

EFFICIENT RATIO BETWEEN CENTRALIZATION AND DECENTRALIZATION OF PUBLIC POWER AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

UDC 332.02.35+352

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Decentralization has an important place in the democratization and transformation of society. This complex process requires an adequate understanding the aim of decentralization, thoughtfulness and prudent actions, as content of various aspects of society, namely: political, legal, social, administrative, economical and cultural. The democratization of the political system of the state involves the development of management capacity, improve the budget system, management procedures at all levels of the hierarchy use decentralization is critical to building a modern state of total welfare.

Excessive centralization of power in Ukraine led to the subsidized areas. Regions economic development of blocks centralization budget. This is a big problem – when the funds earned on the regions, take the main budget and determine part of budget to give other regions, although region and total tax listed in the budget and what regions need budgetary transfers and subsidies [1].

Also, adverse effects of centralization of power were low quality and insufficient funding of social benefits provided at the local level (education, health, housing and utilities), the inability to address issues of its own economic regions development. Existing mechanisms of financial equalization among regions do not stimulate self-development to improve economic performance and enhance dependency attitudes in others. We have a threat of inefficient spending. The decision of these problems should be a decentralization of public power.

The task of system restructuring of society in order to achieve sustainable socio-economic development of Ukraine can be solved only with a very effective system of governance at all levels of government. Interaction between different levels of government should be based on the national

strategy that has clear goals and objectives. To achieve rational value centralization and decentralization by rethinking and changing roles, responsibilities and authorities of different levels of government – one of the more effective methods to achieve efficiency of the state, particularly at the regional level.

Centralization is a process of "concentration of power means actually process and present the result of the implementation of the principle of centralization" [2]. Centralization is a control in which the majority of power management powers are concentrated in the state government, and the local authorities denied the opportunity to solve economic, social and other problems.

Decentralization of public authority is a process of redistribution of power and scope of competences between the central and local levels of public authorities to shift execution in the power of implementation of pre-defined and publicly guaranteed functions [3]. Decentralization – one of determine ways of optimizing the state management, society, economy, culture, etc., especially in countries with prevailing unnecessarily high level of centralization [4]. Centralization provides of goals and competence at the national level. Given this decentralization includes deconcentration that mean, specification and differentiation of objectives and responsibilities at central, and at the local level of public administration.

Achieving the goals and objectives of decentralization is a priority for load balancing between central and local authorities. It will also ensure optimum allocation of state resources to address issues of national and local problems. Decentralization enhances the efficiency of the government if the government dismisses solve problems of local character and allows to focus on strategic issues of development, effective planning and organizing state programs.

The democratization of the political system, improvement of tax systems and the development of managerial capacity at all levels of power use decentralization is critical to creating the condition for desirable development of market relations and achieving social welfare.

First step of effective local government – solving their own problems than the state government. Therefore, decentralization at the local level should provide economic freedom to improve the socio-economic regional

development, attract investors and increase the responsibility of local authorities and improve interaction with the public.

The specific form of decentralization of administrative functions are delegated powers – adopting specific temporary powers of decision-making of determined point's authorization bodies. Decentralization of power delegate of authority is specified powers and performs system implementation in accordance with public functions in clearly defined terms and particular order corresponding task. The method of delegation of authority can be implemented at different levels of administration, as well as within a particular authority. Delegation of authority enhances accountability, independence, raising the level of qualifications and the administration can be used as a temporary measure for experimental purposes – decentralization determines only a function indefinitely under the law.

Specific level of decentralization processes may be determined any time in state relation to their own country on the basis of a variety of factors: international situation; social and political system; goals and objectives of the state that are resolved at this stage; territory and population; national population and the national-territorial structure; the availability and level of training state servants, etc. Examples of strong decentralization – real autonomization of the territory and konfederalizatsiya of federalization of the country.

This mean that the system of public power must be optimized, which will strengthen the democratization of internal relations. This, in turn, will be accompanied by increased efficiency of public control over the execution of powers.

In addition, through elections by stakeholder group through the impact on local public opinion through the definition of their own position on political issues they can influence decisions making at the local level. All this contributes to the strengthening of political freedom through self-determination, and minimizes outside central impact on regions [3].

It is also important that the decentralized system of government provided optimal characteristics and composition of its leadership (skill level) and was provided the relevant implementing unit.

Based on the above it can be argued that municipalization could have a framework that set the local councils themselves. The more government

intervention in municipal affairs is generally legally restricted.

Decentralization of power is an effective instrument of economic development - through the efforts of local independence and increase its activity, strengthening local democracy. Decentralization is one of the ways the relationship between the center and regions still have to remember that we have a corrupt country.

In practice centralization increases when the center solve all financial issues. However, it is important and how it is implemented in practice, whether local authorities enough people and financial resources.

Condition for the future of decentralization: pay attention to the issue of transition from one political system to another, as well as deep differences between short and long-term changes. Reform not works if they are not provided with future changes and clear priorities today. In other words, in transition countries on decentralization reform should be conducted in stages so as not to disrupt coordination, not just shifting to local governments are tasks that only they should decide in the long-term run; the first step for decentralize power need deep and informed understanding of the process. In each country it should precede discussion of a reform strategy with local elites, the existing political culture and practices of government institutions.

The mechanism of interaction between central, regional and local government capacity availability of transparent and clear system of legal controls that ensure cooperation procedure; availability of clear and controlled procedures for developing and implementing projects and models of interaction; availability of various forms of financing through the interaction of different sources through open competitions.

The ratio between centralization and decentralization of government there is a new quality. In a state of total welfare governance cannot be effective without implementing the aforementioned tasks. Excessive centralization can be effective for complex differentiation of existing interests and needs of different state functions.

Excessive decentralization cannot be effective because the real intertwining of social and economic problems arising both vertically and horizontally. Lack of control can be just as destructive phenomenon as excessive.

Patio between centralization and decentralization in state management

– this is not a combination of two elements, one element of which increase dilution another. The dialectical relationship between them is complicated. If you follow a certain optimum, the rejection of it when determining the weight of one element and disrupt the functioning of another. These principles of operating in certain systems and outside systems exist and act as a kind of unity that supports its existence and performs functions through the interaction between its parts, properties are not reduced to the sum of the properties.

Thus, the ratio between centralization and decentralization - this is not just a matter of size and number of decision-makers, the competence of power. The rational aspect ratio of centralization and decentralization in governance is the result of political, social, economical, organizational and structural policy with the obligatory account management experience, internal characteristics of the system. And the combination of the actual level of centralization and decentralization is not constant and changes depending on the needs of socio-economic and political development and other socially important factors.

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