

**Gruzd Maryna**  
PhD, Associate Professor at the Department of Public Management,  
Public Administration and Economic Policy,  
**Malenko Vladyslav**  
bachelor's degree student  
specialty «Public administration»,  
*Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics*  
*Kharkiv, Ukraine*

## **AUTHORITIES OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AS SUBJECTS OF PUBLIC POWER**

Ukraine is on the transition stage of development and organization bodies public authorities. On the one hand, it is unstable situation in the state during martial law that conditions complexity implementation social and political reforms, on the other – European community actively supports social and political changes in the country, activation integration processes, selection significant resources for reform individual public institutions and implementation important transformations in direction integration Ukraine to Europe community. With development executive power in modern conditions requires a radical revision of principles, forms and methods implementation organizations' activities.

The main role in the municipal management take place bodies local self-government, which interact with local state administrations and is only one of subjects municipal authorities. Among others subjects allocate territorial subdivisions, public organizations and individuals citizens. Thus, municipal power is not a species public power, and in fact, the public itself power that executes your powers within separate municipal formations [1, p. 37].

Local self-government bodies as subjects of public power differ from state power bodies [2-5] in terms of subject matter, functions, nature of activity, sequence of formation of individual government bodies and their relationships, composition of officials and their order of appointment, forms and methods of implementation their powers, which testify, on the one hand, to the independence of municipal bodies in the mechanism of public administration, and on the other hand, to their special administrative and legal status.

Self-government should be understood as a form of democracy that covers the urgent needs of civil society at various stages of its development and always remains an important part of the political system of the state.

Local self-government today is implemented as a territorial self-organization of citizens and civil societies to independently solve all issues of management and life directly or through elected bodies and means «the rights and opportunities of local self-government bodies within the framework of the law, to solve a significant part of state affairs at their own risk, to regulate and manage in interests of the local population».

Local self-government as a phenomenon is the basis of the constitutional system and one of the important principles of the functioning and organization of power in the state, and a mandatory component of a democratic society is a form of democracy that ensures the exercise of power by the people directly and through local self-government bodies.

The activity of municipal bodies is associated with a fairly wide degree of their independence both in regulating issues within their competence and in managing public affairs. However, such activities should be carried out in accordance with the law, which defines the limits of the autonomy of local self-government bodies. That's why it's close from mandate certain parts of public affairs to municipal bodies of the state simultaneously create corresponding legality control systems their activity [3].

Activity municipal authorities connected, first of all, with regulation certain parts issues that belong to the competence municipal authorities (from approval subordinates legal acts), secondly, from management local affairs, in particular communal ownership and management financial resources. These are key functions local municipality perform bodies local municipality two types: representative (councils, meetings, assemblies) and executive (administration, executive committees).

With bodies local municipality take special place in the political system society and is not part of the state mechanism that gives possibility consider them as an independent form of implementation power by the people that includes the local character of the public authorities territorial community, which is introduced in the interests territorial communities and works only in individual ones administrative and territorial units, while the state one power extends to the entire state territory.

A special characteristic local power in the understanding bodies local self-government is what is local levels you can consider transformation territorial community from administrative participant in the main object self-reliance and independence local self-government that appears in the direction independent solution questions local significance in the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, as well as in organizational, material and economic separation.

local municipality acts not only as an institution branches public power, but also as a form of direct participation of the territorial population communities in solving local economic problems. Growth effectiveness local municipality characterized by: availability of local bodies power for direct appeals citizens and bodies power and efficiency and effectiveness mechanism reverse communication; transparency activities and intentions adoption decisions by local authorities and officials; opposition corruption in activity and acceptance management solutions local authorities.

Martial law is a reason for restricting the rights of territorial communities to the local self-government. To the list basic restrictions local self-government, conditioned the legal regime of martial law, belongs impossibility holding local elections and local referenda.

But the legal regime does not provide for martial law termination functioning local self-government as a form public authorities, first of all it's about definition the implementation of organizational and legal principles by local bodies municipality

their own powers in the specified conditions or about security implementation their powers in case termination activity these organs.

The combination of local self-government and military administration became a response to the need to resist military aggression, first in separate territories of Ukraine, and later in the entire territory of Ukraine. One of the main options for ensuring the implementation of the powers of local self-government bodies under the legal regime of martial law is the transfer of these powers to military administrations, which results in the temporary nationalization of local self-government. This approach is effective for the continuity of the functioning of public power as a whole and strengthening the defense efficiency of the state [6, p. 56].

The development of an effective mechanism of the national model of local self-government for the formation of economically and socially efficient territorial communities is important for optimizing the process of spatial organization of local self-government and revealing its true potential. Territorial distribution of power, forms of its organization, territorial differences in systems of power organization, movement of people, social relations. The territorial organization of power is a system of spatial organizational forms that ensures the development and functioning of the state.

It is possible to increase the efficiency of local self-government by improving management and its territorial organization. This requires a clearly defined and established territorial base of local self-government, the creation of stable local budgets that will provide citizens with a high level and quality of life, and the receipt of high-quality administrative services.

### **References:**

1. Nosulko B. The role of local self-government in the formation of a territorial community and its socio-economic development / B. Nosulko // Public management and administration. – 2021. – № 1. – P. 37 - 40.
2. Voronina Yu. E. Theory and practice of public management and administration / Yu. E. Voronin. – Melitopol: LLC «Kolor Print», 2020. – 204 p.
3. Ostapenko, O. G. Constitutional law of Ukraine / O. G. Ostapenko, V. V. Sergienko. – Kharkiv: KhNUE, 2020. – [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://repository.hneu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/25176>
4. Law in public administration / V. V. Bashtannyk, A. M. Novak, F. V. Rahimov – Kyiv: VD «Helvetyka», 2020. – 408 p.
5. Basics of public administration / [Yu. P. Bityak, N. P. Matyukhina, M. S. Kovtun, etc.]. – Kharkiv: Pravo, 2021. – 238 p.
6. Tarasenko T. M. Organizational and legal principles of the activity of local self-government bodies under martial law: opportunities and limitations / T. M. Tarasenko// Dnipro scientific journal of public administration, psychology, law. – 2022. – Issue 4. – P. 51 - 58.