

THE MANAGEMENT METHODS IN THE SPHERE OF STATE SECURITY IN CONDITIONS OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

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Annotation. The article is dedicated to the investigation of management methods in the field of state security during periods of social transformation. It addresses the importance of adapting governance strategies to contemporary challenges, especially in the context of Ukraine's ongoing crisis and global instability. Emphasis is placed on the development of comprehensive management approaches that not only react to current threats but also anticipate future challenges. The relevance of the study is underlined by the need for strategic planning and proactive implementation of policies to safeguard national interests and ensure long-term stability.

The article emphasizes the necessity of effective cooperation between public administration entities to guarantee the resilience of the national security system. The author notes that the success of state security management heavily depends on the integration of political, legal, and organizational mechanisms. The focus is on how these mechanisms contribute to the implementation of Ukraine's National Security Strategy, aiming to protect the country's territorial integrity and facilitate its European integration efforts. Special attention is given to the reform of public administration, stressing the importance of transparency and professionalism in law enforcement and strategic management.

The author indicates that effective governance in the security sector requires enhanced coordination among various governmental bodies. The importance of information exchange, joint training, and the development of new technological solutions is highlighted as key methods for addressing modern security threats such as terrorism, cyberattacks, and organized crime. The study also points out the need for continuous professional development and reform in public administration to ensure that national security objectives are met in a timely and effective manner.

Particular attention is paid to the interaction between different state institutions and the importance of coordinated efforts to respond to security threats. The article underscores the need for a dynamic and adaptable governance system, one that can respond swiftly to both domestic and international challenges. This includes the development of innovative approaches to governance, strategic planning, and the use of cutting-edge technologies. Ultimately, the study calls for the continuous improvement of public administration in the security sector, to build a sustainable and secure future for Ukraine.

Key words: public administration, state security, national security, security threats, methods of state security, methods of public administration, threat forecasting,

1. Introduction.

In the context of growing challenges for Ukraine's national security caused by war, crisis, global instability and increased defence spending, the importance of effective governance in the field of state security is becoming particularly relevant. The current security environment requires the

state not only to react to current threats, but also to take a proactive approach to planning and implementing strategies that would ensure long-term stability and protection of national interests.

Reforming public administration in Ukraine, especially in the context of national security, is on the agenda. This requires the development of new methods and mechanisms that take into account current challenges and are able to adapt to dynamic changes in the global security landscape. The main priorities set out in the National Security Strategy of Ukraine of 30 December 2021 (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy) [1], such as independence, territorial integrity, social development, and European integration, require an integrated approach to implementation through systematic and effective management practices.

Ukraine also faces the challenge of rethinking the role of the state in managing the security sector, ensuring harmony between protecting state interests and the interests of citizens, and developing effective strategies for the development of the social sphere that would meet the requirements of the times. These issues are urgent and require attention at the highest level of state leadership to ensure the stability and secure future of Ukraine as an integral and sovereign state. At the same time, it is the effectiveness of public administration that is crucial for creating a sustainable system of state security, especially in the context of military conflict and post-war reconstruction. This determines the relevance of the study.

2. The aim of the work is to analyse the methods of management in the field of state security in the context of social transformation in the realities of today.

3. The methodological basis of the study an in-depth analysis of management methods in the field of state security requires the use of both general and specialised methods of scientific knowledge, basic research and scientific understanding. The main research tools include system analysis, scientific abstraction and complex methods for determining the nature of public administration and clarifying its methods of ensuring state security. The study uses comparative methods, analogy, statistical analysis, etc. The development of a categorical and conceptual apparatus is the key to scientific progress in these areas, and a number of researchers have already addressed this issue.

According to the studies of S. Yusufzada and others (2019) [2] and O. Reznikova (2022) [3], there are significant challenges in modern state security governance, such as the lack of a sustainable rule of law, insufficient strategic planning at the institutional level, and the need to increase professionalism among public administration personnel. These aspects underline the importance of reforms in the areas of law enforcement, strategic management and professional training for the effective provision of national security.

According to the analysis of Dobra (2021), the effectiveness of public administration is key to building a resilient state, especially in the context of armed conflict or post-war reconstruction. The importance of democratic principles, accountability, transparency, and compliance with the law in the process of public administration is emphasised as fundamental factors for ensuring national security [4]. In contrast, S. Kivalov (2023) focuses on the development of new approaches to national security governance, taking into account the importance of reforms in the management of social dynamics and the separation of defence and security spheres [5]. These aspects serve as the basis for the development and implementation of effective management strategies in this critical area.

V. Bakumenko, V. Kniazev and Y. Kovbasyuk (2011) also made a significant contribution to this process, defining public administration as a complex social subsystem responsible for the development of society [6]. V. Abramov and G. Sytnyk (2009) point to differences in terminology and methods of security management [7]. V. Horbulin and A. Kachynskyi (2010) consider national security as a dynamic process with important strategic stages, each of which forms key assessments and decisions [8]. However, there is an urgent need to study the peculiarities of public administration methods of state security due to the high dynamics of social transformations.

4. Presentation of the main material.

In the context of social transformations, the methods of managing state security require a deep rethinking and adaptation to new realities. H. Sytnyk considers the national security system to be open and dynamic, developing in response to changes in the international and domestic environment [9]. It is important that the system protects national interests and is able to adapt to new challenges. The main mechanisms that ensure Ukraine's integration into the European security system include political, legal, organisational and economic aspects. They contribute to the establishment of national security as a comprehensive system interconnected with global and regional structures, which allows for an effective response to international threats and challenges.

At the same time, in the context of public administration, the very concept of interaction plays a critical role, as it covers the processes of influence and interchange of management subjects in achieving socially significant goals. This includes not only joint activities, but also coordination, planning and distribution of functions between different participants. According to the encyclopaedic definition, governance interaction stimulates cooperation between different bodies and institutions to effectively respond to social challenges [10]. It also involves the exchange of resources and information, which contributes to the sustainability and adaptability of management systems in times of change and instability. According to S. Kozhushko, interaction covers processes where management entities influence each other, mutually condition and change social phenomena, forming a single holistic system [11]. Such interaction is manifested through the organisation of joint actions, planning, and coordination, which contributes to the achievement of common goals. Particularly important are the processes of mutual assistance and control, which ensure sustainability and efficiency in addressing social challenges, responding to dynamic changes in the national security sphere.

In general, Ukrainian legislation regulates various forms of interaction between public authorities that are important in the national security system. According to the study by M. Krychun, these forms can be classified into group interactions with direct links between participants, joint events that allow remote participation, and mutual assistance, which is often carried out in absentia [12]. Such mechanisms help to ensure coordination and cooperation between different sectors of government, contributing to a more organised and focused approach to national security.

The overall effectiveness of state security management in the context of social transformation depends on the ability of public authorities to interact at different levels. As emphasised in scientific studies, the main forms of such interaction are: 1) development and implementation of regulations; 2) exchange of information about threats; 3) joint study and development of measures to respond to threats; 4) organisation of joint training and methodological training of employees; 5) coordination of joint operations to counter threats [13]. These measures are aimed at ensuring an integrated response to the challenges faced by society and the state in modern conditions.

The development and implementation of legal acts in the field of state security begins with the identification of the need for new legislation or amendments to existing laws. This process requires the active participation of legal experts, security analysts and other specialists. Once a draft law is prepared, it is subject to extensive consultations with stakeholders, including the public and parliamentary committees. After the law is approved, it comes into force, and the relevant authorities begin its implementation, which includes the development of bylaws and guidelines [14]. The last stage is to monitor the effectiveness of the implemented laws and, if necessary, to adjust them to improve the response to threats to state security.

The exchange of threat information can be considered a critical method of managing state security. It allows for a prompt response to potential and existing dangers. This process involves the collection, analysis and distribution of information between various government agencies involved in ensuring national security. Effective information exchange requires the use of modern technologies and information systems capable of providing quick access to data, its analysis and protection against unauthorised access [15; 16]. In addition, it is important to develop common protocols and standards for information exchange, which contributes to the effectiveness of cooperation between different institutions and agencies.

The method of jointly studying the state of threats and developing response measures involves a comprehensive approach to analysing the security environment and determining optimal action strategies. This process involves the involvement of various security agencies, think tanks and academic institutions to jointly analyse information on potential threats. Based on this analysis, recommendations are made on the necessary measures, which may include legislative changes, reforms in the security sectors, as well as the development of new technological and operational solutions for preventive response to threats [16]. An important part of this process is also the training and preparation of relevant personnel who will implement these measures in practice.

In general, the organisation of joint exercises and methodological training of employees is a fundamental method of ensuring state security, which includes the development and delivery of specialised training and courses for various agencies responsible for national security. These trainings are designed to enhance the professional competence of personnel by providing them with the skills and knowledge required to effectively address contemporary security challenges. Participants are introduced to the latest security practices and emerging technologies, ensuring they stay current with evolving threats such as cyberattacks, terrorism, and organized crime. By equipping security personnel with advanced tools and methodologies, these trainings foster a proactive approach to threat detection and response.

Coordination of joint operations to counter threats is also an important part of an effective state security management system. This process requires a high level of coherence and integration of actions between different security agencies, such as the police, army, intelligence services and other emergency services. The main goal of coordination is to create a unified operational picture that allows for a quick response to different types of threats and efficient use of available resources to minimise risks and negative consequences [17]. Integrated command and control, careful planning of operations, and real-time information sharing are critical to the success of joint operations.

Given the dynamics of globalisation processes and technological innovations, effective management of economic threats to state security also requires a comprehensive approach. Public administration methods to counter economic threats to state security include: 1) monitoring and analysis of economic risks to identify potential problems in a timely manner; 2) development of regulatory and fiscal measures to ensure economic stability; 3) strengthening economic independence through support of national industries and technological self-sufficiency; 4) protection of key industries and critical infrastructure from the impact of economic shocks; 5) strengthening transparency and fighting corruption to improve the efficiency of public administration; 6) expansion of international economic cooperation to reduce vulnerability to external threats. At the same time, they are not refined, isolated areas of activity. They are closely intertwined in their interaction.

Monitoring and analysis of economic risks involves the systematic collection of data on key economic indicators, such as GDP, inflation, unemployment, foreign trade, and financial markets. This information allows governments and regulators to forecast potential economic disruptions and develop strategies to prevent or minimise their impact. Effective monitoring requires the use of advanced analytical tools and technologies to process large volumes of data and analyse it in real time, which helps to make informed management decisions.

One of the key strategies is to strengthen economic independence by supporting national industries and technological self-sufficiency. Special attention should be paid to the development and implementation of effective macroeconomic policies that ensure the stability of the national currency, control inflation, and stimulate the growth of domestic production [6]. An important element of the strategy is also the development of international economic relations based on the principles of mutual benefit, in particular through the conclusion of interstate trade agreements that facilitate the access of national products to foreign markets.

Institutional strengthening is a multi-faceted approach that not only involves the development of legal and institutional frameworks but also demands a coherent implementation strategy to ensure long-term sustainability and effectiveness. Combatting corruption and money laundering requires robust mechanisms that promote transparency, accountability, and good governance within financial and corporate structures. This includes not only enacting comprehensive anti-corruption laws but



also establishing independent regulatory bodies that are empowered to investigate, prosecute, and penalize violations without political interference.

A key aspect of this process is ensuring that financial institutions and corporate entities adhere to strict transparency measures. This can be achieved through mandatory disclosure of beneficial ownership, regular audits, and reporting requirements that allow for a clear traceability of financial flows. These measures are essential in preventing illicit financial activities such as money laundering, tax evasion, and the financing of terrorism, which can destabilize economies.

Expanding international economic cooperation as a method of countering economic threats involves a country's involvement in global trade and economic alliances, and the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements that promote mutual trade and investment. This reduces dependence on individual economies and helps spread risks [8]. It is also important to develop cooperation in the financial sector and high technology, which allows countries to respond effectively to external economic shocks and contributes to overall economic growth.

Critical aspects for improving the efficiency of public administration are strengthening transparency and fighting corruption. This involves the introduction of clear and understandable rules, the use of technology to ensure transparency of government actions, in particular through electronic platforms for public procurement, asset declarations by officials, and public access to information on government spending. It is also important to strengthen the legal framework for preventing corruption, including the elimination of legal conflicts that may facilitate corrupt practices. The goal should be to create a robust governance system that can effectively withstand economic threats.

The problem of developing and implementing policies to reduce dependence on external economic factors, especially in the areas of energy and raw materials, deserves special attention, especially in the context of war and post-war reconstruction. The introduction of alternative energy sources, improved energy efficiency, and the expansion of domestic energy infrastructure can significantly improve the country's economic security. At the same time, this issue should be handled with caution. We should not forget about the priority of economic recovery, and in this context, reducing import dependence should be one of the tools, not an end in itself.

5. Conclusions.

A generalised analysis of the methods of governance in the field of state security in the context of social transformation in today's realities allows us to distinguish such methods as methods of managing the political and economic components of state and national security. The interaction between different governing bodies plays a crucial role, allowing to coordinate efforts and resources for an effective response to threats, while preserving democratic standards and human rights.

Political methods include various forms of interaction between actors involved in making key decisions and implementing relevant public policies. Effective political governance also requires the introduction of transparent mechanisms of interaction between the government and the public, ensuring public control over the activities of law enforcement agencies and the development of civil society. Political analysis and forecasting tools allow assessing potential risks and preparing effective strategies to neutralise them. An important aspect is the formation of a national security culture among the population, which includes educational programmes, information campaigns and the development of national identity aimed at raising awareness of threats and ways to prevent them.

Economic methods of public administration in the field of state security include a system of measures aimed at stabilising the financial and economic system, monitoring its condition, supporting domestic producers and reducing import dependence.

In the current context of social transformation, methods of state security management must adapt to changing social, political and technological conditions. The effectiveness of the methods under study depends on the ability of the system to respond to new challenges, including cyber threats,

terrorism, economic crises and natural disasters. Promising for further research is the development of integrated approaches that take into account international and local aspects of security, as well as ensuring the flexibility and resilience of the system through innovations in governance, strategic planning and the use of the latest technologies.

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