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GLOBAL CHALLENGES OF TODAY: GOVERNANCE AND THE ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN ENSURING THE SECURITY AND COMPETITIVENESS OF THE COUNTRY¹

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Abstract. The current socio-political and economic development situations around the world are characterized by global transformation and digitalization, which often lead to the emergence of new large-scale challenges and threats: global social inequality, technological lag, international security issues. The security index of any state, both nationally and internationally, is inextricably linked to the country's competitiveness. Competitiveness, in turn, is determined by the level of development of human capital and potential. The most important role in this context is played by the education system, namely its ability to respond to the actual and potential risks of an uncertain and unstable world. Aim: to study the relevance of the problem of public administration and the role of the higher education system in ensuring the security and competitiveness of the country, to outline the directions of solving this problem.

A desk study was used in the work. The study sample consisted of scientific publications on the problem and federal regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation. To analyze the scientific literature, a bibliometric analysis (analysis of productivity and mapping of science) was conducted, covering the period 2019–2024, with a sample of 382 scientific publications — results of academic research included in the Lens.org database. The results of the research allowed to study and analyze the normative legal field of the designated problem, domestic and foreign experience, to develop an empirical model for studying

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the problem of public administration and the role of the higher education system in ensuring the security and competitiveness of the country.

Keywords: security, universities, competitiveness, public administration, higher education systems, global risks and threats

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ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЕ ВЫЗОВЫ СОВРЕМЕННОСТИ: ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ И РОЛЬ СИСТЕМЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ СТРАНЫ

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Аннотация. Современная социально-политическая и экономическая ситуация развития во всем мире характеризуется глобальной трансформацией и цифровизацией, которые зачастую приводят к появлению новых масштабных вызовов и угроз: глобальное социальное неравенство, технологическое отставание, вопросы международной безопасности. Индекс безопасности любого государства, как на национальном, так и на международном уровне, неразрывно связан с конкурентоспособностью страны. Конкурентоспособность, в свою очередь, определяется уровнем развития человеческого капитала и потенциала. Важнейшую роль в данном контексте приобретает система образования, а именно ее способность отвечать на актуальные

и потенциальные риски неопределенного и неустойчивого мира. Целью нашего исследования было изучить актуальность проблемы государственного управления и роли системы высшего образования в обеспечении безопасности и конкурентоспособности страны, обозначить направления решения данной проблемы. В работе использовалось кабинетное исследование. Выборку составили научные публикации по проблеме и федеральные нормативные правовые акты Российской Федерации. Для анализа научной литературы был проведен библиометрический анализ (анализ производительности и картирования науки), охватывающий период 2019–2024 годов, с выборкой из 382 научных публикаций — результатов академических исследований, включенных в базу данных Lens.org. Результаты исследования позволили изучить и проанализировать нормативное правовое поле обозначенной проблемы, отечественный и зарубежный опыт, разработать эмпирическую модель государственного управления и роли системы высшего образования в обеспечении безопасности и конкурентоспособности страны.

Ключевые слова: безопасность, университеты, конкурентоспособность, государственное управление, система высшего образования, глобальные риски и угрозы

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Introduction

In the context of modern technological challenges, the key objectives of the Government of the Russian Federation, outlined in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 7 May 2018 № 204 «On the national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2024»², «are to accelerate the country's technological development and increase the number of organizations engaged in technological innovation. The importance of the development of high-tech areas is due to the possibility of obtaining results and forming the competences of specialists necessary for the transition to the implementation of new priorities of scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation, responding to the great challenges» (Vachkova et al., 2022; Kulichenko et al., 2022).

² <https://base.garant.ru/71937200/>

Modern global transformation of the world, in particular, automation, decolorization, increasing complexity of global risks and challenges, digital environment and many others have led to the fact that the society in which an individual carries out his or her life activities can be rightly called a world dynamically changing, filled with uncertain scenario events, complex, unstable and ambiguous. Changes in the social, economic and geopolitical spheres associated with digitalization and technological change are increasingly affecting, among other things, the education system. Ensuring the global competitiveness of national education today is the goal of its development, which cannot be ensured without the state of security of this system (Berkett et al., 2013; Bojang, 2020; Clarke, 2020; Hailu, & Shifare, 2019; Lapuente, & Van de Walle, 2020; Mehek, 2020). Intellectual potential, the level of science development, high technologies — are derived from the level of development and quality of the Russian education system, its ability to respond to new risks and threats, to ensure the state of shading of all subjects of educational relations in all spheres of social activities of universities. But first, the task of forming a harmoniously developed personality oriented to solving professional problems. The solution of security problems of the environment in which such a personality is formed can protect the process of its formation and development of socially demanded qualities from the influence of negative factors.

The system of ‘big challenges’ creates an opportunity for the emergence of large-scale complex scientific research of a full life cycle. The formation of such research projects should be carried out considering the assessment (forecast) of their impact on the solution of existing problems in the field of national security, public administration, technological development, social and economic trends. At the same time, with the development of society, the problems facing it may change, transform and appear new, so an important task is to monitor, adjust and identify new «big challenges». All this necessitates the implementation of fundamental and applied projects, the priority areas of which will include research and development aimed at countering techno- and biogenic and socio-cultural threats, responding to big challenges, considering the interaction of man, nature and technology.

One of the important tools for ensuring state security in modern conditions is the strategic management and development of the education system in general, higher education, which in academic research within the framework of fundamental branches of scientific knowledge has not been studied in the appropriate context. In modern academic literature there are scientific studies, the authors of which point to the interrelation and mutual conditioning of the system of higher education and public security. However, these studies are descriptive, focus on the general value of human capital in the modern world and do not reveal the issues related to the problem of ensuring comprehensive security of the educational environment of universities in the context of ensuring the security of the country (Kosykh, Ponomarenko, & Donskova, 2024).

«The National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation includes a significant number of security aspects: from economic to information and environmental

security. At the same time, the necessary attention is not paid to the potential of the higher education system and its ability to influence the state of national security in the development of human potential based on traditional spiritual and moral values, improving the quality of education, harmonious formation of personality. As a result, several problems continue to persist in the established research and management practice, preventing a full and comprehensive understanding and definition of the role that the higher education system plays in ensuring national security, and identifying the social factors on which this role depends» (Kosykh, Ponomarenko, & Donskova, 2024). At the same time, the system of ensuring comprehensive safety of the educational environment of universities, which is considered fragmentarily and on different bases: psychological and pedagogical and psychological safety of the educational environment; comprehensive safety of educational institutions, including fire safety, electrical safety, explosion safety, safety related to the technical condition of the environment, natural safety, safety of the environment, and safety of educational institutions (Vovenda, 2019).

The lack of clarity of the categorical and conceptual apparatus of complex safety of the educational environment of universities leads to the fact that today the problem of state management, verified assessment and measurement of the level of safety of the educational environment of universities in the territory of the subjects of the Russian Federation; the problem of ensuring complex safety of the educational environment of universities and institutes and their competitors is becoming more and more urgent.

Materials and methods

The article uses general scientific principles and methods of theoretical analysis: general scientific methods of collecting and processing information (analysis, synthesis, comparison, abstraction); methods of document analysis (selection and analysis of scientific sources, including theoretical and empirical results of previous studies in the relevant subject field); conceptual analysis and conceptual systematization. Methodological approaches are: socio-philosophical approach (which allows us to treat society as a form of joint organization of people's activities and to consider national security as one of its results); system approach; sociological approach. The research sample consisted of 382 academic studies (publications in scientific journals) and normative legal acts of the federal level on the problem of public administration and the role of the higher education system in ensuring the security and competitiveness of the country. The selection of academic literature was carried out with the help of the Lens.org³ database using bibliometric analysis covering the period 2019–2024 (Dudko, & Patarakin, 2023; Belolutsкая, Vachkova, & Patarakin, 2023).

³ <http://digida.mgpu.ru/index.php/VOSviewer>

Lens.org query (bibliographic analysis of the resource): ALL ((«Public Administration») AND («Higher Education» OR «National Security») AND («Digital economy» OR «Global Challenges») AND («Competitive» OR «Innovative technologies» OR «Safety of Universities») AND («Global Risks» OR «Great Challenges» OR «Global Threats»)) AND PUBYEAR > 2024 AND (LIMIT-TO (ACCESSTYPE(OA))).

Regulatory legal acts at the federal level that were included in the analysis: Federal Law № 273-FZ «On Education in the Russian Federation»⁴ dated 29 December 2012 (hereinafter — the Law on Education); Presidential Decree № 145 «On the Strategy for Scientific and Technological Development of the Russian Federation» dated 28 February 2024⁵; Presidential Decree № 358 «On the Strategy for Comprehensive Child Safety in the Russian Federation for the Period until 2030» dated 17 May 2023⁶; Presidential Decree № 400 «On the Strategy for National Security of Children in the Russian Federation for the Period until 2030» dated 2 July 2021⁷ and Forecast of scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 (approved by the Government of the Russian Federation on 13 January 2014)⁸.

Research objective: to study the relevance of the problem of public administration and the role of higher education system in ensuring the security and competitiveness of the country, to identify the directions of solving this problem. Research objectives: to study and analyze the normative legal field of the identified problem, theoretical analysis of domestic and international experience on the identified problem, development of an empirical model for studying the problem of public administration and the role of higher education system in ensuring the security and competitiveness of the country.

Results

The bibliographic analysis of the Lens.org resource showed that only 49 scientific publications are devoted to the problem of public administration and the role of the higher education system in ensuring the security and competitiveness of the country for the period from 2019 to 2024 (see Fig. 1).

The presented diagram allows us to say that the peak of publication activity of scientists falls on 2021–2022.

Further, we identified 10 scientific and educational organizations, based on which the largest number of studies on the problem was carried out (see Fig. 2). It should be noted that Russian universities and scientific organizations are absent in this list.

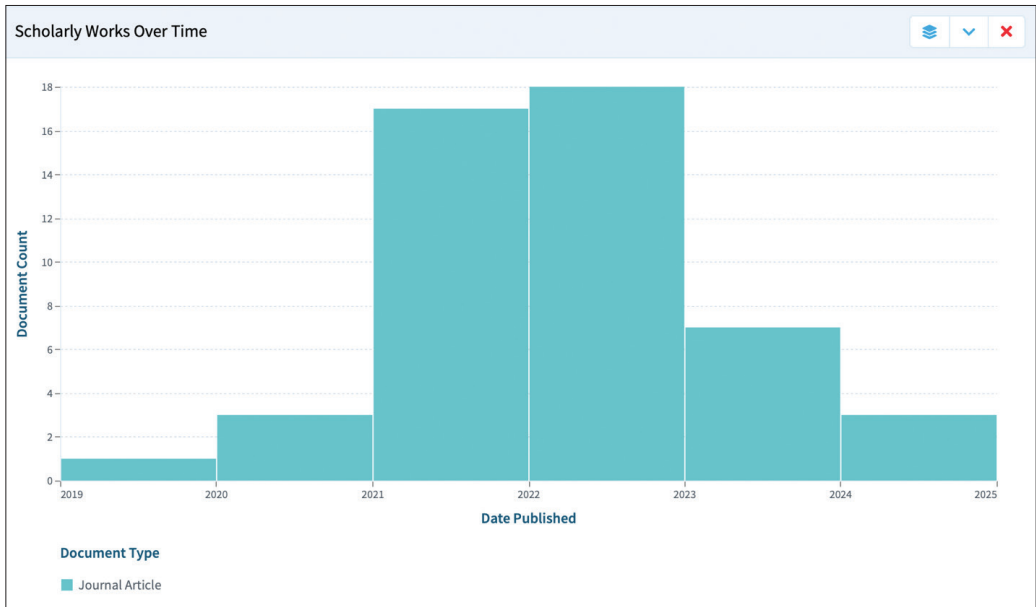
⁴ https://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_140174/

⁵ <https://base.garant.ru/408618353/>

⁶ <https://www.garant.ru/products/ipo/prime/doc/406788976/>

⁷ <https://base.garant.ru/401425792/>

⁸ <https://base.garant.ru/70584380/>

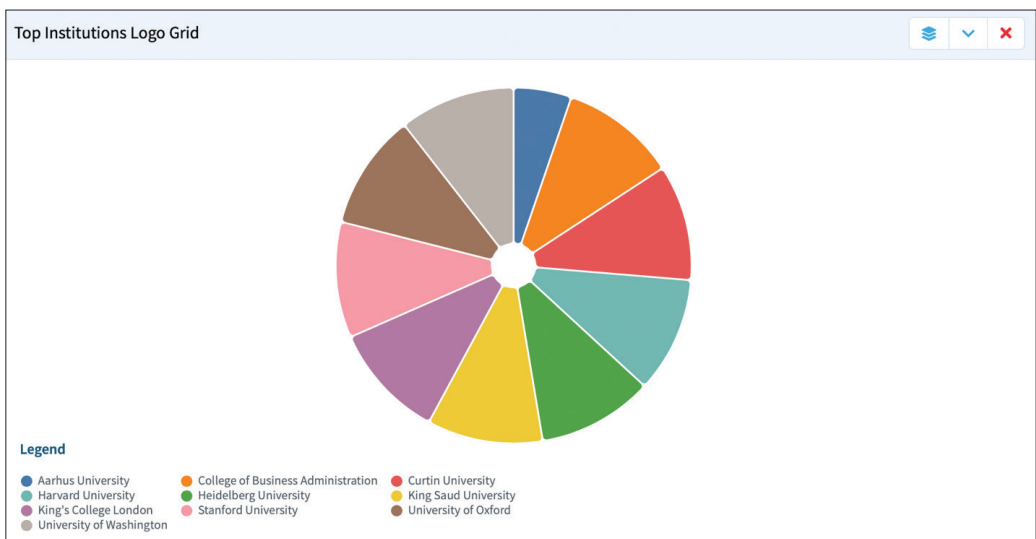


Source: lens.org

Источник: lens.org

Fig. 1. Distribution of publications according to the results of the search query by year

Рис. 1. Распределение публикаций по результатам поискового запроса по годам



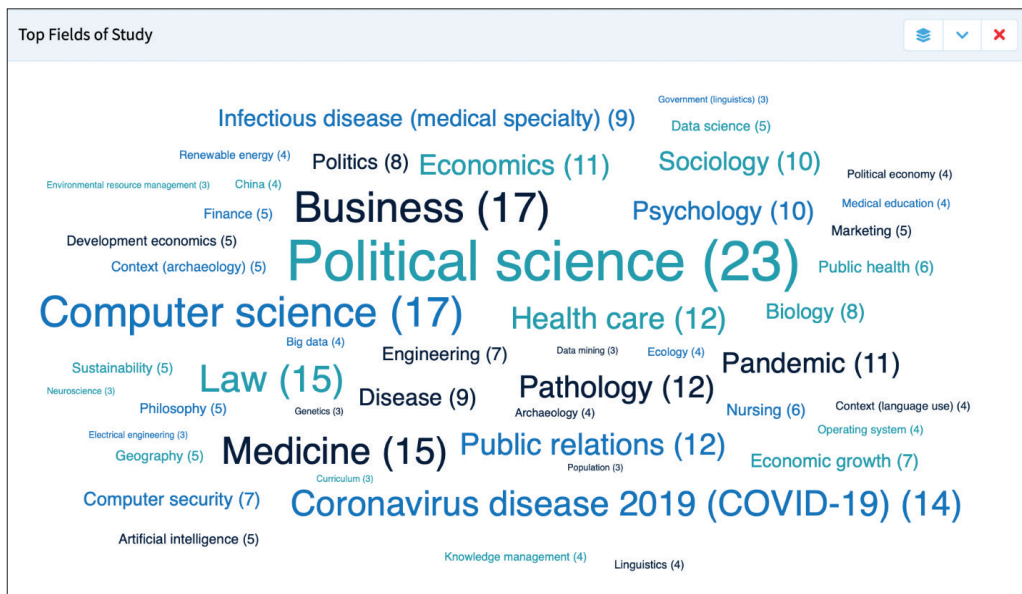
Source: lens.org

Источник: lens.org

Fig. 2. Top-10 organizations with the largest number of publications on a given topic

Рис. 2. Top-10 организаций с наибольшим количеством публикаций по заданной теме

Further, scientific publications were analyzed by us on the topics of scientific fields (Fig. 3). The presented cloud of fields of scientific knowledge allows us to conclude that the research problem under study is developed predominantly in the following fields: political science, computer science, medicine, health sciences, psychology and sociology.



Source: lens.org

Источник: lens.org

Fig. 3. Areas of scientific knowledge that form the problem field for a given topic

Рис. 3. Области научного знания, которые образуют поле проблемы по заданной теме

At the next stage of the analysis, the obtained bibliographic list of data from lens.org, including 49 publications was exported in RIS format to Zotero for further qualitative theoretical data processing. The data obtained from the theoretical analysis were compared with the current federal normative legal acts of the Russian Federation regulating the state management of the higher education system in the context of ensuring the security and competitiveness of the country.

The education system is one of the key institutions of socialization, which ensures social, cultural, spiritual and moral security of the Russian society. The higher education system is a key indicator that ensures the competitiveness of any country in the international arena.

The security of Russian society and the competitiveness of the state are ensured through the following areas of implementation of educational policy: 1) systematic and consistent spiritual and moral development and education of the individual; 2) maintenance and preservation of national culture, broadcasting of traditional Russian spiritual and moral; 3) formation of civic consciousness and responsibility among students; 4) prevention of interethnic and religious conflicts, prevention

of extremism; 5) prevention of criminal activity and deviant behavior and other (Kosykh, Ponomarenko, & Donskova, 2024).

In turn, the implementation of these or those directions of educational policy and the achievement of their goals is possible only if the state of protection of subjects of educational relations and of universities from real and potential threats of social, man-made and natural nature — comprehensive security of the educational environment of universities for all subjects of educational relations in all spheres of social activity of educational organizations.

Based on the above, we can formulate the main provisions of the empirical model for studying the problem of public administration and the role of the higher education system in ensuring the security and competitiveness of the country (hereinafter — the Model).

The Model should include:

- analyzing and improving the activities of public authorities, local self-government bodies and civil society institutions aimed at consolidating efforts to eliminate threats that create the possibility of harm to the life and health of students;
- study and analysis of destabilizing influences among children and young people in training;
- study and analysis of the problem of addictive behavior among students;
- study and analysis of the problem of the increase in the number of crimes committed by and against young people in training;
- studying and analyzing the problem of involving young learners in criminal or anti-social activities;
- taking into account the pace of development of digital technologies, special emphasis in ensuring the comprehensive safety of students should be placed on studying the problem of information security of the educational environment; creation of modern methods and technologies to neutralize threats of information and digital spaces (including the use of artificial intelligence);
- study and analysis of methodological and scientific-methodological support of the Russian education system taking into account modern challenges and threats;
- study and analysis of mechanisms and methods of territorial protection of educational facilities.

In addition, when implementing the Model, it is necessary to pay special attention to the uneven socio-economic development and territorial peculiarities of the regions of the Russian Federation. Different regions of Russia have different access to education.

Implementation of the Model will ensure the efficiency of public administration and organization of higher education institutions' activities in the context of ensuring the country's security and competitiveness.

It should also be noted that the priority task for the Russian Federation today is to respond to 'big challenges' — a set of problems, threats and opportunities of high complexity and scale. Reduction of risks and negative consequences of the impact

of these challenges is possible by ensuring comprehensive security of the educational environment of higher education institutions and its effective use for the national security of the state. The necessity to implement the Model is conditioned by the complexity, significance and scale of the problems of national security of the Russian Federation, as well as by the high degree of importance and relevance of the influence of the role of the higher education system in ensuring national security of the state.

Implementation of the Model will contribute to the solution of the following priority tasks for the Russian Federation:

1) creation of a safe educational environment of universities for all subjects of educational relations in the context of different spheres of social activities of universities; improvement of the Russian education system in terms of creating new developments within research organizations;

2) harmonious upbringing of the younger generation on the basis of traditional spiritual and moral values, including for the purpose of strengthening civic consciousness;

3) formation of an adequate response of the Russian Federation to the priority challenges facing it related to national security in its various aspects.

The initial setting of the Model should be based on the understanding that 1) without ensuring comprehensive security of the educational environment of universities, 2) without the inclusion of the Russian education system in ensuring national security it is not possible to fully implement the Strategy of scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation.

The results obtained during the Model implementation should be used to obtain new knowledge (concepts, theories, approaches) in the field of national security, to create new technologies to ensure the security of the educational environment of the Russian education system, to develop scientific, methodological and methodological substantiation of approaches to implementation:

1) areas of activity concerning the development of modern safe educational infrastructure (environment) for young people: comprehensive analysis of the state of modern educational infrastructure in terms of (presence, absence) of harmful factors for young people taking into account the requirements for safety and the formation of forecast scenarios of its development; implementation of measures to improve the level of malicious, anti-terrorist and other protection of educational facilities;

2) areas of activity relating to the prevention of crime and the identification and neutralization of the factors that form the basis for offences committed by and against young people in training;

3) areas of activity related to the formation of a safe information environment for young people in training: improving mechanisms for identifying and suppressing the dissemination of destructive content in the information and digital environment; prevention, early detection and suppression of offences and crimes against

and involving minors and young people in training, committed through the use of information technologies;

4) areas of activity concerning the development of the education system as a basis for the harmonious formation of a well-developed and socially responsible personality, striving for spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical perfection, oriented towards personal growth, the creation of a family, the continuation of the family, and the preservation of traditional family values.

The implementation of the Model will ensure the country's readiness for the big challenges that have not yet manifested themselves and have not been widely recognized by the public. The results of the Model implementation will provide for timely identification and assessment of risks and threats caused by scientific and technological development, which are capable of manifesting and consolidating in the education system, as well as create effective scientific and methodological support for the readiness of subjects of educational relations to operate in a changing, uncertain, complex, unstable and ambiguous world.

The results of the Model implementation will contribute to the readiness of the country to the existing and emerging priority challenges in the field of education based on the integration and application of new knowledge and effective use of modern information technologies, as well as human potential. Scientific and practical results of the Model will be useful and most likely demanded by the executive authorities to assess and take into account the impact of the Russian education system on improving the level of education of the population and raising a harmoniously developed and socially responsible citizen, on the one hand, the development of regional economies, development of innovative technologies in the regions, competitiveness of the regions in particular, on national security in general, on the other hand.

Conclusion

Basic science as a system-forming institution of long-term development provides the state with the recognition of emerging great challenges and the formation of scientific and scientific-technological results necessary for a timely response to such challenges, including through the implementation of scientific research. The implementation of the developed empirical Model will make it possible to implement measures that ensure long-term development and competitiveness of society and the state; obtaining new knowledge about the laws of development of society and man, contributing to sustainable scientific and technological, socio-economic and cultural development, ensuring scientific leadership of the country in determining the world scientific agenda for the long term, strengthening the national security of the Russian Federation as a whole.

Scientific novelty of the developed Model consists in the fact that its implementation will allow to develop a unique methodology of the national system of assessment of comprehensive security of the Russian education system in the context

of ensuring national security of the Russian Federation using modern information technologies of modelling and forecasting risks and threats to ensure comprehensive security of the educational environment of universities in the Russian Federation. The model will consider socio-economic, territorial and ethnic peculiarities of Russian cities, technologies for programming the security level and security state of the Russian education system.

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