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under the President of Ukraine***MANAGEMENT MODEL OF POPULATION PROVISION
WITH THE ESSENTIAL GOODS**

The article analyzes the current system of management process in Ukraine, aimed at creating the proper conditions that affect the availability of food; goods, things and services that cannot be dispensed with in modern life and whose use is essential and needs to be consumed or used daily, on a regular basis. Rationale for the need to improve the current management system of these processes is provided.

Key words: state, provision of population, services, food, standard of living, goods, essential goods.

Віктор Робочий*аспірант ОРІДУ НАДУ при Президентові України****МОДЕЛЬ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПРОЦЕСАМИ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ НАСЕЛЕННЯ
ТОВАРАМИ ПЕРШОЇ НЕОБХІДНОСТІ**

В статті доведено, що однією із важливих проблем сьогодення для населення України є та залишається актуальною доступність продуктів харчування: товарів, речей і послуг, без яких неможливо обійтися у сучасному побуті, використання яких є вкрай необхідним і потребує вжитку або використання щоденно: вода та хліб, шкарпетки та натільна білизна; а для когось – важливі для життя ліки, інсулін або валідол і тому подібне, тобто товарів першої необхідності. Також наводиться модель управління процесами забезпечення населення такими товарами.

Зокрема зазначено, що зниження рівня життя населення України впродовж останніх п'яти років за найважливішими показниками і невідповідність останніх аналогічним показникам провідних країн світу, про що свідчать результати наукових досліджень (зокрема у продовольчій сфері), збільшення матеріалів і статей відповідного змісту в ЗМІ, а також реальне співвідношення доходів громадян і цін, а відповідно – доступність продуктів харчування, товарів, речей і послуг, без яких неможливо обійтися у сучасному побуті, – все більше турбує населення, обговорюється на різних майданчиках та дає підстави для критичного аналізу чинної системи управління процесами забезпечення населення усім необхідним.

На думку автора, в умовах побудови соціальної країни, що задекларовано основним Законом України, та розпочатих в країні євроінтеграційних процесів зміст споживчого кошику має містити не лише мінімальні набори товарів і послуг, необхідних для задоволення наших першочергових потреб, а і такі товари, ліки та послуги, які дозволятимуть організувати життєдіяльність окремого середньостатистичного громадянина України на рівні життя громадян країн-членів ЄС. Наприклад, на сучасному етапі розвитку людства до нашого повсякденного життя увійшли такі речі, як засоби гігієни та косметики, послуги мобільного зв'язку та інтернету, необхідність відвідування закладів громадського харчування (кафе, ресторанів), відвідування театрів і кіно. І це не є розкішшю – а потребою сучасної людини.

Разом з цим, навіть в умовах мирного часу можуть виникати осередки масового ураження надзвичайного характеру, які призводять до порушення нормальної життєдіяльності населення, загибелі людей, руйнування та знищення матеріальних цінностей

тощо. В умовах же особливого періоду, коли функціонування та працездатність більшості підприємств будуть обмеженими або взагалі неможливими, діяльність органів публічної влади щодо задоволення мінімальних потреб населення у товарах першої необхідності (далі – ТПН) набуває першочергового значення.

Отже, забезпечення населення ТПН являє собою складний, багатогранний процес, на меті якого є створення в країні умов, за яких будь-який громадянин, незалежно від місця його проживання, має однакову можливість і доступність до товарів, що віднесені до категорії та/або номенклатури ТПН. Така доступність у повсякденному житті забезпечується раціональним співвідношенням доходів громадян і ціновою політикою на ТПН. З огляду на складну структуру змісту ТПН, широке коло виконавців, які залучаються до їх виготовлення, зберігання, утримання і доведення до безпосереднього споживача – громадянина – незалежно від місця його проживання, забезпечення населення ТПН можливо розглядати у різних аспектах, основними з яких на нашу думку є:

по-перше, виробничий аспект – виготовлення, накопичення та утримання певного асортименту ТПН належної якості та кількості;

по-друге, логістичний аспект – створення певної мережі торгових підприємств, установ і організацій для надання послуг з реалізації зазначеної номенклатури товарів, налагодження логістичної системи щодо забезпечення цієї мережі ТПН з метою їх постійної наявності за визначеною номенклатурою, у необхідній кількості та якості, що створюватиме рівні можливості громадянам країни незалежно від місць їх проживання;

по-третє, державно-управлінський аспект – діяльність системи державного управління та її складових щодо виконання політичних, соціально-економічних заходів держави, які спрямовані на організацію цієї діяльності в державі.

У перших двох випадках (аспектах), незважаючи на те, що вони розглядають на перший погляд суто економічні й бізнесові відносини, на наше глибоке переконання, регулювання з боку держави має бути обов'язковим, особливо в умовах ринкової економіки. Справа в тому, що закони ринкової економіки передбачають отримання прибутку, що спонукає виробників до пошуку такої номенклатури товарів, яка б приносила найбільший прибуток. Виробництво ж ТПН – не завжди прибуткова справа, а частіше за все – збиткова. Тобто, не всім виробникам цікаво виробляти ТПН за власним бажанням, без втручання держави, без певних преференцій та стимулювання з її боку.

Ключові слова: держава, забезпечення населення, послуги, продукти харчування, рівень життя, товари, товари першої необхідності.

Relevance. One of the important problems for the Ukrainian population today is, and remains, the availability of food; goods, things and services that are indispensable in modern life and which are essential and require daily consumption or use: water and bread, socks and underwear; and for someone – important drugs for the health – insulin or validol and the like, i.e. essential goods.

Many scientists and officials are trying to solve the problem of improving the standard of living of the population. These are the works of famous scholars in economic science of J. Keynes, A. Marshall, V. Pareto, F. Perru, D. Ricardo, P. Samuelson, A. Smith; works of domestic and foreign scientists who study economic relations: V. Andriichuk, V. Halushko, P. Haidutsky, O. Hudzinsky, B. Kvasnyuk, S. Kvasha, S. Kiselev, I. Kyrylenko, P. Sabluk, V. Sytnyk. Nowadays such scientists as V. Posokhov, O. Trokhimets devoted their works to studying the problems of providing the population of Ukraine with socially significant goods. Experts such as P. Borshchevsky, V. Balabanov, Y. Bilyk, B. Danylyshyn, L. Deyneko, S. Doroguntsov, D. Krysanov, A. Lisetsky, S. Onysko, V. Tregobchuk, L. Chernyuk and others are working on food security research. The national and foreign scientists in the field of management devoted their work to the research of the state-administrative component in solving this problem, in particular, to the mechanisms of public administration, to the features of local self-government: V. Averianov,

G. Atamanchuk, O. Amosov, V. Bakumenko, V. Kaliuzhnyi, O. Mashkova, P. Nadolyshnyi, N. Nyzhnyk, L. Prikhodchenko, M. Popov, R. Rudnitskaya, S. Sakhanenko and many other scientists.

The analysis of scientific works indicates that the issue of ensuring the proper standard of living of the population is of concern to scientists of different spheres of life and scientific directions: in the economic sphere, in the sphere of ensuring the vital activity of the population, public administration, etc., and requires the consolidation and coherence of actions of all interested parts.

Purpose. The purpose of this article is to analyze the activity and effectiveness of the current system of public administration, in particular, the processes of providing the population with essential goods, finding ways to improve it at the present stage of state formation and designing an appropriate model of managing the processes of providing the population with essential goods.

The main body. Such issues as decrease in the standard of living of the population of Ukraine over the last five years by the most important indicators and inconsistency of the latter with the similar indicators of the leading countries of the world (as indicated by the findings of scientific researches, in particular, in the food sector); more materials and articles of the relevant content in the media, as well as the real ratio of citizens' incomes and prices, and accordingly the availability of food; goods, things and services without which it is not possible to live, are of greater concern of the population, become grounds for a critical analysis of the current system of managing the processes of providing the population with everything necessary.

In our opinion, in the conditions of, first, a social country building, which is declared by the principle Law of Ukraine and, secondly, European integration processes started in the country, the content of the consumer basket should contain not only the minimum sets of goods and services necessary to satisfy our primary needs, but also such goods, as medicines and services, which will allow to organize the life of an individual citizen of Ukraine at the standard of living of a citizen of the EU. For example, at the present stage of human development, our daily lives have included such things as hygiene and cosmetics, mobile communications and the Internet; there is the need to visit cafes, restaurants, theaters and cinema... And this is not a luxury, but a need of the modern person.

According to the Constitution of Ukraine, the highest social value in Ukraine is a human being, life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security, and human rights and freedoms and their guarantees which determine the content and orientation of the state's activity [5]. Therefore, the state should ensure equal access for all citizens to essential goods (hereinafter - EG), the definition and content of which in modern conditions we justified [see: 8] as a list of the minimum necessary food, non-food products, a minimum set of housing and communal and social and cultural services and norms of their consumption, which are necessary for ensuring the normal functioning of the human body, preserving his/her life and health, established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the basis of medical norms and substantiated and physiological needs of a human being that is a part of socially important goods and services that consist the basket and constitute their basis.

At the same time, even in peacetime, there can be centers of mass destruction of an extraordinary nature, which lead to disruption of the normal life of the population, death of people, destruction of material values, etc. In the conditions of a special period, when the functioning and efficiency of the majority of enterprises will be limited or impossible at all, the activity of public authorities to meet the minimum needs of the population in EG becomes a primary importance.

The availability of such goods is the most important goal of the social economic policy of the state, and the indicator of such accessibility is the ratio of actual and desired consumption. Lists and norms of EG are developed by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and are calculated by population groups and depending on the conditions of the situation (legal regime and economic state of the country, etc.).

Thus, the provision of population with EG is a complex, multifaceted process aimed at creating conditions under which every citizen, regardless of his/her place of residence, has the same

opportunity and access to goods classified as a category and or nomenclature of EG. Such accessibility in everyday life is ensured by a rational correlation of citizens' incomes and pricing policy for EG.

The above mentioned requires the focused activity of the state to create the necessary conditions for ensuring the stable functioning of the management system of the process and to ensure the implementation of the declared guarantees to citizens by performing their functions and tasks for ensuring the vital activity of the population, which the state performs through public administration and local self-government bodies at all levels.

The complex structure of EG content, a wide range of contractors involved in their manufacture, storage, retention and delivery to the consumer (citizen) regardless of his/her place of residence, providing the population with EG can be considered in various aspects, the main ones in our opinion are the following:

- firstly, the production aspect is the production, accumulation and maintenance of a certain range of EG of the proper quality and quantity;

- secondly, the logistical aspect is the creation of a certain network of trade enterprises, institutions and organizations for the provision of services in the implementation of the specified nomenclature of goods, the development of a logistical system for the provision of this network of EG with a view to their constant availability in a certain nomenclature, in the required quantity and quality, which will create equal opportunities for citizens of the country, regardless of their place of residence;

- thirdly, the state-administrative aspect is the activity of the system of public administration and its components for the implementation of political, social and economic measures of the state, which are aimed at organizing these activities in the state.

In the first two aspects, despite the fact that they consider firstly only economic and business relations, in our deep conviction, regulation by the state should be mandatory especially in market economy. The fact is that the laws of market economy mean profit, which encourages manufacturers to search for the nomenclature of goods that would bring the highest profit. Production of EG is not always a profitable business and more often unprofitable one. That is, not all manufacturers want to produce EG voluntarily, without state intervention, without certain preferences and incentives from the state.

It is the state and local governments that have information on the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the population living in the territories of responsibility and on the available resource base of the region (community), which makes it possible to make rational management decisions of social orientation.

In the conditions of building a democratic society, of the initiated processes of decentralization of power, when a wide range of actors are involved in the decision-making process, the state and administrative aspect reveals the subject field of scientific study of the peculiarities of public management of the processes of ensuring the population with EG.

The legal basis for providing the population with the EG in Ukraine is the Constitution of Ukraine, the Laws of Ukraine, the Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and other normative legal acts that regulate the activity of the authorities in resolving these issues. In particular, the process of creating and maintaining the proper conditions for meeting the guaranteed physiological, material and spiritual needs of a person in order to ensure his/her life in society is given a definition of life support for the population.

The social principle of the state system, fixed in the Constitution of Ukraine, defines the social function as a priority function of our state. The latter is implemented by conducting social policy [5].

In political science, the functions of the state are defined as the main directions of its activity, which are determined by the main social goals and objectives at a particular historical stage of its development. That is why the functions of the state are formed in the process of its formation, strengthening and development.

Each of the functions of public administration is a kind of managerial influence that permeates the whole structure of the state apparatus and is common and typical for a particular subsystem or several subsystems. The content of management functions expresses the meaning and nature of management action. That is, it is the role which is played by the state apparatus in order to exert appropriate influence on the social system to achieve the goals of the state, the direction of its power influence [6].

The system of public administration refers to complex systems and meets the definition of a set of structurally interrelated and functionally interconnected diverse elements that are integrated into a single entity of functionally heterogeneous communications management to achieve the set goals. Such a system combines various types of complex systems characterized by a large number of different types of elements, the presence of interconnection and interaction between different elements, the hierarchy of the control structure [9, 10].

As a result, the system of governance of the social sphere of the state should be considered as a component of the general governmental system, which is created in accordance with the current legislation and is based on known principles and has three levels. In its turn, the system of management of the process of providing the population with EG is a subsystem of a single system of social sphere management. The above mentioned allows us to build a model. The model of guaranteed provision of the population with EG is a subsystem of the general state three-level system of public administration, where at the first level there are the higher bodies of public administration, at the second level – the bodies of oblast and raion state administration, at the third level - the bodies of local government, and also, in the conditions of democracies development - civil society institutions, enterprises and organizations of various forms of ownership involved in the process of EG providing, which interact in some way (Figure 1) to achieve the strategic goal of the guaranteed provision of population with EG regardless of the place of residence of the citizen and the current situation.

In Ukraine, the measures are underway to decentralize power and reform local self-government through the creation of capable Amalgamated Local Communities (hereinafter referred to as ALCs) [3]. Everyone agrees with M. Baimuratov's statement, “decentralization within the public power is a way of transferring power, powers from the center of the managed system to its periphery and strengthening of political and legal independence of peripheral subsystems - in the case of unitary Ukraine - local executive bodies or bodies of local self-government (municipalities)»[1].

Thus, the Ukraine 2020 Strategy for Sustainable Development, adopted in January 2015, among other things, determined the goal of implementing European standards of living in Ukraine and entering Ukraine on the leading positions in the world and establishing that local communities will independently decide the issues of local importance, their well-being and are responsible for the development of the whole country [12]. Subsequently, in order to implement this Strategy, a State Strategy for Regional Development for the period up to 2020 was adopted, the purpose of which is “... compliance with socially guaranteed and other standards for each citizen regardless of place of residence” [7].

Therefore, it is the responsibility of the local communities to create the proper living conditions and standard of living of the individual citizen. This is not accidental - local government bodies are the closest to the citizens, have the most complete information about the problems and aspirations of the population of the community, directly solve his/her problems, provide certain services, etc.

At the same time, when assessing the living conditions of the population in Ukraine at this time, it should be noted that for most of the population they do not meet the declared standards. This applies both to housing and social infrastructure, especially in rural areas [11].

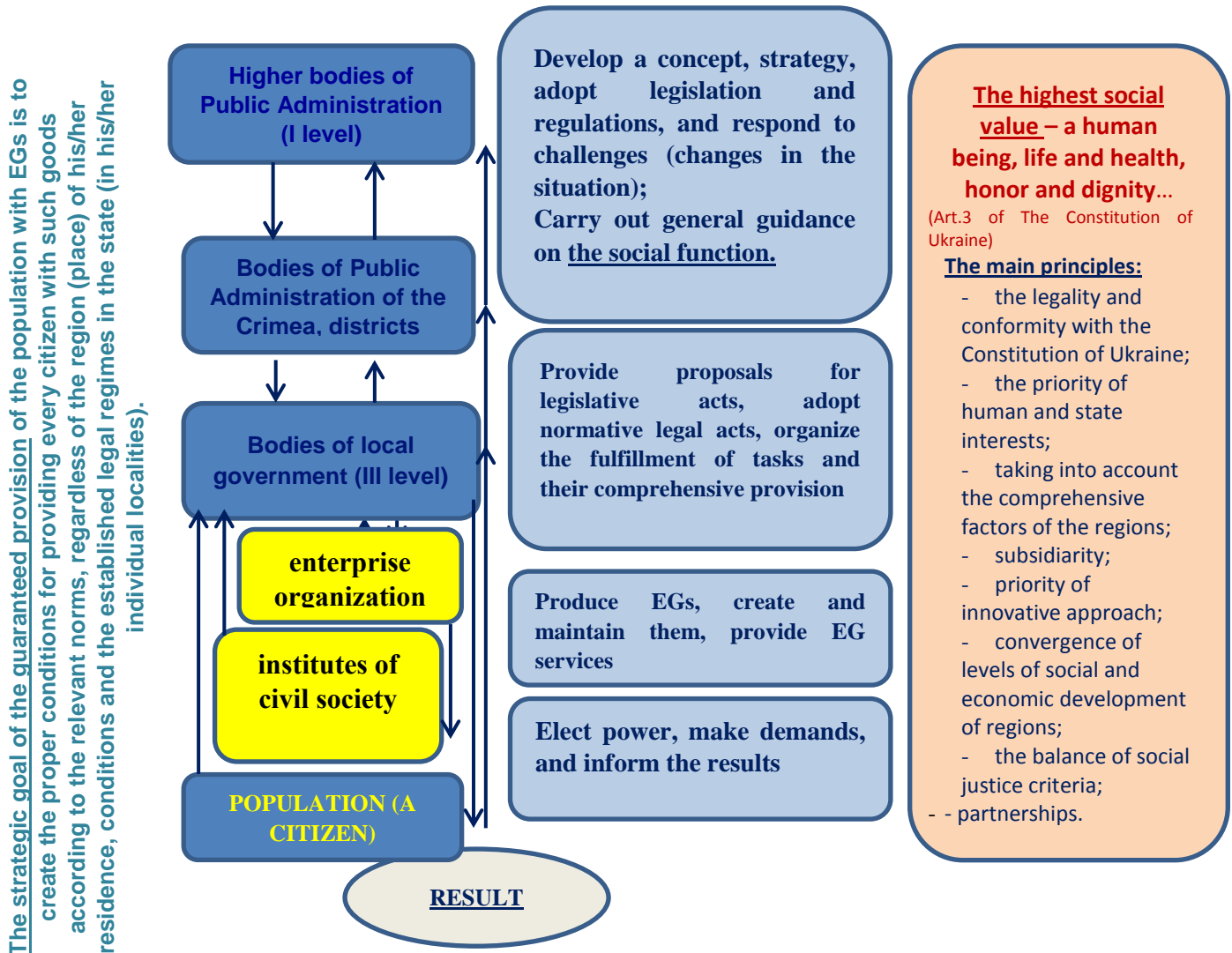


Figure 1. Management model of population provision with the essential goods in national three-level system of public administration. [This model is designed by the author]

In the current conditions, a considerable financial resource is transferred to the level of local communities, which should ensure the capacity of the ALCs to fulfill all their tasks, including in the social sphere. Thus, due to the revision of the budgeting system, huge funds are coming to the ALCs: the total resource of local budgets in 2019 will amount to UAH 573.1 billion, of which own revenues of local budgets - UAH 292.3 billion, which is by UAH 41.8 billion more compared to approved local budgets for 2018, or 16.7% more than a year ago [2]. However, not all ALCs have been able to solve their tasks (large number of rural settlements remain without proper living conditions: no shops, proper transport connection with other settlements, no water and sewage systems, no medical facilities, education and culture, etc.). The above mentioned points to the imperfection of the functioning of local self-government bodies in most local communities and leads to the improvement of mechanisms of interaction of all actors, adaptation to internal and external conditions and feedback mechanism, which gives grounds to speak about the creation of structural units of executive bodies of the second and the third level, whose task should be the coordination of the third-level initiatives and allocation of material resources within the areas of responsibility.

The scheme of the organizational and functional structure of the model of guaranteed provision of the population by EGs is shown in Figure 2, where:

the first level is the function of goal-setting;

the second level is the executive function and the resource provision function;

the third level is the function of summarizing public initiatives to provide directly services to the organization, to provide and create equal opportunities for citizens with regard to the accessibility of EGs, and to provide feedback.

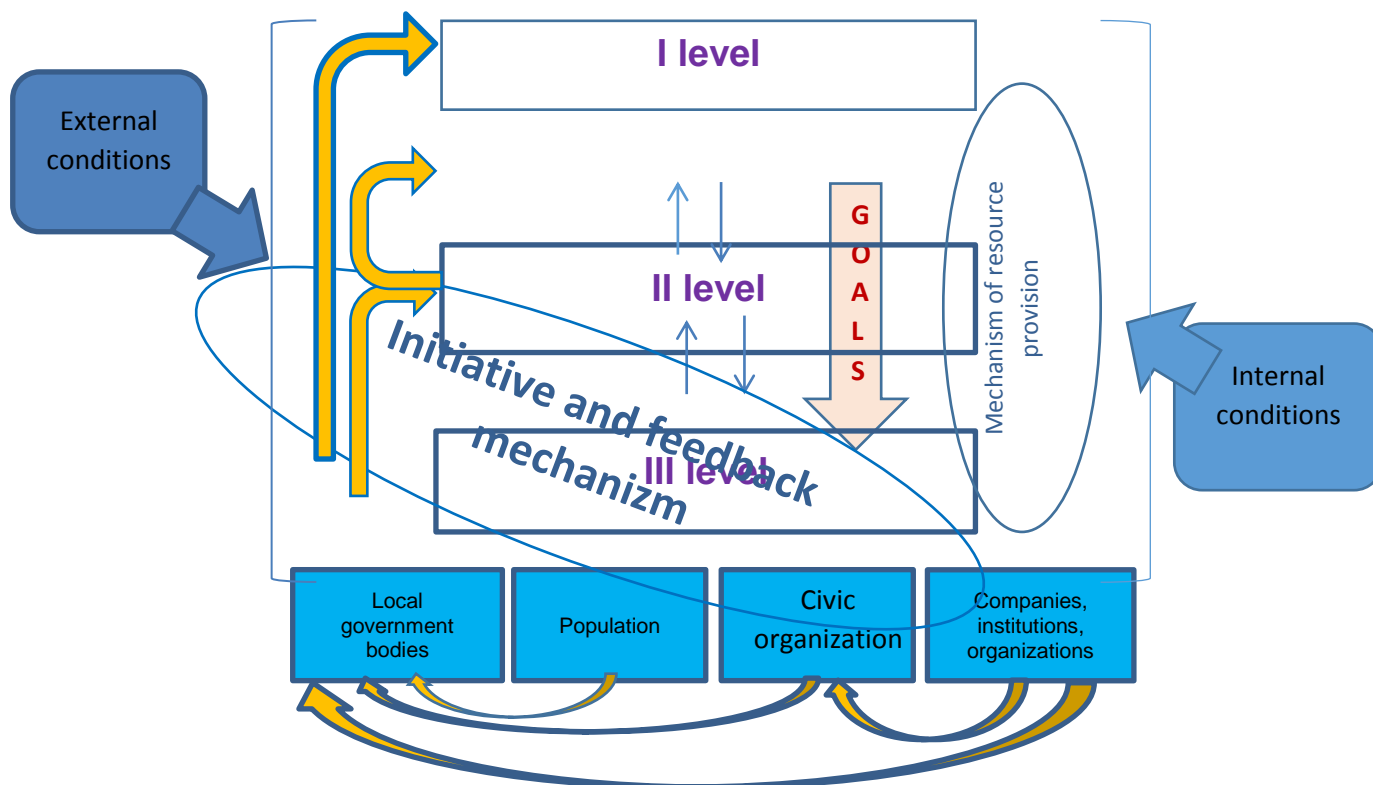


Figure 2. Organization and operational scheme of guaranteed provision of the population with EGs. [This model is designed by the author]

At the same time, taking into account the irregularity of social and economic state of local communities, the importance of national security of the state in the conditions of hybrid warfare and the need to create proper living conditions of citizens, regardless of their place of residence, solving the problems of providing the population by EGs requires state regulation and coordination of the actions of public authorities of all levels, both vertically and horizontally, i.e. the role of the state must remain the key role.

It should be considered that the social policy, which is declared by the legislative acts of our state in the conditions of market economy, does not provide the standard of living (welfare) of the population at the proper level automatically, but requires improvement of the current mechanisms of public administration, taking into account changes in the legislative and legal field.

In order to complete the process of decentralization, it is necessary to analyze the results of the first steps of the reform of local self-government and make reasonable decisions on further adjusting the state legal acts and improving (adapting to new realities) public administration mechanisms of the current three-level system of government in the country, taking into account new institutions, in particular: amalgamated local communities village and township heads.

Conclusion. The current system of public administration in the field of provision with EGs is to be improved. Decentralization measures launched in the country are gradually providing more opportunities for direct involvement of the population in addressing local issues. That means that the decisions made under decentralization will be more responsive to the needs of citizens and reflect the real local opportunities and conditions.

The main areas for further research of this topic should be: the improvement of the current mechanisms of public administration taking into accounts the changes occurring in the legislative and legal fields, especially at the second and the third levels of the public administration system.

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