

СЕКЦІЯ 4

**МЕХАНІЗМИ ПУБЛІЧНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ СОЦІАЛЬНО-
ЕКОНОМІЧНИМ І СУСПІЛЬНОПОЛІТИЧНИМ РОЗВИТКОМ**

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**MECHANISMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC
AND SOCIO-POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT**

The evolution of public administration has profoundly influenced socio-economic and socio-political landscapes, presenting novel opportunities and challenges for policymakers and stakeholders. In today's interconnected world, effective public administration has become not just an advantage but a cornerstone for sustainable development and societal progress. The exploration of public administration mechanisms within the context of socio-economic and socio-political development is particularly pertinent given the global shifts towards greater accountability, transparency, and citizen participation.

A review of recent scholarly works and publications underscores the burgeoning interest in the mechanisms driving public administration transformation. Researchers emphasize that advancements in technology, particularly digital innovations, have significantly altered the function and reach of public administration [1]. These technological shifts have facilitated improved decision-making, service delivery, and citizen engagement, thereby enhancing the overall efficacy of public policies and programs. Developing nations, in particular, stand to benefit from these advancements through strategic investments in digital infrastructure and public administration reform [2]. However, the nuanced aspects of how public administration mechanisms operate within socio-economic and socio-political contexts necessitate deeper analysis.

In contemporary society, public administration has emerged as a potent catalyst for socio-economic and socio-political development, offering a multitude of avenues for policy implementation, resource allocation, and governance enhancement. Studies indicate that effective public administration mechanisms can significantly impact economic growth, poverty reduction, social equity, and democratic consolidation [3]. For instance, countries with robust public administration systems demonstrate higher levels of governance transparency, citizen trust, and policy adherence.

The primary mechanisms of public administration transformation in the context of socio-economic and socio-political development encompass:

Enhancement of Governance Structures and Processes: This includes the strengthening of democratic institutions, promotion of citizen participation, and fostering accountability and transparency in public decision-making.

Optimization of Resource Allocation: Efficient allocation of financial, human, and material resources is crucial for achieving socio-economic objectives and addressing social inequities. Public administration mechanisms facilitate targeted interventions and strategic investments.

Innovation in Policy Implementation and Service Delivery: The adoption of digital technologies and data analytics enables more precise and responsive policy implementation, improving service delivery and citizen satisfaction.

Strengthening of Social Cohesion and Democratic Consolidation: Public administration plays a pivotal role in promoting social integration, addressing grievances, and ensuring the peaceful coexistence of diverse societal groups.

Scholars assert that countries with well-developed public administration mechanisms demonstrate superior socio-economic and socio-political outcomes compared to those lacking such systems [4]. Key success factors include:

1. Robust institutional frameworks and regulatory environments;
2. Effective use of data and technology in decision-making;
3. Strong citizen engagement and participation in governance processes;
4. Committed and capable public officials and staff.

An essential aspect of this transformation is the evolution of public administration cost structures. There is a growing trend towards allocating a larger portion of public budgets to digital infrastructure, innovation, and citizen-centric services, driven by their proven effectiveness in enhancing governance outcomes.

The analysis conducted reveals several emerging trends in public administration transformation:

1. Increased reliance on data analytics and artificial intelligence for policy formulation and evaluation;
2. Enhanced collaboration between public, private, and civil society sectors;
3. Focus on resilience and adaptability in the face of global challenges, such as climate change and economic crises;
4. Promotion of inclusive growth and social equity through targeted interventions.

To effectively adapt to these new conditions, public administration bodies are advised to:

Develop and implement comprehensive digital transformation strategies aligned with socio-economic and socio-political goals.

Invest in staff training and capacity building, particularly in digital literacy and data analytics.

Strengthen institutional frameworks and promote regulatory environments conducive to innovation and citizen participation.

Foster collaboration with diverse stakeholders to enhance policy coherence and effectiveness.

In conclusion, the mechanisms of public administration in socio-economic and socio-political development constitute a multifaceted and dynamic process. Successful adaptation to new conditions necessitates a proactive, inclusive, and technology-driven approach. Future research should focus on exploring the impact of emerging technologies and global trends on public administration, ensuring that it remains an effective driver of societal progress and sustainable development.

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ПИТАННЯ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ МОЛОДІЖНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ НА РІВНІ ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНОЇ ГРОМАДИ

ISSUES OF IMPLEMENTING STATE YOUTH POLICY AT THE LEVEL OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY

На сучасному етапі розвитку державної молодіжної політики її реалізація характеризується пошуком найбільш вдалих підходів до ефективної взаємодії між центром і регіонами. Політика держави орієнтована на забезпечення сприятливих умов та надання можливостей для самореалізації молоді. Така політика реалізується, в першу чергу, на місцевому рівні, зокрема, в об'єднаних територіальних громадах. Головною метою роботи з молоддю в територіальних