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PUBLIC MANAGEMENT IN THE SYSTEM OF COORDINATES:
DECENTRALIZATION – LOCAL GOVERNMENT – DEMOCRACY

Problem setting. Historical events and development paradigm, in which modern Ukraine exist, determine the update of the organizational principles of public management, changes of the rules of making the management decisions at the level of the central government in accordance with the principles of decentralization, autonomy, functional structures, and making these structures of socially and legally responsible for independence of action. Therefore, the research efforts should be aimed at improving and developing new theoretical and methodological approaches regarding the use of decentralization as a mechanism of modernization of public management as a whole.

Recent research and publications analysis. Ukrainian scientific literature determines the range of issues covering decentralization. It covers the issues of determination of its essence and definition, consideration of types and forms, the experience of its application in foreign countries, evaluation and definition of prospects of introduction in Ukraine. As a multidimensional concept decentralization is taken differently in scientific works, depending on focusing on certain aspects and forms. Decentralization is considered as a principle, method, characteristic of the public management. Among the forms of decentralization distinguish political, administrative, democratic, market, spatial, fiscal decentralization and delivery of public services. This issue was devoted to their research a significant number of scientists. These scientists have V. Averyanov, V. Bakumenko, T. Belozers'ka, O. Borys lavska, Y. Hanushchak, N. Goncharuk, I. Hrytsiak, I. Zaveruha, I. Koliushko, P. Lub chenco, N. Nyzhnyk, O. Obolensky, S. Seregin, V. Tymoshchuk, A. Tkachuk, Y. Sharov et al.

However, paying tribute to their scientific research, it should be noted that the systematization of knowledge on decentralization in the context of modernizing public administration, developing local government and developing democracy is not losing its relevance and is an important tool for a theoretical-methodological understanding of the depth of this process.

Paper objective. The main objective of the study is to determine the direct relationship between decentralization, local government, democratic procedures and tools in course the modernization of the public management.

Paper main body. Today the world community sees decentralization as the underlying mechanism in the reform of public management. Decentralization is a
priority area of activities of international technical assistance organizations. According to their plans, improving the efficiency of public management through decentralized mechanisms can make a significant contribution to the democratic component of the growth of developing countries.

Decentralised mechanism of the governance has become a leading model in European and world politics which have influenced the growth in importance of multi-level governance development, emerged as a principle of democratization of community organizations and creation of conditions for self-organization in the state, provided the redistribution and delegation of authorities to the regional level with a view to their most efficient use and promotion of regional initiatives, optimization, practical solutions at the level of administrative-territorial units.

Today, decentralization as a political and legal reform, which aimed at the modernization of public management is closely associated with local government. Local government is a tool for the implementation of local democracy and is widely used in the developed democratic countries. The role of decentralization of management in the processes of formation of legal institute of local self-government is decisive.

The decentralization of power is an instrument of solving political and legal problems of local government, primarily through the expansion of the powers and financial capacity of territorial communities and, accordingly, their representative bodies with the transformation of local government into financially capable, efficient and responsible institute of the public authorities. Decentralization creates more favorable conditions for direct participation of population in decision of issues of local importance, freeing government bodies from their solutions and allowing them to concentrate on strategic questions of development of the country, careful planning and organization of various programs at the national level.

The decentralization allows to provide a sufficient level of administrative autonomy of local authorities, creates an effective system of interaction of local governments and the public with the central government. The state should promote the development of local self-government, which by its nature acts as a connecting link between the population and state structures. Local government is the real mechanism of realization of a wide range of the most similar population problems and meet their most important needs, and also the solution of public problems by local authorities through the transfer of certain state powers.

Conclusions of the research. The study defined a direct relationship between decentralization, increasing the role of local government in the system of public management and the development of democratic institutions of the state. It is stipulated that the decentralized mechanisms of the public management come from the nature, functions and powers of local governments that exist in one or the other country.
Decentralization as a management paradigm inherent in a democratic state, and the degree of decentralization in the system of public management reflects the level of development of democracy.

Today for success in the processes of decentralization of power in Ukraine is necessary to ensure the effective operation of the broad institute of local self-government. Also, to develop the necessary functional-procedural and administrative complex of its activities in the new environment. And furthermore, to form an interconnected holistic system of self-governing territorial units.