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MECHANISMS FOR ENSURING INTERNAL POLITICAL SECURITY IN CONDITIONS OF DEMOCRATIZATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY

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МЕХАНІЗМИ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ВНУТРІШНЬОПОЛІТИЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ В УМОВАХ ДЕМОКРАТИЗАЦІЇ ГРОМАДЯНСЬКОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА

The article emphasizes attention to the main mechanisms for ensuring internal political security aimed at reducing and avoiding threats to fully develop a state in accordance with its purposes, which is the part of the national interests of the country. The power of the people is realized through the exercise of the final choice between the programs proposed to them or individual political forces, which it authorizes to implement the activities provided for by the relevant programs and decisions.

The importance and role of the "internal political" sphere is analyzed, which is closely linked to ensuring the sovereignty of the people to exercise their own power using a variety of political mechanisms through which the people declare their existence. Democratic political systems include mechanisms to ensure that participants in the political process have access to the communications necessary to communicate to the people the information they need to make adequate choices, mechanisms to formalize the choice of people, ensuring that their results are binding on all other subjects, and mechanisms to ensure the implementation of decisions approved by the people's will. It has been found that the implementation of mechanisms of democracy contributes to the consolidation of a democratic society, ensuring domestic political security and the ability of the political system to respond promptly to the threat of national security. The emphasis on the need to preserve the system of mechanisms of democracy from destruction due to abuse of power. Their action should be aimed at preserving competition between political forces that compete for delegated to the people of power. It is determined that in modern democratic systems, the non-homogeneity of society finds its expression in the distribution and deconcentration of power, which ensures the participation of the opposition in the processes of its implementation.

An important role in this process is given to democratic elections as an instrument against attempts to usurp power, as well as a referendum to be held in the event of changes to the country's constitution or key sections, changes in territory and more.

У статті акцентовано увагу на основних механізмах забезпечення внутрішньополітичної

безпеки, спрямованих на зменшення та уникнення загроз для повноцінного розвитку держави відповідно до її цілей, що є частиною національних інтересів країни. Проаналізовано значення та роль «внутрішньополітичної» сфери, яка тісно пов'язана із забезпеченням суверенітету народу та реалізується через здійснення ним власного волевиявлення шляхом використання різноманітних політичних механізмів, до яких слід віднести ті з них, які забезпечують доступність комунікацій для учасників політичного процесу, дозволяють формалізувати вибір народу, а також механізми, що забезпечують втілення в життя рішень, затверджених народним волевиявленням. З'ясовано, що імплементація механізмів народовладдя сприяє консолідації демократичного суспільства, забезпеченню внутрішньополітичної безпеки та здатності політичної системи оперативно реагувати на загрози національній безпеці.

Доведено, що розгалужена система політичних інститутів, механізмів та комунікацій здатна забезпечити легітимацію та реалізацію влади, враховуючи інтереси різних соціальних груп, а також можливості для вільного розвитку особистості, захисту її прав та свобод. Акцентовано увагу на необхідності збереження системи механізмів народовладдя від руйнування через зловживання владою. Їх дія має бути направлена на збереження конкуренції між політичними силами, що змагаються за делеговану народом владу. Визначено, що в сучасних демократичних системах негетерогенність суспільства знаходить свій вираз у розподілі та деконцентрації влади, що забезпечує участь опозиції у процесах її здійснення.

Доведено, що необхідним елементом імплементації відповідних механізмів до політичної системи має бути їх затвердження окремим народним волевиявленням. Важлива роль у цьому процесі відведена демократичним виборам, як інструменту, спрямованому проти спроб узурпації влади, а також проведення референдуму, який має бути здійснений у разі внесення змін до конституції країни або до ключових її розділів, зміни території тощо.

Key words: *internal political security; national security; democracy; rule of law; civil society; election; referendum.*

Ключові слова: *внутрішньополітична безпека; національна безпека; народовладдя; верховенство права; громадянське суспільство; вибори; референдум.*

Problem statement in general form and its connection with important scientific or practical tasks.

Ukraine declared its intention to build a democratic legal and social state based on democracy, the rule of law, the provision of personal, political, economic, social rights and freedoms of its citizens. All this requires ensuring the effectiveness of the mechanisms of democracy, optimizing the interaction of different participants in the political process in their application, developing new and improving the existing means of exercising the power of the people. The successful implementation of these measures should be facilitated by relevant scientific research, the generalization of Ukrainian and foreign experience in the formation of democratic institutions and practices, and the expansion of the circle of people involved in active participation in political life [5].

The forms of realization of power by the people are fundamentally different from the realization of power by other subjects of the political process. The relevant forms are determined and provided by the institutions of the political system and the special regime of their functioning, which, in turn, is the result of the actions of both the people themselves and the subjects on which their power is directed.

The deep transformation of the social system towards its democratization demonstrates the acquisition of a new status in political processes by public authorities, the formation of a system of local self-government, a new party system, and civil society institutions functioning on a democratic basis [5, c. 3].

Political security is an important component, the core of national security and characterizes a set of measures aimed at preserving the constitutionally legitimized political system of a particular state, ensuring the creation of a state and a constructive policy [6, p. 260].

Accordingly, internal political security in domestic science is considered as «the state of the political system, which ensures the stable development of society, reflects the interests of all social groups, contributes to the consolidation of the nation and allows to effectively solve the problems of economic, social and cultural development» [1, p. 23; 5, p. 48].

Recent research and publications analysis, in which the solution to the given problem was defined. The works of foreign researchers Arutyunyan Yu.V., Gadjiyeva K.S., Iliin M.V., Kapustin B.G., Kovler A.I., Ottovey M.,

Przeworski A., Podunavac M., Salmin A. M., Huntington S., Horos V. G., Sajó A. are important for understanding the specifics of the functioning of the mechanisms of democracy in the political systems of countries where democracy is not consolidated, sources of threats to domestic political security in such countries.

The constitutional and legal foundations of the functioning of political mechanisms that ensure the neutralization of threats to internal political security were studied by such scientists as Bordeniuk V.I., Muchnik O.H., Nyzhnyk N. R., Pohorilko V. M., Sytnyk H. P., Todyka Yu. M., Shapoval V.M. and others.

Formulation of the purpose and objectives of the article. The purpose of this article is to study the sources of internal political threats and determine the directions for improving the means of countering such threats.

Statement of the basic material of the study with full justification of the scientific results obtained. The national security policy in the system of public administration is aimed at reducing and avoiding existing and possible threats to the normal development of the state, in accordance with its goals, and is part of the national interests of the country [3].

Despite the fact that it is the people who determine the foundations for ensuring national security, the leading functional role in the operational response and neutralization of threats to national interests belongs to other entities, among which state bodies occupy the first place. Therefore, determining the place of the people as a subject of ensuring national security, it is necessary to concentrate on the sphere, which is defined as "internal political". The constant direction of the realization of the power of the people is to ensure national security, in particular, in the internal political sphere. The internal political security of a democratic society is closely related to ensuring the sovereignty of the people [5, p. 9-10].

There are definitions of political security as guaranteed protection of sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and constitutional order [Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден., с. 55], identifying and neutralizing threats to the country's political interests. Given the tendency to humanize politics, in particular the interpretation of man as the highest value, the approach that lays into the concept of "political security" the protection of political rights and freedoms of citizens deserves attention [5, p. 48].

According to Ya.I. Tumkiv the policy security of state is determined by: ensuring internal security through the activities of the legislative, executive and judicial branches, the military-defense complex, national groups, public, religious and other organizations; implementation of foreign policy through cooperation with other states and organizations to increase security and stability in the region and the world in accordance with national legislation and international law [9, p. 28].

Analysis of the mentioned approaches shows that they reflect different aspects of a single complex phenomenon, which is internal political security. The security of sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and the constitutional system is possible only when appropriate threats, including internal political ones, are identified and neutralized. Neutralization of such threats is possible only if there is a certain state of the political system, the ability of its individual links to an adequate reaction. Therefore, it is possible to carry out a certain synthesis of suitable approaches and propose the definition of internal political security as the protection of national interests from domestic political threats, which is ensured by the ability of the country's political system to neutralize [5, p. 48].

It should be noted that in addition to the formation of a general basis that determines the activities of subjects to ensure internal political security, the functioning of the mechanisms of democracy ensures "the neutralization of conflicts, the removal of political tension in society, overcoming inconsistencies between elements of the political system, the elimination of mutual misunderstanding or enmity between political subjects, the creation of a favorable political and psychological climate," that is, the implementation of political means of ensuring national security [2, p. 247Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.].

Accordingly, the insufficient effectiveness of the mechanisms of democracy reduces the potential of political means, forcing the subjects of national security to resort to alternative means of ensuring security - administrative, forceful. Their use is associated with significant negative side effects; they do not always allow solving a certain problem that generates threats.

Democratic rule in modern states needs an extensive system of political institutions, mechanisms and communications that ensure the very possibility of legitimizing, delegating and exercising power in favor of society, taking into account the interests of social groups and the population of different regions, opportunities for the free development of the person, protection of his rights and freedoms. Maintaining the integrity and stability of the mechanisms for the implementation of the people's power within this system is impossible without the presence and effective functioning of special procedures in it aimed at overcoming destructive processes. Some of these procedures are an organic part of the corresponding system because many of its constituents are polyfunctional. An obvious example is elections, which perform not only the function of converting the will of the people into authority and serve as a powerful channel of communication between the common part and the subjects to which power is delegated by other leading political forces. The important role of democratic elections is also well known, as a tool against attempts to usurp power (openly or covertly) [5, p. 49].

An effective means against the usurpation of power is the preservation of considerable competitiveness of leading political groups, constant circulation in the information space of alternative positions. In such conditions, the people can easily express their dissatisfaction with the forces to which they delegated power, supporting the other side in the political conflict.

The action of political mechanisms, through which forces that have received partial support from the people are able to effectively block the abuse of power, is aimed at maintaining effective political competition, which makes it

impossible to usurpate power [5, p. 50].

Such mechanisms require the consolidation of civil society. According to M. Fesenko, «the political process of consolidation of civil society leads to positive changes in political power and public structures, ensures the development of the country and society. Members of society with different ethnic, religious, different social and cultural status can be consolidated politically, political activity can be aimed both at supporting the existing political system and its transformation» [10, p. 39]. He argues that the consolidation of democracy can be defined as a complex and multifaceted process of strengthening the institutions of democracy, development and consolidation of democratic values, behavioral norms and attitudes in the minds of individuals and social groups. Consolidation of democracy is divided into two stages: negative consolidation - restraint, reduction any serious challenges to democracy, and positive consolidation - the introduction and consolidation of democratic values and attitudes in the minds and behavior of masses and elites» [10, p. 39].

Yu. Polishchuk notes that the presence and development of civil society plays an important role in the process of democratic consolidation. In Ukraine, it can promote the formation of a political nation, finds ways and mechanisms that would eliminate problems of divided society, combine different collective identities, approve the relevant rules of social play, seek understanding between «interest groups» and public sectors.

Therefore, the process of consolidation cannot be adjusted and built without taking into account the need for democratization of society, development of civil society institutions, which are the basis for open and rational dialogue in society, between society and government. The researcher argues that democratic consolidation as a complex process of consolidating the institutions of democracy, indicates the establishment of a stable democratic political system [7].

In modern democratic systems, the inhomogeneity of society is expressed in the distribution and deconcentration of power, which ensures the participation of the opposition in the processes of its implementation. The corresponding principle is implemented in the system of devices for the implementation of power. This is, first of all, the empowerment of political forces that have received partial support from the people with power sufficient to ensure reliable control over the activities of state and self-governing bodies, as well as the ability to appeal to the people in the event of violations or conflicts.

Specific ways to accomplish this task are different in different countries, but everywhere the parliamentary opposition and the independent judiciary play an important role, to which all participants in political relations can turn to bring the latter in line with the prescriptions of law [5, p. 51].

An important institution in this process is a mandatory referendum. As a rule, such a referendum is supposed to be held in the event of amendments to the constitution of the country or its key sections, changes in territory, etc. Such an institution as an initiative referendum can be held on an absolute majority of issues that cause public resonance.

However, due to the many requirements that the legislation of most countries imposes on reference initiatives and their preliminary support, only fairly organized political groups that already own certain resources can use this tool. Therefore, despite the name, a referendum on a popular initiative is rather a means of consolidating and gaining public support for those political forces that seek to enter the political elite or political struggle between different groups in it [5, p. 53].

The main task of democratic referendum is to resolve issues in the interests of community through free expression of will on the basis of maximum, objectively possible awareness of its participants of all the advantages and disadvantages of issues put to the vote. It is important not to allow the referendum to become an instrument of rivalry between political forces, it must be used for the common good, to exclude confrontation and confrontation after vote [8].

Civil protests are a more effective mechanism. Civil protest is a means by which ordinary citizens can exert their influence on the political establishment and force influential political forces to listen to public opinion [4, p. 704, 763]. A certain space for the use of such mechanisms should exist within the framework of the political system.

It is important to note that when using non-violent methods and respect for the rule of law, public protests contribute to a more complete implementation of moral requirements in political processes, reducing the weight of latent interaction of political players in the process of making publicly significant decisions.

Considering the problems of the functioning of political mechanisms that ensure the preservation of the democratic system, it is impossible to bypass the increasingly urgent problem of «international» supervision. Now it is the need to interact within the framework of globalization processes that public demands aimed at greater participation in decision-making processes, are an independent incentive for the introduction of democratic institutions.

In order to ensure domestic political security and to achieve a successful outcome, international multilateral mechanisms must operate simultaneously with the political mechanisms implemented in the political system of the country. No mechanism of international control can independently make the political system more effective or even prevent the degradation of its individual elements. Because, the complex process of functioning of the political sphere is due to more internal factors, which can be favorable for the preservation of the democratic system in the country or for strengthening the democratic trends [5, p. 60-61].

Conclusions from this study and prospects for further research in this direction. The effective functioning of the mechanisms of democracy contributes to ensuring internal political security, which should guarantee the ability of the political system to quickly respond to threats to national security, as well as ensure the priority of national, rather than own interests in the activities of other subjects ensuring national security.

The effectiveness of the system of mechanisms of democracy should be aimed at preserving competition between political forces fighting for the power delegated by the people and preventing the people from approving

proposals that result in the destruction of their sovereignty. A necessary element of the implementation of the relevant institutions and mechanisms into the political system should be their approval by a separate people's will.

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