

ინოვაციური ეკონომიკა და მართვა

INNOVATIVE ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT

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უკრაინის სახელმწიფო უსაფრთხოების უზრუნველყოფის თეორიული მიდგომების ანალიზი

ANALYSIS OF THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO ENSURING THE STATE SECURITY OF UKRAINE

ანოტაცია. სტატიაში განხილულია თეორიული მიდგომები სახელმწიფო უსაფრთხოების უზრუნველყოფისადმი, რომლებიც განხილულია ლიტერატურაში და შემოთავაზებულია მათი გამოყენების წინადადებები თანამედროვე პირობებში. განსაზღვრულია ლობიზმის როლი ეროვნული უსაფრთხოების უზრუნველყოფის პროცესში, ასევე შემოთავაზებულია წინადადებები ინტერესების ლობირების ტექნოლოგიების ოპტიმიზაციასთან მიმართებაში.

კვლევის საწყის ეტაპზე ცნებების „სახელმწიფო უსაფრთხოება“ და „ეროვნული უსაფრთხოება“ ანალიზის შედეგებმა საშუალება მოგვცა გამოგვეყო არსებითი სხვაობა მათ შორის, რომელიც მდგომარეობს სახელმწიფო უსაფრთხოების გაგებაში, როგორც სახელმწიფოს ყველა რესურსების დაცულობაში, მოქალაქეების ჩათვლით. ასეთი ინტერპრეტაცია ახასიათებს ადამიანის დაახლოებით იგივე წონას სხვა სახელმწიფო რესურსებთან მიმართებაში.

ცნება „ეროვნული უსაფრთხოება“ განსაზღვრავს პირველ რიგში ერის და მისი ინტერესების დაცულობას და „სახელმწიფო უსაფრთხოებისაგან“ განსხვავებით, ასახავს მოთხოვნას სხვა რესურსების დაცულობაში, როგორც მეორეხარისხოვან ამოცანას. წინა პლანზე რჩება მოქალაქე. უსიტყვო კავშირი მოცემულ ცნებებს შორის საშუალებას იძლევა გაიგივებული იქნან ისინი თავიანთი არსით. თანამედროვე ლიტერატურის ანალიზის შედეგად დადგენილი იქნა, რომ აღნიშნული ცნებების განსაზღვრების უმრავლესობა ახასიათებს დაცულობის მხოლოდ მდგომარეობას, რომლის შექმნაც არასაკმარისია ეროვნული ინტერესების რეალიზაციისათვის სახელმწიფო უსაფრთხოების უზრუნველყოფის კონტექსტში. ამიტომ სტატიაში მოცემულია წინადადებები ცნება „ეროვნული უსაფრთხოების“ სრულყოფისათვის, როგორც ეროვნული უსაფრთხოების დაცულობის მდგომარეობა, რომლის რეალიზება ხდება საზოგადოების უმეტესი ნაწილის ინტერესების ლობირებისა და სახელმწიფო მართვის ეფექტური საშუალებების გზით. დადგენილია, რომ თანამედროვე საინფორმაციო-საკომუნიკაციო ტექნოლოგიების გამოყენება იძლევა სახელმწიფო მართვის პროცესების კონტროლირებისა და ეროვნული უსაფრთხოების უზრუნველყოფის საქმეში აქტიური მონაწილეობის მიღების საშუალებას. აქედან გამომდინარე მოცემულია რეკომენდაციები აქტიური ლობისტური საქმიანობის ჩატარებისათვის ეროვნული უსაფრთხოების უზრუნველყოფის სფეროში.

საკვანძო სიტყვებია: სახელმწიფო უსაფრთხოება, სახელმწიფო უსაფრთხოების უზრუნველყოფის მექანიზმები, სამოქალაქო საზოგადოება, სახელმწიფო უსაფრთხოების თეორია, სახელმწიფო.

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ABSTRACT. The article considers the theoretical approaches to ensuring state security, which are highlighted in the literature, and suggests their application in modern conditions. The role of lobbying in the process of ensuring national security was determined, as well as proposals were made to optimize the technologies of lobbying for national interests.

At the initial stage of the study, the results of the analysis of the concepts of “state security” and “national security” made it possible to distinguish between the essential difference between them, which is to understand state security as the protection of all resources of the state, including citizens. Such an interpretation characterizes almost the same weight of a person with other state resources.

The notion of “national security” defines the security of the nation and its interests in the first place, which, unlike “state security”, reflects the need to protect other resources as a secondary task. On the foreground is a citizen. Silent connection between these concepts makes it possible to identify them in their essence. As a result of the analysis of modern literature, it was found that the overwhelming majority of the definitions of these concepts characterize only the state of security, the creation of which is not sufficient for the realization of national interests in the context of ensuring state security. Therefore, the article provides suggestions for improving the concept of “national security” as a state of protection of national interests, implemented through lobbying the interests of the overwhelming majority of society and effective means of public administration. It is established that the use of modern information and communication technologies will enable to control the processes of public administration and to take an active part in ensuring national security. Therefore, recommendations were given for active lobbying activities in the field of national security.

Key words: state security, mechanisms of state security, civil society, state security theory, state.

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM.

The state of the state security plays a key role in the process of becoming, formation and development of the society and its main institutions, which in general reflects the state of the country’s economic potential and its position on the world stage.

For a long period of time and to date the problem of development of the domestic sector of the economy remains unresolved, as the state of the country’s security is at a low level. This is due to a number of economic, social, political and military aspects that make our country unprepared for global competition and defending its own interests on the world stage. At the same time, the issue of ensuring state security concerns not only the main subjects of the public administration, but also ordinary citizens, because it requires complex decisions and joint efforts.

In part, the result depends on the mentality of the civil society, partly on the effectiveness of the public administration, sometimes the coincidence of foreign and economic circumstances play an important role in addressing issues of state security, which in general characterizes this problem as a complex system with interconnected elements and interaction algorithms.

Thus, the question of ensuring the state’s security in Ukraine remains the most urgent and unresolved, and the system work in this direction characterizes the mechanisms of lobbying the interests of the state as vital to all the actors involved in providing it.

ANALYSIS OF THE RECENT PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH.

A large part of the scientists in Ukraine engaged in research on state security, which in general characterizes the scientific-security science base of our country as well-formed and optimal for practical realization.

The main achievements that have found their application in the public administration include the work of P. Prygunov, Ye. Romanenko, O. Dzhoban, V. Litvinenko, V. Zhuravsky, V. Suprun and others.

Given the wide margin of research, the problem of ensuring state security in the context of lobbying the civil society interests is not adequately covered. Only a small amount of output reflects the mechanisms of the civil society interaction to ensure their own economic, social and demographic interests. Almost no work is available on providing technologies for lobbying the citizens in the context of information, economic, social, technogenic and environmental security of the state. The question of interaction between the organs of wood management and ordinary citizens is acute. All this increases the need for scientific research of this problem and signals certain methodological risks.

State security acts not only as a subject of protection of the citizens' interests and territorial integrity, but also as an object of security, since it means the security of the state resources. This concept has become widely used in Soviet times, when the state's main goal was considered in the context of accumulation, improvement and optimization of the resources of the state, nation and personality, which was often a cause for concern both among the civil society and among the foreign agents of influence, who effectively used this gap in a geopolitical struggle, which was solved not in favor of the USSR.

Therefore, the historical experience characterizes the absence of a national component in the system of ensuring state security as a way to nowhere. To resolve this gap was the adoption of the 2003 Law on National Security of Ukraine and its further improvement [1]. The revision of this law highlights the vital interests of man and citizen who form the sustainable development of the society in the face of external and internal threats. And hence, it opens the way for lobbying activities directed at the gradual realization of the social interests itself.

Thus, the concept of "national security", in contrast to the concept of "state security" characterizes the connection of security with the national component, which is based primarily on the security of the citizens and their interests, and then other equally important interests of the state. Relevant concepts can be regarded as a single entity, but the term "national security" more substantially describes this phenomenon.

The definition of the scientists in relation to these concepts can be generalized (Table 1) and characterize them as a state of protection of the nation, state, resources of the country and the interests of these subjects of state security.

Table 1

Systematization of definitions of concepts "national security" and "state security"

Author 1	Concept 2	Definition 3
A. Vozzhennikov	State security	The state of protection of the vital interests of the individual, society and the state in all the spheres of their life from internal and external dangers and threats, characterized by such a state of the country, in which its integrity and internal stability are ensured [2].
N. Matrusov	State security	The protection of the national resources and values, as well as state, public and personal interests from internal and external threats [3].
V. Pylypchuk	State security	The protection of the state sovereignty, constitutional order, territorial integrity, economic, scientific and technical and defense potential, information sphere and state interests from the external and internal threats, intelligence, terrorist and other illegal encroachments of the special services of the foreign states, as well as organizations, separate groups and individuals on the vital interests of Ukraine [4].
V. Bielievtsava	State security	The purposeful organizing jurisdictional influence of the executive authorities of a special competence on the internal and external threats (dangers) in which the state institutions create conditions for the effective functioning of the national security system. [5].
U. Lippmann	National security	The state is in a state of security when it does not need to sacrifice its legitimate interests in order to prevent a war and when it is able to protect those interests, if necessary, using military force. [6].
Article 1 of the Law "On the Fundamentals of the National Security of Ukraine"	National security	The protection of the vital interests of a person and a citizen, a society and a state in which sustainable development of the society is ensured, timely detection, prevention and neutralization of real and potential threats to the national interests [1].

Elaborated by the author on the basis of these sources

Consequently, these concepts represent the security of the state and national security as a state of security, which depends on the external and internal factors, and such a concept is enshrined in the legislation of Ukraine. However, none of the presentations describes security in the context of the active actions of its subjects aimed at the development of the state. This problem can be observed throughout the historical period of existence of Ukraine, both in the USSR and in the period of modern independence.

The difficult path for Ukraine, due to the territorial attractiveness, fell on its historical destiny, forcing Ukrainians to defend their interests at all levels. This characterizes the Ukrainians as a peace-loving and working nation that is constantly in a state of security.

Although the need to protect their country, freedom, dignity and national identity is a top priority, it is much more difficult to implement without active measures. The experience of the political and military strategies points to the need to take active measures to ensure security, since the threat is better to be warned than to eliminate its consequences or to defend. So, the Chinese commander Sun-Tzu described the worst military strategy to create security frontiers, adjusting only to protection [7]. Mao Zedong urged fellow citizens not to lose vigilance expressing the famous phrase “Want peace - get ready for war” [8, p. 231].

All this, as well as a number of logical conclusions that can be made after 25 years of oligarchic class rule in the period of Ukraine’s independence, the war in the east, the annexation of the Crimea, etc., indicates that passive protection does not produce the result that could lead our country to a new socio-economic level. Moreover, understanding the concept of the national, or state and even economic security of the country, not including active measures to prevent threats and risks, as security, distorts the essence of this concept.

There are also researchers that reflect the active constituent. So, studying the issue of the economic security of the enterprises as a component of the national security, D. Kvashuk perfected the concept of economic security of the enterprises, adding in the general understanding of this phenomenon the potential of the enterprises, because permanent security is impossible and from time to time there are changes in such a state [9]. This view deserves attention, but considering the public administration as a complex system, active measures should be weighed and maximally optimized, the use of which can cause irreparable damage and worsen the situation, because the national security concerns all the objects of protection that are located on the territory of the country and beyond.

The state security structure can be represented in the form of a scheme that reflects the main subjects of security, security objects, external and internal factors of the influence on its state (see Figure 1).

From the point of view of the above, one should take into account the components of the economic security of the state, the main ones of which can also be presented graphically (see Figure 2).

This problem was studied by A. F. Novikova, R. V. Pokotylenko. The practical aspect of their research is aimed at assessing the specific gravity of each of them, using heuristic methods of analysis, among which an expert method of evaluation was used, which resulted in the following conclusions. The most important experts consider is the economic security. Thus, 40.3% of respondents rated it as the most critical for the security of the state, the political component was 6% of the answers, military 16.4%, social 12.7%, environmental 8.2%, informational 9.7%, regional 3 %, International 3.7% [10, p. 23-25].

From the point of view of the study, attention should be paid to those active measures mentioned in the process of studying the concept of state security, and considering it as a complex system with related components, it should be emphasized that the resolution of the problem of threat prevention and danger should be calculated and weighted, that is, an optimization task has to be solved, which has its limitations, maximum of its function and minimum. Thus, the theoretical approach to understanding the term state and national security needs to be improved, taking into account the optimization of the preventive measures to prevent threats and risks. An appropriate mechanism for the optimal state security management can be implemented with the use of lobbying activities aimed at creating conditions for the realization of the interests of the citizens, society and the state.

Figure 1. Structure of the state security system (Elaborated by the author)

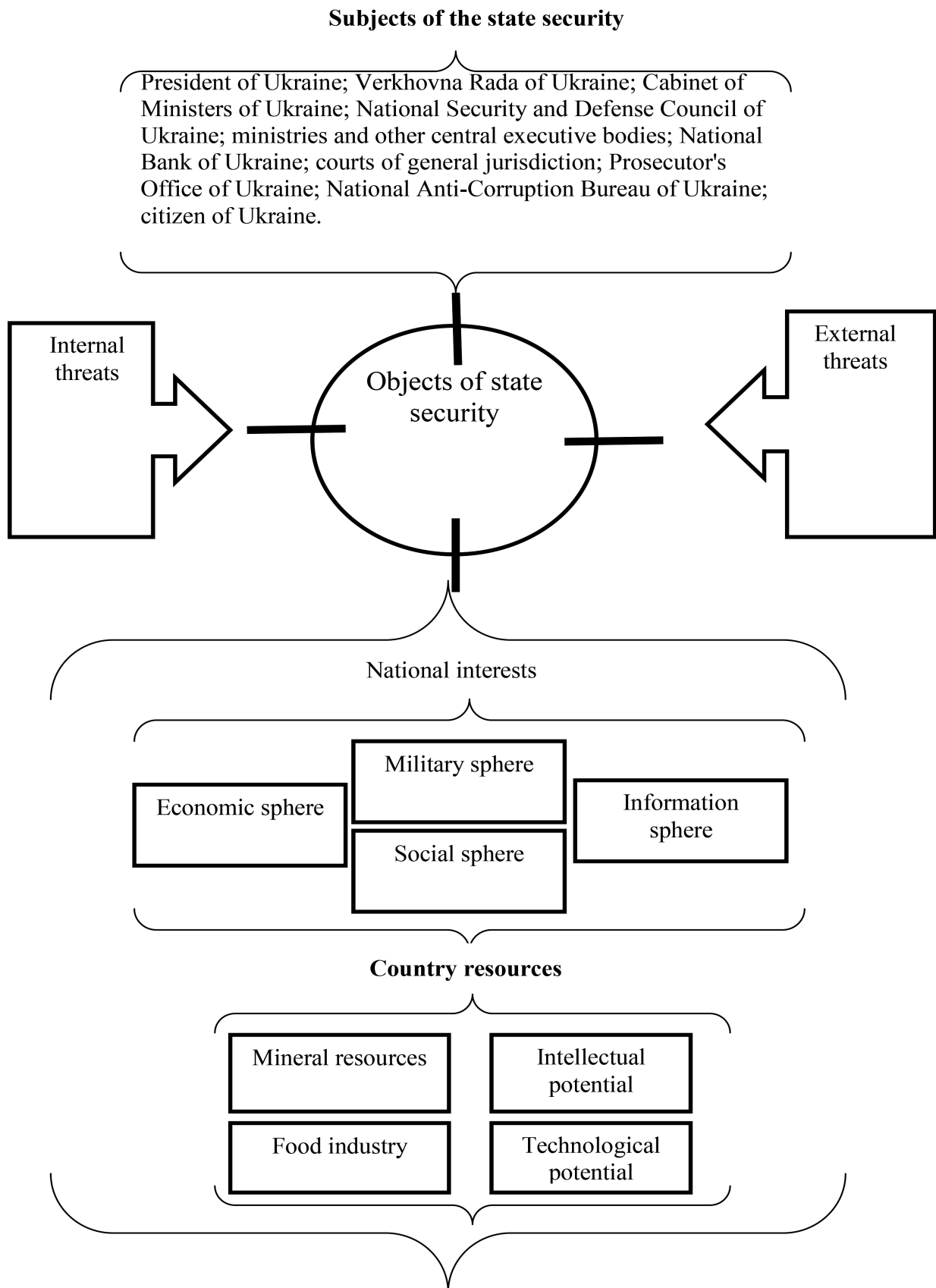
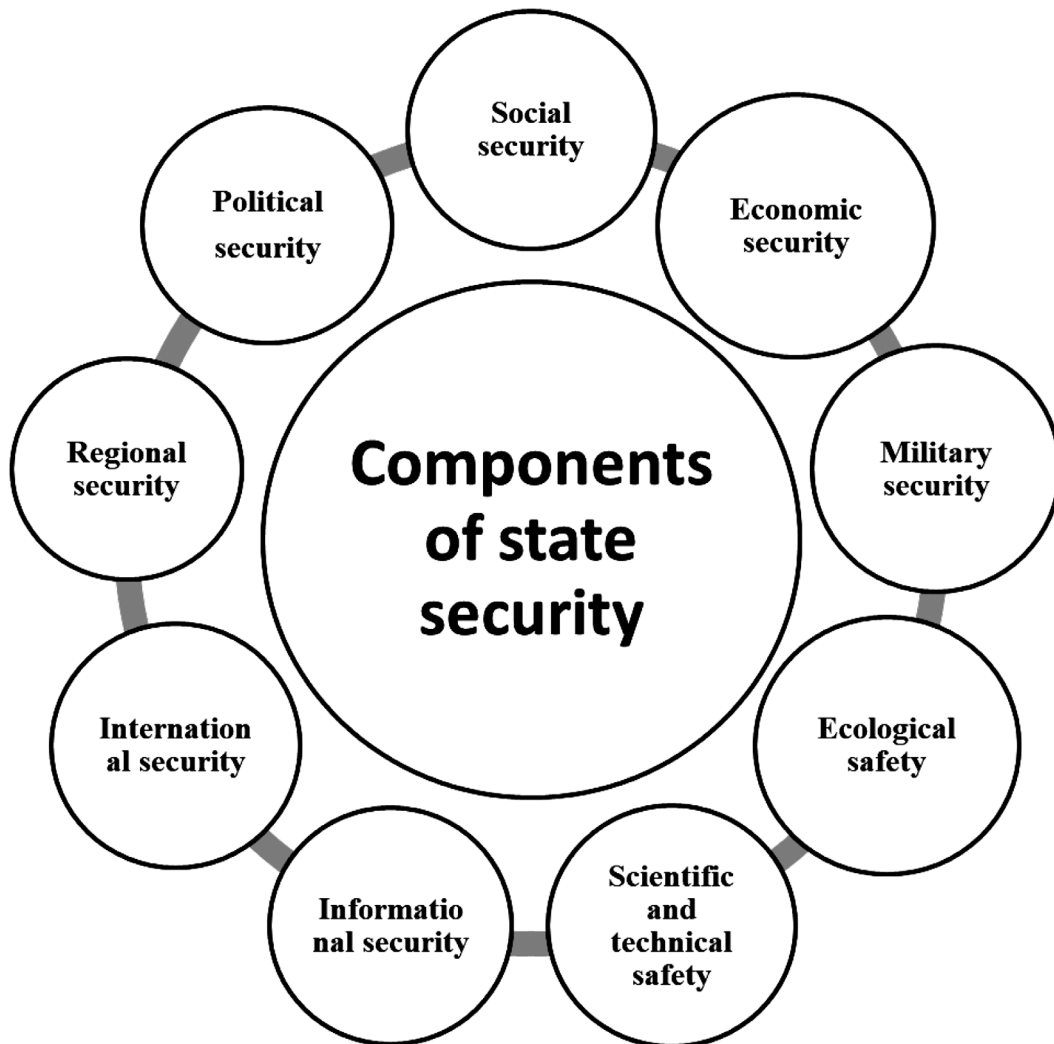


Figure 2. Structure of the components of the state security



UNSOLVED EARLIER PART OF THE GENERAL PROBLEM.

The management of the national security during the whole historical period of the formation and development of Ukrainian statehood was carried out in a mode of protection of the national interests by localizing threats and dangers that caused devastating consequences, since in many cases they were not detected and warned. Taking into account the value of Ukraine’s resource potential, its geographic location, and intellectual potential, such measures should be implemented as a matter of priority, since attacks on these resources take place not only from the middle of the country, but also with the use of external entities of the geopolitical relations, because, unfortunately, the national interests do not always coincide with the interests of the ruling elites in Ukraine, which threatens both the elites themselves and the national security of the state. The overwhelming majority of the citizens experience the negative consequences of such interference in the system of the national security of the country.

The reason for neglect of the national interests is the insufficiently developed mechanism of the informational, social, economic and political lobbying in Ukraine by the overwhelming majority of its citizens, which, as nobody feels the consequences of the security breaches. At the same time, a number of financial-industrial groups in our country, engaging in lobbying of their own interests, from time to time implement them contrary to the national interests, using political and administrative levers of influence.

Taking into account the above mentioned circumstances, the solution of the problem can be carried out using lobbying tools of the interest groups in the development of the Ukrainian state, but ordinary citizens can not resist powerful corporations with significant financial and administrative resources.

The purpose of the article is: analysis of the theoretical approaches to the definition of the concept of state and national security and the establishment of differences between them. Improvement of the theoretical and methodological aspects of the state security. Investigation of its components: subjects, objects, threats and risks. Determination of the role of lobbying in the development of a system for ensuring the national security. Providing suggestions on improving the state policy in the field of ensuring the national security taking into account lobbying activities.

PRESENTATION OF THE MAIN RESEARCH MATERIAL.

The analysis of the theoretical approaches to understanding the state and national security has made it possible to determine that the state of security should be established using active measures to prevent threats and dangers that should be applied after optimizing the calculation of the effectiveness of such actions. Thus, the concept of the national security can be represented as “the state of protection of the national interests realized by lobbying the interests of the overwhelming part of society”.

Considering lobbying as an instrument for ensuring the national security of the state, it should be noted that it involves pressure from the political groups, commercial organizations and individuals to the government bodies. The goal of lobbying is to make profitable legislative, administrative and political decisions. Thus, the bodies of legislative, executive and judicial power are the objects of lobbying. Individuals of lobbying include natural and legal persons.

The variety of interests of lobbying often prompts scientists to formulate the classification of such interests. O. Pavroz [11], P. Feldman [12], and O. Kutsenko [13] worked on the relevant field of research. The general idea is reduced to the classification of lobbying interests on economic, social, scientific and political grounds.

Consequently, lobbying can be accepted as an instrument for the self-organization of the civil society, which allows for the support of the authorities, to facilitate the adoption of bills important for the majority. Among the negative aspects of lobbying are the following: the desire to solve their own issues, which often use bribery, blackmail, creating corruption. First of all, this applies to those countries where there are no laws on lobbying.

In the process of securing the state security, the realization of lobbying activities can be aimed at combining the civil society around important state problems that are not solved. Or they are not effectively resolved by the public authorities. Thus, the decision of issues of the public order, economical expediency for the consumption of certain goods, the blocking of illegal buildings, conducting of journalistic investigations, coverage of crimes covered by the authorities and, finally, the interaction with external actors of the lobbying activities, in order to ensure the security of the state, may be considered as tools of lobbying in order to ensure the security of the state. In addition, lobbying for the state interests can be carried out regardless of the state administration, as modern communication technologies allow it to be implemented even by ordinary citizens. Thus, in developed countries of the world, such as Estonia, France, Italy, the citizens take part in the resolution of the issues of election, financial, administrative and economic character. According to the BBC’s international agency, Estonia effectively uses the means of remote electronic voting via the Internet, whose effectiveness was tested by parliamentary elections [14], which consists in the fact that voters are double voting. In parallel with the proposed state, a survey is conducted in the social networks, which, in turn, carry out a comparison of the results, correlating them to the officially proclaimed, which in the end makes it impossible to falsify. Such a system can be applied in Ukraine, not only in the electoral races, but also in solving other issues where the civil society has no influence on decision-making.

The application of SMART technologies [15] in the public administration while securing state security is increasingly being used by the citizens from different countries of the world.

Thus, the role of lobbying in the public administration is increasing due to the development of the information and communication technologies, at the same time, their effectiveness increases; therefore, in order to optimize the mechanisms of ensuring the state security, there is a need to direct them in the right direction, which is further development in

many aspects of the public life. Therefore, during the formation of a reliable system of ensuring national security that can be implemented using lobbying technologies, the optimization of available resources from lobbyists, limitation, definition of target function and practical implementation of planned actions are needed.

CONCLUSION:

The concept of “state security” may correlate with the concept of “national security”, but their relationship has significant differences, which are conditioned on the relation to the person, his rights and freedoms. Thus, the use of the term “state security” has its roots in the Soviet scientific terminology base, where the emphasis was placed on the interests of the state, its resources, and its potential in various spheres. The “national security” is primarily based on the values of the nation, which have the interests of the overwhelming majority of the citizens, their material, economic, food, domestic and social needs, and then includes those elements that have a state security. Of course, they are all interconnected and have a direct relationship. In addition, none of the concepts provides for active activities aimed at preventing possible, potential threats, or direct threats. It is this kind of activity that can be considered as lobbying for the interests of national security. Subjects of lobbying can act the citizens, bodies of the public administration and international subjects of lobbying. Therefore, the concept of national security can be considered as a state of protection of the national interests realized by lobbying the interests of the overwhelming part of the society and effective means of the public administration.

The modern information technologies enable the citizens not only to control the processes of the public administration, but also to take an active part in the administration while ensuring national security.

In view of this, active lobbying activities in the field of the national security should be carefully weighted, using optimization analysis methods that make it possible to make decisions under the existing restrictions.

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