

UDC 351

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
SYSTEM IN UKRAINE

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In the modern world, public organizations are gaining an increasingly significant role in the formation and improvement of public policy. First, the influence of non-governmental associations helps to strengthen democratic institutions and ensure greater participation of citizens in decision-making. Public organizations create mechanisms for expressing public opinion, develop means of monitoring the state's activities, and stimulate dialogue between the government and society, contributing to the growth of transparency and accountability of government structures to citizens. Second, public organizations are key agents for ensuring social justice and protecting citizens' rights. They actively advocate for the interests and needs of certain social groups, giving them a voice in the political process. Thirdly, civil society organizations have expert knowledge in various fields, which makes them important consultants for power structures. They help to develop and implement effective public policy strategies, based on experience and knowledge accumulated in the public sector. In conclusion, voluntary associations stimulate innovation in public policy. They can contribute new ideas, suggest alternative ways of solving problems and contribute to the emergence of new approaches to management.

Issues in the sphere of influence of public organizations on the formation and

improvement of public policy were dealt with by: V. Tokar, M. Rusynyuk, V. Terichka, A. Nedilko, V. Boyko, D. Arabadzhiev and others.

The purpose of this work is to study the role of public organizations in the system of public administration in Ukraine.

In the context of democracy, when civil society has reached a high level of development, state power transfers part of its powers to self-government bodies. In such a situation, we can talk about "public power", which combines state power and public self-government. Public policy in this case covers not only state policy, but also policies conducted (or may be conducted) by non-governmental organizations, associations of state and public structures, or even private organizations and agencies. In a democratic society, the non-governmental sector plays an important role in initiating, developing and implementing policies in the interests of different population groups, regions or the entire country [1].

Therefore, we draw an obvious conclusion that it is the public that controls and legitimizes the system of power, as stated in Article 5 of the Constitution of Ukraine – "The bearer of sovereignty and the only source of power in Ukraine is the people" [2]. The direct participation of the population is a key mechanism for the manifestation of citizenship, reflecting the ability of people to organize and self-govern, forming a conscious (civil) society on the basis of free and equal individuals who have the opportunity to associate and act voluntarily in accordance with their political beliefs in various areas, such as participation in public organizations, political parties, popular movements.

Y. Kurgan and A. Naychuk believe that "the association is an auxiliary institution in the system of implementation and establishment of democracy, one of the tasks of which is to assist in involving the population to participate in solving their problems. At the same time, public associations have a certain autonomy from politics, since the state does not directly interfere in their activities, but only regulates them in accordance with current legislation."

Involvement of the public in the formation and implementation of state policy is a joint step in the direction of achieving the public good. After all, cooperation between non-governmental organizations and the executive power is a necessary component of the democratic political culture of the people and the state as a whole, and the presence of effective mechanisms of interaction between them is a guarantor of high-quality public policy oriented to the needs of the population and strategic national interests.

Support for the self-development of civil society by public authorities (state authorities and local self-government bodies) includes:

- creation of systemic, especially legal and financial, conditions for the functioning of public sector organizations and structures;

- implementation of the policy of public consolidation to solve socially important problems, aimed at supporting the well-being of citizens; definition and implementation of the principles underlying the interaction of public authorities with business and public sector structures;

- creation of mechanisms of interaction between the government, business and public sectors;

- development and improvement of forms of social partnership and cooperation of public authorities with enterprises and public organizations; as well as the creation of effective mechanisms for supporting the activities of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of socially important programs [3].

Public organizations, uniting in a coalition, began to play an important role in promoting reforms in public administration. First of all, this concerns increasing their influence on ensuring transparency of management and accountability of authorities, promoting the development of decentralization processes and combating corruption at the local and national levels. It is important to emphasize that significant coalition associations in Ukraine have become a powerful and effective tool of civil society, which push various branches of government to high-quality implementation of public policy. They also stimulate the power structures to take the necessary measures for the

successful continuation of reforms and stabilization of the situation in the state.

Among the methods of influence of citizens' associations on the process of formation of state policy, the following stand out: direct participation of citizens (including elections and referenda); indirect representation of citizens' interests (through deputies at all levels, elected officials, political parties); sending proposals, petitions, appeals and demands to authorities that make management decisions - to the head of state, the legislative body (in particular, parliamentary committees), to executive authorities, state committees, etc.; conducting public examinations, preparing expert opinions and assessments regarding specific documents and decisions, as well as carrying out public control over their implementation; organization of public actions (including peaceful meetings and other mass events); participation of representatives of public associations in the work of non-political analytical centers.

An important factor is the level of institutionalized social and political activity of citizens, which can contribute to the organization of civil society.

Public participation in the formation and implementation of state policy becomes effective only when the problems expressed by citizens are resolved with their active participation in the decision-making process. Achieving effective cooperation between public associations and local executive authorities is possible if citizens have proper awareness of their rights and opportunities, as well as on the condition that authorities use existing mechanisms of interaction with the public and develop new approaches to this process.

Whereas cooperation between public authorities and civil society is based on the following principles: public activism, partnership, openness and responsibility, political independence, prevention of corruption, rational and balanced development, complexity. In democratic countries, a rational government stimulates the active participation of citizens in the management of the state. Such authorities are interested in the development of the "third sector" and financially support it by providing benefits, direct financing, grants, etc. Non-governmental organizations can also have their own financial

base if the high standard of living of the population allows them to do so.

In our country, the legislation provides for various forms of interaction between the government and the community, including: public councils, public hearings, public initiatives, consultations, round tables, public opinion polls, community organization, social monitoring, creating coalitions, and others.

In today's realities, public organizations play a significant role in influencing public policy through several main directions: expert and consulting activities; control over the activities of power structures; involvement of citizens in social services and joint projects.

Thus, at the current stage of society's development, public organizations play an important role in the formation and implementation of public policy. They act as mediators between citizens and the state, contributing to the implementation of public interests in the process of making state decisions. However, the effectiveness of their interaction with state authorities largely depends on overcoming a number of existing problems that may hinder this interaction.

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