

## **PUBLIC CONTROL IN THE MECHANISM SYSTEM OF NON-STATE SECURITY SECTOR: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE**

Important role in the mechanism of non-state provision of national security is owned by public sector security control, which acts not only as the way to ensure the rule of law and discipline, but also represents an important form of democracy realization and a way of attracting people to control society and the state.

International experience shows that the developed civil society is a prerequisite of the good governance, as its presence facilitates the protection of individual and social interests of its citizens, limits the power usurpation, provides government accountability to the public.

Nowadays, the importance of public control is difficult to underestimate, as Ukraine, being in the process of European integration has shown stability and the possibility of solving social and important issues by the community groups as one of the subjects of public scrutiny. Overall, the subjects of public scrutiny is public unions and political parties, trade unions, youth and other community organizations, bodies self-organization, labour collective, local civic association and individuum.

From the French, "controle" is translated as the test or observation over the test. Contrasting to other forms of control public control is focused on solving some state matters by correspondent subjects. Essentially, social control is an active civic surveillance by people who are with the help of taxes run the country at all levels – from villages to the capital. But these agents are given certain supervisory powers. However, these supervisory powers are not legally authoritative, and a decision on the results of actions are in form recommendations, but

ignoring them by the authority should always be grounded.

Describing the features of social control in the mechanism of non-state provision of national security should identify the following features:

- 1) the purpose of social control is preventing violations by the public administration;
- 2) the use of social influence as a means of public affairs;
- 3) clear mechanism of public control.

The most important mechanism of social control is media control, that is control over state power through the mass media. Media is involved in monitoring the activities of government by identifying, collecting, processing and disseminating information about its shortcomings: corruption, inefficiency, bureaucratic forms, etc.

Effective mechanism of public control over the state is public monitoring is a set of activities carried out by non-governmental organizations to identify problems in the activities of central government and local governments in carrying out administrative functions.

A mechanism of social control as one of the form of public examination by its meaning is similar with the civil monitoring one of the forms of public involvement in the decision-making control is a social councils operating at the state and local authorities.

In Ukraine the realization of the right to control public institutions is held according with the Law of Ukraine "On Public Associations". For example, it states that the public association is a voluntary association of individuals and (or) legal entities of private law for the realization and protection of

human rights and freedom, social satisfaction, in particular economic, social, cultural, environmental, and other interests. According to the stated law civil association and civil units are distinguished.

The main functions of social control are: attracting the attention of the authorities and the public to significant problems and stimulating its solving; eliminating abuses in official and legal fields of law violation; controlling over the observance of human rights; improving the quality of public services, the quality of officials, etc.

International experience in the using of public scrutiny shows that public participation in the formulation and implementation of public policy can be considered effective only when citizens voiced for the problem as to be solved directly by their participation in its decision-making.

With the expansion of democracy and political culture rising there are some growing trends towards diversification of civic association in social and political life, their influence in specific historical situations. The most common kinds of associations in the world are: professional organizations (27%), sports unities (21%), youth organizations (16%), human rights organizations (15%), an organizations being established on an ethnic basis (14%), cultural and educational organizations (7 %).

Having analyzed civic association experience in France, Great Britain and the USA we can make the conclusion on fundamental rights in realization control functions: the free information spreading about the activities; appeal to the public administration on proposals, statements and complaints in the prescribed manner; receipt in the designated public information law, which is in the possession of public authorities, other public information; participation in drafting of legal acts issued by public administrations.

Each of the associations is mainly connected with certain sectors of public life, which, unlike political parties and trade unions are not limited to politics or the protection of social and economic rights of workers. Their work also extends to humanitarian, informational, environmental, security and other areas of social and political life of Ukraine.

To some it up, the question for today is providing public association with wider powers in dealing with cases of national importance. However, associations, especially nowadays, should clearly understand the significance of their work and realize that as they are the members of the public they are therefore jointly and severally liable with the authorities for the formation of a democratic state built on the principles of legality and legitimacy.