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**MODERN MECHANISMS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ORDER**

It is noted that an important feature of the concept of "public order" is the fact that public order is regulated by various social norms: the law, the morality, the traditions, corporate norms, etc. It is determined that the main provisions of the programs of public administration in the field of public order should correspond to socio-political, economic, demographic and other important conditions of society, general trends in the development of the situation in the regions. The content of public order is made up of social relations brought to an orderly state with the help of the mechanism of social regulation, which are formed as a result of the implementation of various social norms that regulate people's behavior in order to ensure their life, health, honor, dignity, etc. Plus, the main subject of the system for ensuring public order is the state, which carries out functions in this area through the legislative, executive and judicial authorities. The activity to ensure public order is aimed at the observance of social norms by all participants in public relations and ensure the protection of life, health, honor, dignity and other rights of people. Although the specificity of activities to ensure public order is that it ensures orderliness of public relations, and the order in society. It has been determined that the optimization of public administration mechanisms, in order to ensure the protection of public order, will increase the efficiency and speed of law enforcement response, more accurately assess the situation to select optimal measures to counter socially dangerous manifestations, and ensure the balance of the rights and interests of

the individual and society in each specific case taking into account local conditions, characteristics and traditions

Key words: public administration, mechanisms of public administration, law and order, protection of public order, state and public system, rule of law.

Formulation of the problem. Reforming the public administration system is a prerequisite for accelerating the country's socio-economic development at the present time. The main obstacle to the progressive development of the country is the ineffectiveness of the state apparatus, the inadequacy of the quality of its powers to the authorities. Today, at the initiative of the top leadership of the state, laws are still being adopted aimed at creating real mechanisms for the implementation of human rights and freedoms in Ukraine. An important legal guarantee of the rights and freedoms of citizens in the field of public order protection is the possibility of compensation for material and moral damage to citizens established by law.

The proper level of development of society and the state, which is ruled by the rule of law, prompts the establishment of special legal guarantees of constitutional human rights and freedoms. Since such guarantees in modern states receive their positive standardization, so in science they are still identified with legal guarantees of human rights and freedoms. In Ukraine, these guarantees are represented, first of all, by the mechanisms for the implementation of public administration in the field of public order protection.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The work of V. Bakumenko, V. Grigorishen, P. Gural, I. Drobot, A. Kostyushko, R. Kulinich, S. Master, T. Yarovoy is devoted to the problem of optimizing the territorial organization of management and the formation of effective functions of the executive power in organizing the protection of public order. Moreover, domestic and foreign scientists such as Batanov, Bordenyuk, B. Gurne, T. Plugatar, M. Potip, A. Rogulya studied the concept and nature of the functions

of executive power in organizing the protection of public order as directions and types of activities in management.

Purpose of the study. The purpose of the research carried out in this article is an attempt to discern the main modern mechanisms for the implementation of public administration in the field of public order protection.

Presentation of the main material.

The essence of administrative and legal protection should be considered in two main aspects - as an activity to prevent and stop anti-social (illegal) manifestations, and as a system of organizational, production, technical and other means. In the context of the formation of a democratic state, a special role in this direction should belong to the protective function of administrative law.

The enshrinement of rules of conduct in legal norms is an important protective measure in which society and the individual person are equally interested, because behind each legal norm is the state, which is designed to ensure their coercive influence, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens from offenses.

Furthermore, the ratio of basic (constitutional) rights and freedoms, rights and freedoms enshrined in administrative and other legislation. According to this criterion, rights and freedoms are divided into two groups. The first group is consisted by the original, nodal rights and freedoms, as most constitutional rights and freedoms, in their material content act as sectoral.

The second group is consisted by the rights enshrined in the rules of administrative rights and are implemented in the field of public order.

Plus, administrative and legal material guarantees characterizes the system of administrative penalties, as it includes different in nature and legal consequences of sanctions, which allows to take into account when sentencing both the offense and the identity of the offender. The administrative-procedural guarantees of the rights and freedoms of citizens in the field of protection of public order include those provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine that ensure

legality in the application of measures of administrative coercion in connection with an administrative offense, enshrine the principle of equality before the law.

Moreover, the guarantees of the rights and freedoms of the citizens will be taken care of at some stages by looking at specific information about the administrative law-enforcers. The administrative legal guarantees of the rights and freedoms of the community in the sphere of protecting the community order can be taken care of on the basis of a specific normative act.

Then viewing the above criteria for classification is not picked up and in the course of the development of legislation can be updated or changed. However, on this stage, it is possible to state that in the sphere of protecting the community order, a complex of rights and freedoms of the community is realized, which the government is bound ensure (guarantor).

The problem of realizing the rights and freedoms of the citizens is not purely legal. In this area, the development of the production camp of the suspension the questions of the economic situation of society, the level of development of democratic institutions, the camp of spiritual potential, the presence of psychological stereotypes of mass awareness and behavior are concentrated. On our thought, all at once will manifest itself in the process of securing the guarantees of the rights and freedoms of the people of the community.

An important specialty of the understanding the term " public order "is the situation where the public order is regulated by different social norms: the norms of law, the morals, the traditions, the morality, the corporate norms, etc. With the help of the furnishings, it is possible to explain the foldability of the understanding of the "public order", its richness of the aspect and that norms which regulate it, have a different character. Such different social normative regulators, "are easy to intertwine and dialectically interconnect, add one to one". These include legal, moral, ethical and other types of social norms. The head of such social norms is the rule of law. Their supremacy is "due to the their

formal definition, clear prohibitions, the permissions and recommendations, safety from the side of the state by the possibility of an operational response, the changes in social processes." For this reason, even in the scientific environment, different interpretations of this concept and the confusion in legal terms are allowed.

Thus, T. Yarovoy considers public order as a system of "social relations established by law and issued on their basis by acts of state bodies, aimed to ensure the normal conditions for the life, health and dignity of citizens, the preservation of personal property, the correct operation of institutions and enterprises" [6, p. 195]. In this definition, speaking about the normative basis of the phenomenon under study, there is a narrowing of the array of social regulation, which leads to the identification of the concepts of "public order" and "law and order".

Moreover, the public order is regulated by social norms, among which are not only the norms of law, but also the norms of morals, customs, traditions, rituals, while the maintenance of law and order is carried out exclusively by the norms of law.

Consequently, the meaning of the concepts "public order" and "legal order" is not identical. These concepts coincide only in terms of the content of legal norms in them, but differ in the presence of other social normative regulators that make up the content of public order. When implementing the protection of public order, the measures of state coercion can only be applied to public relations which are regulated by the norms of law. Only measures of persuasion can be applied to social relations regulated by other social norms (the morality, the customs, the traditions, the human cohabitation, etc.).

The rule of law is the core, the central element of public order and to a decisive measure extents covers it, since the main mass of the most essential and fundamental relations is consolidated, mediated, protected by law (the property relations, the socio-economic and political structure, the position of the

individual, her rights, freedom, duties; family, labor, civil, administrative and other relations). Finally, there may be tasks directly related to and depending on the scope and nature of the competence of public authorities [1, p. 194].

The main factors affecting the state of implementation of public administration in the field of public order protection we should include: economic, political, socio-psychological and ideological, legal.

The economic ones include: instability and imbalance of the economy, a decline in production, an important rise in prices, uncontrolled trade, criminal accumulation of primary capital, corruption, job cuts, which led to the loss of control over society and the formation of criminogenic strata of the population, shadow economy, concealment of profits from taxes, money laundering.

Plus, socio-psychological and ideological factors include the stratification of society, the decline in the living standards of the population, the devaluation of moral values, the spread of drug addiction, the drunkenness, the prostitution, the decline in confidence in law enforcement agencies, which led to the formation of a cult of permissiveness and violence in the mass consciousness.

The factors of a legal nature are due to the slow restoration of legislation, inconsistency with the current legislation of the new realities, liberal judicial practice [2, p. 209].

Furthermore, the principles of public order software should include the complexity, the scientific character, the balance, the durability, the reality and the feasibility.

It is known that criminogenic factors in their content can be socio-political, economic, psychological, biological, geographical, ecological, etc. There are from 20 to 250 different factors (reasons) that produce offenses and contribute to their commission.

So an integrated approach to ensuring public order is also necessary due to the fact that this problem is the object of research in many scientific disciplines such as sociology, criminal and administrative law, criminology, psychology, pedagogy, etc. Therefore, its solution is impossible without taking into account the recommendations developed by scientists and specialists in different fields of knowledge.

The main mechanisms of public administration in the field of public order protection and methods of combating violations of public order should be based on a scientific assessment of the situation, etiology, consequences and forecast of the development of these phenomena. In this case, one should take into account the factors that contribute to offenses and prevent their manifestation. In the medium and long term, the results of fundamental research and international experience in this area should be used in the formation of state policy on combating crime.

Plus, to determine the reasons and conditions that conducive to the commission of offenses, it is advisable to organize and conduct research among different groups of the population (the student youth, the military personnel, the convicts, etc.). Then the particular attention should be paid to identify the links between the phenomenon under study and various social, economic, and cultural factors. These studies can consider both specific and general factors associated to the level of social development and life of the population, the criminal policy, the urbanization, the demographic processes, etc. It is recommended to bring the research results to the relevant ministries and institutions, which could implement a set of measures to eliminate the causes and conditions conducive to the commission of offenses [4, p. 8].

Moreover, the planned measures for the implementation of public administration in the field of public order protection should be adequate to the

current situation and take into account, if possible, all factors influencing the state of public order. The theory and practice of social planning involves the development of current (monthly, quarterly) short-term (seasonal, annual), medium-term (from 1 to 3 years) and long-term plans (from 3 to 15 years). In accordance with the timing of the plans being developed, the corresponding forecasts also differ.

The main provisions of programs for the implementation of public administration in the field of public order protection should correspond to the socio-political, economic, demographic and other significant conditions of the life of society, the general trends in the development of the situation in the regions. In addition, the adequate funding of the measures developed is essential. Since reality inevitably makes its own adjustments to the original decisions, it is necessary to provide the possibility of adjusting programs in the course of their implementation. In order to bring the various agencies together and focus their efforts on the main areas of public order, it is important to establish and strengthen mechanisms for the coordination and control of program activities.

Furthermore, the state system for ensuring public order cannot function successfully without the help and assistance of public associations and citizens who voluntarily participate in the implementation of this most important state function.

The internal affairs bodies are special subjects of the protection of public order, carrying out law enforcement activities to protect life and health, the rights and freedoms of citizens, the property, the interests of society and the state from criminal encroachments and other illegal actions.

The “internal affairs” are one of the most important sectors of the life of society and the state. This is a complex of public relations, which is associated

with the protection of the vital fundamental interests of the individual, society and the country from unlawful encroachments, with the support and strengthening of public order and public safety. The situation in this area largely determines the social well-being of society. Therefore, it cannot but be the object of close attention on the part of the state and its institutions.

Thus, the optimization of public administration mechanisms, in order to ensure the protection of public order, will make it possible to increase the efficiency and speed of law enforcement response, more accurately assess the situation in order to select optimal measures to counter socially dangerous manifestations, and ensure the balance of the rights and interests of the individual and society in each specific case taking into account local conditions, characteristics and traditions.

Conclusions. It was found that in the process of ensuring public order, the complex and multilateral relations are formed between the elements of the state-public system for ensuring public order in this study, these are state law enforcement agencies and public organizations operating in the studied area. The relevance of the problem of interaction between the elements of this system lies in the fact that through such interaction, internal control of the elements of the system is carried out, the role of public organizations in this system and their influence on the efficiency of the entire state system of ensuring public order are determined.

Under public order, it is proposed to understand the object of administrative and legal protection, the interconnected set (system) of social relations, the establishment and development of which ensures the rhythm and coherence of the most important processes of public life, favorable external conditions for work, life and leisure, as well as compliance with the requirements of public morality, respect, honor and dignity of the individual. "

Plus, the modern principles of public administration in the field of public order should be considered as an exchange of information (the special knowledge, the information about the criminogenic situation in the regions, the reports of violations of public order), by the material objects (the means of material support, the documents, the means of communication, the means of protection). Such interaction is related to the relationship between the elements of the system, awareness, fixation and performance of these elements of their functions, as well as awareness of the heads of both state law enforcement agencies and NGOs of the problems that arise in the process of public order.

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