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ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES

Abstract: *The role of state administration and its public institutions in certain circumstances represents one of the most significant issues in the last twenty years following the serious security crisis caused by terrorist attacks in New York on 11 September 2001. The accent of public administration reforms was on efficiency and effectiveness of public institutions. Reforms were divided into deregulation and liberalization of public services, territorial decentralization, and regionalization with the strengthening of local government institutions and reform of central government administration. After the security crisis in 2001, financial crisis in 2008 and health crisis in 2020, the role of state institutions and public authorities in governing the state was redefined. The leading motives of general liberalization of public services, deregulation, and various forms of decentralization of public institutions abounded due to the new doctrinal approach of governmental organization. New strengthening of public authorities and public institutions became the new mainstream in the organization and functioning of the state. This paper analyzes how the role of the state can be modified due to the dynamics of social, political, and economic changes in society. New governmental reforms are contrary to earlier political and administrative measures, which include the strengthening of public institutions and concentration of public authorities. The government takes on a regulatory function in many aspects of social, political, and economic life. This situation leads to a new organization of the state, where public authorities take on a significant part of the responsibility to regulate various aspects of economic and social activities. At the focus of this paper will be how the dynamics of specific circumstances in society can affect the developing processes of the state and their public institutions. Those processes have economic, social, and political dimensions. The economic dimension includes regulatory measures on the market which contributes to development of the*

framework for economic development. The social dimension includes measures of social policy focused on improving the social position of citizens according to the economic development of society. The political dimension includes various aspects of security policy, with various protective measures in the community, which depends on the type of treatment for security of citizens.

Keywords: *government administration, public institutions, dynamics of transition.*

1. INTRODUCTION

State administration plays a significant role in the economic, social and political life of the community in society, according to the specific conditions which represent mainstream determinants in the community, and determine directions of economic, social and political development. Specific conditions in the community depend on its historical, political, economic, and cultural context and predominant values which define the way people live and their social habits. According to the dynamics of change, which impact on the community in society, and true economic, political, and social dimension, conditions in society are changing from previous forms of citizen's social behavior and citizen's participation in society and the community to new forms of social participation. There is a transformation of citizen's social position and a true social, economic, and political transformation of the community. Social conditions have been determined by social and economic development and depend on external and internal factors in society. Internal factors depend on social dynamics in the community, which includes economic conditions, political relations and social cohesion among community members who participate in social relations in society according to their social position and legitimate interests. External factors depend on the social environment, which can have less or more influence on economic, political, and social dynamics in society. When social, economic, or political conditions have been changed in the public community according to the influence of external or internal factors, the dynamics of social and economic development of society has also been changed. It is complex to predict the dynamics of external or internal changes which have been implemented on social and political relations in the modern community. They can be induced or caused by different factors which have a social, economic, or technological background. The dynamics of changes influence social, political, and economic occasions in society and contribute to developing a dialectic approach in the transition of social community. This paper analyzes the social, political, and economic transition of modern state according to security, health and financial challenges caused by significant economic, social

and political changes. Three main dimensions of the social change and role of the government are analyzed: security, economic and health. The security dimension is conditioned by modification of security events in global international relations. According to these changes, the role of the government became significant in providing a security framework in society. The economic dimension is conditioned by dynamics in technological development and changes in international economic and financial relations. Changes in economic and financial relations open up the question of implementation of a regulatory framework to prevent serious disorders in the functioning of the national economic system. The health dimension is conditioned by climatic changes and instabilities in the environment caused by human activity. These cause serious disturbances in health conditions in society, economic development and impact on future social transition with dialectical effects of change. Managing of those three dimensions requests a new role of the government to canalize societal tensions and assure adjustment of community new social conditions.

2. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

Community transition depends on societal institutions, values and technology development and includes various factors with interaction across multiple sectors in society. In that sense, social transition represents structural change of the whole societal system or structural change of a specific part of the social system or social organization.¹ Societal structures can be changed across different dimensions: social, economic, political, or cultural. There are two main generators of transition: scientific development and technological progress as first and the impact of those changes on societal institutions and economic structures in society as second.² In researching social transition, different types of models to explain societal transition process can usually be found. The first type is a model for the *understanding of societal transition* truly analyzing relevant elements and social processes. This model rests on presenting social dynamics which depends on many various elements in society: social, economic, and political. This model tries to develop a unique and relatively consistent theoretical framework for describing societal dynamics in social institutions. Societal transition depends on the social dynamics of political, economic and social institutions, and this model develops the causal nexus of interaction among these social factors and their influence on

¹ Niki Frantzeskaki – Derk Loorbach – James Meadowcroft: *Governing societal transitions to sustainability*, International Journal of Sustainable Development, Vol 15., Issue 1/2, 2012., pp. 19. – 34.

² Nils Gilman: *Modernization Theory Never Dies*, History of Political Economy, Vol. 50, Issue S1, 2018., pp. 133. – 151.

the transition process in society. This model includes a systematic approach with an integrative theoretical approach, which includes the political, economic, and cultural dimension of transitional change. The second model is developed for *case policy advice*. This model is preconditioned by a theoretical framework with hypothesis and assumptions which can be confidential. This theoretical framework defines basic elements of societal transition and role of the social institutions and other participants in society. According to this model, practical research and empirical results can be interpreted by the implementation of a general theoretical framework, which can produce forecasts, projection and provide a certain policy scenario for the future development of social transition. This model defines empirical results according to a general theoretical framework and projects future transition development. According to this projection and upgraded empirical results, a dynamic model for the prediction of societal transition is developed, which is important for devising case policy and its efficiency in the prediction of development of social process. The model of case policy advice is useful in building social change according to empirical results and general conclusions derived according to practical experience. This represents a defined social platform for transitional change in economic, political, and societal institutions in the community. The third type of model represents a *facilitates stakeholder process* in order to analyze the dynamics of social structure change in daily activities. The developed model can be used to derive forecasts and initiate discussion policies on the future development of societal structure in transition. This model allows the testing of policies and strategies of participants in daily conflict situations, and the possibility of collecting and systemizing practical experience to support the institutional transfer of conflicts. Parts of this model are various strategies built on experience in order to canalize social conflicts and efficient managing of social transition.

Societal transition represents a dynamic process which includes many aspects of social dynamics, which need a unique approach and interpretation according to a developed theoretical framework. This includes defining research questions, main paradigmatic overviews, a theoretical framework built according to a paradigmatic approach, collecting data and the possibility of anticipation.³ Defining research questions is relatively complex, because it requires determining societal transition with prevailing dimensions of that process. The main paradigmatic overview includes different dimensions such as positivism, pragmatism, and critical realism. These dimensions define various approaches to research questions, which is important for configuration of the methodological framework and interpretation of the data and results of research. The theoretical framework can be

³ Mohammadreza Zolfagharian – Bob Walrave – Rob Raven – A. Gorges L. Romme: *Styding Transitions: Past, Present and Future*, Research Policy, No 48, 2009., pp. 3 – 4.

built from different elements. According to the main elements of theoretical framework, which is usually available in transition theory, some of the general models of the theoretical framework can be identified such as multi-level perspective, strategic niche management, transition management and technological innovation systems. These models are characteristic not only for transition theories, but also can be used in other aspects of social sciences.⁴ multi-level perspective presents various aspects of governing and canalizing of social processes in societal transition. Strategic niche management is more focused on the case study approach, with influence of some specific economic, political, or social elements on main transitional processes in society; transition management is more focused on social processes which impact on dynamics of social transition. The last one is the technological innovation system which is oriented to the influence of technology development on social transition and dynamics of change in the community.⁵ Basic aspects of the theoretical framework, which can be useful for configuration of societal transition research, are connecting with elements built in other scientific disciplines or developed for the purpose of transition research as combination of various research in the field of sociology, economy or political sciences. The first model is usually defined as elements of a new theoretical framework, and the second represents elements of borrowed theoretical frameworks. The combination of these two types of elements is important for configuration of research and approach to interpretation of results, according to a settled theoretical framework.⁶ In that sense, research methods are adopted to a theoretical approach, and they can be generally divided into qualitative, quantitative, and generally mixed research. Qualitative research methods use an approach which includes narrative inquiry or grounded theory development. Characteristics of these methods are subjectivity, deduction and idealistic approach to social changes. Quantitative research includes mathematical and statistical methods, with assumed potential connection between causes and consequences. The main characteristics of this type of research are reality, objectivity and inductivity. Mixed research uses different research strategies to clearly defined transition process with all social characteristics for better understanding dynamics of change in social processes.⁷

⁴ Claus Offe: *Whose good is the common good*, Philosophy and Social Criticism, Vol 38, No 7, 2012., pp. 665. – 684.

⁵ Georg Holtza – Floor Alkemade – Haan de Fjalar – Jonathan Köhlerd – Evelina Trutnevyytee – Tobias Luthe – Johannes Halbe – George Papachristos – Emile Chappin – Jan Kwakkeli – Sampsa Ruutu: *Prospects of modelling societal transitions: Position paper of an emerging community*, Environmental Innovation and Societal Transition, Vol 17, 2015., pp. 41. – 58.

⁶ Floor Alkemade – Heleen de Coninck: *Policy mixes for sustainability transitions must embrace system dynamics*, Environmental Innovation and Societal Transition, Vol 41, 2021., pp. 24. – 26.

⁷ Mohammadreza Zolfagharian – Bob Walrave – Rob Raven – A. Gorges L. Romme, *ibid.*, p. 8.

According to different methodological approaches, data collection and research into transition changes can be different. Also, the sources of the research can be various depending on a qualitative or quantitative approach in research. It can be documents, interviews, surveys or observation, with more expressed prescriptive or descriptive methods, which depends on the type of data collection and analysis in the research process. Social transition as a process has various aspects and needs an interdisciplinary approach, with the combination of qualitative and quantitative methods in analysis dynamics of social change. Dimensions which are topical for social transition research can be divided into social, economic, and political.

For the purposes of this research, a descriptive approach will be used to present development tendencies of transition, according to the main dimensions of this process – economic, social, and political – three true main generators of transitional change – security advantage, financial challenge, and health crisis.

3. MAIN CHALLENGES FOR STATE DEVELOPMENT IN MODERN CIRCUMSTANCES

3.1. Security challenges

Many scientists and political experts in the contemporary world have irreversibly pursued the processes of democratization, liberalization, and globalization, with some minor difficulties caused by local wars, poverty or insufficient economic, social and political development. Global changes caused the end of Cold War, together with the transition of ex-socialistic countries in Europe and future domination of one global superpower in international relations for many was almost empirical evidence to the ends of political, social and economic evolution, in the sense of the further societal and political transition of contemporary societies and states.⁸ At the moment, it seems that liberal democracy and market economy represent the main direction for the future development of society. But international events have been much more complex than at first sight.⁹ Those occasions had dynamics different from prevailing tendencies of mainstream policies in the development of counties around the world.¹⁰ The main settings of the liberal democratic approach of the development of countries were connected with understanding modern democratic states, as efficient mechanisms of government, which can make use of sophisticated economic, political or social methods to

⁸ Francis Fukuyama: *The End of the History and the Last Man*, The Free Press, New York, 1992.

⁹ Shafi Mostofa – Howard Brasted: *How Huntington and Fukuyama got the 21st century wrong*, <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2020/12/19/how-huntington-and-fukuyama-got-the-21st-century-wrong>, accessed 30.9.2023.

¹⁰ Francis Fukuyama: 30 Years of World Politics: *What has changed?*, *Journal of Democracy*, Vol 31, No 1, 2020, pp. 11 – 21.

manage and implement political, economic and judicial decisions in the community.¹¹ The use of force, including physical force, was considered anachronistic and outdated.¹² For implementation of legal acts and decisions new executive methods have been introduced, which placed financial or social pressure on members of the community.¹³ The first hit to this kind of thinking was the terroristic attack in New York on 11.09.2001, with the enormous insecurity (psychological and political) which it brought. From this moment, the role of power and physical force was radically changed.¹⁴ The previous stance was that implementation of physical force in society to support administrative and legal decisions has an irreversible character in the thinking that implementation and intensity of security measures depends on the possibility of potential threat for the community and public institutions in society.¹⁵ The rising up and strengthening of countries with illiberal political orders or political regimes with autocratic or totalitarian political elements opened up a new dimension in international political relations. The end of the thinking that the finish of the Cold War leads to the end of History is known as “the end of the illusions”.¹⁶

The problem of security become more current with numerous terroristic attacks in several European countries and mass migrations of refugees during 2015 to countries of the European Union, caused by armed conflicts and significant political instability in the Middle East.¹⁷ That caused more security measures to assure minimal levels of security conditions in society. An additional problem was the integration of immigrants into the community.¹⁸ The problem of immigrant acceptance in the community can be indirectly important for general security of citizens in society.¹⁹ The question of security leads to a great opening up of social,

¹¹ Anders Westholm – José Ramón Montero – Jan W. van Deth: *Introduction: citizenship, involvement and democracy in Europe*, in Jan W. van Deth – José Ramón Montero – Anders Westholm: *Citizenship and Involvement in European Democracies*, Routledge, London and New York, 2007., pp. 1 – 32.

¹² Eva Erman: *Human Rights and Democracy – Discourse Theory and Global Rights Institutions*, Routledge, London and New York, 2005., pp. 1. – 23.

¹³ Marcel Morabito: *Introduction*, in Marcel Morabito – Guillamue Tusseau: *Comparative Executive Power in Europe*, Routledge, Oxon, 2023., pp. 1 – 5.

¹⁴ Peter Shearman – Matthew Sussex: *America and Europe After 9/11*, in Peter Sherman – Matthew Sussex: *European Security After 9/11*, New York, 2017., pp. 51. – 67.

¹⁵ Ursula C. Schroeder: *The organization of European Security Governance: Internal and External Security in Transition*, Routledge, New York, 2011., pp. 78. – 128.

¹⁶ Andreas Reckwitz: *Das Ende der Illusionen: Politik, Ökonomie und Kultur in der Spätmoderne*, Suhrkamp Verlag, Berlin, 2019., pp. 1-2.

¹⁷ Nicos Trimikliniotis: *Migration and the Refugee Dissensus in Europe: Borders, Security and Austerity*, Routledge, New York, 2020., pp. 19. – 33.

¹⁸ Ali Bilgic: *Rethinking Security in the Age of Migration: Trust and Emancipation in Europe*, Routledge, Abingdon, 2013., pp. 105. – 125.

¹⁹ Nora Ratzmann, Thomas K. Bauer: *Slowly turning into a ‘Country of Immigration’? On the interaction between migration and integration policies in Germany*, in Maciej Duszczuk –

economic and political dilemmas, such as problems of economic and cultural integration of immigrants in the local community, problem of acceptance of migrants by domestic inhabitants, political and economic implications of immigrants in the domestic community, problem of interaction and communication between domestic citizens and newcomers with different social and cultural backgrounds and tensions with the possibility of potential conflict in the community. All of these questions open up completely new dynamics in the political community, with the strengthening of political forces with anti-immigrant politics.

An additional element, which generates changes in the European security environment was the outbreak of the armed conflict in Ukraine, which has turned over the years into an intensive war conflict. This occurrence generates additional insecurity in Europe, with large numbers of refugees and new social and economic problems, which lead to new political and social tensions and conflicts.

There are several dimensions of security crisis: physical, economic and informational. Physical security depends on the ability of security forces in society to manage all potential security threats, which can endanger daily economic, social and political activities in society. It is usually a combination of cooperation between different parts of security institutions and agencies in the provision of physical security for citizens and the community in society. In raising the level of physical security in society awareness and information has an important role in various potential dangers and threats, according to challenges such as security advantages, migrations and military conflicts. But physical security depends also on the possibility of the social community to canalize potential conflicts inside and outside of society causing cultural differences and socio-economic inequalities.²⁰ Many conflicts in society arise as a result of society's incompetence in overcoming these difficulties. Economic security represents availability of basic material resources important for normal economic and social activities in the community in society. A lack of economic security can cause various problems in usual daily activities, with additional economic, social, and political consequences. In that sense, economic security is closely connected with physical security, because it affects social cohesion and society's ability to deal with unpredicted problems and socio-economic and political situations. Information security is closely connected with economic and physical security. It is a relatively new security dimension, highly developed as a result of implementation of information and communication technologies. It is primarily focused on social networks, virtual

Marta Pachocka – Dominika Pszczółkowska: *Relations between Immigration and Integration Policies in Europe Challenges, Opportunities and Perspectives in Selected EU Member States*, Routledge, London, 2020., pp. 61. – 76.

²⁰ Laura Chappell – Jocelyn Mawdsley – Petar Petrov: *Uncovering EU strategy in its security policy*, in Laura Chappell – Jocelyn Mawdsley – Petar Petrov: *The EU, Strategy and Security Policy – Regional and Strategic Challenges*, Routledge, London, 2016., pp. 202. – 215.

community and digital interaction of the citizens and institutions as the main forms of communication in society. Information security supports economic and physical security in all aspects relevant for their implementation. Without the support of this type security, it is relatively hard to assure efficient functioning of institutions in providing general security in society. The question of information security has been significant in the last two decades and includes analysis protection of information, the question of confidentiality level, integrity of information systems with the possibility of efficient data protection and authenticity of the collected and saved information. For example, the European Council classifies EU documents on four different levels of classified information: EU top secret, EU secret, EU confidential and EU restricted.²¹The question of information security is regulated by EU legislation with the NIS2 Directive²², which provides legal measures to assure a high level of cybersecurity across Europe. Besides that, there are proposed legal documents with the purpose of achieving better standards of information security. These acts are the Cyber Resilience Act²³ for improving cybersecurity of hardware and software products on the EU market, the Cyber Solidarity Act²⁴ as a response to cyber threats across Europe and the Cybersecurity Act²⁵, which regulates the regulatory framework for standardization of security measures in provision of information and technology products, services and processes. This legislation package creates a common legislative framework of information security across EU member states, with standardization of security principles.

3.2. Economic challenges

Economic crisis is the second challenge. It initiates new dynamics in governing processes of contemporary states, with new questions, such as regulation

²¹ EU top secret represent type of information where unauthorized access can cause large and irreplaceable damage for the interests of EU or member states; EU secrets could cause large damage and seriously harm to the interests of EU or member states; EU confidential can harm to the interests of EU or member states; EU restricted could cause consequences for EU the member states. All of these protection measures are detail regulated by the *Council decisions on the security rules for protecting EU classified information* (2013/488/EU) from 23 September 2013.

²² *Directive on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Europe*, Directive (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council, 2022/2555 of 14 December 2022.

²³ *Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on horizontal cybersecurity requirements for products with digital elements and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020*, COM (2022) 454 final.

²⁴ *Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down measures to strengthen solidarity and capacities in the Union to detect, prepare for and respond to cybersecurity threats and incidents*, COM (2023) 209 final.

²⁵ *Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2019/881 as regards managed security services*, COM (2023) 208 final.

of the markets and role of the state in market economy.²⁶ This type of advantage appeared in the 2008 financial crisis, with the collapse of the real estate and financial market, which led to the collapse of some financial institutions and caused debt crisis. Financial crisis had shown that deregulation, liberalization and privatization potentially can cause huge problems in market economy.²⁷ There are usually two main points of view regarding the position of the state in market economy. The first is state failure, and the second is market failure. State failure is the term used to describe the position where state interventionism causes various market disturbances caused by a straight regulatory framework and influence of the public authorities on socio-economic relations on the market. This position usually criticizes the role of the state in market economy warning of the toxicity of state interventionism. Market failure is a term that defines economic problems caused by the market in situations where socio-economic relations are not partially or fully regulated by a legal framework.²⁸ The first criticism is characteristic of various liberal theories. The second criticism is characteristic of advocates of state interventionism. They believe that market mechanisms can efficiently regulate all relations of market economy which has been shown to be problematic due to the difficulties caused by the lack of regulative framework.

The financial crisis in 2008 was caused by the liberalization of regulatory framework of the financial market. That led to serious economic crisis caused by deficiencies in the financial market and bankruptcy of important financial institutions which covered the real estate market.²⁹ Financial debts and losses in the real estate market have expanded to other parts of economic relations in society. This crisis opened the question of the position of financial debts of certain countries and their ability to efficiently maintain and manage public debt, according to the fiscal capacity of the country.³⁰

Financial crisis has shown three main things: *first*, the general position of the public authorities in society is important for regulation of economic market relations, *second*, the financial position of the state depends on fiscal capacity and

²⁶ Arthur Benz – Renate Mayntz: *The Multilevel Dynamics of Regulatory Reform*, in Renate Mayntz: (ed.): *Negotiated Reform. The Multilevel Governance of Financial Regulation*, Campus Verlag, Frankfurt a.M., 2015., pp. 163. – 189.

²⁷ Charles A. E. Goodhart: *The regulatory response to the financial crisis*, *Journal of Financial Stability*, Vol. 4, Issue 4, 2008., pp. 351. – 358.

²⁸ Roger Hadley – Stephen Hatch: *Social Welfare and the Failure of the State*, Routledge, New York 2019., pp. 1. – 5.

²⁹ Renate Mayntz: *Institutional Change in the Regulation of Financial Markets: Questions and Answers*, in Renate Mayntz (ed.): *Crisis and Control: Institutional Change in Financial Market Regulation*, Frankfurt a.M.: Campus Verlag, 2012., pp. 7-29.

³⁰ Stefan Handke – Hubert Zimmermann: *Institutional Change in German Financial Regulation*, in Renate Mayntz (ed.): *Crisis and Control: Institutional Change in Financial Market Regulation*, Frankfurt a.M.: Campus Verlag, 2012., pp. 119-142.

the ability to manage public debts according to fiscal capacity and possibility of stimulation and acceleration of economic growth as a basis for the expansion of public incomes, and *third*, the role of the common solidarity of EU member states can be important in overcoming financial difficulties in countries with a relatively high level of public debt and macroeconomic imbalances.³¹ All three situations demand a strong regulatory framework, which includes a set of regulatory measures from public authorities.³² Regulation of public authorities is important for stabilization and relatively predictability of economic relations on the market.³³ For financial credibility of the state, a transparent view of consolidated incomes and outcomes of the state is important, which also include implementations of tools for maintaining fiscal balance and regulatory mechanisms for the prevention of potential deviation which undermines the position, reputation and credibility of public financial institutions. On the other hand, common solidarity in the EU can potentially assure a security net for member states in situations of unexpected financial and economic hardships which can cause macroeconomic imbalances. In this situation, supranational regulation of public authorities can be significant for international credibility of financial institutions in member states, which can stabilize and strengthen the position of the state with economic difficulties in the international financial market.³⁴ There are lots of criticisms against the demands of supranational public authorities due to encroachment on the financial sovereignty of member states. On the other side, experience shown that these approaches with implementation of a regulatory framework with application of tools for financial consolidation has more good than bad effects.³⁵ In that sense, in the medium and long term, it brings stabilization of macroeconomic structures and financial consolidation.³⁶ Economic crisis has economic, political, and social dimensions of social relations. The economic dimension was defined with economic

³¹ Lucia Quaglia: *The Regulatory Response of the European Union to the Global Financial Crisis* in Renate Mayntz (Ed.): *Crisis and Control: Institutional Change in Financial Market Regulation*, Frankfurt a.M.: Campus Verlag, 2012., pp. 171 – 195.

³² Daniel Cash, Robert Goddard: *Introduction*, in Daniel Cash, Robert Goddard (ed.): *Regulation and the Global Financial Crisis – Impact, Regulatory Responses, and Beyond*, Routledge, London 2020., pp. 4. – 12.

³³ Eric Windholz: *Governing through Regulation – Public Policy, Regulation and the Law*, Routledge, New York 2018., pp. 20. – 30.

³⁴ Nicolas de Sadeleer: *The new architecture of European economic governance*, in Niels Philipsen – Guangdong Xu (ed.): *The Role of Law and Regulation in Sustaining Financial Markets*, pp. 9. – 52.

³⁵ See Johannes Tholl – Christoph Schwarzbach: *The Greek sovereign debt crisis as an important chapter in the history of the European Monetary Union: empirical evidence and some thoughts on implications for investors and financial riskmanagers*, *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft*, Vol 111, Issue 4, 2022., pp. 361. – 378.

³⁶ Ioannis Glinavos: *Redefining the Market-State Relationship – Responses to the Financial Crisis and the Future of Regulation*, Routledge, London 2013., pp. 11. – 18.

factors important to overcoming economic consequences and entering new dynamics in economic relations in society. The political dimension is mostly limited by economic conditions, and depends on economic, financial and fiscal measures implemented in economic relations of the community. Those measures are formatted according to social and economic conditions and can have significant influence on citizens and economic subjects in society.

3.3. Health challenges

Health crisis represents another challenge in the development of modern society, with many specific problems and issues. This type of crisis is caused by the modern way of life with fast changes and many factors which influence daily dynamics in social relations in the contemporary community.³⁷ Factors which cause health crises can be divided into environmental and technical.³⁸ The environmental factor depends on elements which change the natural and social environment and it have been caused by technical and economic development, changes in culture of living and ecological advantages such as climatic changes as result of intensive human activity.³⁹ The environmental factor affects every aspect of human living because it causes changes which need adaptation with an appropriate answer by harmonizing modern living conditions and environmental challenges. Technical factor depends on actions and initiatives in improving living conditions, building of a civil society and NGO-s and partnerships between the public and private sector, development of science and technology and ability to respond appropriately to all challenges caused by changed technological and economic conditions.⁴⁰ The harmonization between environmental and technical conditions is important to assure the balance between the contemporary way of life and sustainable development of community.⁴¹ In that sense, sustainable development is one of the most important fields of research and includes various technical, economic and political questions, which need to describe the dynamics of the future development of society, with harmonization of various elements important for social and economic stability of the community. Sustainable development can be

³⁷ Yipeng Liu – Jong Min Lee – Celia Lee: *The challenges and opportunities of a global health crisis: the management and business implications of COVID-19 from an Asian perspective*, Asian Business & Management, Vol 19, 2020., <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41291-020-00119-x>

³⁸ Paulo Vila Maior, Isabel Camisão: *The Pandemic Crisis and the European Union – COVID-19 and Crisis Management*, Routledge, London 2021., pp. 13. – 28.

³⁹ Nigel Crisp: *One World Health – An Overview of Global Health*, Routledge, Boca Raton 2016., pp. 7. – 9.

⁴⁰ Geof Rayner – Tim Lang: *Ecological Public Health – Reshaping the Conditions for Good Health*, Routledge, London 2012., pp. 152. – 305.

⁴¹ Charles Harper: *Environment and Society – Human Perspectives on Environmental Issues*, Routledge, New York, 2015., pp. 3. – 6.

defined as a term which describes how challenges caused by the technological development of society and living condition influence the social, economic and political dynamics of community, with all the positive and negative aspects of development, caused by environmental changes. These global environmental conditions are usually known as global warming, and they affect climate and weather patterns and consequently economic and social problems. Harmonization of sustainable community development, which includes economic, social and environmental dimensions, represents one of the complexing issues in the dynamics of future development of society.⁴² According to the report World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Report) from 1987., which was entitled “Our common future”, sustainable development has been defined as ability to ensure that the needs of the present generation do not exclude possibilities of the next generation to meet those needs.⁴³ In that sense, the concept of sustainable development implies limits of human behavior and impact on the natural environment, which are defined by the present state of technology and social organization.⁴⁴ According to the concept of the sustainable development, there are defined basic principles for daily implementation⁴⁵ which include living life according to environmental limits; strong, healthy and just society, which includes social cohesion and inclusion; organization of a strong and sustainable economy which can provide opportunity and prosperity for all participants in society; use of technological solutions and scientific achievements responsibly, according to strong scientific evidence, to improve living conditions in society; good governance as new administrative doctrine, which includes implementation of public policies and administrative solutions based on transparency and citizen participation. Disorder in achieving sustainable development can have many different social and economic consequences.⁴⁶ The health dimension represents one of them, because it can cause imbalance between technological and scientific development and its influence on the natural environment.⁴⁷ The crisis caused by COVID 19

⁴² See Kevin Murphy: *The social pillar of sustainable development: a literature review and framework for policy analysis*, Sustainability: Science, Practice and Policy, Vol 8, Issue 1, 2012., pp. 15. – 29.

⁴³ See Jacobus A. Du Pisani: *Sustainable development – historical roots of the concept*, Environmental Sciences, Vol. 3, Issue 2, 2006., pp. 83. – 96.

⁴⁴ See *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, Our Common Future*, United Nations, 1987., p. 15

⁴⁵ See Justice Mensah: *Sustainable development: Meaning, history, principles, pillars, and implications for human action: Literature review*, Cogent Social Sciences, Vol 5, Issue 1, 2019., p. 14. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2019.1653531>

⁴⁶ See Kates W. Robert – Thomas M. Parris – Anthony A. Leiserowitz: *What is Sustainable Development? Goals, Indicators, Values, and Practice*, Environment: Science and Policy for Sustainable Development, Vol 47, Issue 3, 2012., pp. 8- 21.

⁴⁷ See David Reid: *Sustainable Development – An Introductory Guide*, London 1995., pp. 147. – 150.

represents a typical example of this dimension, because transformation conditions of the natural environment usually lead to uncontrollable and unpredictable health challenges with transition of social and economic relations, which induce serious consequences for the daily functioning of the community and institutions in society.⁴⁸ The global health crisis caused modification and transformation of environmental conditions and has had economic, social and political implications. Economic implications are connected with the possibility of economic subjects in society to assure conditions to overcome consequences of implementing health measures to prevent health risks caused by the global health crisis. Application of these measures usually has a political dimension because it can include limitation of personal and political rights of the citizens, which can be additionally connected with their economic position and possibility to act in society.⁴⁹ Additional, social implications represent all limitations of the citizen's position caused by economic or political measures, and their reaction to this. These limitations change patterns of citizen's behavior and lead to establishing so called "new normal" as a remodified standard of social relations in the community.⁵⁰ Social implications include changes in social patterns of citizens which greatly influence economic and social processes in society. Political, economic and social implications of the health crisis are interconnected and influence each other dialectically in dynamics of social changes.

4. DISCUSSION

Economic, political, and social dimensions of the state in certain circumstances represent dynamic of changes in the social transition process. These three dimensions reflect all important changes in contemporary society. The economic dimension defines the material position of citizens and other subjects in society and economic measures of public authorities to influence economic dynamics. These measures indirectly reflect social and political relations in society. The social dimension usually depends on economic dynamics and political relations in society. The political dimension usually has been changed according to the correlation and interaction between the economic and social dimension. In that sense, these three different dimensions mutual influence each other generating transitional changes in society.⁵¹ The mutual interpenetration of economic, social and political dimensions induces dialectic transitional change⁵². The government

⁴⁸ See Paulo Vila Maior – Isabel Camisão, *ibid.*, pp. 29. – 54.

⁴⁹ See J. Eduardo Vera-Valdés: The political risk factors of COVID-19, *ibid.*, pp. 269. – 287.

⁵⁰ See Andrea Monty – Raymond Wacks, *ibid.*, pp. 48. – 76.

⁵¹ See Stephanie Norander, *ibid.*, pp. 42. – 46.

⁵² See Geoffrey R. Skoll, *ibid.*, pp. 1. – 19.

plays an important role in canalizing these processes with regulation. Regulation in society can be conventional, moral and legal. Moral and conventional regulation has been established as a result of social development, and can be, but not necessarily, also regulated by the law. Legal regulation represents an efficient tool of the government for organizing social relations in society. It can have its source in conventional and moral regulation of society, but not necessarily. However, legal regulation represents a specific instrument for editing, directing, and canalizing social relations, which have social, economic, and political implication. According to this, legal regulation is a constitutive part of dialectics of transitional change. This interaction between various processes in society and legal regulation is important in the sense of an effective answer by public authorities to challenges caused by events, such as fiscal, security or health crisis. The legal regulatory framework formalizes social relations such as to contribute to stabilization of economic, political and social dimensions of societal relations. In times of crisis or disturbance, the role of the government with public authorities contributes to stabilization of occasions in society. Without government interventionism in complex circumstances, which help to stabilize social conditions, it is quite hard to predict and estimate the dynamics of future economic, social, and political development.⁵³ Because of that, the role of the state is first to stabilize economic and social conditions, and second, coordinate overcoming the existing causes of the crisis. Without the stabilizing and coordinating role of the state, it is hard to expect relatively quick end to the crisis. Only a supportive position of the public authorities can assure relatively fast stabilization of social conditions and stimulate dialectics of transitional change. The position of the government institutions is to contribute to stabilizing economic, social, and political dimensions of the state by true dynamics of transitional change.⁵⁴ This role should be taken conditionally, because contemporary states depend on external circumstances, which they cannot greatly affect. That is why dialectics of transitional change should be conditionally taken into account when discussing the position of the government in certain circumstances.

5. CONCLUSION

A modern state passes through economic, security and social transition, caused by changes in paradigmatic framework characteristic of social, economic, and political events in the last thirty years. The first challenge for state organization

⁵³ See Anouar Abdel Malek: *Civilizations and Social Theory*, State University of New York Press, New York, 1982., pp. 97. – 122.

⁵⁴ See Daniel Robey – Jonny Holmström: *Transforming Municipal Governance in Global Context: A Case Study of the Dialectics of Social Change*, Journal of Global Information Technology Management, Vol. 4., Issue 4, 2001., pp. 19. – 31.

have been security questions provoked by terroristic attacks and insecurity caused by armed conflicts and the migration process. The second challenge was economic and financial crisis with social and political implications for future development. The third challenge was the health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, with political, economic, and social implications. These three types of challenges have economic, political, and social dimensions. The economic dimension determines the state of the economy and future development of society, according to the prevailing economic conditions and technological development of society. The political dimension of state challenges defines the framework for social conditions and security transition. Social and security dynamics depend on economic factors, security issues and legal regulation, which greatly influence the political dimension of transitional changes in society. On the other side, the social dimension depends partially on economic issues and partially on questions of sustainable development, which has technical and political elements. In that sense, technological solutions are implemented to develop various aspects of community life to assure a balance between progress and sustainability. A lack of balance between progress and sustainability usually leads to various disorders, including health crisis caused by various challenges in the environment. Political elements are important in developing technical measures to support sustainable development and future technological and social transition. The role of the state is to support this type of dialectical interdependency, which connects elements of economic, political and social dimension in the economic, social and political transition of the community in society. According to the main advantages such as national and global security, sustainable development and technological progress, the role of government institutions is to create a regulatory framework important for canalizing social transition of the community. That includes a dialectical approach with elements of economic, political and social dimensions, where changing one of community dimension directly influences the other dimensions and dynamics of social transition. The role of the government in the community is to assure new institutional forms in certain circumstances and prepare government and public institutions for new challenges, which leads to social transition of the state by economic, political, and environmental dimensions. The combination of various external and internal economic, security and environmental elements contributes to dynamics of change and introduce new economic, social, and political contexts important to describe the social transition of the modern state, according to main advantages in last two decades. Those advantages are temporally determined by true security, economic and health dimensions. The security dimension depends on relations between the main international political players and transformation of political and economic power from a unipolar to a multipolar world. The economic dimension is closely connected with the security dimension, because economic resources as forms of “soft-power” many times represent a tool for political

or security pressure in international relations. This pressure can be used by highly developed countries in limited access of modern technology or technological solutions, or from natural resources in wealthy countries in influencing the supply of important energy sources or raw materials important for society or technological processes. The environmental dimension depends on the dynamics of technological and economic development and global climatic changes. Modern government needs to develop regulatory mechanisms in an attempt to assure stable conditions in society and canalize disorders caused by new risks and challenges in the process of social transition. That means smart modification of public institutions and their adoption to new relations and advantages in contemporary political, economic, and social relations. Smart modification of the state authorities and public institutions represent a new approach in state organization, with implementation of digital and technological solutions to improve adequate response of the state to all potential threats, regardless from where they can come. That includes smart digitalization of public administration, implementation of AI technologies and their influence on green transition and social transformation of society. New technological solutions need to redefine relations between government and citizens according to economic, security and environmental challenges. In that sense, the role of the government institutions in the institutionalization of political, economic, and social relations are still predominant, and future development of society depends on efficient implementations of new technologies. The advantages can be still divided into economic, security and environmental. Digitalization and green transformation represent an additional tool for institutionalization of those challenges and their harmonization according to the economic, political and social conditions in a contemporary community.

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Улога државе у посебним околностима

Сажетак: Улога државне управе и њених јавних услова у специфичним околностима представља једно од најважнијих питања у последњих двадесет година, након озбиљне безбедносне кризе изазване терористичким нападима у Њујорку 11. септембра 2001. године. Најласак у спровођењу реформи јавне управе савлађен је на ефикасности и делотворности јавних услова. Реформе су подељене на дерегулацију и либерализацију јавних служби, иерархијалну децентрализацију и регионализацију са јачањем услова локалне управе и реформом централне државне управе. После безбедносне кризе из 2001. године, финансијске кризе из 2008. године и здравствене кризе из 2020. године, редефинисана је улога државних услова и јавне власти у управљању државом. Због новој доктринарној приступу организацији управе, преобликовани су водећи мотиви реформи као оштра либерализација јавних служби, дерегулација и различите форме децентрализације јавних услова. Ново ојачавање јавне власти и јавних услова постало је нови мејнстрим у организацији и функционисању државе. У овом раду анализира се питање како улога државе може да се промени због динамике социјалних, политичких и економских промена у друштву. Нове државне реформе, које укључују ојачавање јавних услова и концентрисање јавне власти, суиорне су ранијим политичким и управним мерама. Држава преузима регулаторну функцију у многим аспектима социјалној, политичкој и економској животи. Ова ситуација доводи до нове државне организације, у којој јавна власт преузима значајан део одговорности за уређење различитих аспеката економских и социјалних активности. У средњој пажњи у овом раду биће питање како динамика специфичних околности у друштву може да утиче на развојне процесе државе и њених јавних услова. Ти процеси имају економску, социјалну и политичку димензију. Економска димензија укључује регулаторне мере на тржишту, које доприносе успостављању оквира за економски развој. Социјална димензија укључује мере социјалне политике усмерене на унапређење друштвеној положаја грађана, у складу са економским развојем друштва. Политичка димензија укључује различите аспекте безбедносне

политике, са различитим заштитним мерама у заједници, што зависи од њиховог односа према безбедности грађана.

Кључне речи: државна управа, јавне установе, динамика промена.

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