

Interviewer and public organizations

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Abstract—The sustainable development of modern society needs to be sought and mobilized to justify and build constructive interaction between its constituents and, above all, those that define it, as public and public Organization. This is determined by the need to ensure the conditions for the sustainable and progressive development of civilization, formed by the joint, concerted efforts of all participants in social transformation. Identifying, researching, evaluating, selecting, distributing and applying the most constructive forms and methods of organizing the interaction of state and public organizations becomes a necessary basis for such provision. The organization needed to do this initially needs to develop and implement a set of targeted impacts, both directly involved in the interaction of the parties and a number of actors optimizing it. The development of scientifically sound, retrospective analysis and topical research, the concept of managing the interaction of state and public organizations becomes a priority, socially significant task.

The selection of approaches, analysis of developments, justification of the concepts of effective management of interaction of such defining modern civilization subjects as state and public organizations are devoted to research presented this publication. Exploring the prevailing practice of interaction between these actors, on the one hand, and developing approaches to the construction of a universal scientific concept, on the other, the authors open up a discussion about the need and the possibility of managing these Process. Using as an analysis tool a wide range of modifications of the process approach presented by the materials of the article study, reveals the real prospects of building a model of management of interaction of state and organizations. The staged nature of the publication invites open discussion, both scientists and practitioners of the sphere of management in question, who are really interested in promoting the knowledge of paradoxes and the prospects of the universal concept of interaction government and public organizations.

Keywords—*interaction, coordination, organization, response, coordination, management*

I. INTRODUCTION

The evolution of modern civilization clearly demonstrates not only the expediency, but also the obvious inevitability of finding, justifying and establishing constructive interaction between state and public organizations. trends are determined by the need to ensure the free and independent development of modern society in the face of real changes, including crisis, changes in the state: the labour market, the environment, social justice, etc. By working out, establishing and supporting legislative frameworks, agreed rules, necessary compromises, constructive interaction between state and public organizations, civilization provides social stability, civil self-government and, ultimately, the sustainable development of society.

Retrospective analysis shows that historically, the problems of interaction in the state and society have been constantly in the priorities of research, development and testing, both practitioners and scientists, who offered a variety of approaches to solving these tasks. Famous artifacts and folios, from the "Hammurabi Code" to the "State" by N. Machiavelli, clearly demonstrate examples of how at different stages of the development of civilization, in one way or another, researched, substantiated, regulated such interactions. Thus, in the treatise Arthashastra, the author of which is considered Toutilla, visually A set of applied knowledge about the organization of interactions between the government and society is revealed. E In the main role in the legislative activities of the Sovereign, the author recommended that the kings be guided primarily by the interests of strengthening the state, considerations of

state benefit and not to stop, if circumstances require, breach of religious duty. Thus, already in this, one of the oldest scientific treatises, the emphasis of prioritizing the construction of interaction between the state and religion, which was then perhaps the only socially significant formation, is clearly highlighted [1].

Research into the identification, development and resolution of the problems of constructive interaction is increasingly being carried out today, causing increasing interest among the professional leadership of state and public organizations. Analysis of the above and similar examples of research and solutions to the problems of interaction between public and public organizations clearly demonstrates the enduring need to study, evaluate and resolve the challenges that arise in this regard. Historical, national, political factors of staging, research and development of mechanisms for organizing the interaction of state and public organizations have led to relevant features in the approaches and decisions manifested Problems. At the same time, in the scientific environment and implementation, the building of the fundamental mechanisms that highlight such positions as [2]:

1. a constitutionally defined social role of the state, based on the obligatory consideration of the interests and participation of society in governance;
2. legislated conditions for the formation, functioning and development of diversity of public organizations;
3. establishing procedures for the implementation of civil rights in direct and indirect management mechanisms;
4. Consolidation of the regulatory framework for the organization and management of interaction between state and public organizations;
5. development of the infrastructure of amateur organizations that purposefully expand participation in the governance of the state and society, etc.

These and other, evolutionarily formed and universally used in different countries, the legitimate foundations of official and amateur processes of management of interaction between state and public organizations, have led to the rapid development of forms and methods to implement them, presented by an analysis of the experience.

At present, however, the understanding of the need and ability to manage the interaction of state and public organizations is unfortunately not obvious to all its participants, which is primarily reflected in the uncoordinated destructive reactions that provoke the development of destabilizing social processes. We can see an increase in these trends today, in one way or another, in most of Europe, whose populations are confronted with some form of growing socio-economic contradictions. Threats to these trends necessitate the development and implementation of a scientifically sound concept and purposefully adapted mechanisms for managing the interaction of public and public

organizations, to ensure, at a minimum, its normalization.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research into established practices and the development of constructive approaches to building models for managing the interaction of public and public organizations is increasingly underway in most developed and developing countries. With the increasing globalization, there is a wide range of methods of conducting these studies and developments in different communities, the subject use of which is adapting to specific socio-economic conditions, legislative definitions and national traditions. This ensures the formation and systemization of an ever-expanding database that reflects the diversity of the organization, the accumulation of materials representing the results of interactions, the development of methods of fundamental and applied research, to assess their effectiveness, criticality, effectiveness, etc. The study, processing, adaptation and application of the most sought-after of these resources not only enhances the possibilities of constructive research, but also ensures the universal value of the results .

Setting fundamental studies of interaction, as poly subject, by its organization and interactive, by its nature, process, above all, it is necessary to claim the application of all the variety of methods corresponding to such features, a process approach. This is determined by the exceptional natural dynamics of the presentation of interaction as the object of the study and the resulting reactive ness of purposeful impact as a subject of study, development and use. The authors' research materials show that the most constructive, palette of process approach methods is combined and applied in such modifications as: retrospective, forecast, project, route, operating, optimization, etc., to identify and study the development of stable relationships and sequences of interaction. In studies of interaction between state and public organizations, the application of such methodical modifications allows to establish the nature of the priorities of initiation, the emerging communication procedures, and sustainable configurations of implementation [3].

Methodical provision of research and presentation of process structures of interaction allows us to move to the identification and study of the goals, content, results of the implementation of the exploited structures of communication, coordination, cooperation. In solving these problems, almost all tools of socio-economic research are used as defining methods, allowing to establish, identify and position the real content of forms and contents of specific interactions and management practices. For state and public organizations, the most popular in the course of solving these problems, is the use of such methods as: building a tree of goals, establishing areas of joint activity, identifying conflicts of interest, etc., to determine the direct content of the interaction and the targeted impact it has on.

The expected increase in participation in the processes under consideration, which determines the need to develop and apply a special toolkit of research that aggregates the methodical provision of social, Legal, Commercial and Other Resources analysis and assessment of the need and feasibility of interaction management [2]. How: communication forecasting, procedural modeling, content analysis, hierarchical ranking, conflict of interest detection, etc. Together with the above materials and methods of research on the interaction of state and public organizations, they constitute a fairly universal and, at the same time, purposefully sharpened toolkit of detection and presentation possible conditions and factors of how these processes are managed.

III. DISCUSSION

The possibility and expediency of the very task of managing the interaction of state and public organizations in many researchers raises the expected doubts, if not bewilderment. management as the purposeful impact of the subject on the object, we initially establish between them, defined by their statuses and obligations hierarchical connection. Actually, it then determines the powers of the subject, to develop and carry out the impact on the subordinate object, which contradicts the legislative attitudes and established practice of relations between the state and administratively independent public organizations. Moreover, the actual staging and implementation of regular targeted impact, initially necessitates the construction of an official management system, combining its subject and object, in a sustainable a functioning mechanism for direct and feedback interactions. This classical understanding of governance is a significant obstacle to the justification and application of the notion of purposeful influence on the interaction of independent, albeit subordinate to general regulatory and regulatory institutions, subjects public environment.

It is these provisions and the conclusions based on them that become key in justifying the scientific positions of a wide range of researchers, establishing the impossibility of managing the interaction of state and public organizations. However, few researchers in this circle can reasonably deny the reality of developing and implementing purposeful reciprocal influences of the state and public organizations, outside of establishing any relations subordination between them. This raises a fair question: Can such targeted influences be classified as acts or attempts at governance? The answer to this question seems to be given in most of the constitutions of developed and developing countries, one way or another, determining the participation of the people in the governance of the state, for example, through public organizations in the format of elections of the authorities. But, such influences are characterized by a fairly long frequency of repetition, which, as practice shows, does not allow in the operational-tactical mode, effectively manage the interaction, for example, with the executive branch [4].

Liberal development scenarios, which, increasingly recently, as in the "pro-crust bed" roll down the implementation of such interaction in a number of countries, are causing an increase in increasingly acute crisis contradictions, quickly spread The ideologues of this approach, borrowing market analogies, strongly call for the need to ensure full freedom of development of interaction between [5] state and public organizations, which in practice daily on a daily basis multiplied, conditioned, by the extremes of such development, human sacrifice. These dangerous misconceptions, if not initially purposefully provocative influences, as well as pseudo-scientific concepts, need to be countered by fundamentally sound, institutionally adapted and practically tried-and-tested solutions.

Expanding the composition and diversity of participants in real interactions provokes the emergence and growth of conflicts of interest developing in the areas of intersection of their [6] activities, for example, when increasing participation in elected companies. By escalating the legal rights of the participants, they create an increase in the chain reaction of destructive countermeasures, threatening the fundamental foundations of stabilization and maintaining the atmosphere of civil harmony. Attempts to target these processes, including through stakeholders, which may be played by leaders of some trade union organizations, only drive these conflicts into chronic formats that remain irrational. system of labor organization, opposition to personnel services, low employee activity, etc.

The practice of working for mixed conciliation commissions is a positive experience in organizing effective interaction, with the construction of constructive mechanisms for multilateral harmonization of the composition and content of targeted influences on them. Widely and sustainably used in the resolution of labour disputes. exercising, legislated rights and protection sresponsibilities, the interests of workers. At the same time, the accumulated in this area, negative manifestations of radicalization of labor relations contradictions, only actualize the need for scientific justification, conceptual staging and constructive resolution of management problems interaction between state and public organizations.

An example of the constructive interaction of state and public organizations on a global scale is the activities of the Cervantes Institute, which provides teaching and dissemination of Spanish language and culture around the world. Having successfully functioned for decades under the patronage of the King of Spain, this amateur organization, to date, purposefully, meaningfully and effectively coordinates the work of 77 centers and their national partners around the world. In close cooperation with the country's national partners, more than 3.5 thousand different public events are held annually, with community organizations of the widest range of activities and content taking an active part Activities. Local communities, amateur organizations, and the people of cities and countries of presence are actively

involved in the planning, implementation and assessment of the level of these activities on an ongoing basis [7].

Thus, responding in general to the question raised in this publication about the possibility and necessity of managing the interaction of public and public organizations, it is advisable, first of all, to determine that it should be based on fundamental scientific justification and constructive methodical accompaniment to this process. It is obvious that the setting and resolution of such fundamental scientific tasks require appropriate developments and constructions that go beyond this study. In it, the authors only determine the need for a purposeful study of the issues, drawing the attention of interested readers, the relevance of their staging, the reality of emerging interaction and practice testing the empirical developments of the management of these processes.

IV. RESULTS

The research carried out by the authors and some of the conclusions presented in this publication demonstrate the obvious need to justify, develop and implement models of constructive optimization of the interaction between public and public Organizations. The setting and resolution of such a task, according to the authors of the publication, should be based on the study, analysis and use of experience, including constructive experimental innovations, which have shown the greatest success, in solving issues under consideration. In the trend of globalization and consenoutisation of modern community relations, the rapid spread of the most effective solutions to the problem at hand, it is especially important to highlight, investigate and evaluate constructive examples of governance interaction between state and public organizations. Such constructive examples, including on the basis of the analysis of the organization of which, formulated the main provisions of the publication, the authors of the publication, the problems were:

- the participation of public groups in organizing and holding elections to bodies of all levels and branches of the exercise of state power;
- the work of multilateral conciliation commissions that develop joint solutions and accompany their practical implementation;
- creating consumer societies that take on several powers that are implemented in conjunction with government inspections;
- the formation of self-governing associations that assume functions traditionally implemented by public bodies;
- the practice of creating and operating public formations that consider and support or correct forward-looking government programs and development projects, etc.

These and similar examples of the consolidation of constructive interaction between state and public

organizations clearly demonstrate the reality of the resolution of the problem in this publication.

The studies carried out by the authors have justifiably identified and convincingly demonstrated such effective forms of constructive management of interaction between state and public organizations, such as:

1. legislatively established registration of the founding documents of public organizations in the relevant government bodies;
2. ensuring the participation of public organizations in the planning and implementation of jointly implemented projects, programs, activities;
3. mandatory response of federal, regional and municipal bodies to critical speeches of public organizations in the media;
4. procedures for the public review and legitimate resolution of disputes between state and public organizations in the judiciary;
5. legislatively and normatively enshrined requirements of the obligatory coordination, discussion, participation of public organizations in the development and adoption of fundamental state decisions, etc.

It is obvious that these and other forms of organization, coordination, cooperation of constructive interaction between state and public organizations can become the basis for the development and application of universal mechanisms for the management of these, essential for to maintain social stability by processes.

Assessing in general the materials and results conducted by the authors of the analysis of the practice, studies of the justifications of the need and the ability to manage the interaction of public and public organizations should be noted, first of all:

1. The continuing urgency of staging, researching and resolving this problem is due to the ever-increasing need to deepen and optimize the processes and results of this interaction;
2. The growing interest of both participants and users of content and results in consistent optimization of interaction;
3. Permanent expansion of the spectrum and diversity of the formation, functioning and development of interactions of public organizations;
4. Accumulating constructive experience in organizing, conducting and analysing experiments to manage the interaction in question;
5. demand for the development and application of innovative approaches, the development of non-standard adapted forms and methods of managing the interaction of state and public organizations, etc.

These and a number of similar provisions prejudice the need for such studies, the accumulation and systematization of their conclusions, and the wide public discussion of the results presented in them in a

constant, widely argued and conceptually built a fundamental scientific basis.

V. CONCLUSION

It is clear that no publication on such a topical topic can fully reflect, substantiate and develop a generally acceptable view and a comprehensive resolution of the problems it considers. In this publication of the materials and the results of the study, the authors considered it appropriate to present the main provisions and to bring to the discussion a range of issues, the resolution of which, in our view, can provide a purposeful mobilizing the capacity to constructively explore the need and ability to manage the interaction of state and public organizations. This spectrum is particularly distinguished: the intersection of tree segments of the goals of the organizations that interact, the poly subject nature of the development and implementation of targeted impacts on such objects, the inevitability of development and implementation complex configurations of harmonization and implementation of these processes, etc.

Such, fundamentally new, for classical models of building hierarchical management, the peculiarities of interaction of directly independent organizations, as an object of purposeful impact, make it necessary to conduct constructive analysis of the processes and results of actual practice, on the one hand, and the fundamental development of the scientific basis for setting and implementing the universal concept of interaction management on the other. It is clear that each of these key areas of promising fundamental and relevant applied research can and should develop independently, initially providing independent character and balanced results of their conduct. At the same time, a step-by-step ratio, consistent cooperation of intermediate results of such independent studies and experiments could significantly improve the effectiveness of achieving the ultimate goal.

The evolutionary nature of the rationale and implementation of the transformation of the interaction, the gradual conduct of research and development, the presentation and discussion of the progress of their testing and the results is one of the most important, in the opinion of the authors, conditions for decisive success in meeting such a crucial scientific and practical task. At the same time, the persistent tendencies of the exacerbation of social contradictions, which were identified by the authors of the studies, are due to the lack of constructive management of the interaction between state and public organizations, the need to intensify the search for constructive, primary solutions to the problem at hand is being updated.

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Identified, the manifestations carried out by the research explain, in the authors' view, a sharply increasing attention to the study, analysis and development of solutions to the problem, both on the part of official structures and public the scientific community, which is increasingly interested in such research in different countries and international public organizations. This, from the authors' point of view, should prioritize the organization and conduct of public discussions in academic classrooms and in the pages of scientific publications. This will allow not only to move consistently towards the goal, but also to prepare constructive public opinion for an adequate perception of the results of the testing of the experiments and, ultimately, the implementation and dissemination, positively proven to be a constructive development.

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(..... insert the name of the supporting organization...)
... Such support provides the necessary opportunities to organize an open, broad and interested discussion of the issue, directly in the interoperations of state and public organizations European Community. The publishing house, which has provided the possibility of publishing materials and the results of such an actual study, is one of the first international tribunes of public staging and discussion of the problem. In this regard, it is particularly important that the article is published in the European edition, which regularly provides them for dissemination and discussion of the most pressing issues of socio-economic development of the community.

European countries and communities traditionally become the most active developers, experimenters, promoters of innovative forms and methods to ensure constructive interaction between state and public organizations. This is due to the emergence of democratic beginnings of civilization, the diversity of governance mechanisms, ahead of social development, determining the choice of priorities of cooperation in optimizing the diversity of interactions. The rich practice of planning, developing, implementing, coordinating, analysing and evaluating an extremely wide range of interactions within the European Union is now playing a key role in the development of this trend. Recognition of the social significance of the results of the implementation of the priorities chosen by the European Community and became for the authors of the study, the main reasoning of the appeal with the proposal to publish this article, in this authoritative Publishing house [8].

The high degree of public interest in research and development of informed solutions to the problem at hand initially determines the need for publicity in the presentation and discussion of the results and formulated conclusions on them. The publication of the materials and results of the study will allow, in the authors' opinion, to draw attention to the enduring relevance of identifying and justifying the need and the ability to manage the interaction between public and public organizations, involving new ideas and opinions in this process. This, in the first place, is the reason for the presentation to the publication of this article, designed to attract attention, conduct discussion, discussion and develop a scientifically sound understanding of the staging and resolution of the problems it considers directly into the state and public organizations themselves. The authors sincerely thank the publisher for their support in the work and publication of this article.

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