of powers and resources within the relevant objects of conduct. At the same time, the independence of the regions in the sphere of organization of state power should not destroy the unity of the country's economic and legal space. In fact, the activities of public authorities in the regions should be carried out within the framework of the Constitution of Ukraine, as well as laws and other normative acts adopted within the limits of objects of conducting the country as a whole and its regions. Otherwise, the unity of the state power system will be violated. On this basis, the realization of the principle of

unity of the state power system should be manifested, first, in the presence of the relevant Constitution of Ukraine, the consistent system of bodies of state (legislative, executive and judicial) authorities; Secondly, in the activities of these bodies that ensure legislative regulation, the implementation of objects, constitutionally enshrined in accordance with the state, its regions and local self-government [2].

In the general structure of state power, the leading role belongs to the legislative power. This is due, first, to the fact that this body that carries it-Parliament-receives legitimation through the direct will of the population of the country (through general elections) and acts as a body of people's representation; Secondly, the fact that this branch of power is endowed with an exceptional right to form legislation, and it creates the legal basis within which other branches of state power can act. Therefore, the adoption of legislative and other normative legal acts that violate the constitutionally fixed distribution of objects of management, destroys the unity of the legal space of the state, and therefore violates the principle of unity, and therefore affects the level of confidence of the population in the activity of the state apparatus [5; 6].

It is known that the Constitutional Court of Ukraine recognizes unconstitutional decisions of the Head of State. Of course, it is possible to calculate how many such violations were, but this will not be objective enough to receive the results of the calculations, since part of the judges whose nominations are nominated by the President are composed of this court. Therefore, it is appropriate to take the situations of the heads of our country as an analysis, within which the state of compliance with the provisions of the constitutional legislation of Ukraine is reflected. According to the researchers, the largest provision of the Basic Law of Ukraine was violated by the fourth president V. Yanukovich. However, such violations were to a lesser extent, but were also recorded under the presidency of L. Kuchma, as well as V. Yushchenko, P. Poroshenko and V. Zelensky [1].

We agree with the scientists that no president can violate the Constitution of Ukraine alone [Ibid]. In this, they are going to meet other important state institutions, first of all, the Parliament and the Constitutional Court of Ukraine [Ibid].

As the practice of state -building, the higher bodies of state power, and state authorities at the regional level until recently, recognizing the presence of a conflict, do not always seek to eliminate it, fearing to lose consensus in relationships and seek to "preserve" one or another problem. However, it is equivalent to the establishment of a minefield for social and national security in the future.

Thus, in relation to today's Ukraine, the achievement of the unity of legislative power provides for the removal of all contradictions between its constitution and other laws adopted on the subjects of public authorities. Particular attention in the context of decentralization of power requires that the domestic legislation of those by-laws adopted at the regional level. The key role here belongs to the representatives of the executive branch in the regions (heads of regional state administrations), subject to active work of territorial executive bodies of special jurisdiction (ie justice, prosecutor's office), as well as courts [7].

The importance of the executive branch of power is that it is entrusted to the direct management of public affairs, for which it is given extensive administrative functions. The executive branch of the authorities is marked by a complex subordinate structure of state bodies (management apparatus), headed by the Government of Ukraine [4]. This branch of power is entrusted with the implementation of laws, hence its name. At the same time, the confidence of the population is formed both in bodies that pass laws from the standpoint of their content and to those institutions that perform these legal documents.

The formation of a well-balanced legal framework and the effective functioning of a single executive vertical is one of the preconditions for achieving the socio-economic stability of society and increasing its level of trust in this vertical.

There are several main ways to strengthen the vertical of the executive branch and increase the level of confidence of the population, which can be applied in our country, namely:

1. First of all, coordination in the system of public administration is carried out by methods of administrative and legal regulation: normative acts issued by the government or developed in the government of the government, then introduced to the parliament and

adopted as laws obligatory for implementation throughout the country. The use of the principle of the rule of national legislation, the adoption of regulations and orders, which are obligatory for all executive bodies, provides for the implementation of the center of the main purpose - social orientation of state policy at all levels of management.

2. Another aspect of the construction of a single vertical of the executive branch of power is the activities of departments and services, their regional departments (departments), the competence of which covers exceptional management. For example, defense, security, foreign economic relations, etc. They are organizationally based on the same basis of centralization - decentralization, which perform similar functions of the ministry and the agency in a unitary state.

3. Another base of the vertical of the executive branch of power is the practice of creation by the ministries and departments of its territorial units (in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine", etc. [3]). Particularly widely the network of territorial bodies is usually the ministries that are engaged in the resolution of issues in the field of industrial policy, agriculture, environmental activities, etc. It is envisaged that employees of the apparatus of the central executive authorities (CEBs), employed in the regions, are interested in maintaining constant working contacts with officials of regional state administrations (as local authorities of this branch of general competence), municipalities involved in the relevant areas of management. In turn, the regions open their representative offices in cities, which perform lobbying functions in the corridors of executive and legislative power [8].

4. Finally, the most dense cooperation network in the executive branch system is formed by functional vertical, which connects within a single branch of management of employees of ministries, CEVs, departments, committees with their colleagues in the regions, municipalities. The Constitution of Ukraine explicitly establishes that the state and regions in which the executive bodies forming a unified system of executive power [3] function. In this case, the forms of cooperation of such bodies are varied, and the list is not exhaustive. They include the development of programs, methodological recommendations, information and analytical materials for the regions, as well as holding

meetings, meetings, seminars of coordination nature, examination of normative legal acts developed in the regions, etc.

The path that domestic legislators followed is the consolidation in the Constitution of Ukraine to ensure the unity of the executive system. This measure is typical of unitary states, which in one way or another strengthens the vertical connections of a functional nature.

Factors restraining the formation of a single executive vertical, and therefore the public's trust in it, are the incompleteness and inconsistency of the process of demarcating the subjects of responsibilities between the state, its regions and local self-government, as well as the process of distribution of powers between state authorities of all levels of management. Existing contradictions lead, on the one hand, to mutual interference of executive power bodies of different levels in each other's sphere of competence; from the second - to the transfer by "higher" bodies of territorial management to subordinate bodies of problems, for the solution of which there are not enough resources on the ground.

The Constitution of Ukraine [3] does not clearly define what is subjectively included in the system of public administration. However, this situation needs to be corrected taking into account the basic provisions of fundamental science. According to them, the system of such management consists of state and local self-government bodies. Taking this into account, we believe that the Constitution of Ukraine needs to be supplemented with a norm that will clearly outline the structure of the public administration system, thus making unnecessary discussions about the place and role of local self-government in Ukraine impossible. It is the closest governing body to the needs of the population. On this basis, we can assert the importance of assessing the level of trust in the public administration system, starting from the local and regional levels.

Thus, among these consequences of the separation of local self-government bodies, the following can be distinguished:

First, the removal of local self-government bodies from the system of state authorities (and, therefore, from the country's single state-executive vertical) creates a legal basis for their place in this vertical to be taken by other state or public institutions.

And this has both positive and negative consequences, because almost automatically there is a need to establish state supervision of local self-government (provided the appropriate work, for example, prefects). At the same time, a certain independence of local self-government is ensured, which corresponds to the provisions of the Basic Law of Ukraine [3].

Secondly, local self-government is increasingly equated with a type of public self-government, which is not the case. For all their external similarity (both are designed to meet the everyday needs and interests of citizens within the existing legislation), they have a fundamentally different essence. In any democratic state, local self-government is a mandatory constitutionally established element of the system of social relations in general and territorial administration in particular. They are also constitutionally enshrined in a certain range of issues, the solution of which in the absence of such an institution is associated with many different problems and difficulties. The appearance of various forms of public self-government depends on the specific needs of a particular settlement.

Strictly speaking, it should not be about separating local self-government bodies from the system of state authorities, but about ensuring their full and real independence in the implementation of their constitutionally (legislatively) assigned tasks. Today, this problem is very relevant for Ukraine.

Conclusions. Thus, this system in a generalized form, covering all levels of territorial management, is a set of institutions and mechanisms that ensure the implementation of national constitutional and legislative acts, as well as widespread control over the implementation of public interests that are articulated and aggregated on a general basis local self-government to ensure social and national security.

The factors that hold back the formation of a single executive vertical, and therefore the confidence of the population is the incompleteness and contradiction of the process of delimitation of objects between the state, its regions and local self-government, as well as the process of distribution of powers between public authorities of all levels of management. The existing contradictions lead, on the one hand, to the mutual intervention

of executive bodies of different levels in the sphere of competence of each other; On the second - to the transfer of the "higher" bodies of territorial management to the lower bodies of problems, which on the field of the ground do not have sufficient resources.

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