

Oryginalna praca badawcza

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MECHANISMS OF INFORMATISATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY-POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

MECHANIZMY INFORMATYZACJI ADMINISTRACJI PUBLICZNEJ DZIAŁAŃ WOJSKOWO-POLITYCZNYCH

Abstract: The authors note that informatisation of public administration of military-political activity has as its ultimate goal the creation of conditions that ensure more efficient use of information to achieve the best functional results, namely; increasing the efficiency of accessed to information resources, determination of better parameters and characteristics of the military-political situation, development and assessment of various alternatives to military-political solutions, intensify and streamline the organisation of information interaction between the subject and object of military policy, and the use of mathematical models for making military-political decisions.

Zarys treści: Autorzy zauważają, że informatyzacja administracji publicznej działalności wojskowo-politycznej ma na celu stworzenie warunków zapewniających bardziej efektywne wykorzystanie informacji w celu osiągnięcia najlepszych wyników jej funkcjonowania, a mianowicie zwiększenie efektywności dostępu do zasobów informacyjnych; określenie lepszych parametrów i cech sytuacji wojskowo-politycznej, opracowanie i ocenę różnych alternatyw dla rozwiązań wojskowo-politycznych; zintensyfikowanie i usprawnienie organizacji interakcji informacyjnych między podmiotem a przedmiotem polityki wojskowej, wykorzystanie modeli matematycznych do podejmowania decyzji wojskowo-politycznych.

Keywords: informatisation, public administration, mechanisms, military-political activities

Słowa kluczowe: informatyzacja, administracja publiczna, mechanizmy, działania wojskowo-polityczne

Formulation of the problem

Informatisation of public administration of the military-political activities of the state should fundamentally solve the main problem of information support for modern control systems, which is to eliminate the contradictions between the increase in the volume of necessary information and the urgent need to reduce the time for processing it. The fact is that any attempts to increase the amount of information for a more objective and comprehensive analysis of the situation inevitably lead to an increase in the time spent on processing it. At the same time, redundant and overly detailed information can lead to the same harm as its lack, since its processing and analysis requires additional time which, as a rule, leads to a decrease in public administration efficiency, as well as an increase in the likelihood of missing important information at the time of decision making.

Resolving this problem in information support of the military-political activities of the state leads to the objective need to have a flexible and effective methodological apparatus, tools capable of combining the latest achievements of modern science and the ever-increasing capabilities of information technology and computer technology.

It is important to note that in the most economically developed countries of the world, scientific programmes are consistently and actively developed to improve the information capabilities of the political and military public administration of the state.

In our view, the tasks of strengthening the theory of information support for public administration of military-political activities of Ukraine should be; development of a conceptual apparatus; methods of analysis and synthesis of information streams which allow determination, confirmation and agreement for each level of public administration and for critical efficiency of information security of control bodies; development of tools for combining determination of information needs and uses by systems and control bodies; identification of quantity and quality characteristics of sufficient information for successful functioning of control systems; development of the main directions for the strengthening of information support of military and political activities of the state in times of peace; as well as various stages of development of the military conflict; determination of the entire set of events for optimization of the information system of different levels of control in the Armed Forces; and specific methods of information work.

Analysis of recent research and publications

Analysis of domestic and foreign literature on the topic of research shows that all accumulated research material can be conditionally divided into four main blocks.

The first block consists of works on the methodological problems of military policy, as well as directly the military-political activities of the state, which were the most important source and point in identifying the essence and content of the information support of the military-political activities of the state.

The second block includes works that make up the general theoretical base of the i-sequence of such categories as “information,” as well as the roles and place of information processes in social activities. In these scientific papers, a wide range of issues are covered by the essence, content, functions of information and its relationship with other categories. Such works include the following authors: J. Kääriäinen, S. Teppola, P. Parviainen, M. Tihinen, M. Wallin and M. Woerter etc.

The surge in scientific interest in the study of information support and related problems at the end of the 20th century in Ukraine is not accidental. The rapid development of the information sphere throughout the world and in Ukraine is leading to the emergence of new forms and methods of interaction in the life of modern society.

Information is an objectively necessary attribute of human activity. The role and importance of the information factor is constantly increasing, since modern social development is characterized by a significant increase in information needs, which affects the organization and implementation of any social activity in general, and military-political activities in particular. All the above mentioned emphasizes the relevance of the selected research topic. Today the question remains open of how to achieve a higher level of informatisation of Ukrainian society and the state.

Presenting the main material

Improving of information support for the military-political activities of the state is an important factor in increasing its effectiveness. This statement is based on the fact that the rationality and adequacy of the state’s military-political actions in achieving military-political goals is largely determined by the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the information possessed by the decision makers of the state’s military policy, as well as the effectiveness of its use. At the same time, modern information processes, which are becoming a powerful engine of social progress, can significantly influence the consciousness and behaviour of both individuals and society as a whole.¹

The effective functioning of information support for the military-political activities of Ukraine depends on many conditions and factors, both objective and subjective, the study of which can be very useful for its improvement.

Based on the previously identified trends in the development of the information sphere of society and the features of information support for the military-political activities of Ukraine, it is useful to identify the following directions for improving the information support for the military-political activities of the state:

- informatisation of public administration of military-political activities of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Armed Forces;
- formation and development of an integral system of information security of Ukraine in the military sphere;

¹ Garrison, D.R., *Online community of inquiry review: social, cognitive, and teaching presence issues*, “J. Asynchron. Learn. Netw” 2007, 11, pp. 61–68; Martin, A., *Digital literacy and the “digital society”*, “Digital Literacies Concepts Policies Practices” 2008, 30, pp. 151–176.

- improving the organization, forms and methods of information support for the military-political activities of the state;
- optimization of interaction between the state's security forces and the media on military-political issues;
- improvement of regulatory and legal mechanisms regulating information relations in the field of military policy of the state.²

Let us look at these areas in more detail. In modern conditions, humanity as a whole is experiencing a turning point associated with an avalanche-like increase in the amount of information flow and the volume of information. It is no coincidence that experts started talking about problems associated with the information barrier, which can only be overcome with a qualitative change in the mechanism of information processing itself. There are objective and subjective information barriers. The first, for example, include spatial, temporal, technological, historical, political, terminological and other barriers. The latter, as a rule, include mainly psychological barriers. Therefore, one of the most important tasks of any information system is the timely overcoming of information barriers, that is, negative factors affecting the processes of collection, distribution, perception and consumption of information.³

It is obvious that widespread informatisation in the military sphere helps to overcome information barriers and significantly improves the effectiveness of the military-political activities of the state.

Solving the problems of information support for the military-political activities of the state in a timely manner and also with a quality high enough to satisfy the information needs of the decision makers of military policy in modern conditions naturally requires the accelerated development of the process of informatisation of the military sphere of society.⁴

Today, our society has abandoned simplified views and approaches to informatisation only as extensive computerization has provided the population with wide access to information. It has now become generally accepted that this is not just the introduction of computer technology into various areas of socio-economic practice, but the formation of integral automated technologies and their mass "incorporation" into societal use which has led to basic models of activity. The experience of developed countries that have entered the post-industrial stage of development shows that informatisation necessarily includes the following interrelated processes:

² Horbyk, R., *The war phone: mobile communication on the frontline in Eastern Ukraine*, Digi War 2002, 3, pp. 9–24; Martin, A., *Digital literacy...*, op. cit., pp. 151–176.

³ Kirschner, P.A., Sweller, J. & Clark, R.E. *Why Minimally Guided Teaching Techniques Do Not Work: A Reply to Commentaries*, "Educational Psychologist" 2007, 42(2), pp. 115–121; Trantopoulos, K., Krogh, G. von, Wallin, M., Woerter, W. & M., *External knowledge and information technology: Implications for process innovation performance*, MIS Quarterly 2017, 41(1), pp. 287–300.

⁴ Mann, R., *Beyond the military sphere*, "Media History" 2003, p. 19; Westerman, G. & Bonnet, D., *Revamping your business through digital transformation*, MIT Sloan Management Review 2015, 56(3), pp. 2–5.

- development, creation and use of new generations of electronic computer technology;
- development of information technologies based on this technology in various spheres of human activity;
- creation of a wide and diverse network of data and knowledge banks;
- qualitative change in the overall communication network and communication processes;
- formation and maintenance of an information environment that allows satisfying the information needs of people in society and of society as a whole.⁵

Of course, these directions are also acceptable for informatisation of the military-political activities of the state.

It is absolutely clear that the use of new information technologies in information support of the military-political activities of Ukraine increases the level of awareness and intelligence of the military-political leadership of the country and can positively influence the effectiveness of their functional duties. The fact is that new information technologies, unlike traditional ones, make it possible to widely use the modelling of military-political processes in the preparation and adoption of military-political decisions, to take into account various connections and requirements in order to organize optimal interaction between the subjects and objects of military policy, as well as immediate and long-term consequences of a particular military-political course.⁶

In the dynamically changing conditions of the transition period in modern Ukrainian society, the need for effective technologies for analysing and forecasting possible trends in the development of the military-political situation is sharply increasing. This encourages us to look for opportunities to formalize methods for studying real relationships that determine the direction of development of the military-political activities of the state, translated into the language of strict logical and then mathematical procedures. At the same time, the widespread use of modern computers and new information technologies makes it possible not only to process extensive empirical data quickly, but also to develop possible scenarios for the development of events, to make a more accurate military-political forecast, and therefore more effectively carry out the military-political activities of the state.

The active penetration of computer tools and information technologies into military-political practice has, at the same time, deeper reasons that cannot be reduced either to the peculiarities of the military-political process or to the specifics of Ukrainian conditions.⁷

⁵ Parviainen, P., Tihinen, M.J. Kääriäinen & Teppola, S., *Tackling the digitalization challenge: How to benefit from digitalization in practice*, "International Journal of Information Systems and Project Management" 2017, 5(1), pp. 63–77; Martsenyuk, T. *Gender and Revolution in Ukraine: Women's Participation in Euromaidan Protests of 2013–2014*, Perspectives on Europe 2014, 44(2), pp. 15–22.

⁶ Martin, A., *Digital literacy...*, op. cit., pp. 287–300.

⁷ Dandeker, C., *New times for the military: Some sociological remarks on the changing role and structure of the armed forces of the advanced societies*, "The British Journal of Sociology" 1994, 45/4, pp. 637–54; Garrison, D.R., *Online community of inquiry review: social, cognitive, and*

Unfortunately, domestic information technologies, either in the form of scientific and technical documents and information software, or in the form of automated systems, are uncompetitive in the world market. Despite the fact that in Ukraine there are scientific and experimental developments in the field of information technology and technologies that meet the highest standards, in general, in methodological, organizational and technical terms they are at a relatively low level and do not correspond to the required level of informatisation of modern society.

Conclusions

Finally, it seems that the strategically correct direction should be the development of our own information and technology potential, which in the future will allow us to get rid of strict dependence on foreign manufacturers in the field of high technologies and knowledge-intensive industries, especially in strategic areas.

However, at present there are very few truly competitive domestic producers in this area, so relying only on domestic producers will lead to the preservation of Ukraine's technological and economic backwardness.

It seems that the most optimal solution is the widespread attraction of foreign and domestic capital and the creation of preconditions for the gradual formation of numerous financial and industrial groups with a predominance, as a rule, of the latter, capable of successfully entering high-tech domestic and world markets.

In addition, in our opinion, among the main areas of government activity that contribute to the informatisation of Ukrainian society, it is necessary to highlight the following:

- support for national scientific schools with world-class fundamental scientific results in the field of computer science and communications;
- support for the promotion of final software and hardware products of domestic development and production to the domestic and global markets;
- creation of preferential conditions for developers and manufacturers of high-tech software and hardware domestic products for the military-industrial complex of Ukraine.

In general, all this gives (according to the multiplicative law) a new impetus for the successful development of scientific, technical and production potential, and, therefore, will allow in the future the achievement high levels of informatisation of the military sphere of the state and society.

Among the main directions of military-political activity of Ukraine which are directly subject to informatisation, the following should, in our opinion, be highlighted:

- systems for managing the military-political activities of Ukraine;
- The Armed Forces of Ukraine as a whole.

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Summary

The ultimate goal of informatisation of public administration of military-political activity is mainly based on creating conditions that guarantee the most effective use of information to achieve the best outcomes of its functioning. These conditions include improving the efficiency of information resource access, identifying better parameters and characteristics of the military-political situation, developing and evaluating alternative military-political solutions, intensifying and streamlining the organisation of information interaction between the subject and object of military policy, and using mathematical models to make military-political decisions. It seems that the most optimal solution is the widespread attraction of foreign and domestic capital and the creation of preconditions for the gradual formation of numerous financial and industrial groupscapable of successfully entering high-tech domestic and world markets.