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MONITORING INTERACTION BETWEEN POLITICAL AUTHORITY AND SOCIETY UNDER MARTIAL LAW IN UKRAINE

This article examines the dynamics of changes in the assessment of challenges and factors for improving the effectiveness of interaction between political authority and society under martial law in Ukraine. It is determined that interaction between political authority and society represents an institutional and normatively regulated form of realizing citizens' rights to participate in public decision-making, and public-political communication between government bodies, citizens, and civil society institutions based on democratic governance. Based on the results of monitoring the challenges and threats to interaction between political authority and society under martial law, a positive trend is identified in the continued democratization of state-society relations, increasing the opportunities for citizen and public organization involvement in decision-making and implementation. Under martial law in Ukraine, the development of an adaptive and effective model of cooperation between political authorities and civil society is an extremely important factor in sustainable democratic development. Such cooperation should be institutionalized and based on the principles of transparency, accountability, and public oversight of government activities. The results of monitoring changes in expert assessments of factors for increasing the effectiveness of public-

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society interactions indicate that, to develop an effective model of interaction between government and society, it is necessary to ensure legal, institutional, and technological conditions for citizens to exercise their right to participate in public policy decision-making, and for authorities to take public opinion, current socio-political, and security issues into account through the development of financial support for digital democracy. Again, according to the results of the study, a positive trend can be observed in the continued democratization of state-social relations, expanding opportunities for involving citizens and public organizations in decision-making and implementation.

Key words: monitoring, political power, civil society, government-society interactions, democratization, digitalization, public participation, public oversight.

General Problem Statement. The problem of interaction between political power and society has been an urgent need to determine the balance and mutual influence of power and society since ancient times. This problem has acquired particular significance with the emergence and development of the modern democratic social order, and with the ongoing attempts and scientific search for an optimal model of interaction between political power and its bodies and citizens based on the principles of democratic governance. Ukraine, having embarked on the path of developing a democratic, social, and rule-of-law state, has already completed the thorny process of creating an effective model of state-society interaction. However, the full-scale Russian-Ukrainian war, which began on February 24, 2022, disrupted the democratic transition process and forced Ukraine's political system to adapt to the conditions of martial law in the interaction between government and society, political authorities, and civil society. However, despite the challenges and negative consequences of the war for both society and citizens, as well as for the system of state and political governance, Ukraine has created a more or less adaptive model of interaction between government and society, based on the principles of democracy and open, transparent, and good governance. Therefore, monitoring changes in the interaction between political power and society under prolonged martial law and active hostilities is a relevant area of scientific research.

Analysis of recent studies and publications. Among the works and research by many domestic scholars studying the state, threats, challenges, and factors for improving the effectiveness of interaction between political power and society under martial law in Ukraine, certain developments relevant to the topic of our study are worth noting. Thus, O. Kornievsky identifies the main channels of communication between the authorities and the public under martial law (the Internet and social networks, official statements and briefings of authorities at various levels); he pays attention to the established cooperation between the authorities and public organizations (both national and international) (Kornievsky, 2025). The author notes that, despite martial law, public oversight of the activities of government bodies through public discussions and hearings, including the use of online platforms, is fundamentally important, and therefore notes the significance of the digital format of communication between political authorities and citizens. G. Bukanov (2025), in a thorough study of the characteristics of political communication between authorities and society under martial law in Ukraine, identifies the institutional, organizational, and legal aspects of state-public communication and interaction, paying particular attention to the European integration processes in Ukraine; cites the results of an expert survey

on the leading channels of political communication and factors for increasing the effectiveness of communication interaction between political authorities, civil society institutions, and citizens in wartime, which is based on transparency, accessibility, and reliability of information. G. Kuts, I. Peresypkina and Yu. Kuts in their research pay attention to the aspect of legitimization of political power in Ukraine by the public under martial law (Kuts, Peresypkina & Kuts, 2025), noting that in conditions of limited possibilities of organizing elections at various levels, the main factors of legitimization of political power and the level of power trust require increased communication between the authorities and society.

Of scientific interest is the article by A. Nazarchuk “Interaction of Political Elites and Civil Society in the System of Challenges and Prospects for Ukraine”, which identifies areas of institutional cooperation between political power and civil society (normative and legal regulation of interaction; creation of conditions for inclusive decision-making; development; international platforms) (Nazarchuk, 2024, pp. 91-92). A. Ivanitskaya and E. Arkhipova also continue to explore the problem of institutionalization of interaction between power and society, identifying institutional mechanisms for cooperation between political power and civil society (improving the legal framework; increasing and expanding funding; expanding access to public information, etc.) (Ivanytska & Arkhipova, 2025).

Statement of the article’s objectives. The purpose of the study is to monitor the dynamics of changes in the assessment of challenges and factors for increasing the effectiveness of interaction between political authorities and society under martial law in Ukraine.

Research Methodology. The theoretical and methodological basis for monitoring interaction between political authorities and society under martial law in Ukraine is the results of scientific research and empirical studies assessing the effectiveness and quality of communication and interaction between authorities and society, identifying threats and challenges to the democratization of government-public relations, and determining promising areas for developing a model of interaction.

The empirical research method is socio-political monitoring, which is a tool for organizing the study of changes in systems at various levels and spheres of operation, allowing not only to track existing changes but also to predict social, political, and economic processes in society. Furthermore, monitoring performs an important function of social and public oversight through civil society institutions. In this regard, we agree with the noted opinion of V. Nikolaeva, who states that the main objectives of monitoring in the socio-political sphere and public-political management are: “analysis, assessment, and forecasting of the conformity of the course of reforms, their measures, and results with the interests of influence groups; rating of government bodies at different levels (national, regional, local); influence on the preparation and adoption of decisions by government bodies, based on the results of monitoring; influence on the assessment of the activities of government bodies and officials; argumentation for the examination of public discussion of the actions and decisions of government bodies” (Nikolaeva, 2020, pp. 111–115).

Therefore, the empirical basis of this study consists of the results of monitoring the interaction between political power and society using an expert survey method, conducted over a period of 2 years since the beginning of full-scale Russian aggression against Ukraine (June-August 2024, n=42; November-December 8, 2020). The main

sample consisted of 40 experts in the field of political science – professors of Ukrainian universities (28 experts), regional political leaders (6 experts), and heads of public organizations whose activities are related to the socio-political sphere (6 experts). The composition of the experts remained virtually unchanged (with the exception of 2024, when the sample consisted of 38 experts). The study was conducted primarily online via the social network Facebook and e-mail correspondence. The sample was random, non-randomized, and formed based on the criterion of accessibility and the personal consent of the respondents. The expert survey method was questionnaires. The objectives of the expert survey are: 1) to assess the dynamics of changes in the assessment of the greatest problems, challenges, and threats to interaction between political authorities and society based on the principles of democracy, public participation, and good governance; 2) to assess the dynamics of the assessment of factors for increasing the effectiveness of interaction between authorities and society under martial law.

Presentation of the main research material. Interaction between political authorities and society can be viewed, on the one hand, as an institutional and normatively regulated form of realizing citizens' rights to participate in the adoption and monitoring of public administration decisions (which is particularly evident at the regional and local levels of public administration), and, on the other, as well-established public-political communication between the people's bodies and representatives of the authorities and public administrations. Thus, we will consider such interaction as communication between authorities, citizens, and civil society institutions based on democratic governance, which, under martial law, requires the creation of a model of public-society interaction that is adaptive to modern challenges. As noted by domestic authors, it is precisely the well-established interaction between civil society and political authorities that ensures the adaptability of the public administration system in Ukraine under martial law, creating conditions for democratization in public policy decision-making even during the period of legal restrictions that legislatively define the imposition of martial law (Gontar, Kobko & Nitsevych, 2025). Therefore, “one of the problems of the inability to timely adapt Ukraine's political system to today's realities is the underdevelopment of civic communication” (Bukanov, 2025, p. 73), which has resulted in a diminished role for civil society institutions in decision-making at all levels of public administration, despite their participation in the state's rule-making activities.

Thus, under martial law in Ukraine, the development of an adaptive and effective model of cooperation between political authorities and civil society is an extremely important factor in sustainable democratic development. Such cooperation should be institutionalized and based on the principles of transparency, accountability, and public oversight of government activities. Moreover, scholars identify the following principles of interaction and cooperation between government and society (I. Silantjeva) (Silantjeva, 2023, p. 175): social partnership, ensuring equal opportunities, mutual responsibility, openness and transparency, non-interference, recognition by government bodies of various types of activities of public associations, etc. Compliance with these principles of interaction in wartime conditions will strengthen the processes of democratization of relations between government and society during the post-war renewal of Ukraine.

Another aspect of interaction between political power and society is public participation, which Ya.Stetsyk and Yu.Gritsku define as “the involvement of residents of territorial communities in the processes of forming, adopting, and implementing

decisions in the local self-government system” (Stetsyk & Hrytsku, 2025, p. 278), with the main forms of public participation being legislatively defined and regulated (Law of Ukraine “On Local Self-Government”). These include general meetings of citizens, local initiatives, public hearings, e-petitions, self-organization bodies of the population, and associations of local self-government bodies. However, as a result of military actions and legislative restrictions of martial law, the situation in the sphere of public participation of citizens has undergone significant changes at the local level (Kostecka, 2024), making it impossible or limiting the implementation of some mechanisms and forms of public participation, but the development of innovative information and communication technologies has made it possible to introduce new, digital mechanisms of public participation at the local level.

It should also be noted that in the area of providing digital government and administrative-public services in Ukraine, there is a steady trend towards expansion and development through the implementation of modern information and communication technologies and the strengthening of digital infrastructure. The rapid digitalization of public administration is largely due to martial law and limited opportunities for obtaining offline government services due to insufficient legal regulation of forms of public participation in an online format, insufficient funding, and a low level of digital inclusion of both citizens and representatives of state and local government bodies. The process of digitalization of interaction between political authorities and society also requires a response to the challenges associated with the transfer of political communication to the online environment – the fight against disinformation, fake news, cyber threats, and digital manipulation (Kornievsky, 2025).

An important area of interaction between authorities and society is public oversight of the activities of government bodies and officials at various levels. Public oversight in a democratic society acts as an effective mechanism for ensuring openness and transparency of government in making management decisions, implementing state and regional programs, and forming budgetary policy (especially at the local level). This contributes to increasing the accountability of political authorities to society and strengthens the state’s anti-corruption policy (primarily acting as a preventative measure against political top corruption), and consequently, promotes the development of well-established, transparent interaction and communication between government agencies and citizens.

As A. Mernik notes, “during martial law, significant restrictions arise in the sphere of mass media and public oversight. In particular, the rights to freedom of thought and speech, enshrined in Article 34 of the Constitution of Ukraine, are subject to certain restrictions in the interests of national security, which is a requirement of the times, but at the same time requires a balanced approach to prevent excessive restrictions of fundamental freedoms” (Mernyk, 2024, p. 55). Therefore, under martial law, the priority area for effective interaction between government and society is the definition and standardization of public oversight mechanisms, taking into account the requirements of national security and defence.

Of particular importance for Ukraine is the adaptation of forms and mechanisms of interaction between government and civil society in the context of European integration processes (the acquisition of candidate status for membership in the European Union has given even greater significance to the process of democratization of interaction between government and society), and, therefore, an important area in

the formation of a model of state-public The key to effective interaction is the consideration of European experience. Although there is no single model of state-public interaction in the EU countries (at least seven such models have emerged due to the historical, cultural, and political conditions of each country, scholars identify the following key elements of effective interaction and communication between government and civil society: the presence of a comprehensive legal framework, openness and transparency of decisions, and an accessible, accessible level of public participation (Melnyk, 2024).

Based on an analysis of contemporary research on forms of interaction between the state and civil society conducted by domestic and international scholars, A. Rudenko (2009) developed interaction models that, unlike existing ones, additionally use the goal of social development, the ideal of social stability, the level of achievement of the social good, and mechanisms for aligning the interests of all stakeholders as criteria. Thus, today there is an urgent need to optimize interaction between the state and civil society in the direction of its legal regulation, institutionalization, and established communication, which will serve as a condition for the formation of a model of good governance in Ukraine.

Thus, the characteristics of interaction between political power and society in Ukraine under martial law include: cooperation between government and civil society, ensuring public participation, digitalization of government-society interaction and public administration, limiting public oversight in accordance with security and defence requirements, incorporating best European practices in public-private interaction, and incorporating principles of good governance into the public administration system. However, wartime conditions present challenges and threats to the development of an established model of interaction between government and society. Therefore, we monitored the impact of such challenges for 2024–2025 using an expert survey. Experts were asked to select the five most influential challenges to the effectiveness of interaction between political power and society. The results are presented in Fig. 1.

As evidenced by the results of the expert survey for 2024–2025, the greatest threats to effective interaction between political power and society, according to experts, were:

1) an increase in the level of political corruption (77.6% in 2024 and 79.4% in 2025), which is associated with corruption cases of the past two years in the defense, energy, reconstruction, etc. sectors;

2) a decrease in the influence of civil society institutions on management decision-making (75.3% in 2024 and 67.5% in 2025). It should be noted that the experts slightly changed their assessment of the declining role of civil society in management processes, which may be a positive trend of increasing public influence on government (in our opinion, this is due to the reboot of government institutions and personnel changes in 2025);

3) an increase in the assessment of such an indicator as “insufficient budget funding for public initiatives and projects” was determined (59.4% in 2024 and 66.8% in 2025);

4) more optimistic (towards decreasing impact) experts assess such challenges as: restrictions of citizens’ rights and freedoms (32.4% in 2024 and 25.3% in 2025); limited access to public information (45.2% in 2024 and 34.8% in 2025); low level of digital inclusion and accessibility (34.5% in 2024 and 29.5% in 2025); insufficient

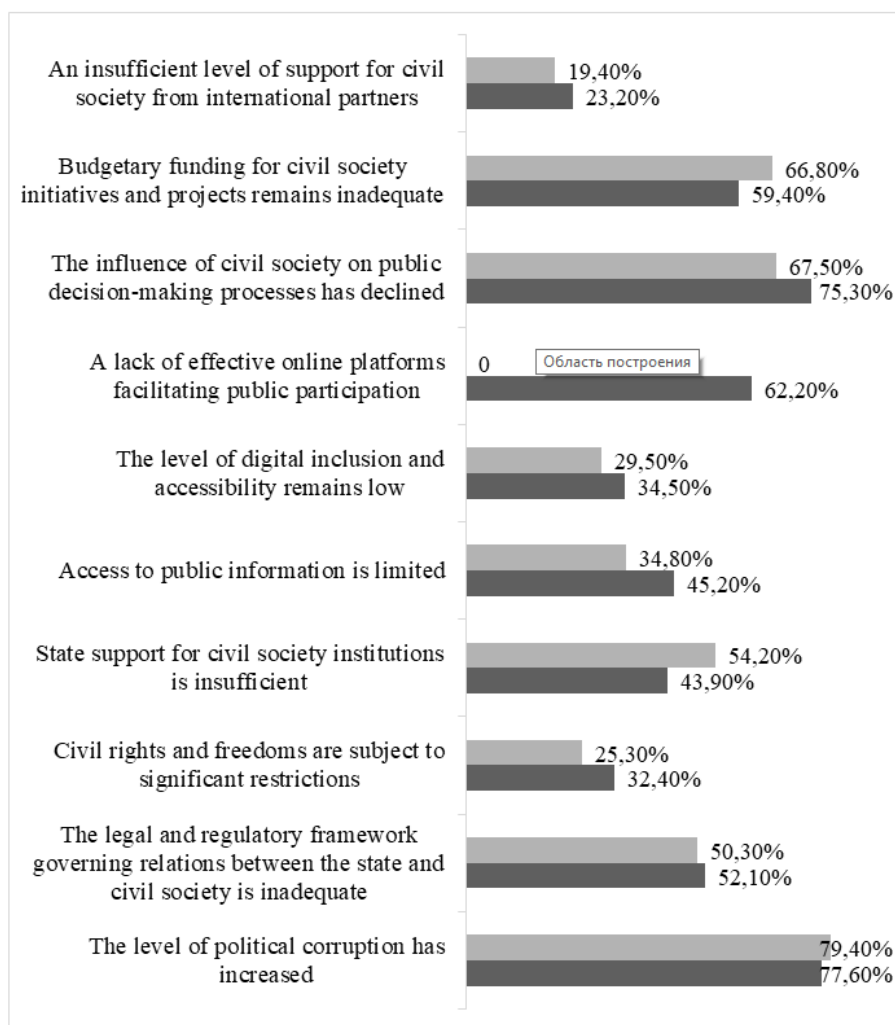


Fig. 1. Dynamics of changes in experts' assessments of the greatest threats to interaction between political power and society (up to five answers were possible)

online platforms for public and political participation of the population (62.2% in 2024 and 56.4% in 2025).

Thus, based on the results of monitoring the challenges and threats to interaction between political power and society under martial law, we can observe a positive trend toward the continued democratization of state-public relations, increasing opportunities for citizen and public organization involvement in decision-making and implementation. This trend can be supported by considering factors that enhance the effectiveness of interaction between government and society at various levels of public administration. Therefore, the dynamics of changes in the assessments of the most significant factors in the formation of a democratic model of state-public interaction and communication were analysed (Figure 2).

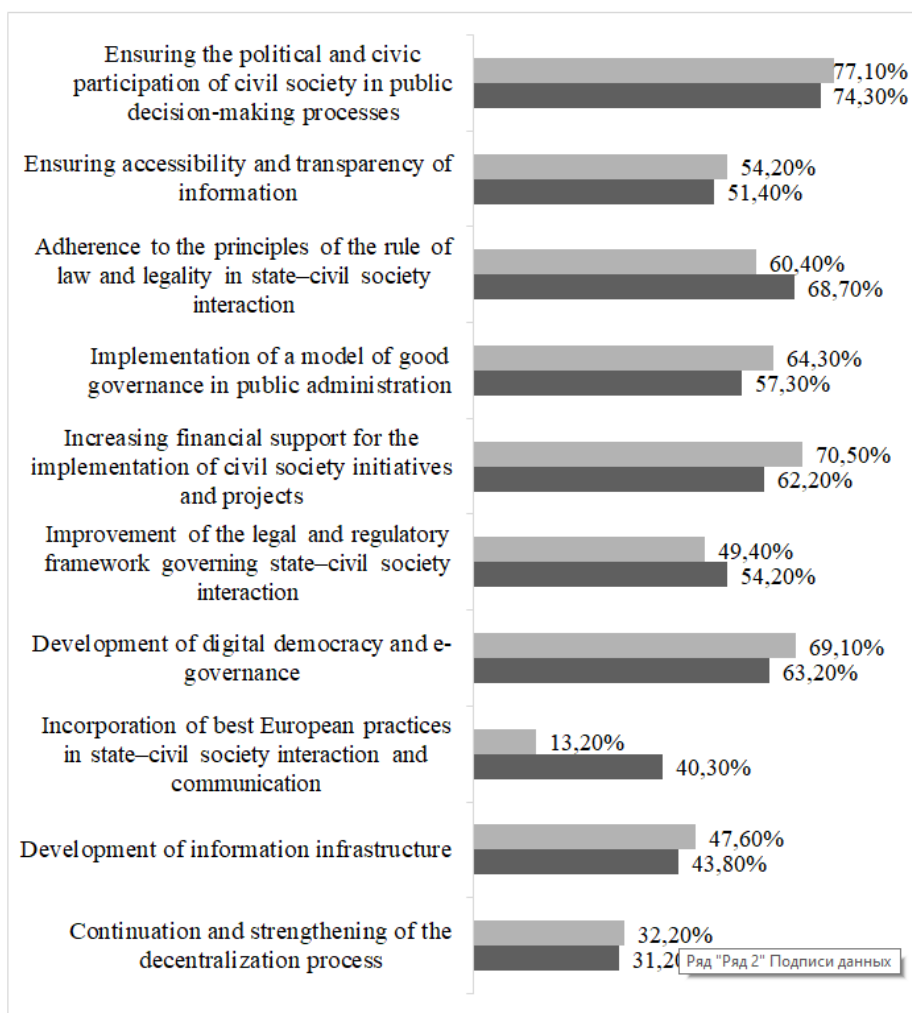


Fig. 2. Dynamics of changes in experts' assessments of factors for increasing the effectiveness of public-private cooperation (up to 5 answers were possible)

The results of monitoring changes in experts' assessments of factors for increasing the effectiveness of public-private cooperation allow us to note the following trends and tendencies:

1) the factor associated with ensuring the political and public participation of civil society institutions and citizens themselves has the highest indicator of significance for the formation of an effective model of interaction between the government and society (74.3% in 2024 and 77.1% in 2025), providing for the creation of legal, institutional, and civic conditions for the government to influence public opinion on current socio-political and security issues;

2) the percentage indicator of the importance of increasing financial support for the implementation of public initiatives and projects has increased significantly (62.2% in 2024 and 70.5% in 2025);

3) A separate trend indicates an increasing importance of the implementation and development of digital democracy and governance (63.2% in 2024 and 69.1% in 2025);

4) The implementation of a good governance model in the public and state administration system is a leading factor in the democratization of state-society interactions (57.3% in 2024 and 64.3% in 2025).

Conclusions and prospects for further research. Based on the research results, the following conclusions were made.

Interaction between political power and society represents an institutional and normatively regulated form of realizing the right of citizens to participate in public decision-making, and public-political communication between government bodies, citizens, and civil society institutions based on democratic governance. Under martial law in Ukraine, the following features of such interaction are: cooperation between the government and public and volunteer organizations, digitalization of interactions between government and society and public administration, limiting public oversight in accordance with security and defence requirements, and taking into account best European practices in state-society interactions. Based on the results of monitoring the challenges and threats to interaction between political authorities and society under martial law, a positive trend can be observed in the continued democratization of state-public relations, increasing the opportunities for citizen and public organization involvement in decision-making and implementation.

The results of monitoring changes in expert assessments of factors for increasing the effectiveness of state-public interaction indicate that, to develop an effective model of interaction between government and society, it is necessary to ensure legal, institutional, and technological conditions for citizens to exercise their right to participate in state-political decision-making, and for authorities to take public opinion, current sociopolitical, and security issues into account through the development of financial support for digital democracy.

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МОНІТОРИНГ ВЗАЄМОДІЇ ПОЛІТИЧНОЇ ВЛАДИ ТА СУСПІЛЬСТВА В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ В УКРАЇНІ

Резюме

У цій статті розглядається динаміка змін в оцінці викликів та факторів підвищення ефективності взаємодії політичної влади та суспільства в умовах воєнного стану в Україні. Визначено, що взаємодія політичної влади та суспільства являє собою інституційну та нормативно врегульовану форму реалізації прав громадян на участь у прийнятті публічних рішень та публічно-політичній комунікації між органами влади, громадянами та інститутами громадянського суспільства на основі демократичного врядування. За результатами моніторингу викликів та загроз взаємодії політичної влади та суспільства в умовах воєнного стану виявлено позитивну тенденцію щодо продовження демократизації відносин між державою та суспільством, розширення можливостей для участі громадян та громадських організацій у прийнятті та реалізації рішень. В умовах воєнного стану в Україні розробка адаптивної та ефективної моделі співпраці між політичною владою та громадянським суспільством є надзвичайно важливим фактором сталого демократичного розвитку. Така співпраця має бути інституціоналізованою та базуватися на принципах прозорості, підзвітності та громадського контролю за діяльністю влади. Результати моніторингу змін експертних оцінок факторів підвищення ефективності взаємодії між державою та суспільством свідчать про те, що для розробки ефективної моделі взаємодії між владою та суспільством необхідно забезпечити правові, інституційні та технологічні умови для реалізації громадянами свого права на участь у прийнятті рішень щодо державної політики, а також для врахування органами влади громадської думки, актуальних соціально-політичних та безпекових питань шляхом розвитку фінансової підтримки цифрової демократії. Знову ж таки, згідно з результатами дослідження, можна спостерігати позитивну тенденцію щодо продовження демократизації державно-суспільних відносин, розширення можливостей залучення громадян та громадських організацій до прийняття та реалізації рішень.

Ключові слова: моніторинг, політична влада, громадянське суспільство, взаємодія між владою та суспільством, демократизація, цифровізація, участь громадськості, громадський контроль.

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