



UDC 351

THE STATE OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES IN SCIENCE: CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE GLOBAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE COUNTRY'S ADMINISTRATION IMPACT

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SUMMARY

The article analyzes the state development issues in science in the context of a conceptual understanding of the global transformations in the country's administration impact. According to the results of the analysis, it was found that the influence of global megatrends on public administration can be divided into three large areas: megatrends that affect a person – a citizen; megatrends affecting the country's economy; megatrends that affect the environment. Depending on the degree of influence these global megatrends, we can observe the polarization of countries and the emergence of highly developed countries and countries that did not take place. This can cause a polarization of the world and an increase in social tension. For public administration, it is important to take into account the influence of global megatrends as an objective reality when developing scientifically based management decisions.

Key words: science, global transformation, impact of global transformations, management, public administration.

СОСТОЯНИЕ РАЗРАБОТКИ ПРОБЛЕМЫ В НАУКЕ: КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНОЕ ПОНИМАНИЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ ГЛОБАЛЬНЫХ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЙ НА УПРАВЛЕНИЕ СТРАНОЙ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье проанализировано состояние проблемы развития науки в контексте концептуального понимания влияния глобальных трансформаций на управление страной. По результатам проведенного анализа установлено, что влияние глобальных мегатрендов на публичное управление можно разделить на три больших направления: мегатренды, влияющие на человека – гражданина; мегатренды, влияющие на экономику страны; мегатренды, влияющие на экологию. В зависимости от степени влияния указанных глобальных мегатрендов можем наблюдать поляризацию стран, а также появление высокоразвитых стран и стран, которые не состоялись. Именно это может вызвать поляризацию мира и увеличение социального напряжения. Для публичного управления важно учитывать влияние глобальных мегатрендов как объективную реальность при разработке научно обоснованных управленческих решений.

Ключевые слова: наука, глобальная трансформация, влияние глобальных трансформаций, управление, государственное управление.

Problem setting. In the context of globalization and rapid scientific and technological progress, values change, and the behavior of people must change as well as public administration mechanisms. Globalization is an objective phenomenon that directly influences governmental decision-making, their correction through the coordination of decisions by international organizations, integrated groups, and interstate agreements. At the same time, there are objective trends that affect countries regardless of their level of development or geographical location, such as technology development, ecology, migration, and more. Therefore, it is necessary to define a conceptual understanding of the impact of global transformations on governance.

The state of the study. The article has analyzed the scientific principles, materials and documents of leading organizations regarding the impact

of globalization, global transformations on the country's governance.

Purpose of the article is an analysis the state of development issues in science and determining the impact of global transformations on governance.

Article main body. The most important for the future governments and their primary area of responsibility is to ensure economic prosperity, security, social stability and environmental protection. In this context, the Mowat Center's research at the School of Public Policy and Public Administration at the University of Toronto identifies the nine global megatrends that are [1]. These megatrends are presented in fig. 1.

The impact of global megatrends on public governance can be divided into three broad areas:

- megatrends that affect a person – a citizen;
- megatrends affecting the country's economy;

– megatrends that affect the environment.

Increasing life expectancy and decreasing fertility leads to an increase in the population structure of older people, who are less effectively involved in GDP creation, and need more health and pension spending. The demographic factor is manifested in the increase in life expectancy, which is very positive in itself, but it poses two problems for the government at once: how to provide an increasing number of older people and where to find jobs for young people. By 2030, it is projected that in the United States there will be a ratio of one retiree to just over two employees [1]. Therefore, an aging society needs to raise taxes, collecting savings from fewer children at the expense of working people and giving them to the elderly. Progress in education, technology and health provides unlimited opportunities for personal development,

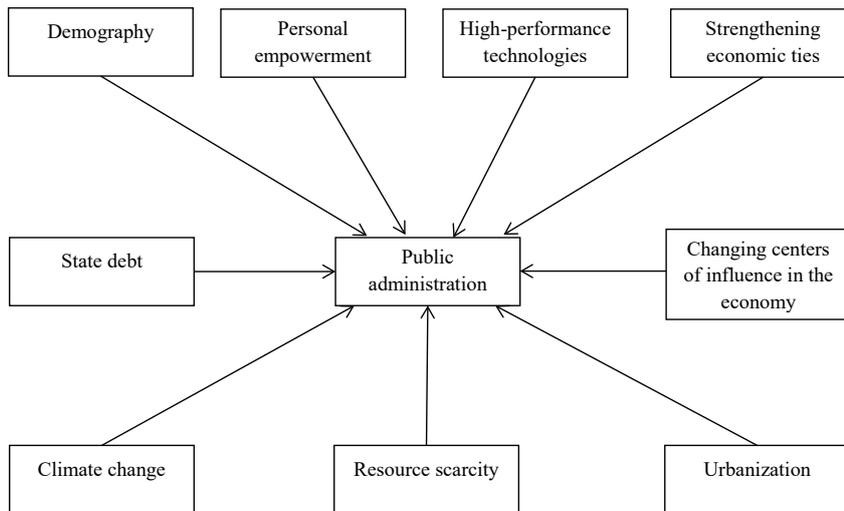


Fig. 1. Global megatrends

which in turn requires governments to be transparent and public in their decision-making. The development of information technology gives more opportunities for cooperation at the level of governments, local authorities and communities. The development of information and communication technologies influences the transformation of the labor market, the requirements for ensuring national security, the speed of decision making. Personal empowerment and technology development make people more flexible in choosing a place of living based on quality of life rather than job creation.

The need for governments to provide spending on health and retirement services leads to an increase in budgetary imbalances, which drives up the debt burden. The growth of public debt is characteristic of most developed countries. Countries such as the USA, China, Japan, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and others are developing at the expense of credit. Therefore, it is important to decide how debt will be repaid and how to avoid default in the future. Changing centers of influence in the economy and strengthening economic ties need to be taken into account when developing economic development strategies. There will be further growth in the interconnected global economy at the level of international trade and capital flows; however, unless the international treaty base is strengthened, progress and the optimum benefits of this growth may not be realized. The growth of emerging economies is freeing millions of people

from poverty, with an increasing impact on the global economy. With the changing centers of influence in the global economy, both international agencies and national governments will have to pay greater attention to transparency and completeness of information.

Climate and resource scarcity are forcing mechanisms to develop state incentives for the development of resource-saving technologies. In addition, the impact of climate change is reflected in changing living conditions and specialization of countries in foreign trade. According to scientists [1], by 2030, nearly two-thirds of the world's population will live in cities, which requires new approaches to infrastructure planning, urban management, implementation of SMART-city technology, and e-government. Urbanization creates significant opportunities for socio-economic development and a more sustainable life, but it also puts pressure on infrastructure and resources, including energy. Climate change is something that imperceptibly influences and manifests itself in increased numbers of abnormal phenomena, reduced soil fertility, and yields. Therefore, it is extremely important in public policy to provide mechanisms for protection and insurance against extreme weather conditions. The combined pressure of these factors leads to a scarcity of resources, which is why a balanced management of the country's resources should be the focus of government.

Depending on the degree of these global megatrends influence, we can

observe the countries polarization and the emergence of highly developed and non-developed countries [2]. This can cause polarization of the world and increase social tension. Research by Oxford scientists has shown a sharp decline in the middle class in developed countries due to de-industrialization. Therefore, public management should consider the impact of global megatrends as an objective reality when developing management decisions. The described global megatrends influence the need to redefine the paradigm of public management, when economic growth should not be the focus. More important is the quality of economic development, sustainability and balance. All this requires a review of the organizational and financial mechanisms of public administration, as well as the effective building of a partnership between the authorities – the community – business.

Scientific achievements in the study of competition and competitiveness are quite powerful, in particular a number of works by M. Porter, V. Vorotin, I. Degtyaryova, V. Kuybida, O. Marchenko, N. Chala, O. Chervyakova. Sociological surveys and ranking of cities by level of comfort, value of real estate and more are extremely popular. At the same time, there is a significant gap between research and popular rankings that shape the image of the country.

The beginning of the study of the global transformations impact on government policy and public management can be considered the study of D. Meadows, J. Randers, D. Meadows [3], which was the beginning of the sustainable development theory. Based on these theoretical developments, petroleum exporting countries (OPECs) have increased oil prices fourfold, which has accordingly impacted energy costs and decision-making in public administration. This scientific work underpins the development of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Adoption of the UN Sustainable Development Goals has led to the need for harmonization of decisions between countries, which increases the interdependence between them.

The polarization of the world, the spread of poverty are leading to a loss of trust in governments, an increase



in armed conflict and migration. And the existence of powerful multinationals, which have annual budgets larger than the budgets of individual countries, put pressure on investors to make decisions. E. Weizsaecker, A. Wijkman [4] show that, since the 1980s, the development priorities of countries, regions and the world as a whole have shifted to maximize income and later to increase revenue through speculative transactions.

The uncertainty dynamics of world development processes, the strengthening influence of transnational capital increase the uncertainty of the world economic dynamics and ambiguously influence the prediction of the results and consequences of the state administrative decisions implementation. Global liberalization economies negates the effectiveness of applying traditional methods in the direct government management. I. Wallerstein, who believes that the state ceases to be “the main center of decision-making”, evidences such views in the research. Z. Brzezinski’s work states that globalization “stimulates contradictory processes that lead to erosion of traditional state sovereignty”, “threatens the loss of national control over basic economic and social values”.

K. Omay believes that by increasing globalization trends, states not only lose the ability to control the exchange rate and protect their currencies, but also do not perform real economic activity without being the main actors in the world economy. A. Galchinsky notes the disappearance of the industrial society state and the birth of the post-industrialism state. Thus, world scientific opinion proves that globalization leads to the formation of a single environment for the implementation of production, economic, financial and management operations, which is governed by the conditions of the global level. This, to a certain extent, blurs the boundaries of national social systems and may significantly violate their organization principle.

One of the debates on globalization and governance is the issue of global governance. Since the creation of the UN since 1945, the idea of uniting countries and coordinating their actions has been intensified by creating a transnational global organization with powers that in some cases will outweigh the powers of nation states. In most cases, global

governance consists of specific tasks. Within the UN system, these tasks consist of specific activities such as local peacekeeping interventions, trade rules, lending and assistance programs from the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank, or a WHO infectious disease company. At the same time, it is impossible to talk about the existence of strict regulations of global governance, but rather recommendations and “mix-ups”.

The German scientist G. Knies [5] proposed a model of global governance. This model is based on the idea that states should voluntarily organize collaborations and make co-ordinated decisions. This concept implies certain restrictions on the sovereignty of nation-states and departs from the traditional rivalry between countries. G. Knies offers a model consisting of 5 steps:

1) establishment of an Intergovernmental Council on the Fitness of the Planet for Long Life, which should prepare a global treaty;

2) establishment of National Ministries for Global Co-operation in each country to implement global solutions at national level;

3) holding International Conferences on Conciliation that seek to coordinate different national policy decisions;

4) transformation of nation-states from rivals into cohabitants by transferring military spending to environmental spending;

5) global governance based on principles of mixing.

Another concept of global governance is the concept of “global leadership” proposed by P. Kuenkel [6]. The model’s insistence on the importance of striking a balance between the involvement of interested and official representatives. This model consists of four stages and its important feature is the involvement of civil society, in particular:

– stage 1 is about generating an idea through dialogue, understanding the context and launching a multilateral initiative;

– stage 2 is about reforming the goal, clarifying resources, creating a structure for the initiative, and agreeing on an action plan. As a result, the second stage envisages the establishment of an agreed implementation plan, budget and amounts of future financial

contributions from the interested industry, as well as the allocation of roles between stakeholders;

– stage 3 requires regular reinforcement of the potential consequences of non-conflict-free stakeholder meetings;

– step 4 translate the collaboration on a systematic, sustainable basis using approved rules and standards.

The traditional research direction on the impact of global transformations on public administration is to analyze the competitiveness of a country and its participation in international organizations, that is, its success in attracting investment and foreign economic activity. In the global economic space, the mechanism of reconciling the individual elements activities as a whole is due to the existence of international organizations, whose activity sphere may relate to the global problems of a particular industry or of the world community as a whole. The management system is determined by international rules, recommendations, customs, traditions. National governance systems are influenced by the need to harmonize national rules (legislation) and harmonize policies. The most significant impact on economic development in Asia, such as Hong Kong, South Korea, and Singapore, was caused by the interaction with the environment. However, the processes of globalization that have given rise to rapid growth in these countries have also posed new challenges. For other countries, such as Africa, Latin

America, the impact of the environment has not been the driving force behind economic development and growth. The development of the global economic space contributes to the development of specialization of producers, and competition in the world market contributes to the improvement of product quality. In this way, we can observe market regulation of supply and demand globally. However, as well as at the state level, the functioning of the market mechanism has certain disadvantages, for which leveling regulatory bodies are created. For trade, this is the World Trade Organization, UNCTAD (United Nations Conference for Trading and Development), the International Chamber of Commerce.

Each officially recognized country participates in the activities



of at least one international organization. The most powerful world organization since the Second World War, the United Nations, has 192 member countries. The organizational structure of the association is quite extensive (the total number of Secretariat staff worldwide is 40 000) and includes, in addition to the central governing body, a large number of structures divided by major world issues and regions (e. g. the Economic Commission for Africa, European Economic Commission, etc.). UN committees have developed most of the world rules, standards and norms for the basic spheres of human activity (security of existence, development, human rights, humanitarian issues, international law) in different periods of its operation, which imposes significant restrictions on the use of certain mechanisms and instruments of public policy.

The different states that objectively exist and cooperate have different levels of development, and therefore the tasks they face are different. At the same time, regardless of their level of development, in order to ensure their organic existence, they need common goals of activity, interaction of particular spheres and industries, harmonization and implementation of rules and norms of behavior. Therefore, there is an objective need to build an effective management mechanism capable of providing all this. Experience in the world of solving individual problems through the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations, the World Health Organization has been translated into standard guidelines and other regulations. Accordingly, when governments are faced with such problems, they receive these recommendations in the form of prescriptions, thereby generating scientific discourse on global governance. This raises the problem of defining the limits of intervention and taking into account such recommendations, as well as developing effective internal public governance mechanisms. The essence of which is determined by their subjects, but largely depends on the goals and technologies of their implementation.

Conclusions. It is established that the impact of global megatrends on public governance can be divided into three broad areas: megatrends that

affect a person – a citizen; megatrends affecting the country's economy; megatrends that affect the environment. Depending on the degree of impact of these global megatrends, we can observe the polarization of countries and the emergence of highly developed and non-developing countries. This can cause polarization of the world and increase social tension.

Public administration should take into account the impact of global megatrends as an objective reality when developing science-based management decisions. The described global megatrends influence the need to redefine the paradigm of public administration, when economic growth should not be the focus. More important is the quality of economic development, sustainability and balance.

Account must also be taken of the global transformations impact on government policy and public administration, as evidenced by the research by D. Meadows, J. Randers, D. Meadows, which was the beginning of the development of sustainable development theory. And despite the debating issues of globalization and governance, the existence of different models, concepts of global governance in the world, the mechanism of reconciling the individual elements activities into a whole as a whole through the existence of international organizations may be traditional in the sphere of activity, which may be covered by global problems of a particular industry or the world community as a whole. The management system is determined by international rules, recommendations, customs, traditions. National governance systems are influenced by the need to harmonize national rules (legislation) and harmonize policies.

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