

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
S. KUZNETS KHARKIV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

"APPROVED"

Deputy Head

(vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work)

M. V. Afanasyev

PUBLIC GOVERNANCE

**Syllabus
of the educational discipline**

Branch of knowledge	All branches
Specialty	All specialties
Education level	First (bachelor)
Educational Program	All programs

Type of discipline	elective
Language of teaching, learning and grading	English

Head of the Department of state management,
public administration and regional economics,
doctor of economics, prof.

N. L. Gavkalova

**Kharkiv
S. Kuznets KhNEU
2018**

APPROVED

at a meeting of the Department of state management, public administration and regional economics

Minutes No. 2 dated August 30, 2018.

Developer:

Gordiienko L. Гордієнко Л. Ю., Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of state management, public administration and regional economics

**Information of renewal and re-approval
work program of academic discipline**

Academic year	Date of meeting chair - the developer of Syllabus of the educational discipline	Protocol number	The signature of the head of the department

1. Introduction

Annotation of the discipline: The academic discipline "Public Governance" will be useful for future economists, financiers, managers, economic cybernetics, specialists in international economic relations, consulting and international business, IT specialists and all those who are going to work in a specialty both in business organizations and in the bodies of state power, local self-government, etc.

This academic discipline is based on the definition of conditions for the positive interaction of power, business and society through the development of models of public governance («Good Governance») and new public management («New Public Management»), formation of principles of decentralized management, forms of modern administrative activity, practical application of public-private partnership tools, outsourcing, e-governance. The feature of this discipline is the coverage of the list of issues related to the activities of public organizations, the influence of public movement on the effectiveness of public administration. The subject of study of the discipline "Public Governance" is the regularities and processes of the formation and adoption of management decisions in the public sphere with the use of public governance technologies, taking into account the processes of decentralization of the EU.

The benefits of studying this discipline are the acquisition of knowledge and professional competence in using modern approaches and tools for the development and adoption of managerial decisions in the public sphere at various levels (national, regional, local, etc.), which will promote the positive interaction between government, business and society.

The purpose of the discipline: to form students' competence in applying modern managerial technologies and tools in the public sphere in organizations of all forms of ownership, taking into account decentralization processes and European experience.

Course	3	
Semester	1	
Amount of credits ECTS	5	
Classroom training sessions	lectures	20
	seminars, practical ones	20
Individual work		110
Form of final control	credit	

Structural-logical scheme of studying the discipline:

Previous disciplines	The following disciplines
Political Economy	Territory development planning
National economy	Social development

1. Competence and results of studying in a discipline:

Competence	Results of studying
Ability to analyze and formulate models of decentralized management	to analyze managerial traditions in Europe and modern approaches to modernization of management
	to substantiate and make choices of modern approach to modernization of management
	to analyze the world models of decentralized management
	to develop criteria for comparing political and administrative systems
	to identify trends of decentralization in selected states
	to analyze the system of administrative and political relations
	to identify trends of decentralization of management
	to detect and analyze the models of decentralization of management taking into account international experience
Apply technology of new public management and public governance	to identify the preconditions and principles of new public management
	to analyze the forms of modern administrative activity and to identify the factors of administrative activity of a competitive orientation
	use the conceptual apparatus of Public Governance
	to analyze the main types of public governance
	to evaluate the management of territories on the basis of criteria of good governance
	use the possibilities of applying concept elements of public management and public governance in the cities of Ukraine
	analyze domestic and world models and experience in applying technology of public private partnerships
	to develop models of application of technologies of public private partnerships in the cities of Ukraine
use the possibilities of applying concept elements of new public management and public governance in the cities of Ukraine	

2. The curriculum program

Content module 1. Models of decentralized management: international experience

Topic 1. Management traditions in Europe

1.1. Stages of development of managerial thought.

The first stage of managerial development (religious-commercial: 4-5 thousand years ago). The second stage of managerial development (associated with the name of the Babylonian ruler Hammurabi: 3-4 thousand years ago). The third stage of managerial development (refers to the reign of Nebuchadnezzar II: 2.5 thousand years ago). The fourth (so-called before industrial) stage of managerial development - XII-XVII centuries our era. The fifth (so-called industrial) stage of managerial development - XVII-XIX centuries our era. The sixth (so-called bureaucratic) stage of managerial development - the 19th and 20th years of the twentieth century our era. The seventh (so-called post-industrial) stage of managerial development - from the 80s of the twentieth century our era.

1.2. Management ideas of ancient Greece and ancient Rome.

Periodization of the civilization of ancient Greece (Homer's time: XI-IX centuries B.C. ; Archaic time: VII-VI centuries B.C.; Classical time: V-IV centuries B.C.). Contribution of civilization of ancient Greece in the development of management science. Management thought of ancient Greece. Stages of the development of the history of ancient Rome (royal: 754-510 BC, republican: 509-28 BC, 27 BC - 476 BC). Development of public administration in ancient Rome. Management thought of ancient Rome.

1.3. Western European contribution to the science of governance.

Brief History and Chronology of Western European Civilization. Management ideas of the middle of the year. Management ideas of the middle and new times.

1.4. Modern concepts, approaches and schools of management.

Development of the main scientific schools of management. Characteristics of the main contributions of scientific schools in the theory and practice of management. The main stages of the development of the management paradigm of the twentieth century in the market economy countries. Comparison of the old and modern management organization. Basic systems of representations about realities of management. Chronology of the main concepts of modern management.

1.5. Newest concepts of management.

Offset of paradigm management. The main provisions of the new paradigm of management for P. Drucker. Criteria of modern management. Typical characteristics of a European system of views on management. Typical characteristics of a modern system of views on management in the world. Chronology of the main concepts of modern management.

Topic 2. Modern approaches to modernization of management

2.1. Modernization paradigm. The essence of modernization.

Formation of the modernization paradigm. The essence of modernization. Definition of modernization. Interpretation of the term "modern" in its relation to the term "modern".

2.2. Stages of the development of the theory of modernization. Basic concepts of modernization theory.

Stages of the development of the theory of modernization. The first stage of the development of modernization theory: 50-60-ies of the twentieth century. The second stage of the development of the theory of modernization: 70-80-ies of the twentieth century. The third stage of the development of modernization theory. The most important general characteristics of modernization, its main directions in the modern world. The main concepts of modernization theory: "political modernization", "social modernization", "economic modernization", etc.

2.3. The main categories of theoretical and methodological basis of modernization of the management system.

Major categories of theoretical and methodological basis of modernization of the management system: objects, subject, subjects, mechanisms, methods, models, technologies of its implementation. Features of definition of the main categories of theoretical and methodological basis of modernization of the management system. Modern interpretation of the term "state". Definition of the concept of "state administration". Main features of state administration. Definition of the category "state administration". The purpose of the existence of state administration in modern conditions.

2.4. Theoretical and methodological foundations of the modernization of the system for the provision of management public services.

Concept of modernization of state administration and civil service. The essence of state-management services. The essence of administrative service. The essence of management services. The essence of state and management services. The essence and scope of public services. Definition of services by the Concept of development of the system of providing administrative services by executive authorities. The overall structure of the provision of public services in accordance with the Methodology for the preparation of information on public services. The essence of the term "value". Some guidelines for determining the list of services.

2.5. Factors that initiate the modernization of the management system.

Definition of the notion of "factor". A modern look at the organization. Approaches to the classification of environmental factors that affect the organization. Approaches to the classification of factors of the internal environment of the organization. Examples of classification of factors of the internal environment.

2.6. Mechanisms and Models of Modernization of State Administration.

Modernization of Ukraine is our strategic choice. Modernization of the state administration system. The plan of modernization of the state administration of Ukraine in accordance with the principles and practices of democratic governance. Modernization of public administration and European integration of Ukraine.

Topic 3. Analysis of global models of decentralized management

3.1. Concepts of decentralization.

The definition of "decentralization". The antithesis of decentralization is centralization. Two types of decentralization. Administrative decentralization (bureaucratic). Decentralization is democratic. Forms of decentralization (deconcentration, delegation of powers, evolution, delegation of services). Types of decentralization (political, administrative, financial). Factors for the success of decentralization.

3.2. European models of decentralized management.

European administrative space. Global administrative space. Framework documents on the decentralization of governance in Europe. An open method of coordination as an element of the "third way" of European governance. Types of political networks that cover the decentralization of governance in Europe. General approaches to the dialogue process. The main benefits of consulting to improve the quality of political decisions and laws. Components of the European space. Factors underlying the convergence of European models of decentralized governance. Local government as a decentralized form of governance.

3.3. Westminster model. American model.

The notion of the Westminster model. Characteristic features of the Westminster model. Reforming the Westminster Model. "Managing Revolution" in the UK. Administrative reform in the UK: its stages. The states that have the Westminster model. American model of public administration reform. Key principles A. Gore, designed to change the system of public administration in the United States. Differences of model A. Gore from previous changes in US state government. Peculiarities of American reforms in public administration.

3.4. Reform of public administration in Europe.

Reasons for Reforming Public Administration in Europe. The main treatises and conference materials that preceded the public administration reform in Europe. The main stages of the institutional reform of the EU. Lisbon treatise. 10 advantages of the Lisbon Treaty for the citizens of the European Union. Institutional changes in line with the Lisbon Treaty. List of issues under the Lisbon Treaty, which are voted by a qualified majority.

3.5. Model of New Public Management. Models of participating management. Network model.

Models of public management. The difference between the new management paradigm and the old one. Options for a new model of public administration. Specificity of models of public administration on key issues. Comparison of the traditional model of bureaucracy and the model of public administration. Evolution of public administration. Model of New Public Management by K. Hood. Model of the participant's (respondent's) management, its advantages. Characteristics of a networked model.

Topic 4. Criteria for comparing political and administrative systems

4.1. Political and administrative system: definition and essence.

Definition of the political and administrative system. Signs of the political and administrative system. The structure of the political and administrative system. Typology of political and administrative systems. The main components of the political and administrative systems.

4.2. Value of political and administrative (state) management.

The definition of "politics". Features of political management. Features of public administration. State policy as a target factor of state activity. The main elements of state policy. Main directions of general state policy.

4.3. Evolution of approaches to selecting criteria for comparing policy and administrative systems.

Conditions for overcoming the crisis situation in the political and administrative system. Political and administrative system of entrepreneurial type. New mechanisms of interaction between the state and civil society.

4.4. The main criteria for comparing the models of development of the electoral law and the election process.

Definition of the electoral system. Principles of the functioning of the electoral system. Types of electoral systems and their characteristics. Electoral system of Ukraine.

4.5. Copenhagen criteria - criteria for the accession of countries to the European Union.

Criteria to be met by candidate countries for accession to the EU (Copenhagen criteria). Political criteria. Economic criteria. Other criteria. European Economic and Monetary Union. Meeting the Copenhagen criteria by the candidate countries.

Topic 5. Trends in decentralization in selected states: Italy, France, United Kingdom

5.1. The Italian model of decentralization of public administration and local self-government.

The administrative-territorial structure of Italy. Italian model of state development. Model of institutional interaction in Italy. A model of citizen participation in decision-making processes. The model of local government in Italy.

5.2. Features of the French model of decentralization.

Administrative-territorial structure of France. The system of power in France. Administrative Reforms in France. French model of public administration. French (continental) self-government model.

5.3. Trends in decentralization in the UK.

The administrative-territorial unit of Great Britain. The power system in the UK. Factors affecting the decentralization of power in the UK. UK Local Government Reforms.

Topic 6. Decentralization in the US, Canada

6.1. Features of decentralization in the US.

The administrative-territorial unit of the United States. State system and US government system. Features of the legal status of autonomous administrative institutions in the United States. Local government in the United States.

6.2. Decentralization of power in Canada.

Administrative and territorial unit in Canada. The state system and power system in Canada. Local government in Canada. Models of decentralization of power in Canada.

Topic 7. Model development and practical experience of Eastern European countries

7.1. Models and practical experience of decentralization in Poland.

The administrative-territorial unit in Poland. State system and system of government in Poland. Polish experience in reforming the state and building a developed local government. Administrative reform in Poland. Local government in Poland. Poland's Experience in Reforming Communities at the Basic Level.

7.2. The experience of decentralization in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary.

The administrative-territorial structure of the Czech Republic. The state system and the power system in the Czech Republic. The Concept of Public Administration Reform in the Czech Republic. Features of self-government in the Czech Republic. The administrative-territorial structure of Slovakia. The state system and the power system in Slovakia. Local government in Slovakia. Administrative-territorial structure of Hungary. The state system and the system of power in Hungary. Local Government in Hungary.

7.3. Institutional decisions of regional cooperation of Eastern European countries.

European legal framework for local and regional development. Declaration on the framework criteria of the Council of Europe on regional democracy. Declaration on government actions to remove obstacles to the development of transfrontier co-operation, including the signing of Protocol No. 3 to the Madrid Framework Convention.

Content module 2. New public management and public governance

Topic 8. Prerequisites and basics new public management

8.1. Basic Approaches to Understanding Public Management and Its Evolution.

Definition of public management. Rationale for public management Woodrow Wilson. Political and administrative functions of the government. The essence of public administration.

8.2. Methodological basis of science "Public management" and its subject area

The subject of public management. Methodological basis of science "Public Management".

8.3. Relationship between management (administration) and management, as well as public administration (administration) and public management

The definition of "management". Subject of the study of management science. Management in social systems. Definition of the term "administration" and "management" in the Oxford Dictionary. Signs that distinguish public administration from public administration.

8.4. Public management as a direction of scientific research, a set of knowledge, sphere of activity and educational discipline

Public management as a direction of scientific research. The definition of "methodology". General scientific methodologies of modern theory of public policy and management. Activity approach. System approach in the theory of public administration. Structural-functional approach. Situational concept of public administration. Conflictological approach. Specific methodological approaches inherent in the science of public management (totalitarian, democratic, state-religious). Definition of public management as a science. Public management as a sphere of activity. Public management as an educational discipline.

8.5. Prerequisites new public management and its principles.

Prerequisites new public management. Specifics and principles new public management. General principles of organization of public administration within the framework of the model new public management for D. Osborne and T. Gebler.

Topic 9. Forms of modern administrative activity. Administrative activity of a competitive orientation

9.1. Concept, content and main directions of modern administrative activity.

Definition of administrative activity. The concept of state power. Signs of state power. The theory of separation of powers. Aspects of the interpretation of the state administrative authority (legal, political science). Definition of the term "administration". Signs of administrative power.

9.2. The concept of the form of administrative activity and its relationship with the management function. Classification of forms of administrative activity

The concept of the form of administrative activity. Content of management activity. Correlation "management function" and "form of management". Expressions of the content of management activities.

9.3. Legal and non-legal forms of public administration

Realization of state power authorities through forms of public administration. Legal manifestations of the implementation of executive power.

9.4. Manage the project cycle of government policies and programs as a form of modern administrative activity.

Project management as a form of modern administrative activity. Project management as an actual and progressive management technology. Governmental policies and programs in terms of project management. The meaning of the term "project". Innovative interpretation of the term "project". Definition of the term "project" in the context of project management. Methodology of project management. Main elements of the project. Project phases. The general technology of project management. Application of the project approach. Examples of using the project approach. Portfolio approach to project management. Opportunities and potential of application of project management technologies in public administration. Areas of application of project management technologies in public administration. The main arguments about the feasibility of applying the concept of project management to develop and implement programs and projects in the field of public administration .

9.5. Regulation of competition as a state activity.

Definition of the concept of "competition". Support and protection of competition as a two-way legal phenomenon. The Constitution of Ukraine on Support and Protection of Competition. Competition law as the basis of competition regulation. The essence of supporting competition as a specific activity of the state. Types of relations between business entities and authorities. Principles that are the basis of legislative guarantees of the rights and freedoms of entrepreneurs. Organizational guarantees in the field of competition support. Antitrust authorities of the state.

9.6. The state as an institution providing protection and development of competition. Bodies providing protection and development of competition in Ukraine (tasks, competencies, powers and organizational principles of activity)

Bodies providing protection and development of competition in Ukraine (tasks, competencies, powers and organizational principles of activity).

Topic 10. Public Governance: conceptual apparatus, essence and species

10.1. Basic Approaches to Understanding Public Administration and its Evolution.

Definition of public administration. Interrelation of Public Administration and Public Management. The essence of public administration. Evolution of public administration. Evolution of governance model in the public sector. Reasons for the emergence of a new form of governance in the public sphere. Definition of the term "public administration" that is used. UN Development Program. Increased focus of public administration. The meanings under which the term "public administration" may be used.

10.2. The subject of public administration.

Concepts, which outline the subject area of public administration. Subject area of the theory of public administration. Contents of the theory of public administration as a scientific discipline.

10.3. Methodological basis of science "Public administration" .

Components of the methodological basis of science "Public Administration".

10.4. Conceptual apparatus Public Governance.

Sources where the conceptual apparatus of public is Governance most fully provided. Major categories Public Governance.

10.5. The essence of public Governance. Types of public Governance.

The essence of public Governance. Specificity of public Governance. Types of public Governance

10.6. Modern concepts of public Governance. Modern standards of Public Governance.

Modern concepts of public Governance. General principles of state administration on the concept of "new state (public) management. The concept of "good governance". The theory of political (social) networks. New institutional concept. The Concept of Democratic Governance. Concept of sustainable development. Modern standards of Public Governance. Definition of the concept of "standard". The essence of the concept of "European principles of governance". European standards of public Governance. Examples of European Public Governance Standards. European principles of management on municipal management.

Topic 11. Assessment of territorial management based on criteria good governance

11.1. Concept of good governance.

Reasons for the concept of good governance. Interpretation of the content of the concept "governance". The difference between the concepts Government and Governance. The main functions and scope of the concept of Governance. Definition of the concept of good governance. The purpose of "quality management".

11.2. Principles of good governance.

Principles of the concept of *good governance* on public administration: 1. Focusing on the organization and consequences of the government and citizens and service users; 2. Effective execution of clearly defined functions and roles; 3. Stimulating the development of values for the authority and demonstrating the values of Good Governance through the behavior of government officials; 4. Adoption of informed, transparent decisions and risk management; 5. Development of capacity and ability of the governing body for effective work in solving problems that arise in society; 6. Widespread public involvement in policy development and real accountability.

11.3. Characteristics of good governance.

Ingredients of Good Governance. Basic aspects of Good Governance (for Jacques Burgo). The main features of the "fair management" of good governance, which are named in the Concept Paper "The United Nations Development Program (UNDP)", adopted in January 1997.

11.4. Types of criteria of good governance. World Bank Criteria.

12 Principles (Criteria) of Good Governance of the World Bank: 1. Honest election, representation and participation; 2. Sensibility; 3. Efficiency and Effectiveness ; 4. Openness and transparency; 5. Rule of Law; 6. Ethical behavior; 7. Competence and ability; 8. Innovation and openness to change; 9. Reliable financial management; 10. Sustainable development and focus on long-term results; 11. Human rights, cultural diversity and social cohesion; 12. Accountability.

11.5. Formation of the basis and assessment of the competitiveness of the territories.

Principles of development and implementation of the program for improving the competitiveness of the territory. Methodological approach to the study of the competitiveness

of the territories. Analysis of competitive advantages and limitations of long-term development of the territory. Determination and selection of goals and objectives for improving the competitiveness of the territory.

11.6. Assessments of local self-government officials on the basis of criteria of good governance.

The notion of an official of local self-government. The concept of service in local self-government bodies. Main types of positions in local self-government bodies. Utrecht Declaration on good local and regional governance. Criteria for good governance in evaluating local government officials.

Topic 12. Regional governance

12.1. Concept of Regional governance.

The term "region". The concept of the region. Interpretation of the region in the context of harmonization of Ukrainian legislation with EU standards. The concept of Regional governance.

12.2. Principles of Regional governance.

Principles on which it is advisable to construct a concept of Good governance. Principles that should be the basis for the activities of local self-government bodies, taking into account the concept of Good governance.

12.3. Essence and tasks of Regional governance. Characteristics of Regional governance.

Principles on the basis of which the task is formed Regional governance: transparency, intolerance of corruption, citizen engagement, predictability, professionalism, accountability. Characteristics of Regional governance.

12.4. Domestic models and practices of Regional governance.

Institutional provision of regional policy and practice of cooperation between authorities in Ukraine. Innovative Approach to the Formation of the Naturally Caused Model of Democratic Governance. Scientific principles of forming a model of interaction of local self-government bodies with entrepreneurial structures.

12.5. World models and experience of Regional governance. European experience of Regional governance.

World models and experience of Regional governance. European experience of Regional governance. The experience of the Visegrad countries: the policy of effective regional development. New institutional mechanisms for regional development in Europe.

Topic 13. Practical application of technologies of public private partnerships

13.1. Concept of public private partnerships.

Approaches to the definition of the English-language term "Public-private partnership". The essence of the concept «Public-private partnership» (PPP).

13.2. Law of Ukraine "On Public-Private Partnership" dated 01.07.2010. No. 2404-VI.

Definition and features of public-private partnership. Legal principles of public-private partnership. Basic principles of public-private partnership implementation. Areas of application of public-private partnership. Forms of implementation and objects of public-private partnership. Decision-making on the implementation of public-private partnership. Determination of a private partner for the conclusion of a contract (agreements) within the

framework of public-private partnership. State support, state guarantees and state control over public-private partnership.

13.3. Technologies of public private partnerships.

Management technologies of public private partnerships. Innovative technologies of public private partnerships. Project specifics of public private partnerships. The association 5GPPP (5G Public-Private Partnership Association).

13.4. European experience of practical application of technologies of public private partnerships.

Experience of European countries in the practical application of technologies of public private partnerships.

13.5. World experience of practical application of technologies of public private partnerships.

Public Private Partnership Development Program – (P3DP). The most widespread in the world of sphere and objects of practical application of technologies of public private partnerships.

13.6. Domestic experience of practical application of technologies of public private partnerships.

Specificity of domestic projects of public private partnerships. Problems of practical application of technologies of public private partnerships in Ukraine and ways of their solution.

Topic 14. Possibilities of applying elements of the concept of new public management and public governance in Ukrainian cities

14.1. Changing the mentality of municipal employees.

Features of the mentality of municipal employees. Raising qualifications is a guarantee of professional competence of municipal servants. The role and place of civil society in combating corruption and mechanisms for cooperation with local self-government bodies.

14.2. Application of technologies: "organization of competitions", "creation of municipal enterprises (agencies)", "contract management", "system of vouchers", etc..

Application of technologies: "organization of competitions", "creation of municipal enterprises (agencies)", "contract management", "system of vouchers", etc. Regulations on the city competition of projects aimed at solving the priority problems of the territorial community. Municipal Governance and Sustainable Development Program: A project implemented by the United Nations Development Program in Ukraine.

3. The order of evaluation of the results of training

The system of evaluation of the developed competencies of students takes into account the types of occupations, which according to the curriculum include lectures, seminars, practical classes, as well as independent work. Assessment of the developed competencies among students is based on a 100-point accumulation system. In accordance with the Provisional Regulations "On the Procedure for Assessing the Results of Students' Learning Based on the Accumulated Bulletin-Rating System" of S. Kuznets KhNEU, control measures include:

current control carried out during the semester during lectures, practical, seminars, laboratory classes and is estimated by the sum of the points scored (maximum amount - 100 points);

modular control carried out in the form of a colloquium as an intermediate mini-exam on the initiative of the teacher, taking into account the current control over the relevant content module, and aims to integrate the evaluation of the student's learning outcomes after studying the material from the logically completed part of the discipline - content module;

final / semester control, conducted in the form of a semester exam, according to the schedule of the educational process.

The procedure for carrying out the current assessment of students' knowledge. Assessment of student's knowledge during seminars, practical classes and individual tasks is carried out according to the following criteria:

understanding, degree of assimilation of the theory and methodology of the problems under consideration; the degree of assimilation of the actual material of the discipline; acquaintance with the recommended literature, as well as contemporary literature on the issues under consideration; the ability to combine theory with practice when considering production situations, solving tasks, performing calculations in the process of performing individual tasks and tasks submitted for consideration in an audience; logic, structure, style of presentation of material in written works and speeches in the audience, ability to substantiate their position, to generalize information and to draw conclusions; ability to conduct critical and independent evaluation of certain problem issues; the ability to explain alternative views and the presence of their own point of view, position on a particular problem issue; application of analytical approaches; quality and clarity of reasoning; logic, structuring and substantiation of conclusions about a specific problem; independence of performance; literacy of presentation of the material; use of comparison methods, generalization of concepts and phenomena; registration of work.

The general criteria for evaluating the non-audited independent work of students are: the depth and strength of knowledge, the level of thinking, the ability to systematize knowledge on specific topics, the ability to make informed conclusions, the possession of categorical apparatus, skills and techniques for performing practical tasks, the ability to find the necessary information, to organize its systematization and processing, self-realization on practical and seminar classes.

The final control of the knowledge and competences of students in the discipline is carried out on the basis of a credit, the task of which is to check the student's understanding of the program material in general, the logic and interrelations between the individual sections, the ability to use the accumulated knowledge creatively, the ability to formulate their attitude to a particular educational problem discipline, etc.

The result of the credit is shown in the corresponding column of the exam's "Information on the record of success".

A student should be considered certified if the sum of the points obtained on the basis of the results of the final / semester test of success is equal to or exceeds 60.

The total score in the points for the semester is: "60 and more points are counted", "59 and less points are not counted", and entered in the "Record of success" of the academic discipline.

Distribution of points in weeks

(specify means of evaluation according to the technological card)

Themes of the content module			Lecture classes	Practical training	Checking the essay	Presentation	Written control work	Colloquium	Total
Content module 1.	Topic 1	1 week	1		4				5
	Topic 1	2 week		2		2			4
	Topic 2	1 week	1						1
	Topic 2	2 week		2		2			4
	Topic 3	3 week	1						1
	Topic 3	4 week		2		2			4
	Topic 4	3 week	1						1
	Topic 4	4 week		2			6		8
	Topic 5	5 week	1						1
	Topic 5	6 week		2		2			4
	Topic 6	5 week	1						1
	Topic 6	6 week		2		2			4
	Topic 7	7 week	1						1
	Topic 7	8 week		2				10	12
Змістовий модуль 2.	Topic 8	9 week	1						1
	Topic 8	10 week		2		2			4
	Topic 9	9 week	1						1
	Topic 9	10 week		2		2			4
	Topic 10	11 week	1						1
	Topic 10	12 week		2		2			4
	Topic 11	11 week	1						1
	Topic 11	12 week		2		2			4
	Topic 12	13 week	1						1

	Topic 12	14 week		2		2			4
	Topic 13	13 week	1						1
	Topic 13	14 week		2			6		8
	Topic 14	15 week	1						1
	Topic 14	16 week		2		2			4
	Topic 8-14	17 week						10	10
Усього			14	28	4	22	12	20	100

Scale of assessment: national and ECTS

The amount of points for all types of educational activities	Rating ECTS	Score on a national scale	
		for exam, course project (work), practice	for scoring
90 – 100	A	perfectly	credited
82 – 89	B	good	
74 – 81	C		
64 – 73	D		
60 – 63	E	satisfactorily	not credited
35 – 59	FX	unsatisfactorily	
1 – 34	F		

4. Recommended literature

Basic

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