

ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ

UDC 351

УДК 351

O. V Chervyakova, Doctor of Science in
Public Administration**О. В. Червякова**, д. н. з держ. упр.**TRANSITION TO PARADIGM OF
TRANSFORMATION MECHANISMS IN PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION UNDER SOCIAL CHANGE****ПЕРЕХІД ДО ПАРАДИГМИ РОЗВИТКУ
МЕХАНІЗМІВ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ
ДЕРЖАВНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ В УМОВАХ
СУСПІЛЬНИХ ЗМІН**

Urgency of the research. In classical logic studies considered "transition" from something to something that decide to why we are moving, which of processes, attitudes, tools, technologies, methodological tools. It's defines a transformation.

Target setting. The modern paradigm of transformation mechanisms in public administration in context of social change has several significant drawbacks. In terms of future prospects for the development the transformation mechanisms in public administration deserves great attention the scientific achievements of domestic and foreign scholars on the phenomenon of self-organization and social systems.

Actual scientific researches and issues analysis. Actual issues of transition to paradigm of transformation mechanisms in public administration in context of social change have been the subject of research following authors: G. Atamanchuk, O. Boyko-Boychuk, O. Volska, N. Nyzhnyk, V. Oluiko, O. Fedorchak, N. Kharchenko, O. Chervyakova and others.

Uninvestigated parts of general matters defining. Today it isn't determined the transition to a new paradigm of transformation mechanisms in public administration in Ukraine in terms of social change and national models of this paradigm.

The research objective. We propose the transition to a new paradigm of transformation mechanisms in public administration in Ukraine under the conditions characteristically social change.

The statement of basic materials. In the article the author analyzed the current paradigm's model of development transformation mechanisms in public administration in Ukraine under the social change, and defined important shortcomings and outlined further prospects, constructed its model.

Conclusions. Thus, in the article the transition to the new paradigm of transformation mechanisms in public administration in context of social change is changing the paradigm of modern domestic model in public administration of transformation mechanisms in context of social change "set of values, methods, tools and technical skills."

Keywords: paradigm; transformation mechanisms; public administration; public administration mechanism; social change.

Актуальність теми дослідження. У класичній логіці досліджень розглядається «перехід» від чогось до чогось, що визначитися з тим, від чого ми рухаємося, від якого стану процесів, поглядів, інструментів, технологій, методологічних засобів, що визначає трансформацію.

Постановка проблеми. Сучасна парадигма розвитку механізмів трансформації державного управління в умовах суспільних змін має низку суттєвих недоліків. Для подальшої перспективи розвитку механізмів трансформації державного управління заслуговує на увагу науковий доробок вітчизняних та зарубіжних вчених щодо явища та процесів самоорганізації у соціальних системах.

Аналіз останніх досліджень і публікацій. Актуальні питання переходу до парадигми розвитку механізмів трансформації державного управління в умовах суспільних змін були предметом наукових досліджень: Г. В. Атаманчук, О. В. Бойко-Бойчук, О. М. Вольська, Н. Р. Нижник, В. М. Олуїко, О. В. Федорчак, Н. П. Харченко, О. В. Червякова та ін.

Виділення недосліджених частин загальної проблеми. Сьогодні залишається не визначеним перехід до нової парадигми розвитку механізмів трансформації державного управління в Україні в умовах суспільних змін і вітчизняної моделі даної парадигми.

Постановка завдання. У статті пропонується перехід до нової парадигми розвитку механізмів трансформації державного управління в Україні в умовах суспільних змін.

Викладення основного матеріалу. У межах статті автором проведено аналіз діючої моделі парадигми розвитку механізмів трансформації державного управління в умовах суспільних змін, визначено її найбільш суттєві недоліки та окреслені подальші перспективи розвитку, побудовано її модель.

Висновки. В статті запропоновано перехід до нової парадигми розвитку механізмів трансформації державного управління в Україні в умовах суспільних змін шляхом зміни сучасної вітчизняної моделі парадигми розвитку механізмів трансформації державного управління в умовах суспільних змін «сукупності цінностей, методів, технічних навичок та засобів».

Ключові слова: парадигма; механізми трансформації; державне управління; механізм державного управління; суспільні зміни.

Urgency of the research. In classical logic studies considered "transition" from something to something that decide to why we are moving, which of processes, attitudes, tools, technologies, methodological tools. In this case, today we can talk about a paradigm of transformation mechanisms in public administration in context of social change, namely, about certain set of values, methods, tech-

ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ

nical skills and means defining transformation in public administration in under of social change.

Target setting. The modern paradigm of transformation mechanisms in public administration in context of social change has several significant drawbacks. In terms of future prospects for the development the transformation mechanisms in public administration deserves great attention the scientific achievements of domestic and foreign scholars on the phenomenon of self-organization and social systems. Understanding these phenomena and processes can scientifically grounded approach to the development of the areas and sectors of the economy, public administration, as they are social systems.

Actual scientific researches and issues analysis. Actual issues of transition to paradigm of transformation mechanisms in public administration in context of social change have been the subject of research following authors: G. Atamanchuk, O. Boyko-Boychuk, O. Volska, N. Nyzhnyk, V. Oluyko, O. Fedorchak, N. Kharchenko, O. Chervyakova and others.

Uninvestigated parts of general matters defining. Today it isn't determined the transition to a new paradigm of transformation mechanisms in public administration in Ukraine in terms of social change and national models of this paradigm.

The research objective. In this article we propose the transition to a new paradigm of transformation mechanisms in public administration in Ukraine under the conditions characteristically social change.

The statement of basic materials. At the present time, the current paradigm for the development of the state administration system in Ukraine is characterized as follows:

1. The paradigm, as a system of opinions and values, is based on the system-situational estimation of processes, events, and actions (the system- situational paradigm).

2. The methodology is based on the use of system system-level, situational and structural-functional methods.

3. The facilities for the development of the state administration system correspond to the maximum engineering level achieved in Ukraine.

4. The resources for the development of the state administration system are available according to the maximum engineering level achieved in Ukraine.

5. The methodology and technical knowledge are critical in the introduction and use of processes for the development of the state administration system in Ukraine.

6. The strategic development goals are not corrected periodically, so there is no need to revise the processes required for the development of the state administration system in Ukraine.

7. Innovation is the desirable but not mandatory element of the social modernization and development of the state administration system in Ukraine.

8. The response of the state administration system to globalization processes is forced rather than conscious and predicted.

With consideration for the characteristic features of the current paradigm for the development of the state administration system, the structure of the current paradigm is shown in Figure 1.

The most significant disadvantages of the current paradigm are the following:

1. At the present time, Ukraine is an object but not a subject of globalization processes due to the low contribution of Ukraine to the world economy.

2. The response of the state administration system in Ukraine is forced and sometimes delayed. For example, the decisions are taken and required documents are developed in Ukraine only after international summits on stable economic development or after the corresponding United Nations committee adopted a resolution on effective state management. Additionally, at the present time, the governmental authorities in Ukraine are in the state of decentralization which contradicts to the principles of stable state management.

3. The technical basis for the most part of the sectors of the national economy in Ukraine is outdated (it is characterized as a technical basis of the 3rd or 4th category). The replacement or modernization of this technical basis requires large-scale improvements associated with large investments. Therefore, the state authority considers the modernization as a desired and attractive process which for the time being cannot be implemented due to economical reasons. It should be noted that prior

ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ

state administration declared the program of the modernization of the national economy, but this program was introduced neither in theory nor in practice.

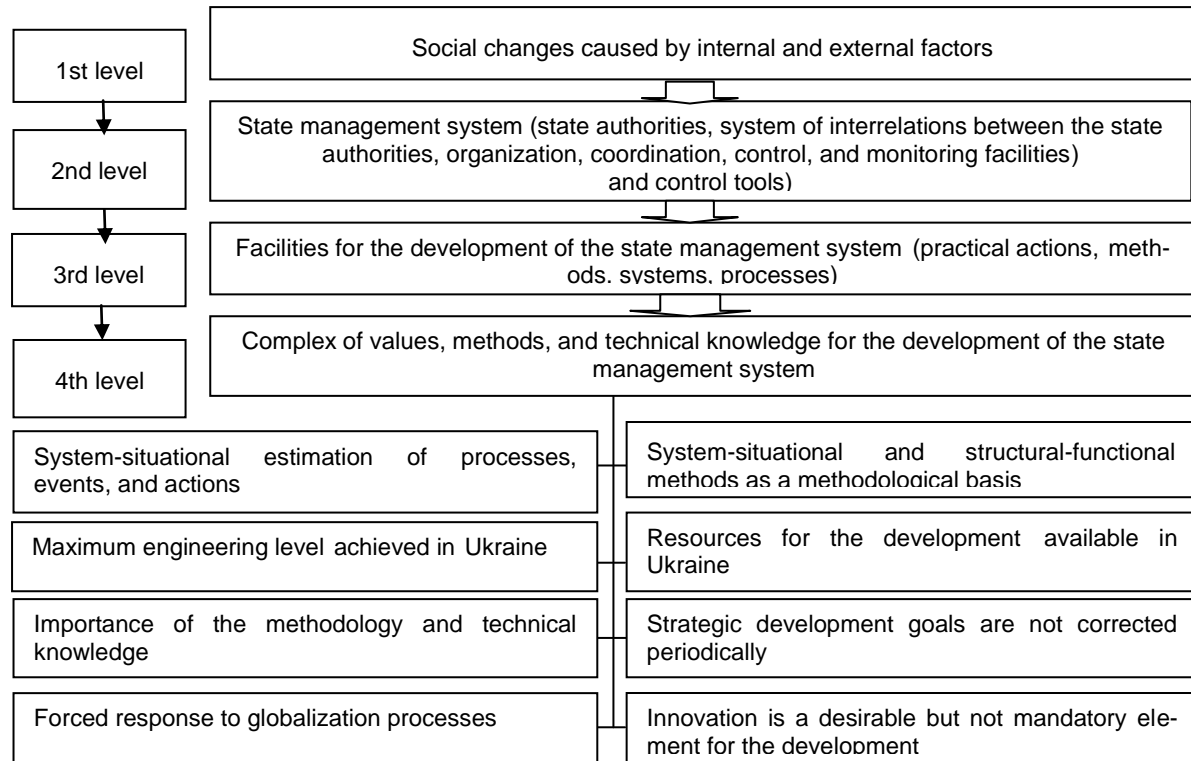


Fig. 1. Structure of the current paradigm for the development of the state administration system

4. The methodological basis for the development is presented by traditional system-level, situational, and structural-functional methods. During the period of independence of Ukraine, these methods were significantly improved due to the activities of national scientists and promote the development of the theory of strategic management and management by results. At the same time, the methods for providing the self-organization of the state administration system practically have not been used. It should be noted that the self-organization methods do not replace the traditional methods but improve the traditional methods and extends the possibilities for taking decisions at all levels of the state management.

5. The practical works for the development of predictive and program decisions in the area of state administration impedes innovations and technological development. The state purpose-oriented programs do not ensure innovations and development of pilot projects based on innovations. The programs are financed by 8 ... 12 percent of the expenditure budget, and the fulfillment of the programs is not guaranteed even if the programs are adopted according to the law.

6. The adopted strategic programs of social and economic development are not corrected in contrast to other developed countries. Every change of the state authorities causes the alteration or cancellation of the programs, so there are no stable long-term programs of social and economic development in Ukraine.

7. The capabilities of the state administration system are very important, but in Ukraine they are unstable, as the state authorities periodically change, for example, due to turnover of staff. This factor excludes the possibility to train and reeducate public employees and causes obstacles for the development of the modern society in contrast to the developed countries. In this connection, it should be

ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ

noted that the public employees in the state administration system of Ukraine have sufficient experience and skills.

In terms of the following perspective of the development of the state management, the works of domestic and foreign scientists on the processes, events, and actions in self-organizing social systems are very important. The understanding of these processes, events, and actions provides the possibility to reasonably estimate the development of branches of economic activity and the state administration system as a social system.

Social changes can be caused by internal factors, including political factors, and external factors, specifically globalization factors. In any case, the state administration system acts as a subject in controlling processes and interrelations in the state, that is, the state administration system is important for the self-organization of society. The state administration system consolidates central, regional, and local authorities. Each of these authorities is considered as a subject, at its level, of the state administration and is important for the self-organization of society.

Numeric interrelations between the subjects and objects in the state administration system are demonstrated in different cycles of strategic, political, program, and budget management. These cycles are continuously renovated, suspended, or terminated. The cycles are independent from each other and can be classified as elements which form a dissipative self-organizing system.

So, the state administration system can be considered as a dissipative self-organizing system which is based on relations, at various levels, between the subjects and objects of the state administration system. These relations can be considered as the basic elements of the self-organizing system according to the typical structure of the system containing a management subject, management facilities, a management object, and communication and monitoring elements. Additionally, the self-organizing system is supplemented by informative, functional, and resource-defining elements. The structure of such a self-organizing system is illustrated in Figure 2.

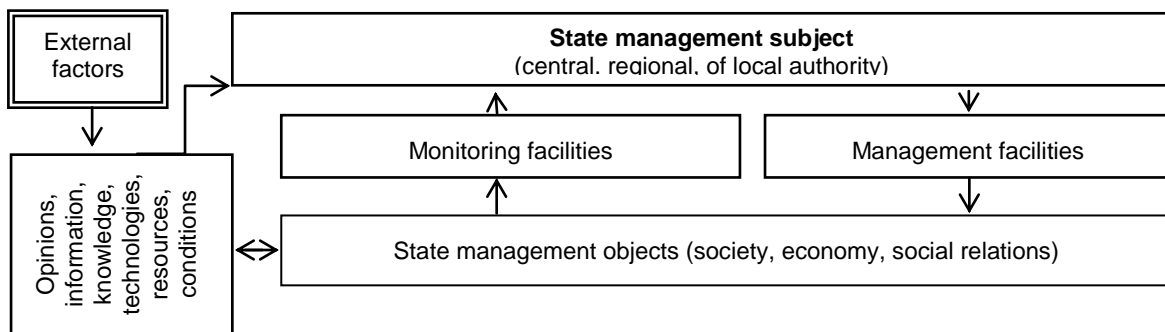


Fig. 2. Structure of the self-organizing system between the subjects and objects of the state administration system

Each cycle in the self-organizing system of relations between the subjects and objects in the state administration system modifies the values of the parameters of the corresponding object of the state administration system, providing the possibility for the dissipative self-organization of the state administration system. As a result, the factors defined in the model of the self-organizing system, such as opinions, information, knowledge, technologies, resources, conditions, means of control and other factors, cause the new state of the management object. For this reason, these factors provide the capability of the object of the state administration system to self-organization.

In this article, the transition to the new paradigm for the development of the state administration system is proposed. The new paradigm differs from the paradigm illustrated in Figure 1 by other facilities and methods for the development of the state administration system. According to the new paradigm, the features of facilities and methods are the following:

1. The availability of the synergic (self-organizing) system of values and opinions based on the factors of self-organization such as information, knowledge, technologies, resources, conditions, management and monitoring facilities, and other factors.

ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ

2. The system-situational estimation of processes, events, and actions is effectively used at technical, program, and budget levels.
3. The use of synergic and strategic methods as a methodological basis.
4. The technological facilities are oriented to the maximum engineering level achieved in the international practice.
5. The resource basis is formed in compliance with the level achieved in the international practice.
6. The methods and technical knowledge promote the use of ideas, technologies, and resources in the development of the state administration system.
7. The periodical correction of strategic development goals and revision of facilities for the state management.
8. Innovation is mandatory for the development of the society and the state administration system.
9. Timely response to globalization processes in order to achieve possible advantages.

With consideration for these features, the perspective paradigm for the development of the state administration system has the structure shown in Figure 3

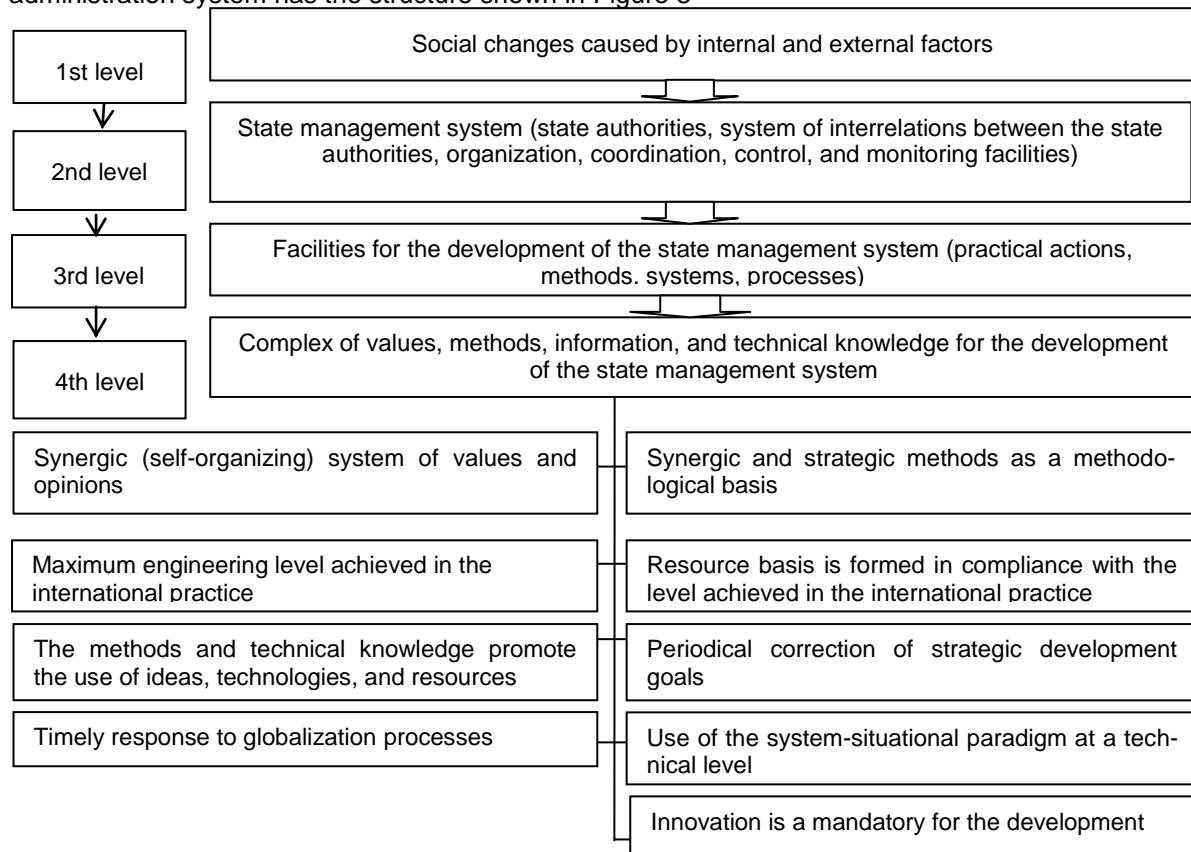


Fig. 3. Structure of the perspective paradigm for the development of the state administration system

The most significant advantages of the proposed paradigm are the following:

1. The use of synergic and strategic features of the perspective paradigm. While the synergic features provides the possibility to consider internal processed in social systems, the strategic features provides the interconnection of strategies, state policy, program decisions, budgetary policy, and other elements of the state administration in order to achieve the set goals.
2. The orientation of any state administration decisions to development by using new ideas, technologies, means of control, and management facilities in order to carry out the established programs of development.

ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИМ ГОСПОДАРСТВОМ

3. The use of technological tools and resources which comply with the maximum engineering level achieved in the international practice.

4. The mandatory innovation in taking state administration decisions.

5. The methods and facilities are developed with consideration for the national economy requirements.

Conclusions. Thus, in the article the transition to the new paradigm of transformation mechanisms in public administration in context of social change is changing the paradigm of modern domestic model in public administration of transformation mechanisms in context of social change "set of values, methods, tools and technical skills."

References

1. Atamanчук, H. V. (2000). Gosudarstvennoe upravlenie [Public Administration]. Moscow : Entsiklopediia upravlencheskikh znaniy Entsiklopediia upravlencheskikh znaniy- Encyclopedia of management knowledge, P. 188 [in Russian].
2. Boyko-Boychuk, O. (2011). Mekhanizmy derzhavnoho upravlinnia: uzahalnena model [Mechanisms of public administration: the generalized model]. Retrieved from: <http://www.concept.at.ua/load/0-0-0-34-20> [in Ukrainian].
3. Volska, O. (2013). Transformatsiia mekhanizmiv derzhavnoho upravlinnia sotsialnym rozvytkom [The transformation of the public administration mechanisms of the social development]. Ukraine: Public administration, pp. 30-34 [in Ukrainian].
4. Nyzhnyk, N., Oluika, V. (2002). Derzhavne upravlinnia v Ukraini [Public administration in Ukraine]. Lviv. Lviv Polytechnic, P. 352 [in Ukrainian].
5. Obolensky, A. (2005). Derzhavne upravlinnia ta derzhavna sluzhba [Public Administration and Public Service]. Kyiv: Kyiv National Economic University, P. 480 [in Ukrainian].
6. Thomas Kuhn. (2001). Struktura naukovykh revolutsii [Structure of Scientific Revolutions]. Kyiv : Port-Royal, P. 228 [in Ukrainian].
7. Fedorchak, O. Klasyfikatsiia mekhanizmiv derzhavnoho upravlinnia [Classification mechanisms of public administration] Retrieved from: <http://www.academy.lviv.ua> [in Ukrainian].
8. Kharchenko, N. (2007). Poniattia mekhanizmu derzhavy, naukovy poshuky teoretyko-pravovoi definitsii [Concept of the state mechanism, scientific research theoretical and legal definitions]. Scientists note Taurian National University them. VI Vernadsky. Series "Legal science". Vol 20 (59), No 2, pp. 278-284 [in Ukrainian].
9. Chervyakova, O. (2014). Zmina pryntsyypiv ta priorityetiv derzhavnoho upravlinnia v umovakh suspilnykh zmin [Changing the principles and priorities of public administration in conditions of social change]. *Aktualni problemy derzhavnoho upravlinnia - Actual issues of public administration*. Kharkiv : HarRIDUNADU "Master". Vol. 1 (45), pp. 34-40 [in Ukrainian].
10. Chervyakova, O. (2014). Umovy funktsionuvannia ta rozvytku systemy derzhavnoho upravlinnia v konteksti yii samoorhanizatsii [Conditions of functioning and development of public administration in the context of its self-organization]. *Upravlinnia suspilnym rozvytkom : hlobalni vyklyky ta alternatyvy - Management Social Development: Global Challenges and Alternatives*. Ostrog: IHSU. Publisher Nau "Ostroh Academy". Series: "Civil Society". Iss. 8, pp. 140-146 [in Ukrainian].

Література

1. Атаманчук, Г. В. Государственное управление : учебное пособие / Г. В. Атаманчук. – М. : Энциклопедия управленческих знаний, 2000. – 188 с.
2. Бойко-Бойчук, О. В. Механізми державного управління : узагальнена модель [Електронний ресурс] / О. В. Бойко-Бойчук. – Режим доступу : <http://www.concept.at.ua/load/0-0-0-34-20>.
3. Вольська, О. М. Трансформація механізмів державного управління соціальним розвитком / О. М. Вольська // Публічне управління. – 2013. - № 1. – С. 30-34.
4. Державне управління в Україні / за заг. ред. Н. Р. Нижник, В. М. Олуйка. – Львів : Львівська політехніка, 2002. – 352 с.
5. Державне управління та державна служба : словник-довідник / уклад. О.Ю. Оболенський. – К. : КНЕУ, 2005. – 480с.
6. Кун, Томас. Структура наукових революцій / Томас Кун.— К. : Port-Royal, 2001. — 228 с.
7. Федорчак, О. В. Класифікація механізмів державного управління [Електронний ресурс] / О. В. Федорчак // Демократичне врядування : наук. вісн. – 2008. – Вип. 1. – Режим доступу : <http://www.academy.lviv.ua>.
8. Харченко, Н. П. Поняття механізму держави, наукові пошуки теоретико-правової дефініції / Н. П. Харченко // Ученые записки Таврического национального университета им. В. И. Вернадского. Серия "Юридические науки". – 2007. – Т. 20 (59). – No 2. – С. 278–284.
9. Червякова, О. В. Зміна принципів та пріоритетів державного управління в умовах суспільних змін / О. В. Червякова // Актуальні проблеми державного управління. –2014. – Вип. 1 (45). – С. 34-40.
10. Червякова, О. В. Умови функціонування та розвитку системи державного управління в контексті її самоорганізації / О. В. Червякова // Управління суспільним розвитком : глобальні виклики та альтернативи [зб. наук. пр. Інституту глобальних стратегій управління / за заг. ред. О. М. Руденко, С. В. Штурхецького]. – Острого : ІГСУ, Видавництво НаУ «Острозька академія», 2014. – 242 с. – (Серія : «Громадянське суспільство». Вип. 8) – С. 140-146.

Received for publication 23.01.2017

Бібліографічний опис для цитування :

Chervyakova, O. V. Transition to paradigm of transformation mechanisms in public administration under social change / O. V. Chervyakova // Науковий вісник Полісся. – 2017. – № 1 (9). ч. 1.