EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN CONDITIONS OF WAR AND CHALLENGES RELATED TO TERRORISM

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The article examines the interrelationship of the state policy of war, terrorism and colonialism. War as an instrument of state policy, terrorism as a method of confrontation, and colonialism as a historical and contemporary reality continue to shape the global agenda and security challenges. State policy of war includes decisions and actions of governments aimed at conducting military conflicts. War can be caused by various factors: territorial claims, economic interests, ethnic and religious conflicts, as well as the struggle for political influence. Modern wars often have a hybrid nature, combining traditional military actions with information attacks, cyber attacks and other methods of asymmetric warfare.

Terrorism remains one of the main threats to modern society. Terrorist organizations use violence and intimidation to achieve their political, religious or ideological goals. Terrorism is often transnational in nature, which makes it difficult to fight it at the national level. States are forced to develop comprehensive counterterrorism strategies that include not only military measures, but also intelligence, diplomacy, economic sanctions, and socio-economic reforms.

Colonialism, as a historical process of capture and exploitation by one state of the territories and peoples of other states, left a deep mark in world history. The consequences of colonialism are still felt today, manifested in the form of economic inequality, political instability and social conflicts in former colonies. In addition, neocolonialism – modern forms of economic and political influence of stronger states over weaker ones – continues to exist, contributing to uneven development and dependency.

The politics of war, terrorism and colonialism are often intertwined. Military conflicts can create conditions for the development of terrorism, especially in conditions of weak state power and social instability. At the same time, terrorism can be used as a tool of struggle against colonial or neo-colonial rule. Colonial legacies often underlie modern conflicts, creating the conditions for violence and terrorism.

Understanding the relationship between public policies of war, the challenges of terrorism, and issues of colonialism is key to developing effective strategies for international security and stability. Only a comprehensive approach, including military, political, economic and social measures, can provide a sustainable solution to these problems.

Key words: *economic colonization, terrorism, economic war, economic diplomacy, state policy.*

Грущинська Н. М. Оперативність публічного управління в умовах війни та виклики, пов'язані з тероризмом

У статті розглядаються питання взаємопов'язаності війни, тероризму, колоніалізму та впливу мирної державної політики на дані явища шляхом проведення і участі у самітах миру. Війна як інструмент державної політики, тероризм як метод протистояння, та колоніалізм як історична і сучасна реальність, продовжують формувати глобальний порядок денний і виклики безпеці. Державна політика війни включає в себе рішення та дії урядів, спрямовані на ведення військових конфліктів. Війна може бути викликана різними факторами: територіальними претензіями, економічними інтересами, етнічними та релігійними конфліктами, а також боротьбою за політичний вплив. Сучасні війни часто мають гібридний характер, поєднуючи традиційні військові дії з інформаційними атаками, кібератаками та іншими методами асиметричної війни.

Тероризм залишається однією з головних загроз сучасному суспільству. Терористичні організації використовують насильство та залякування для досягнення своїх політичних, релігійних або ідеологічних цілей. Тероризм часто має транснаціональний характер, що ускладнює боротьбу з ним на національному рівні. Держави змушені розробляти комплексні стратегії протидії тероризму, які включають не тільки військові заходи, але й розвідку, дипломатію, економічні санкції та соціально-економічні реформи.

Колоніалізм, як історичний процес захоплення та експлуатації однією державою територій та народів інших держав, залишив глибокий слід у світовій історії. Наслідки колоніалізму відчуваються і сьогодні, проявляючись у вигляді економічної нерівності, політичної нестабільності та соціальних конфліктів у колишніх колоніях. Крім того, неоколоніалізм – сучасні форми економічного та політичного впливу сильніших держав на слабші – продовжує існувати, сприяючи нерівномірному розвитку та залежності.

Політика війни, тероризм та колоніалізм часто взаємопов'язані. Військові конфлікти можуть створювати умови для розвитку тероризму, особливо в умовах слабкої державної влади та соціальної нестабільності. Водночас, тероризм може використовуватись як інструмент боротьби проти колоніального чи неоколоніального панування. Колоніальна спадщина часто лежить в основі сучасних конфліктів, створюючи передумови для насильства та тероризму.

Розуміння взаємозв'язку між державною політикою війни, викликами тероризму та питаннями колоніалізму є ключовим для розробки ефективних стратегій забезпечення міжнародної безпеки та стабільності. Тільки комплексний підхід, що включає військові, політичні, економічні та соціальні заходи, може забезпечити стійке вирішення цих проблем.

Ключові слова: *економічна колонізація, тероризм, економічна війна, економічна дипломатія, державна політика.*

Statement of the problem. Since the beginning of the 21st century, the categories «war», «terrorism», «economic expansion» have increasingly appeared in expert and public geopolitical, economic, and social assessments. Chains of events of the 21st century contributed to this, and 2022 became a special year from the point of view of terrorism in the world and for Ukraine, in particular. War and terrorism are aggressive forms of acquiring certain goods through destruction. Territories and natural resources are defined as the main causes of wars, at the same time, when analyzing the time periods of wars, terrorist acts, ethnic, cultural, racial reasons are added, and in the historical past the development of new lands, with the latter, wars were not always perceived as only negative processes, but carried the result of development.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The issue of wars, the causes of their occurrence in the first place, is investigated in the works of historians, geologists, sociologists, political scientists, economists, so the causes and consequences of conflicts between large social groups are considered in the works of I. V. Vashchenko, the issue of inter-ethnic conflicts in S. P. Girenko, V. A. Mykhaylova, and inter-ethnic relations in Transcarpathia in the works of P. V. Tokar, the question of the civilized national idea as the basis of ethno-national harmony in Ukrainian society in the works of Piren M.; peculiarities of national culture and the culture of the nation in M. Popovych; exposition of the philosophical and social approach to the evaluation of the transformation of civilizations in the works of Huntington S.

The beginning of the 21st century was rather characterized by terrorist manifestations, even the annexation of the Ukrainian Crimean Peninsula by Russia and the seizure of part of Eastern Ukraine in 2014 did not provoke an aggravation of the appropriate reaction from the world community, but from February 2022, the large-scale invasion of Russia into Ukraine made it clear that the bloody war is still possible in the modern civilized world. The reason for the war could be defined as the seizure of territories, but if in future historical examples we are talking about the seizure of territories with their further development, then in the case of Russian aggression, it is direct destruction and destruction. A detailed approach and assessment of the causes is given in the monograph of Serhii Plokhiy «The Russian-Ukrainian War», 2022. In scientific analyzes of the Russian-Ukrainian war, attention is focused on terrorism. As Yale University professor Edwin Bakken notes: "Terrorists carry out aggression to satisfy their own fears, and there may be no rational explanation or economic benefit. Terrorism is a deliberate

and thought-out political struggle in which violence is justified by ideological goals. Terrorism is based on feelings of injustice and oppression that are used to manipulate and justify violence. If until 2022 terrorism was mostly associated with religion, now terrorism uses religion, economy, manipulation of values for destruction.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the importance of public administration in wartime conditions.

Presentation of the main material. A review of the history of colonization and conquests allows one to assess the causes and consequences of the wars of the 17th and 18th centuries. The phenomenon of colonization in some periods led to the development of new territories, the development of new cultures, economic wealth due to the development of the slave trade and large-scale movement of people. Colonization could not always be prevented due to the weakness or misunderstanding of one of the parties: examples are trade wars in the 17th–18th centuries of large colonial empires: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark, Spain (1492–1975), Italy (1885–1960), of the Netherlands (1600–1970), Germany (1884–1918), New Zealand, the Ottoman Empire, Portugal, France, Sweden, and Japan. The main goal of colonial wars was to obtain profits, which grew with technological progress and provided the most favorable conditions for the development of the industry of metropolises in the 19th century. The period between the 17th and 19th centuries is considered the Great Migration, when nine to ten million slaves were forcibly brought by Europeans to the sparsely populated United States.

Meanwhile, due to religious, political, ethnic and other forms of oppression, the largest number of refugees at the beginning of the 21st century came from Afghanistan (5 million), Palestine (2 million), Ethiopia (1 million), Mozambique (9 million), Angola (4 million) and Cambodia (3 million). There are also environmental refugees who fled because their habitats were polluted.

Since 2014, with the annexation of Crimea, the occupation of the eastern regions of Ukraine, and the subsequent start of Russia's large-scale war against the Ukrainian people on February 24, 2022, the issue of terrorism has gained special importance in Ukraine. According to the Global Terrorism Index (GTI) report, created by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) using data from TerrorismTracker and other sources, there were nearly 66,000 terrorist incidents between 2007 and 2022. In 2022, the number of deaths from terrorism fell by 9% to 6,701 deaths and is now 38% lower than in 2015. The countries most affected by terrorism are Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the Sahel region of sub-Saharan Africa. In 2022, global terrorist attacks were generally more deadly than in previous periods, with an average of 1.7 deaths per attack in 2022 compared to 1.3 deaths per attack in 2021. In the West, the number of attacks has continued to decline since 2017. In 2022, 40 attacks were recorded, which is a 27% decrease compared to 55 attacks in 2021. According to an analysis of international statistics, 10 terrorist crimes were registered in Ukraine in 2013, 2,088 in 2014, 1,717 in 2015, and the statistics for 2023 are filled with deaths during the Russian invasion.

Definitions of the concept of «terrorism» in the theoretical studies of scientists are presented from different angles. For example, Chancellor V.S. offers the following: «Terrorism is a tactic of political struggle, characterized by the systematic use of ideologically motivated violence, which is expressed in murders, sabotage, kidnappings and other acts that threaten the lives and safety of people». Israeli expert Ganor B. believes: «Terrorism is the use of violence or the threat of violence against civilians and the civilian population to achieve political goals». Scientist M. Korzhansky points out that the

goal of terrorism is to achieve political goals, that is, to force governments, institutions and organizations to take actions beneficial to the political interests of terrorists [4].

Western scientists claim that if the correct state policy is implemented in relation to civil society as a whole, those involved in the terrorist process can be brought back to the path of truth. According to Angel Rabasa and his colleagues at the Washington-based research center RAND, «there is a process by which people become extremists, and, conversely, extremists may abandon violence and leave the group or movement». Can a terrorist abandon a radical worldview? Maybe if he or she understands it or has it.Professor Edwin Bakers of the University of Leiden (Netherlands) in his lecture on terrorism and the fight against it gives the following example: «David Hartenstein-Ross, who worked for a Wahhabi charity that financed al-Qaeda, is now a Washington Democrat director of the Foundation for Defense of Democracies and a researcher terrorism and counter-terrorist research».

Norman Benotman, a leading figure in the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group operating in Afghanistan, now a senior fellow at the UK's Quilliam Foundation, wrote an open letter to bin Laden in 2010 urging him to end violence and reconsider his goals and strategies. in 1979. Henry Robinson joined the Irish Republican Army, left the service in 1990 and co-founded the Families Against Bullying and Terrorism Foundation.

The era of colonization in civilized societies is over, and the former metropolises are trying to justify and support the countries that were harmed by their predecessors. Meanwhile, there are a number of countries that do not abandon their colonial views, among them the aggressive policy of Russia.

In Russia's war against Ukraine, terrorism manifests itself in various forms. In many theoretical works, the following definition is given: «This happens because Russia's ongoing aggression against Ukrainian civilians, children and women has a clearly expressed national color. This is a direct act of terrorism with global consequences». Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 22, 2024, as an escalation of the war that Russia began in 2014 with the annexation of Crimea and the occupation of the eastern regions of independent Ukraine, qualifies as a violation of international law and the principles of international order and is the most serious challenge to European stability and security since 1945. This crime by Russia violates the fundamental principles of the UN Charter. The consequences of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 are significant for the international security system.

War is exhausting and requires the support and attention of all countries of the world. Therefore, holding a global peace summit is urgent. At least the historical experience of holding summits testifies to this. The Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920) led to the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, according to which Germany was recognized as guilty of starting the world war, military restrictions were imposed on it, and compensation for damages caused to the Entente countries was imposed. The Potsdam Conference in Potsdam, Germany, in 1945 as a result of World War II, where a new world order was formed while laying the groundwork for the Cold War between the USSR and the West.

On June 15-16, 2024, the first peace summit regarding Ukraine was held in Switzerland. The leaders of more than 100 countries were invited to participate: the leaders of the European Union, the G7 and the Global South. The goal of the summit is to create a platform for dialogue on ways to achieve a comprehensive, just and durable peace in Ukraine based on international law and the UN Charter. The results of the first summit are important for achieving recognition of the Ukrainian peace formula and implementing specific steps in the future.Conclusions and prospects for further research. Colonization in the 21st century sounds inappropriate, but its signs are there. In today's realities, we are talking about an invasive and destructive character.

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