

STATE POLICY DIRECTIONS IN THE FACE OF WAR CHALLENGES**Liubov Tytarenko**

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Summary

The article explores the process of directing representatives of public administration in the direction of humanitarian-oriented development of the state in an era of challenges and changes during martial law.

The modern world order is in a state of intensive transformation, which involves the redistribution of leverage and control over planetary resources, a globalized financial and economic system, the energy sector, the acquisition of new territories, the regulation and dominance of high-tech communications, the acquisition of control over models and mechanisms of an effective international security system.

Emphasizing the problems of the orientation of the national policy of the state in the face of the challenges of war, we realize that there is a war of civilization with anti-civilization, we think that it is a balanced, responsible and effective – functioning policy requires a humanitarian and ethical basis, taking into account the best world and European experience in solving these issues.

Hence the main questions that determine the effectiveness of the state's use of objective potencies of human potential a) that and in what way society, the state, the authorities can and can give people of different age categories who have fallen into difficult life circumstances as a result of the loss of home, property, life losses of relatives and friends; b) how to develop the moral and ethical worldview of citizens, and especially the younger generation, which is actively involved in defending the independence of the country in order to motivate society to rebuild the country after victory, reduce tension and aggression in the public environment.

The orientation of the state policy is considered in the direction of a successful life start of young people, their personal self-determination and the realization of professional potential for the benefit of society, the state as a whole. A comprehensive solution of these and other issues is possible under the condition of a holistic, clearly verified purposeful policy of the state, the purpose of which is to coordinate the activities of all subjects of the country, to create the most favorable conditions for social adaptation of people in conditions of challenges and threats with the prospect of civilizational development of the country, humanistic changes.

Keywords: civilizational development, humanitarian direction, state youth policy, political system, public administration, professional potential, good society, social challenges and changes, prospect of humanistic changes.

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1. Introduction

It should be noted that in recent years Ukrainian scientists (E. Borodin, V. Borshchevsky S, Holovaty, V. Golovenko, P, Gai-Nyzhnyk, N. Dubovyk, A.) have made a significant contribution to the substantiation of methodological approaches to the policy and values. Pen., O. Yaremenko and others). Domestic scholars V. Barabash, M. Buromensky, N. Horishna, T. Gosteva, E. Libanova, A. Shapovalov, and others devoted scientific views to the problems of state youth policy.

Today, the new management course of civilizational development of Ukraine is defined by the sociology of youth as a separate scientific discipline, which has been institutionalized at the level of the world professional community for over thirty years by establishing a research committee on youth sociology at the International Sociological Association. In the late XX – early XXI century, sociologists of different countries, working on the range of social problems of society, note their marked aggravation, especially among the younger generation, against the background of the general development of civilization.

The aim of the article is to offer an analysis of methodological approaches and methods of socio-political research of state policy in the era of challenges and changes in the direction of humanization of society, socialization of youth with the prospect of civilizational development of Ukraine.

2. Presentation of the main material of the study

The aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine was the culmination of civilizational confrontation and, at the same time, a vivid testimony to Moscow's imperial revanchism, which in the conditions and realities of the XXI century seems a complete anachronism. Objective reality points to the disappointing conclusion that this war for Ukraine and the Ukrainian people is not only a worldview confrontation or a clash of civilizations, but also a war for the right to choose European values.

The beginning of the undeclared war of the neighboring country on February 24, 2022, against Ukraine is nothing but a large-scale invasion with Russia's undisguised aggression against a sovereign, independent state and demonstrative violation of international norms. It is obvious that the aggressor state inflicted irreparable destruction, killings... In addition to defenders, civilians, children and defenseless animals suffered, and the world was divided into "before" and "after" the terrorist invasion, a cynical violation of European and world security. That is why the whole civilized world (both Orthodox-Christian and Islamic; both Buddhist or Jewish and atheistic; both the political and business worlds) must realize that humanity can survive in the face of universal values by overcoming the ochlocratic tyranny of political figures that lead to all-encompassing hatred and unleash war. The world community must understand that the human values of civilized life must become the essence, main goal and mission of world civilizations (*Huntington S, 2003: 8-11*).

In the current difficult times of trials and atrocities, it is worth realizing that it is time to deeply analyze the state of employment policy and assess its effectiveness both today and in the future in the context of systematic modernization of public administration, implementation of the current Poverty Reduction Strategy in Ukraine (*Bratus GA, Golovach NV, Dmitrenko: 110*).

Each social group of society, in the presence of effective use of common methodological principles and methods of its research, has something special, specific, inherent in the relevant analysis and methodology for measuring the values of society. This applies to different age groups and the younger generation, in particular. It is known that the effectiveness of public administration is determined in terms of quality needs of citizens and prospects for future development of society. The relevance of this study is due to the situation that accompanies the trials of Ukraine as a whole, which for almost all the years of its independence is accompanied by risks, challenges of loss of independence, gradually bringing it closer to the state formulated by Eric Reinert in his bestseller: "How rich countries became rich... and why poor countries remain poor" (*Eric Reinert: p. 78*).

As you know, the theory of public policy is formed and directed by the state. It is the national youth policy that has become a component of state policy in the field of socio-economic, scientific and cultural development and is a system of educational, legal, organizational and managerial, financial and economic, informational, personnel, that is mechanisms aimed at preserving the country's potential (even if young people are involved in the war), creating conditions for young people to choose their life path.

The main problems that need to be addressed at the present stage are to bridge the gap between the declared approaches in the field of youth policy to raise social standards of youth and the actual state of implementation to overcome poverty in Ukraine of people of all ages.

On the one hand, the Ukrainian legislation on improving the welfare of the population is one that has every reason to be considered one of the best in Europe. However, the practice of implementing state social policy in Ukraine is characterized by the fact that the provisions declared in the legislation are embodied in the form of limited "pilot projects", rather than real opportunities to improve the quality and standard of living of Ukrainian citizens. There is a question of realization of the general rules of ethical behavior of civil servants and officials of local government in realization of prof. potential of young people, people of different ages, the effectiveness of the impact of the employment service on reducing unemployment, as well as employment opportunities for the labor force in Ukraine (*6, p. 7-9*). In addition, the legislation on social development of youth in Ukraine needs to be modernized, in particular additional assistance in employment in the context of European integration processes (*Order of the National Agency of Ukraine for Civil Service. – August 5, 2016 № 158 NA Document z1203-16 p.*).

At the same time, it should be noted that by joining the EU, Ukraine risks on the one hand that the main export product of the country will be the human potential of young people, and remittances from migrants will be the main source of foreign currency. On the other hand, these measures will not be economic progress, but economic regress. So far, Ukraine is engulfed in war and has not yet joined the EU, but all signs of this phenomenon are already present (*Bratus GA, Golovach NV, Dmitrenko GA: 2020: 512*). It probably makes no sense to argue that the corrupt mechanism of government, which began to take shape from the first years of sovereignty, has reduced the welfare of the majority of the population, millions of young people who have left and continue to leave the country due to, first, inability to self-realization. mainly in the labor sphere of life), and, secondly, the lack of vision of the economically developed future of Ukraine. Ukraine still does not have a state system-based strategy for the development of society with a clear focus of government on improving the quality of life of citizens and the responsibility of government agencies for the dynamics of this quality (both positive and negative) to civil society.

Creating a general picture of humanitarian-oriented public policy in the face of war, the philosophy of impetus to substantive conclusions based on the fundamental works of the founder of management theory M. Weber on the essence of rational bureaucracy – as the main form of public administration in civil service (*a collection of scientific and expert materials: 10*).

The modern era of domestic development calls for a hypothetical forecast of further development of the public administration system, with an awareness of how this process will develop over time. The responsibility of government agencies is important today, especially in the absence of indicators of improving the quality of life of citizens, or the presence of corruption in their activities, which should be severe economic, social and even criminal penalties against government officials at all levels of government. management – from local to national.

An extremely important indicator is that a developed civil society in the countries of Western civilization controls power within a clear legal framework, which is a form of direct democracy and a means of direct power of the people, which ensures harmonious interaction between government and society. This level of democracy is able to create conditions for a dignified life for people of all ages and especially young people, preventing the desire to leave the country, to leave home, looking for a comfortable life elsewhere.

Among a number of strategic challenges facing our country are on the one hand – to win, on the other – to hold the government accountable for its activities, forming a humanitarian-oriented direction of domestic public policy and implementing this direction. Note that in general, Western civilization, with its civil society and essential elements of direct democracy, is a model for Ukraine, which has embarked on the path of rapprochement with Europe.

At the same time, it should be understood that it would be wrong for Ukraine to simply copy and repeat this format of direct democracy on its way. This is not necessary or possible. The main reason for this impossibility is that the key factor in building a developed democratic society is the appropriate "political maturity" of citizens themselves, their strategic willingness to build, develop a successful society and be ready to live responsibly (*1; 3; 4; 5*).

The development of strategic objectives, in our opinion, begins with identifying the key factor that determines the movement towards the civilizational development of Ukraine and the essence of modern civilization of the West, to which we are currently striving. To do this, you must pay special attention to two circumstances. The first of them is the primacy of human activity in absolutely all scientific, technological and socio-economic processes. The second is the peculiarities of the socio-political development of domestic and modern Western democracies, which are increasingly suffering from the widespread spread of egocentrism in societies and the weakening of contacts between government and citizens.

The latter confirms the increase in civil protests and riots in various countries, the realities of the domestic escalation of the confrontation between Russian and Ukrainian relations and the bloody war. The outcome of the Russian-Ukrainian war is completely unknown, as hostilities continue on the territory of Ukraine, and the Russian army seeks to win at least a partial victory over our state at any cost. However, more than a hundred days of war give grounds to conclude that Russia will not be able to achieve the set (and repeatedly adjusted) goals, victory will be for Ukraine and the only question is – how large and radical it will be, and this requires a meaningful measurement of public ethics. moral and ethical orientation of the warring parties (*Dubovik NA: 2010*).

What should be the starting point in order to predict the potential development and improvement of state policy, public administration system? First of all, awareness of the morality of the rulers in exercising organizational influence on the spheres of life by using the powers of the legislature and the executive with the involvement of young people to address issues of defense,

participation in hostilities, volunteering and further prospects. Today, in times of challenges and trials, atrocities and crimes of murder, young people, along with all categories of the population need support and assistance in the formation and development of worldview values, emotional endurance with a personal slice of humanitarian thinking (*Buromensky M.V: 2015.*).

The history of theoretical thought contains various approaches to the disclosure of the essence and evaluation of the moral policy of the state. Given these circumstances, the moral and ethical values of the young generation are extremely important with the prospect of preserving the integrity of the country, its protection, reconstruction, and it is the human potential of the public characterizes the humanitarian content of public ethics. These paths need to be analyzed and identified as trends that should then be used to build a peaceful, democratic, socially oriented state (3, 5, 6). It is the human factor (that is human potential with its overriding upper component – the management elite) is a key factor in the movement towards civilizational development of Ukraine on the basis of systematic modernization of the management sphere.

In other words, awareness of the place and role of humanitarian-oriented direction is correlated with the socio-political aspect of the domestic political system, which requires a brief consideration of the ethics of public administration, which is largely related to understanding the nature of statehood as such. The history of theoretical thought contains various approaches of scientific and expert materials to reveal the essence of the socio-ethical component of state policy in the implementation of its organizing influence on the youth category of citizens in the current challenges and trials, threats to humanitarian security of Ukraine (*a collection of scientific and expert materials. – K.: NISS, 2015*)

At the same time, historically, Ukraine has monuments of the epistolary genre, which record the national traditions of interaction between government and the people, political leadership, ethics of managerial communication. These are the instructions of the Metropolitan of Kievan Rus Hilarion, etc. thinkers. V. Monomakh's "Teaching Children" describes an ideal ruler, courageous and wise, who follows the laws and traditions, urges government officials not to abuse their power, and sons – to judge fairly, to do good deeds. The tradition of studying the moral aspects of power was continued by S. Orikhovsky, P. Mohyla, T. Prokopovych, P. Orlyk, M. Drahomanov, V. Lypynsky and many other thinkers. A new impetus for the development of ethics of public administration gave the XX–XXI centuries.

The evolution of the views of the famous American philosopher and political scientist Francis Fukuyama seems interesting. Fukuyama called his book, published in 2006, "A Strong Power: Governance and World Order in the 21st Century." The book immediately begins with the statement of the following thesis: "Building a strong state is to create new government institutions and strengthen existing ones." The main characteristics of "weak" states or states – "losers", according to Fukuyama, are: human rights violations, corruption, civil society, incompetence of leaders, constant social upheavals all lead to armed conflicts with neighboring countries and are the main source of mass immigration. Weak states are a source of not only material but also spiritual and ideological support for international terrorism (*Fukuyama F: 2006: 220 c.*).

Since the issue of researching the direction of state policy remains an urgent problem, the degree of trust in government structures and the activities of government bodies depends on the values of the basis of public administration, ethical validity in management decisions, moral qualities of public officials, the level of their ethical culture. on the implementation of the principles of social justice, respect for human rights.

According to the analysis of scientific sources, there are five levels of consideration of the ethics of public administration:

- 1). Understanding the moral nature and moral evaluation of the state as an institution.
- 2). Identifying the moral principles of public administration, on the basis of which state policy is developed and implemented and which are reflected in the constitution, laws, strategies, programs and actions.
- 3). Elaboration of ethics of separate branches of power (moral basis of their existence and activity): parliamentary ethics, ethics of civil service, ethics of judicial branch of power.
- 4). Analysis of the ethical component of the organizational culture of institutions (organizations) of public administration and the moral climate in the teams.
- 5). Constitution of ethics of public administrators as a "personal slice" of ethics of public administration (*Order of the National Agency of Ukraine for Civil Service.- August 5, 2016*).

A fundamental feature that characterizes the outlined theme is that in independent Ukraine, the problems of ethics of public administration are of wider research interest since the late 90's of the twentieth century. And today this topic actualizes a broad scientific search in public administration, ethics, political science, philosophy, sociology and more. The "era of ethics" in public administration continues. At present, the realities of life are such that experts are summing up almost four months of the war, and in this regard I would like to draw attention to such an important point: with the beginning of Russia's large-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine ended a long era of hybridity. Today's Russia has become equal to itself. In fact, the part of Russians who have not lost the ability to reflect has been stunned by their sudden involvement in a nation that is destroying cities, looting and killing neighboring nations, which until recently were categorized as fraternal. The war, which requires mobilization forces, will and strategic thinking of citizens, especially the younger generation, today requires an objectively oriented humanitarian policy of the state. Young people must be informed, able to master the fundamental theoretical principles of the root causes of socio-political conflicts, aware of the degree of their escalation, be able to analyze the norms of domestic and international law, moral and ethical responsibility of political authorities for crimes committed by political regimes in the relevant territories. rights.

Ukrainian scientist, public figure, professor, doctor of law, corresponding member of the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine prof. M.V. Buromensky was one of the first in domestic science to consider political regimes as an international legal value. After analyzing his existing approaches to the value characteristics of international law, he did not reject all the positive things that have been developed in scientific sources, but went much further, highlighting the most important elements of this phenomenon. Recognition by international law of freedom of political choice by country means at the same time recognizing the right of peoples to harmonize international standards with national, their own, based on their own political culture, ideas about the organization of society, while guaranteeing fundamental human rights and freedoms. M.V. For the first time in the domestic science of international law, Buromensky considers democratization as a general civilizational phenomenon that, in its content and direction, influences the political regimes of states with the help of international law. Thus, the latter performs in relation to political regimes, a kind of moral and ethical, civilizational function of development and functioning of the state and protection of human rights in both peacetime and wartime (*Buromensky M.V.: 2015.*).

However, it should be noted that the direction of state functions is not constant. Depending on the specific historical conditions, they may acquire independent significance, disappear due to the lack of need to regulate this type of social relations, become global for the whole world. In the modern state, the list of functions changes under the influence of internal and external conditions of warfare. The outcome of the Russian-Ukrainian war is completely unknown, as hostilities continue on the territory of Ukraine, and the Russian army seeks to win at least a

partial victory over our state at any cost. However, almost four months of war give grounds to conclude that Russia will not be able to achieve the set (and repeatedly adjusted) goals, victory will be for Ukraine, and the only question is – how large and destructive will it be?

I would like the end result of the war to be in line with the moral and ethical actions of political leaders: the socio-humanitarian orientation of saving human life, creating a platform for exchanging views on war and involving the scientific community in charity to restore development and peace in Ukraine.

In the conditions of conflict of interests of the organized social groups of the states and their multidirectional influence on the world order, the scientific and expert opinion of domestic and foreign experts is required. The outlined problems of the modern existence of civilization are revealed in the book by F. Fukuyama. The author points out that building a strong state is one of the most important problems of the world community, as the weakness and destruction of states is the source of many of the world's most serious problems "(*Fukuyama F: 2006: 220*).

In countries with developed legal systems, that is in the conditions of guaranteed and established legal order, in public authorities there are administrative and legal norms of socio-political interaction established by special laws. In view of the above, the President of Ukraine V. Zelensky calls on the world to restore the principle of respect for each people, taking into account the foreign policy interests of all countries without exception. He stated this during a speech in the Latvian parliament, Ukrinform reports. The President noted that even in the recent past, disrespect for certain peoples led to the destruction of borders, states, destruction and suffering of people, the destruction of the infrastructure of cities and villages, settlements (*Huntington S: 2003:603*).

Unfortunately, today's Russian-Ukrainian war is a terrible death machine, when people are shot at and killed quite brutally. It hurts to realize that many houses, infrastructure facilities, educational institutions have been destroyed, hospitals have been damaged, and human lives have been destroyed. It should be noted that the lack of social and ethical orientation in the confrontation between the parties is an absolute conflict of escalation, which should be reduced by humanitarian – oriented policies of civilized nations.

In order to introduce the values of a democratic, legal social state, build civil society and control the activities of the authorities, Ukrinform reports: "V. Zelensky launched a program for the psychological health of Ukrainians. " The starting point of her opinion is the following: "The war has an irreparable impact on the mental health of Ukrainians, so the health care system must now prepare to provide immediate assistance to everyone. A big project has started in Ukraine – the National Program of Psychological Health of Ukrainians. " The First Lady noted that certain parts of the population are most affected – children, the elderly, people who have lost loved ones, homes. In addition, they are military personnel returning from war and often have post-traumatic stress disorder. "If we don't do something global in the psychological care system now (and we should have started yesterday), we could have big bad consequences not only right after the war, but maybe 10 years from now. All these bad consequences await us if we do nothing now. Therefore, we are working hard on this issue "- using the moral and ethical dimensions of worldview values in overcoming anxiety and uncertainty in the future of many affected Ukrainians (*Ukrinform dsl May 26, 2022*).

In this case, we join the point of view of Ukrainian scholars who believe that it is possible and should be about two types of policy of the state in the system of public administration – the old and the new (*Bratus GA, Golovach NV, Dmitrenko GA: 2020*). If the basis of the first was knowledge and experience, then new public administration "let's abandon the distinction between government and politics" in a complex world is a factor in progressive change [there itself].

3. Conclusions

Thus, the current direction of state policy is seen as a complex system that operates in the face of the challenges of war and develops in relation to public administration, including:

- a) the transition to program-targeted management in martial law;
- b) formation of liberalized models of public administration;
- c) strong promotion of management systems to their own renewal, to the renewal of properly organized and effective management;
- e) transformation of public administration and local self-government into the process of providing people with various social services;
- e) raising the level of managerial ethics, culture in the system of public administration.

In accordance with the situation of intensive development of hostilities, comprehensive solution of acute and painful issues, the direction of state policy lies in the plane of humanitarian – oriented direction with the prospect of humanistic change, democratic, civilizational development of the country. We consider it natural that today one of the strategic tasks of the state is to form a new ideology of the country, which is based on ensuring peace and the earliest possible realization of the rights and freedoms of citizens to a happy human life. All of the above is the basis of socially-oriented, humanitarian-oriented policy of the Ukrainian state in the medium and long term.

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