

Features of the Implementation of Public Authority in the Context of Modern International Security Challenges: Information Component

Olha Borysenko [†], Taras Kitsak ^{††}, Roman Pasichnyi ^{†††}, Liudmyla Akimova^{††††}, Marta Karpa^{†††††},
Oleksandr Akimov ^{††††††}

sulo1@ukr.net

[†] University of Customs and Finance, Ukraine

^{††} Lviv Polytechnic National University, Ukraine

^{†††} Lviv Polytechnic National University, Ukraine

^{††††} National University of Water and Environmental Engineering, Ukraine

^{†††††} Hryhorii Skovoroda University in Pereiaslav, Ukraine

^{††††††} Shupyk National Healthcare University of Ukraine, Ukraine

Abstract

The main purpose of the study is to determine the features of the implementation of public authority in the context of modern international security challenges. The fact that public authority is a necessary regulator of the life of society ensures its development, unity, and manageability, which is an important factor in the organization and orderliness of society adds to the actualization of the research topic. The research methodology includes a set of theoretical methods of analysis. Based on the results of the study, key aspects of the implementation of public authority in the context of modern international security challenges were identified. The study has limitations, and they relate to the practical aspect of the implementation of public authority in the context of modern international security challenges.

Keywords:

Public Authority, Security, Information, Public Activity

1. Introduction

In the face of international security challenges, the state represents society and ensures its political and economic community and unity. It performs the main size of the administrative activities of the most important areas of public and economic life. Management decisions are implemented with the help of a special state mechanism and proper information support. By adopting legal and regulatory acts, the state may allow, prohibit or restrict the activities of political parties, organizations, and movements if this would threaten security.

In the context of modern security challenges, public authorities constantly operate in the legal regime for the implementation of organizational and administrative functions and powers, directly exercising control over the state. The existing variety

of forms of implementation of public authority is associated with the existence of the mechanism of the state, which constitutes the state mechanism and subjects of public authority with a special status.

The system of public authorities in the context of modern security challenges is a set of public authorities with various forms of exercising this power. Each public authority was created to implement the set goals and programs that ensure the protection of the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of citizens, the security of the state and society, and the solution of issues of socio-economic and cultural significance. Public authorities in the context of modern security challenges are characterized by the following features: focus on the implementation of public tasks and functions; functioning through relevant public universities; legitimacy; the isolation of the apparatus exercising this power from the population; association of subordinates on a territorial basis; coverage by the power of all persons in the relevant territory; continuity of operation; focus on resolving all cases of public importance; binding power decisions for all subjects in the relevant territory; functioning in legal forms; the possibility of using the means of coercion provided for by law to implement their decisions; the right to establish and levy obligatory taxes and fees from the population; independent budgeting.

The public authority is characterized by the fact that it is an important tool of public administration and one of the activities for the exercise of power. In the context of modern security challenges, public authority accompanies all social processes in society, manages the affairs of society, realizes its tasks and

goal - serving the people as the only source of power, contributes to the formation of a legal, democratic state; informing the people; public authority is a secondary (derivative) category of the sovereignty of the people as a source of any form of power formation and the interests of the people should find real embodiment in the activities of all subjects of public authority.

Public administration is one of the activities for the exercise of power (along with legislation and justice), which consists of the practical implementation of organizational, executive, and administrative functions to implement the requirements of the law and, on this basis, exercise managerial influence on certain objects. There is a deep internal connection between the model of the organization of power and the control system - they must correspond to each other. The effectiveness of the functioning of the state-power mechanism directly depends on the political regime and security. The political regime is a set of ways, means, and methods of practical implementation by the ruling circles, mainly senior officials, of state power.

The political regime in the context of modern security challenges is designed to act as a channel for two-way communication between the state and society, government and people. In one direction, the state should widely, reliably, and fully perceive public (human) needs, interests, and goals, in the other, it should organize power and management processes in such a way that they contribute to progressive social development. This can provide a democratic political regime.

2. Methodology

To obtain the most reliable theoretical and scientific results regarding the implementation of public authority in the context of modern international security challenges, a system of principles and approaches was used, built on philosophical and ideological, general scientific, concrete scientific, and special scientific methods, in combination with the most important theoretical provisions. Unfortunately, due to the military actions in Ukraine, there is no way to effectively apply scientific and practical methods.

3. Research Results and Discussions

The modern perception of the public and, in particular, political power is gradually being transformed. In no case should power be perceived as a privilege for a certain political elite, since, first of all, it is the highest form of top management and the amount of responsibility and obligations to society. Public authority, elected by the majority of citizens, is only a way to carry out their will. Therefore, the implementation of election programs by public authorities in the context of modern international security challenges is its main task, the failure or improper implementation of which provides for legal and political responsibility. Maintaining a balance between the actions of public authorities and their responsibility is one of the most important and difficult tasks of democracy since this is the main condition for the existence of a strong democracy. If there is no certain form of control over the ruling elites by society, then the political system cannot be called democratic. On the other hand, citizens cannot govern the state without electing a public authority in elections. In order for the political system to be effective in the face of modern international challenges, so that it can develop and implement certain policies, adapt to new situations, and respond to internal and external challenges, government officials must be endowed with sufficient powers, which would enable them to take balanced power decisions [1-3]. The tension created by the need to solve conflicting tasks emerges from public authority and its responsibility for the decisions made, which are most evident during periods of crisis. The main negative factors of the external environment that affect the system of public authority today are presented in Fig.1.

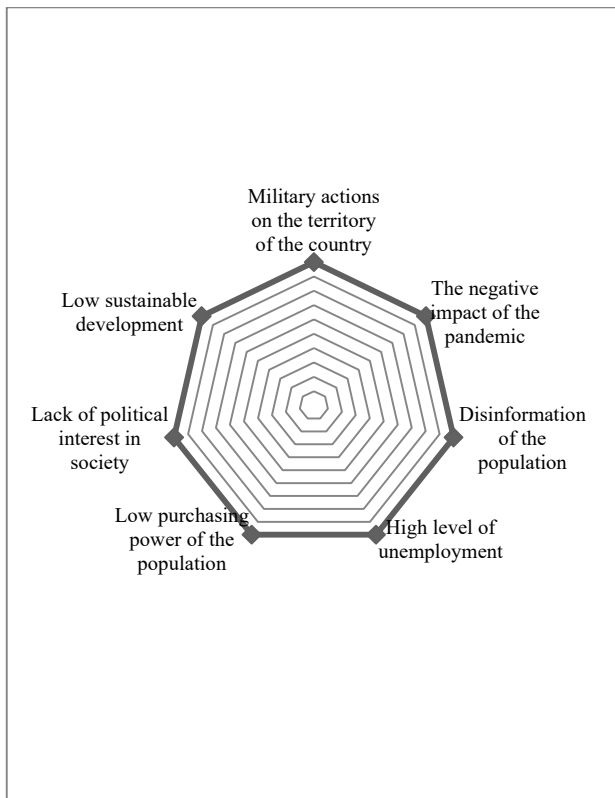


Fig.1. The main factors of the external environment that negatively affect the system of public authority

Today, public authorities in the context of modern international security challenges in many democratic countries of the world are changing, in particular with regard to the fact that control over the adoption of major power-political decisions in states is outside the sphere of influence of citizens. Moreover, one can observe the emergence of a new concept of democracy, which is steadily losing its main component - the demos. This is mainly due to the imperfect system of control of public authorities in democratic states. So, in the organization of modern democracy, people's control over power becomes an important element in order to achieve a balance between the actions of public authority and its responsibility to society. This cannot be achieved without a clear legal mechanism for the implementation of popular control, which is necessary for several reasons: firstly, it provides a certain level of freedom for public authorities within the powers necessary to fulfill the obligations defined in election programs, coalition agreements, programs of action and reforms, etc.; secondly, it determines the limits and extent of the possible extra-election

influence of active citizens and civil society institutions on probable deviations in the fulfillment of the obligations of public authorities. By choosing public authority through the exercise of suffrage, citizens enter into an act of subordination, which contains both their obligations and freedoms. However, the main purpose of this act is to achieve the well-being of citizens and protect them from a common enemy, which, in our opinion, becomes the main subject of public control in the future. In the modern interpretation, the purpose of the activity of public authorities is, first of all, the pre-election program of actions of contenders for power, since with the development of democracy, citizens' voting becomes decisive not so much for certain candidates, but rather the choice of national development programs that their elected representatives will implement when they receive a mandate and the corresponding legitimation [4-6].

The functioning of public authorities in the context of modern international security challenges is the main tool for managing a society, including a democratic one. At the same time, there are risks of inefficiency, defectiveness, incompetence of certain institutions of public authority or its illegitimate use, in particular in the countries of young democracy. In our opinion, when countering these dangers, it is necessary to implement the control function of democracy, which manifests itself both through delegated and direct forms. An analysis of the possibilities of direct participation of citizens in the processes of managing public affairs allows us to identify certain types of involvement of citizens in control over public authorities, taking into account the methods and methods for exercising such control, in particular: dialogue forms of control; control in information and analytical forms; in the form of popular initiatives; public disobedience and resistance [7-10]. Thus, control as a function of democracy is aimed at ensuring the strict achievement of the goals of the activities of state and municipal authorities, carried out in the following areas: the creation of limiting boundaries that guide the activities of public authorities and in which its effectiveness is desirable; ensuring, with the help of special methods and tools, the effectiveness of public authorities in certain areas; identifying and responding to deviations from certain vectors of achieving the goals of public authorities in the context of modern international security challenges.

The main challenges facing public authorities in Ukraine today are shown in Figure 2.

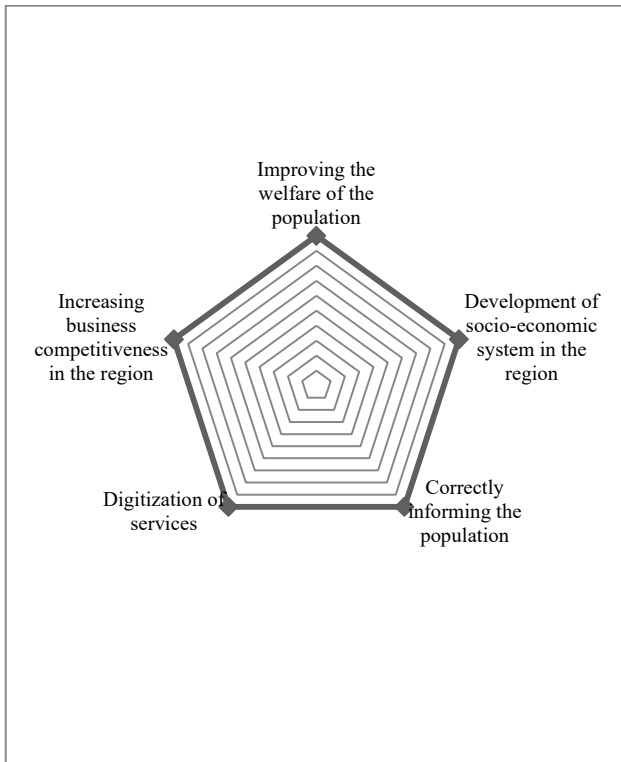


Fig. 2. The main challenges facing public authorities in Ukraine

The analysis of the features of the implementation of public authority in administration systems is based on the principles of the innovative paradigm of public administration: - a combination of constitutionally established public administration procedures and components of social management; development of democratic principles of administration, the institutionalization of public influence on the adoption of state and administrative decisions in the development of state policy; objectivity, general availability, completeness and timeliness of information; rational organization of the administrative apparatus; development planning and forecasting; conducting a personnel policy in public authorities on the basis of the principle of professionalism; guarantee of legality and control over the execution and observance of laws. It should be noted that such an innovative paradigm is based on the modern interpretation of public authority as an integrative combination of the managerial activities of public servants and persons holding political positions, the institutional unity of the structure and

procedures in the system of public authorities. Public authority includes such activities that ensure the effective functioning of the entire system of public authorities and local governments and provides for the wide involvement of various stakeholders in the development and implementation of public policy in the face of modern international security challenges. Modern integrated systems of public administration, within which institutional models of public authority are formed and function, must be able to move from one qualitative state to another in the process of their development, and maintain a dynamic balance in a socially heterogeneous environment. Based on the experience of the functioning of public authorities in European countries, it is possible to point out the fact that the institutional, organizational, legal and administrative aspects of the activities of public authorities are dependent on the forms of government and structure, the legal system, national traditions, models of public service, the functioning of civil society institutions [11-15].

The public authority in the context of modern international security challenges manifests itself in two forms: state authority and municipal authority, which implement their activities through national bodies and local governments. State power is a system of structures, bodies, and institutions that implement the functions of the state through the purposeful management activities of all state bodies, aimed at streamlining, organizing life, and ensuring stability and development of society. City government is understood as a system of power relations, within which the implementation of the functions and capabilities of local governments is carried out. This form of public authority acts in the interests of territorial communities and carries out its activities through executive bodies and officials, the legal status of which is determined by the Constitution of Ukraine and other regulatory legal acts. It also characterizes the municipal government in the country with a number of functions that it performs, and these are: political (formation of goals, objectives, development prospects for each of the areas of production and economic activity of the community; establishing relations with state authorities, political parties, public associations, etc. .); executive-administrative (issuing orders, decisions, an obligatory implementation by local governments, their officials, legal entities and citizens); control and supervisory (implementation of

actions to control and supervise the implementation of the obligatory rules of conduct established by municipal legal acts); municipal property management; provision of municipal services free of charge or at regulated prices to citizens and organizations in the field of education, healthcare, culture, and other industries.

Given the digital transformation that is taking place in all spheres of public life, it will be effective for public authorities and public administration in the country to introduce digitalized public administration, since at present the development of the state is impossible without deep, systemic, and fundamental changes in the digital economic system. This process in public authorities in the context of modern international security challenges will be effective through the creation and implementation of a program or strategy for digital literacy and mastery, which will provide for the acquisition of professional digital skills and competencies by officials.

4. Conclusions

Public authorities in the context of modern international security challenges are a key essential feature of public administration since they are characteristic only of public administration and distinguish it from private. The public sphere in the context of modern international security challenges performs the following functions of interaction between the authorities and society: - articulation of public interests that should be formed and voiced in society itself; - public control over the activities of the authorities and, in a broader sense, the state of affairs in society; – influence on state policy in the formation of the general public interest; – implementation of political and cultural education of citizens.

The system of public administration that has developed in European countries is characterized by the uncertainty of the institutional distinction between political and administrative components in the context of modern international security challenges. On the agenda is the task of determining the optimal model for combining administrative and political functions in public administration in the face of modern international security challenges. The need for a strategy to build a "strong state" became more urgent. In particular, this means the need to expand

and strengthen political and administrative regulation and develop targeted planning of state policy. The priority ways of harmonizing public policy and management are: - the formation of national identity as a key factor on which the process of determining the main guidelines of public and national interests is based; - the creation of political and legal mechanisms that make it impossible for personal and corporate interests to dominate over national ones; – building a balance of administrative and political components in the management system and creating political and legal foundations that ensure the depoliticization and professionalization of the civil service in the face of modern international security challenges.

Based on the results of the study, key aspects of the implementation of public authority in the context of modern international security challenges were identified. The study has limitations, and they relate to the practical aspect of the implementation of public authority in the context of modern international security challenges.

References

- [1] Sylkin, O., Bosak, I., Homolska, V., Okhrimenko, I., & Andrushkiv, R. Intensification of Management of Economic Security of the Enterprise in the Post-Pandemic Space. *Postmodern Openings*, 12(1Sup1), 2021, 302-312. <https://doi.org/10.18662/po/12.1Sup1/286>
- [2] Sylkin, O., Buhel, Y., Dombrovska, N., Martusenko, I., & Karaim, M. The Impact of the Crisis on the Socio-Economic System in a Post-Pandemic Society. *Postmodern Openings*, 12(1), 2021, 368-379. <https://doi.org/10.18662/po/12.1/266>
- [3] Tvaronavičienė, A. The possibilities to use public procurement as one of the instruments of implementation of sustainable development concept in republic of Lithuania. *Business: Theory and Practice*, 13(3), 2012, 197-207. <https://doi.org/10.3846/btp.2012.21>
- [4] Russo, F., Calabrò, T., Iiritano, G., Pellicanò, D.S., Petrungraro, G., Trecozzi, M.R. City logistics between international vision and local knowledge to sustainable development: The regional role on planning and on public engagement. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, Vol. 15, No. 5, 2020,

- pp. 619-629.
<https://doi.org/10.18280/ijssdp.150504>
- [5] Russo, F., Calabrò, T., Iiritano, G., Pellicanò, D.S., Petrunaro, G., Trecozzi, M.R. City logistics between international vision and local knowledge to sustainable development: The regional role on planning and on public engagement. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, Vol. 15, No. 5, 2020, pp. 619-629.
<https://doi.org/10.18280/ijssdp.150504>
- [6] Zhao, Y., Feng, C.Y., Yang, J., Wang, L.M. Literature review of network public opinion about the e-commerce. *Review of Computer Engineering Studies*, Vol. 2, 2015, No. 2, pp. 25-30. <http://dx.doi.org/10.18280/rces.020206>
- [7] Andrews L. Public administration, public leadership and the construction of public value in the age of the algorithm and 'big data'. *Public Admin.* 2019; <https://doi.org/97:296-310>
- [8] Kryshtanovych, M., Ortynskyi, V., Krasivskyy O., Mazyi, N., & Pasichnyk, V. Methodical approach to countering threats of economic security in the context of ensuring the protection of national interests. *Financial and Credit Activity: Problems of Theory and Practice*, 4(39), 2021, 202-208.
<https://doi.org/10.18371/v4i39.241309>
- [9] Kryshtanovych, M., Dzanyy, R., Topalova, E., Tokhtarova, I., & Pirozhenko, N. Challengers to Conceptual Understanding of Sustainable Development Regarding Decentralization of Power and Responsibility in the Conditions of the Postmodern Society. *Postmodern Openings*, 11(3), 2020, 257-268.
<https://doi.org/10.18662/po/11.3/212>
- [10] Kryshtanovych, M., Akimova, L., Gavkalova, N., Akimov, Shulga A., Modern Technologies for Ensuring Economic Security in the Context of Achieving High Efficiency of Public Administration. *IJCSNS International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security*. Vol. 22 No. 2 2022, pp. 362-368.
<https://doi.org/10.22937/IJCSNS.2022.22.2.42>
- [11] Opris, A. ., & Neculescu (Popa), A. Public Facilities Assessment Methodology. *Postmodern Openings*, 11(4), 2020, 64-78.
<https://doi.org/10.18662/po/11.4/223>
- [12] Rodchenko, S., Bielska, T., Brus, T., Naplyokov, Y., & Trevoho, O. Human Capital Management In The System Of Public Administration In The Context of COVID-19 Pandemic. *Postmodern Openings*, 12(1Sup1), 2021, 346-355.
<https://doi.org/10.18662/po/12.1Sup1/290>
- [13] Kanapinskas, V., Plytnikas, Žydrūnas, & Tvaronavičienė, A. Sustainable public procurement: realization of the social aspect in republic of Lithuania. *Business: Theory and Practice*, 15(4), 2014, 302-315.
<https://doi.org/10.3846/btp.2014.529>
- [14] Pyliavskiy, I., Martusenko, I., Molnar, O., Dzyana, H., & Kushniriuk, V. Modeling ways of improving Green economy and environmental protection in the context of governance. *Business: Theory and Practice*, 22(2), 2021, 310-317.
<https://doi.org/10.3846/btp.2021.13336>
- [15] Stachova, K., Stacho, Z., & Vicen, V. Efficient involvement of human resources in innovations through effective communication. *Business: Theory and Practice*, 18, 2017, 33-42.
<https://doi.org/10.3846/btp.2017.004>