

Проведення реформи місцевого самоврядування та адміністративно-територіального устрою України на засадах зміцнення місцевого самоврядування, поглиблення децентралізації влади з урахуванням чинника антикризового управління, використання моделі взаємодії у відносинах центральної та місцевої влади є обов'язковим та необхідним для забезпечення розвитку країни.

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FACTORS AND VECTORS OF NATIONAL ECONOMY'S TRANSFORMATION IN CURRENT CHALLENGES

System crisis in Ukraine has showed and strengthened existing problems of public administration, and therefore it requires the implementation of an active and consistent policy aimed at developing economic system and maximum realization of its potential. The main indicators of the system crisis are: letdown of the quality of life and purchasing power, social stratification of the population, decrease of real GDP, high inflation, currency depreciation, low share of high-tech exports, usage of old technologies, high share of the shadow economy, military conflict and so on.

It should also be added that the national economy is a complex dynamic system, and studying the contradictions of its development is one of the fundamental problems of modern economics. The researchers have divided the development of economic systems into four stages [1, p. 164-165]: origin (the emergence and development of new elements forming a new structure); formation (the system acquires the features of integrity and hierarchy, differentiation elements and complication of relationships between them); maturity (formation and intensification of contradictions); transformation (the final stage of the system development and termination of its existence, or transition to another condition or reorganization of the system).

As for transformation, it can be implemented in an evolutionary (continuous process of self-development), modernization (converting a large part of system parameters while maintaining its basic properties) or revolutionary way (destruction of the old economic and social structures and creating new with the reformist forces initiative).

Peculiarity of the national economy's transformation of Ukraine characterized by transition from a command to a market economy is strengthening the modern trends of integration, globalization and informatization. It stipulates the necessity of searching for new vectors of economic system's transformation in Ukraine. Therefore, it is necessary to distinguish the following factors of modern transformations: globalization, information, socio-cultural, political, economic, and environmental (Fig. 1).

On the whole, there are a number of approaches to determine the factors of national economy's transformation, but they can be grouped into two main groups: 1) exogenous that characterize changes of external environment; the country can only partially influence them; 2) endogenous, caused by the interaction of contradictory elements of the national economic system; country can manage them, but their availability depends on the efficiency of public administration.

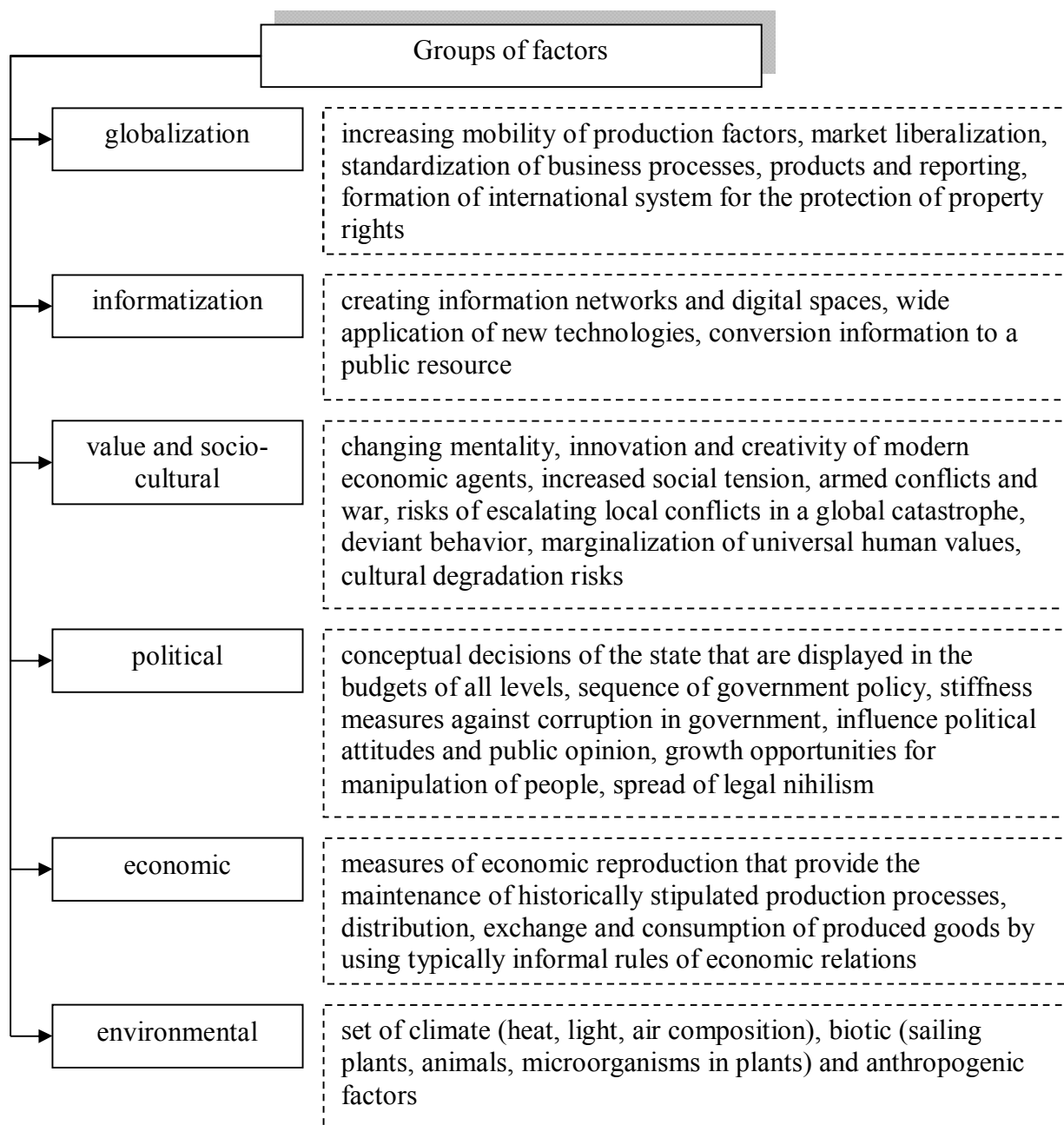


Fig. 1 The factors of modern transformations of the national economy *
 * made by the author based on processing of references [2, p. 36]

Thus, the transformation of Ukraine national economy should be performed by removing the impact of negative factors on condition of having the political will of representatives of public authorities at different levels. Because Ukraine has identified the main vectors of development and declared most of the mechanisms, but has not implemented them.

References

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