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STANDARDIZATION IN A NEW SECURITY PARADIGM

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The main task of standardization should be the normative provision of human quality of life by forming and establishing in normative and other documents substantiated and mutually agreed concepts, provisions, rules, requirements, methods and techniques for environmental protection; efficient use of resources, their savings; ensuring social comfort in conditions of contradictions of various kinds; increase production efficiency. It is therefore logical that standardization is organizing the activity, close to the management.

Standardization as a special type of ordering activity is organized and is based on principles. Standardization as a science deals with the study and systematization of these principles, the establishment of their objective foundations that correspond to the trends of society.

The principles of standardization are described in a generalized form in the book by T. Sanders (Great Britain) "The Aims and Principles of Standardization" [1]. The basis is the author takes conscious effort to reduce human diversity something to controlled proportions organize from this perspective their lives. To do this, a person performs (1) simplicity, ie requires a reduction in the number of certain subjects, which leads to unreasonably high complexity, (2) mutual cooperation of all stakeholders, (3) compliance with the order of implementation and compliance with standards, (4) sustainability of the selected object , (5) revision of standards over time, (6) definition of test methods and measuring equipment, (7) legislative implementation of standards, taking into account social factors and prevailing conditions in society.

In theory and practice of standardization, there were two areas of development: from the individual to the whole and from the whole to the individual. The first direction was popular with the nascent standardization (technical direction). It was then that individual elements were standardized: bolts, nuts, profile metal, etc. The second direction was developed in the second half of the twentieth century.

In the development of society turns a tendency to partition, differentiation, variety of objects practices, knowledge, individual manifestations, their complications. In contrast to this trend, there is a natural law of restriction of diversity. From philosophy we know about the struggle of the spontaneous and the conscious, the new and the old, anarchy and order. These phenomena we observe in everyday life.

The element in the production of various models is observed in all countries, including highly developed ones. Purposeful planned activity of society is, first of all, to reduce the number of unjustified types and kinds of products, ways and methods of solving production problems. This reduction should be dictated by technical and social factors. Such work must be carried out constantly, because the number of types of products is constantly increasing. In search of rational organization of production people deliberately trying to reduce the variety of products to appropriate controlled proportions organize their lives.

This is the basic, most important principle of standardization. It is based on socio-economic basis. But its preconditions are in nature itself. As you know, there is nothing superfluous in it, everything is simple on the outside, but the internal organization is complex and perfect, weak links die out, strong ones develop. Natural selection is constantly taking place in nature, order and harmony are constantly maintained. Self-regulation that occurs in nature, inherent in society but it plays a dominant role subjective arrangement that was an essential social attribute already in the early stages of human development. The most characteristic feature of subjective ordering is mutual understanding and coherence in any case.

Man is constantly in search of the best, more perfect and exemplary. This is the essence of her life, all of its development. If a person refuses to search for the optimal, his life will become uninteresting, pointless. The choice of optimality in standardization is determined by another regularity: the presence or possibility of options for repeating objects requires the legalization of the optimal option. Such legitimation necessary to society can permanently get rid of unnecessary, excessive, intrusive diversity, spontaneity and chaos.

The principle of ensuring the variability of solutions when creating a whole with a minimum variety of its components has recently been used very often. A study of the practice of standardization, demand and market conditions shows that increasing the diversity of goods and services meets the needs of modern society. Therefore, using the principle of variant changes, people create new materials, types of plant species. This principle is creatively used in the construction of buildings.

The success and results of the work on standardization requests that the totality principle. Standardization, the system can be trouble-free, provided that all its elements are functioning smoothly and performs all its principles. Failure to comply with one of the principles leads to a violation or even destruction of the standardization system.

Finding a place for standardization in the classification of scientific disciplines is not so much theoretical as practical. As mentioned, traditionally referred to as the standardization of applied technical disciplines. Until the 1960s, when she was dealing with purely technical objects, there was no doubt about her place and role. Then when its direct object, except machinery, steel production relations and processes while it started out standardization in the social sphere, it began to be considered from social science positions. Unfortunately, the shift in direction and objects of research is perceived by few specialists. In social scientists, university academic and scientific community has not been a serious desire to shorten the distance between them and specialists. Finding a place for standardization is further complicated by the fact that it includes elements of a number of other disciplines and is formed at the junction of natural, technical and humanitarian fields of knowledge, improved both on their own and on their own basis.

Formed at the junction of the sciences and humanities, standardization acts link between them. In this role act usually technical sciences. Perhaps this position is the cause of the traditional interpretation of technical standardization as applied science. Research also confirms its affiliation with the social sciences.

Standardization activities as installation and application of standards and concepts in the areas of repetitive objects and phenomena of a legal nature that is based on the fact that it is a direct expression of the will of the state (in general) or any authority (in particular).

The study of the subject, the social nature of standardization and familiarity with the general theory rules allow us to conclude that standardization is fully justified may qualify as a separate independent direction of the general theory of

norms, its salient part, and at the same time act as its working tool by which the general theory of norms can find a practical way out into the sphere of material production, into the social practice of people, to turn the abstract into the practical.

References:

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THE PROBLEM OF DETERMINING THE PUBLIC-SERVICE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE

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The creation of the police as a service demonstrates the government's desire to force the law enforcement system to serve the interests of individual citizens and society, to protect and promote their proper implementation. However, the only task that is part of the existing concept of public services is to provide assistance to those who need it. Unfortunately, an exhaustive list of forms and conditions for providing such assistance has not yet been developed and is not regulated. The police measures provided by the normative act «About the National Police» aimed at the implementation of this task include police care [1, p.74].

The administrative-legal status of the police as a subject of providing police services is the legal status of this authority as a subject of providing these services, which is determined by enshrining in administrative law a set of rights, responsibilities and other legally significant properties of the National police, which characterize its possible and necessary behavior, from the point of view of the law, in the process of organization and implementation of police services.

The concept of police services is defined as the activities of bodies and officials of the National Police of Ukraine. The content of such activities is the implementation of appropriate measures for the benefit of individuals and legal entities, society and the state as a whole in order to ensure the necessary social and legal and organizational and administrative conditions for the normal realization of their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests. All this is done in order to meet their urgent needs in those areas of public life that fall within the competence of the National Police.

The term «police services» is multi-systemic: a broad approach means that any activity of the National Police is a police service, so the concept of «police services» is formed through the definition of the subject of provision – the National Police; the narrow approach considers police services as the content of activities and does not cover administrative and information services provided by the police.

Of course, police services are part of a broader administrative-legal category of «public services», which in theory can already be considered sufficiently developed. The main features of public services are that they: first, provide
