

THE HIGHEST POLITICAL PROCESS AS A FORM OF ACTIVITY IS A PHENOMENON OF GOVERNMENT

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ABSTRACT: It is known that society does not freeze in one place, it is developing and renewing. In the article, the hierarchy of administrations, state administration, experience of international administration, the fact that administration is a socio political need, social conflicts related to administration, the administrative potential of sovereign states and the forms of civil society are studied.

Key words: militarization, liberal democracy, ethnocentrism, anthropocentrism, “ideal type” concept, immanent, millennium, hierarchy of administrations, corporate interest, globalization, humanitarian movement, demilitarization, denazification, neo Nazism.

In the management of the state and society, it is necessary to take into account the dynamics of constant changes and offer solutions that meet the development needs of the country, as well as use any convenient opportunities to improve the management process. The increasing demands on management systems necessitate the study of forms of collegial management of the state as a complex socio-economic system. At first glance, the concept of management, management, is always used in everyday life.

As a result, taking into account the superficial properties of this complex concept, its serious, and therefore complex internal mechanism, aspects related to its connection with strategic goals, remain far from our thinking. For example, “managing a family”, “managing everyday tasks”, “self-management”, managing one or another social task, “managing a small team”, etc. This does not require much potential, intelligence. After all, functionally, their sphere of influence, today and tomorrow are clear. In addition, the executors and responsible parties are clear, and the direction of activities is distributed among them according to the existing instructions.

They can be summarized by the concept of “everyday management”. As is known, society does not stand still, it is developing and renewing. This, in turn, requires the elimination of outdated patterns and structures of management and the creation of new ones. In some places, traditional and modern structures and methods may be in a state of parallel complementation for some time. This is a common occurrence. Although the idea was expressed some time ago, it well expressed the current spiritual and moral state of the Earth, humanity, and the world community. The naturalization of the international community, that is, the introduction of a viable system of management, with the exception of some self-sufficient polities, has not yet been created.

Individuals / citizens are refusing from special instruments of the United Nations to national legal norms. Many global trends/devices that the world community expected to be effective – globalization, humanitarian actions, the implementation of one or another important international aspirations, the weakening of some regional crises that concern humanity, humanitarian initiatives – are not yielding the expected results today. Such relative peace has ended today. Humanity has reached a point of complexity, a “red line” in its development. All social developments, pillars of order are outdated and in need of renewal.

“There is no point in remaking the world anymore. Its underlying values, aspirations, landmarks and interests, images, landmarks and goals, etc., have run their natural cycle of activity, have turned inward in a tattered state. In its place, new meanings, new values, with enormous power, are emerging. A new horizon of life is expanding” [1; p. 27.], - metaphorically describes the famous scientist E. Kochetov. Research methodology and empirical analysis.

Some of the above “promising” international processes are even becoming obstacles to socio-spiritual aspirations. In particular, the process of globalization, according to initial predictions, was supposed to bring states, peoples, and in general, to planetary harmony. But it did not turn out as expected, did not bring the expected results to humanity. According to the analysis and assumptions of leading scientists, globalization has recently led to a growing distance between the First, Second, and Third Worlds, and an increasing “gap,” that is, inequality, between them in terms of socio-cultural development [2; p. 9-10]. As noted at prestigious international scientific conferences, this negative situation is derailing processes and causing the state to be squeezed out of governance [3; p. 182].

During the analysis of the problem, various questions arise spontaneously, such as what is the management of society, especially state management, management by state authorities, what is its structure, which means that it is necessary to clarify it to one degree or another. Another aspect is that we believe that this practice will contribute to a broader, simpler and more understandable coverage of the subject of our research.

This article discusses the extremely complex, each separate, but inter-organismal aspect, level of the highest rung of the hierarchy of management, which at the same time covers both daily management and the burden of responsibility there, namely, the concept of humanity, society, community in many cases of life and activity. As can be seen, this aspect of management is imperative, from the point of view of the focus and power of the process, which has a direct impact on all large and small “fields” of sociality.

It would not be an exaggeration if we compare this broad direction of governance with an irreplaceable “arrowhead” of the continuity of humanity. This factor is such that without it, society, the state and society, and indeed humanity itself, are literally aimless creatures. So, we are talking about the management of society by the state, that is, state governance. So, what kind of mechanism is it, is it eternal and eternal, and why has this fundamental problem become the focus of attention of the intellectual and political elite today?

Based on scientific sources, as well as by comparing existing definitions and generalizations regarding governance in general, we present our personal opinion on this fundamental political science concept or category below. Within the scientific community, there is some general agreement on the short

definition: "the state is a certain combination of various institutions, rules and regulations and practical activities related to the organization and distribution of power"[4; c. 8].

There are countless definitions and descriptions of the state and governance. If historians give their opinion, then lawyers and political scientists are no less than them. In each definition and approach, the methodology, direction, function of the scientific disciplines; research discourse, and, moreover, the national-cultural priorities and motivations of the author, and even the goals of the institution that commissioned the research, are clearly visible.

We believe that the root cause and motivation for the diversity of definitions and approaches, sometimes not being the same, and ultimately increasing the number of uncertainties, lies precisely in this reality. Therefore, the state's activities in the field of public administration, and therefore the situation in governance, are similar. In our opinion, first of all, the state is dialogue itself and arises from it. That is, the task of the state is to lead society towards dialogue with the governed.

This dialogue is not just a simple way of life, passing time, but a gathering of members of society towards a strategic goal. He lived between the 16th and 17th centuries. For J. - J. Rousseau, the almost impossibility of individuals living alone leads to a natural (hence, imperative) obligation to get closer to others. Here one aspect is noteworthy. It is necessary to understand that this dialogue is the synchronous beginning of two important socio-political processes, both the formation of the state and its management by the state [5; p. 93-94].

The initial conclusion is that on the one hand, the state and, on the other hand, socio-political management immanently require each other. The problem of managing society (society, state, community) spontaneously falls on the state. There is probably no more responsible task for it (it is responsible on all fronts). But there must also be the necessary material, cultural, and spiritual conditions for socio-political management by the state. After all, the current situation does not have all the opportunities in this regard, and here, including aspects that require the attention of state authorities, is not without them. This is evident in everything from infrastructure to the consciousness and thinking of citizens.

So, state authorities should work in partnership with citizens and civil society. An important idea has been formed in the scientific community. The point is that "the more "non-political", that is, without state interference (there are naturally some restrictions), "come and go", effective dialogue and agreements are established between citizens within the territory of a national state, the greater the power, management potential, knowledge, and opportunities of this state." This phenomenon has become especially evident during the political restrictions associated with the closure of state borders in some places (temporary isolation of regions and cities in some countries) due to the Covid-19 pandemic, using their sovereign rights [6; p. 34-42]. Everyday contacts have become much weaker. This negative situation is also currently evident in the context of Russia's special military operation aimed at demilitarizing and denazifying Ukraine, saving it from neo-Nazism and militarization. While this aspect has a significant impact on interregional travel in Russia, it is even more serious on the territory of Ukraine.

So, state management, centralized management, in general, has become more complicated on all continents, which is reflected in the mood of each policy, as well as the world community, which has led to a crisis in state management, which is an extremely important political strategy for our planet.

This article highlights the reforms being carried out in the field of management today, the fact that management is a socio-political need and the need to build a management system taking into account the interests of all citizens and social classes in society, starting from the lowest level, in the process of increasing its effectiveness. "The world - community - society - state - citizen" can move to another horizon in the form of a huge hemostasis. For him, this hypersystem / hyperstructure acquires cohesion around a unifying "axis" according to the law of self-organization. This aspect, which has found a relatively scientific basis in inorganic space, has managed to gain ground on the socio-political front.

So, the organization of social processes by humanity to one degree or another is difficult in the midst of objective and subjective, but complex aspirations. Managing it at the level of human needs and desires is a concern for states. Of course, positive progress in this regard is inevitable. Along with the difficulties associated with governance, we have touched on some promising processes. Speaking about the fact that these problems can be solved by states, each sovereign state, through the governance potential, and research is ongoing in this direction, it is necessary to answer the question of what kind of phenomenon governance itself is. From the point of view of the direction of our research, governance by the state is important for us.

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